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BURIED TREASURE.

Upon a time—I do not know
Exactly when, but long ago—
A man whose riches were untold,
Silver, and precious stones, and gold,
Within an Eastern city dwelt;
But not a moment's peace he felt,
For fear that thieves should force his door,
And rob him of his treasured store,
In spite of armed slaves on guard,
And doors and windows locked and barred,
His life was one continual fright;
He hardly slept a wink by night,
And had no little rest by day
That he grew prematurely gray.

At last he dug a monstrous pit
To hold his wealth, and buried it
By night, alone; then smoothed the ground
So that the spot could not be found.
But he grieved nothing by his labor;
A curious, envious, prying neighbor,
Who marked the hiding, went and told
The Sultan where to find the gold.
A troop of soldiers came next day
And bore the hoarded wealth away.

Some precious jewels still remained,
For which a goodly sum he gained,
Then left the city, quite by stealth,
To save the remnant of his wealth;
But now, by hard experience taught,
A better way to keep it sought,
Broad lands he bought, and wisely tilled;
With fruits and grain his barn he filled;
He used his wealth with liberal hand;
His plenty flowed through all the land;
And, hid no longer underground,
Spread honest comfort all around.

Thus calm and prosperous pass the years,
Till on a fated day he hears
The Sultan's mandate, short and dread,
"Present thyself or lose thy head!"
Fearful and trembling, he obeys,
For Sultan's have their little ways,
And wretches who affront their lord
Brave bastinado, sack or cord.

Before the dreaded throne he bowed
Where sat the Sultan, grim and proud,
And thought, "My head must surely fall,
And then my master will seize all
My wealth again." But at the throne
There came a calm and kindly tone:
"My son, well pleased am I to see
Thy dealings in prosperity;
May Allah keep thee in good health!
Well hast thou learned the use of wealth.
No longer buried underground,
Its comforts spread to all around.
The poor man's blessings on thy name,
Are better far than worldly fame.
I called thee hither. Now, behold,
Here are the silver, gems and gold
I took from thee in other days;
Receive them back and go thy ways,
For thou hast learned the truth at last—
Would that it might be sown broadcast:
That riches are but worthless puff,
When hoarded only for one's self."

Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

The Order in New England.

The Masters of the New England State Granges arranged for a series of public meetings in the several States, and invited me to address them. The first of these meetings was held at Pittsfield, Mass., on the 5th day of August, and the last at Lewiston, Maine, on the 4th day of September. My visit to this land of the Pilgrim Fathers, and mingling with so many of the people at these meetings, and in their pleasant and comfortable homes, has given me a high estimation of the real worth, intelligence, thrift, and hospitality of the New England farmers. Their free schools afford the means of universal education, the work of overcoming the natural obstacles in the way of making productive farms from the limited valleys and rocky hillsides develop active minds; a healthy climate, bracing atmosphere, and pure water gushing from the hillsides and mountain tops, gives vigor and strength to body and mind, and the cultivation of the higher moral qualities, and domestic affections, which have less of earth than of heaven in them, have all combined to place the New England farmers among the most moral, intelligent, and enterprising people in the world; and from these quiet and cheerful homes and well ordered families among the hills and valleys of New England have emanated a large portion of the enterprising pioneers that have driven back the Red man, cleared away the forests, broke up the prairies, and made the great West the garden of the world.

While there seems to be less extravagance in farm buildings, and useless luxury, than is often seen in the West, yet their buildings are almost universally good and comfortable, and have an air of pleasantness about them without a lavish expenditure for mere show. Evidences of financial embarrassment are not common, and "the hovel," as Whittier says, "before which a tree casts the tremulous shadow of its leaves across the curtained windows, from the broken panes of which flutters the signal rags of poverty," is seldom seen. The farmers' movement towards an organized effort to protect their rights as citizens, and interests as a class, did not reach the Eastern States too soon. As in the West, the farmers of New England, with all their intelligence and enterprise, have too long presented to the world the sad spectacle of an unorganized class, each battling independently for dear life against the organized and incorporated monopolies that grow rich by robbing labor of its just rewards.

The 60,000 unorganized farmers of Massachusetts were completely at the mercy of the 360,000 manufacturers in the State; but the Grange organization came to their relief, and many of the most enterprising and intelligent farmers and their wives, have identified themselves with the Order, and are receiving their rewards. Although no great excitement has accompanied the work of the Order in Massachusetts, yet its growth has been steady and reasonably healthy; and with the able and determined men and women now engaged in the work, we may reasonably expect to see an early advance "all along the line."

The second meeting was held at Amherst, on the grounds of the Agricultural College. Massachusetts has been wise in maintaining an agricultural college, independent of any other institution. Where this has been done, such colleges are becoming popular among the farmers, and meeting a want which no other institution can supply. But where they have been attached to some other college, they have invariably proved a failure, and are scarcely worthy the name they bear. Amherst Agricultural College is situated in the rich and beautiful valley of the Connecticut river. It has a fine farm and pleasant surroundings. Pres. Stockbridge seems to be "the right man in the right place." He is an enthusiastic educator, the students love him, and he knows that "his boys" are among the best and brightest in the State. He is also an earnest Patron, and by his work and his influence in the Order, is doing much to popularize the college with the farmers of the State. In his able and eloquent address upon that occasion, he remarked, that never before had he witnessed so many of the farmers, and other citizens of the Commonwealth, together at one time upon the college grounds, and to him it was a most encouraging and pleasant spectacle to behold. Bro. Ware, Past Master; Bro. Draper, the present Master; and Bro. Warner, Lecturer of the State Grange, met me at Pittsfield, and accompanied me through the State; and by their sound and practical speeches upon each

occasion, added largely to the interest of the meetings. Bro. Noyes, the able editor of the Massachusetts *Plover*, was also at the meetings, mingling freely with the farmers, with whom he seems a great favorite; and cheering all by his genial countenance and winning ways. He is a thoroughly progressive man, and nothing chafes him so much as to see some farmers sticking to their old-fogy notions, plodding in the same ruts their fathers did, and still carrying the stone to balance the grist. At Sterling, Governor Long, and Colonel Needham, National bank examiner of the State, were added to the list of speakers, and entertained the assembled thousands with able and eloquent speeches, which were listened to with deep interest. Bros. Needham and Noyes were advisors with the founders of the Order, and rendered valuable aid in introducing the Order among the farmers, and getting it into practical work. Bro. Ware is a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and one of the Trustees of the Agricultural College. He is a leading man in the State, a deep thinker, a good speaker, and most earnest Patron; and his able counsel in the National Grange will be missed. Bro. Draper, his successor, is a gentleman of fine culture, a close reasoner, interesting speaker, and a thoroughly practical man. He is a farmer and his well cultivated acres indicate thoroughness and system in all his farm operations. He is largely engaged in the nursery business, and a large portion of his land is in fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. His house, office, and shops are supplied with telephones of the most approved pattern, so that his orders are transmitted to his agents and employees with a rapidity outstripping the electric telegraph. His business is thoroughly systematized on the farm, and in the office and shops. Although but recently elected to the office of State Master, he has already gained great popularity among the Patrons, and his peculiar fitness for the position, will demonstrate the wisdom of the State Grange in electing him. His worthy and accomplished wife will lighten his official duties, and aid him in inspiring confidence among the members of the Order. I am confident that the Order in the Old Bay State is in safe hands. In New Hampshire the Order appears to be in a very sound and healthy condition. This is largely due to the wise and judicious management of Dudley T. Chase, Past Master of the State Grange, in the early organization of Subordinate Granges. The real objects and purposes of the Order were clearly explained to those affiliating with it, and the gates closed against the unworthy. Under his administration the Order has had a steady and healthy growth, and he has retired from office with honors, sharing the full confidence of the Order in his State. In his retirement from the Master's office, the National Grange has lost one of its ablest, most devoted, and valuable members. And yet, I am inclined to think his mantle has fallen upon one worthy to wear it. Bro. Wason is an intelligent, high minded gentleman, and a most devoted and earnest Patron. He is a successful and well-to-do farmer. His farm is one of the finest in the State. It is under a high state of cultivation, and his well filled barns, growing crops, and fine animals indicate

the best of husbandry. The superior social qualities and practical good sense of his amiable wife well qualify her to aid her husband in his official and fraternal work.

Near the residence of Bro. Wason is a high mountain called "Joe English." It was named for an Indian of that name, who was a true friend of the early white settlers, and kept them informed of all the designs and plots of the Indians against the whites. His tribe became suspicious of his treachery to them, and resolved to put him to death. They arrested him—as the legend runs—and took him to the top of this mountain, where they heated a kettle of water with the intention of scalding him to death in it, but watching his opportunity, he seized a papoose, and threw it into the boiling water. In their eagerness to save the child, the Indians forgot their captive, enabling him to break away, and like a deer, bounded over the rocks, and made his escape. Bro. Wason's Grange located near by, is called "Joe English Grange"; and they have got the offspring of ignorance and superstition in the boiling cauldron, and "Joe English" like, have broken the fetters of prejudice and persecution, and are overcoming all obstacles, and making rapid strides in the way of progress.

Bro. Draper accompanied me to the first meeting in New Hampshire, and Bro. Thing, Master of the Maine State Grange, came over and lent a helping hand at the meetings upon the program in that State; and, aided by Brothers Wason, Chase, Lyman, Lecturer of the State Grange, and Miller, editor of the *Portsmouth Weekly*, there was no lack of good speakers, and the large audiences seemed to appreciate the efforts.

Patrons of Michigan:

As the conventions are about to assemble to select voting members for the State Grange, whose duty it will be, not only to do the legislative work of the Order in this State, but to elect officers for the State Grange, I deem it my duty to repeat to you what I said at the last State Grange, when my resignation of the Master's office was returned to me by a unanimous vote,—"that under no circumstances can I accept the office for another term,"—"that you may have ample time to look over the field, and from the large number of able, competent, and worthy members of the Order in the State, select your executive officer. The principal reason which impels me to make this announcement is that other duties in the Order demand so much of my time, that it is impossible for me to do the field work in the State, which the Master should do.

Yours most fraternally,

J. J. WOODMAN,
Master Mich. S. G. P. of H.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange at the Hudson House, in the city of Lansing on Tuesday, the 19th day of October, 1880 at 7 o'clock p. m., to make arrangements for the eighth annual session of the Michigan State Grange, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Committee at that time.

J. WEBSTER CHILDS, Chairman.
Ypsilanti, Mich. Sept. 20, 1880.

THE SCHOOL-HOUSE ON THE HILL.

BY J. M. FLETCHER.

My mother kissed my dimpled cheeks,
And took me on her knee,
"To-day my darling little boy
Is five years old," said she;
And then she fixed me nicely up,
With collar neat and white,
And sent me to the village school
To learn to read and write;
'Twas thirty years ago or more,
But I remember still
Exactly how the schoolhouse looked
That stood upon the hill.

And there I went from day to day,
And plainly I recall
The places where I used to play,
The house, and grounds, and all;
I seemed to see the little bell
That in the belfry swung,
The narrow little entries where
The scholars' things were hung,
And passing in I take my seat
Among the children at the desk,
So vivid seems the picture of
The schoolhouse on the hill.

I call to mind the little throng
That helter-skelter ran
Enjoying every moment's time
Until the school began;
And how, as soon as school was done,
We bounded out with glees,
As full of merriment and fun
As children well could be;
It warms my pulses even now,
And makes them wildly thrill,
To think upon that happy place,
The school house on the hill.

But time upon the building wrought
A gradual decay,
And workmen were finally sent
To tear it all away,
And build another in its place
Of modern make and style.
But, oh! my fancy has in view
The old house all the while,
And thronging memories that bring
The tears against my will
Are awakened by that dear old place—
The school-house on the hill.

Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKOGON.

Pickings by the Way, No. 15.

We notice a few errors in the last two gatherings of "Pickings." In speaking of Bro. Osborne's shipping stock in the issue of Aug. 15, the types made us say "two car loads." It should have been 100 car loads. In the last number the name of Hon. Brackley Shaw was badly mutilated, and as he is a farmer and candidate for State Senator, we don't want any errors in the name. The type made us say, in reference to a retreat at Traverse, "We may come with misses and children;" A young type-setter must have thus mutilated "with wives and children."

MORENCI MEETING.

At an early hour we were reminded that we had twenty miles to ride on a road made sticky by rain, and that the hour of meeting was at 10 o'clock. An early breakfast, and a good-by to host and family, and away we rode, by woodland and meadow, by farm and village, until our destination was duly gained, and in ample time. On the fair grounds we were met by Bro. Woodworth, and many old friends of Morenci Grange, also by Bro. Abbott, of Chesterfield Grange, Ohio, and many other intelligent Buckeyes from two or three of the neighboring Granges. At the appointed hour the work of the day began by singing, prayer, and singing again, after which Bro. Mickley spoke until it was dinner time. Then all repaired to basket and table to the filling of the inner man and the demolishing of chickens, and pig, bread, cake and pie, and the numerous etoeteras always found at a Grange feast. Dinner was followed by a short interval of visiting, when we were called to labor again by a preface of singing. Sister Canfield of Attica Grange, Fulton County, Ohio, read an excellent essay upon "Progression," all of which we liked save the part referring to the progress made by Dr. Tanner, showing the necessity of only a meal each full moon, and the rest of the time no cooking would be needed, and they could have the time for visiting and gossip. Our inwardness says, "Don't do it." The master of ceremonies then told the people to listen while we talked for an hour or two, in all of which they obeyed with seeming interest and cheerfulness. A strong "Plea for our Boys" was made in an essay by Sister Abbott, of Chesterfield Grange, Ohio. Sister Houghton, of the

same Grange, followed in an excellent essay, to all of which good attention was given. With the usual singing, the meeting closed. We must mention a very tastefully arranged basket of flowers by Sister Abbott, who, with a few flowers, showed more skill and good taste, and produced a better effect than all the abundant masses of flowers shown at the picnic at Devil's Lake on the 18th inst. Few flowers, carefully arranged, will usually produce a better effect than a crowded mass. We also noticed another fine bouquet by Sister Mason.

A little rest, a little supper, and a short ride brought us to Canandaigua Grange No. 277, long dormant. A large number of brothers and sisters of the vicinity accompanied us, to bear up our hands in the good work before us. An hour's talk by Bro. Mickley and ourselves, and we proceeded to re-organize this Grange. Twenty-four members were enrolled, their officers duly elected and installed and instructed in the work of a Subordinate Grange, and by our united efforts, Bro. Mickley and us, Canandaigua Grange, No. 277, had its charter restored with Bro. John Moore, Master, and Bro. Wm. H. Hilliker, Secretary. "Onward, still onward, never halting," be your motto, No. 277. At the "wee sma' hours," "Frank" hurried us homeward. He wanted his own stable, Bro. Mickley to see home, and we rest in the good quarters left on Monday morning. Bread and milk and peaches fitted us to sleep soundly and take a fashionably late breakfast kindly prepared for us by the Worthy Ceres of Weston Grange.

OUR LAST DAY.

During the day we read, wrote, and rode with Bro. Mickley over his fine farm, through his natural pastures, burdened with the sweetest of verdure, through his well protected and preserved forest of most excellent timber, along well fenced fields and by the side of the best piece of corn we have seen this year. This field of ten acres in corn and potatoes is all the land Bro. M. has under the plow. All the rest is pasture for his cows, his horses, or his fine party of 50 3-year old steers. We admired these fat creatures, handsome, quiet, sleek, and gentle. They will average fourteen hundred weight or more each, and will soon leave their sweet pastures for the block and shambles of the cities of the East. These cattle were purchased in the spring, are to be kept in these pastures, well shaded by trees, and watered by spring water, until autumn, when they will be shipped to market, bringing their owner twenty to twenty-five dollars, or more, profit on each. Bro. Mickley's success is not a proof that all who try this business will succeed. Large experience and sound judgment are essential elements of success in grazing. The new horse barn and carriage house upon this farm is a model, which we have not room or time to describe, any more than the many other parts of this home and farm. Go and see them and you will appreciate and enjoy them as we did, and long have occasion to remember the worthy master of this truly Grange home, also his wife, and Ida, her assistant, the little pet granddaughter, and the brother who cares for all the farm work, and you might be led into temptation, and to break the tenth commandment in nearly every particular.

Ever so pleasant a day must come to a close, and this did, and the whole family, even the "pet," went to Weston in the evening to attend the Grange meeting, the regular meeting of No. 276. At the hall we found Worthy Master Horton busy putting every thing to rights, making bouquets, and arranging the flowers, grain, and fruits every where about the altar and desks, and making all look tasteful, attractive, and pleasant. We thought if every Grange had such in it, and that all would lend a helping hand in the work, each doing but the small share needed, how beautiful! how attractive! our Grange halls might be,

and how soon would the influence be felt in homes, in churches and everywhere, beautifying all the proper haunts of men and women. In one end of this hall we find a fine collection of 86 varieties of grains and grasses, each properly labelled—a study to each and every member; at the other end of the hall stands a library with 250 volumes in it—a good beginning of a good work, to be carried on indefinitely in the new hall. The decorations of pictures, and emblems, and grains, etc., are very profuse in this hall, but no more than every hall might be with little effort. We noticed many other things to praise, but enough for the present. The hall was filled; it was crowded. Brothers and sisters from many Granges far and near, were present. The work of the Grange was excellent; the singing was particularly good. After recess, we illustrated the unwritten work of our Order, calling to our aid in the practical demonstration of the same the worthy Patroness Ceres. Late at night we said many a good-by, and shook the parting hand of many a hearty and earnest Patron, and then through the damp and chill air sped rapidly after "Baby," to home and rest, Bro. Mickley driving.

Another quiet Sunday's rest, another day of home enjoyment away from home, with dinner at Bro. Geo. B. Horton and family, with Bro. and Sister Mickley, and Bro. Levassey and wife as fellow guests; another look at the new hall; another night's rest, and we said adieu to old Lenawee and her Patrons for the present, and sped by railway to

ANOTHER FIELD.

On the train to Detroit we found our worthy brother F. M. Holloway, a candidate for Governor, but the same quiet, candid, frank, worthy brother we have known for years—not a narrow politician, but a broad-minded, noble gentleman, capable of filling any place assigned him by Patrons or people—a true representative for the great interests of Michigan agriculture.

At Detroit we met Bro. W. A. Armstrong, Secretary of the New York State Grange, and with him, Bro. Holloway and Hon. E. P. Thompson, of Flint, dined at the Michigan Exchange. A brief time in looking about the City of the Straits, and we took a train to Ypsilanti, where Bro. Armstrong was to speak in the evening. Several brothers met us at the train. Bro. Finley claimed us to tea, and we rode out to his pleasant home, to look over his thoroughbred Merino sheep, a fine lot he has bred from the Cussitt flock, N. Y. In the evening we met a hall well filled with Patrons and friends, who gave an attentive ear to Bro. Armstrong's well chosen words, bearing good logic and convincing arguments. Bro. Holloway being present, was also called upon, and spoke briefly but earnestly upon the work of our Order, and its necessity to the interests of the farmer. We were well pleased with Ypsilanti Grange and its appointments. The singing was fine and appropriate. Many members of the Order from other Granges were present, and all we think will join us in saying, "It was good to be there." At midnight with Bro. Armstrong for company, we boarded a train for Grand Rapids, stopping a moment in Jackson, slept as we could, and made the Valley City in time to take a good wash, and then a good lunch at the counter of Friend Lamos, the live Yankee at the Union Depot.

A ride through the beautiful streets of the city brought us to the depot of the D. & G. H. Ry. Here we were met by Bro. J. T. Cobb, and soon reached Berlin, where Bro. Thos. Wilde was on hand to take us to the fair ground. Dinner was served in the usual manner by the Berlin Patrons, who make a full meal every day, but a feast is the rule on such occasions. The spacious dining hall was well set with tables, all of which were well filled the second time,

and there was enough left to feed a crowd. With the usual opening exercises over, Bro. W. A. Armstrong was introduced, and gave a fine address upon the Farmers' Relations to the Government, and other Vocations. His points were well taken, and his arguments clear and his reasoning decisive. All who heard were interested, and seemed pleased and instructed. Bro. J. T. Cobb was next introduced, and gave a short but very pleasing talk, enjoyed by all present. The meeting then closed, and the people went homeward, while we took the train for Grand Rapids, and were soon resting in Sweet's hotel, where the editor of the *Agricultural World* added one to our pleasant party at tea. Later in the evening we left Bro. Armstrong in the care of Bro. Cobb, and took a sleeping car enroute for Traverse City with Bro. C. E. Mickley for a companion. The provisions of the G. R. & I. R. R. are most excellent for the convenience and comfort of the travelling public. We enjoyed our ride and the good sleep we had while riding, and the cool bracing air from Traverse Bay gave us an acceptable welcome. At 6 A. M. of Aug. 25, we were met at the depot in Traverse City by Bro. R. A. Campbell, who conducted us to his house, where we were welcomed by Sister Campbell, and her father and mother, and Bro. Steele and wife, of the State Grange. Breakfast passed pleasantly, and when Bro. Mickley donned a woolen wrapper and took a walk to see the town, and its surroundings, Boodman river with its mill, logs, etc., were all taken in, also the Bay, from whence the daily boat was just departing. Some huge specimens of wheel work attracted our attention. If they were not the father of wheels, they were quite well grown samples of the wheel family, being nine feet in diameter. Our chin just reaches to the center of the hub. These were put up in pairs upon a suitable axle-tree, and when finished, were to be shipped to Texas for the use of Bro. Lang's fellow citizens. We congratulate our Texas friends on the benefits they receive by close connection with Michigan—her forests, her grain, her fruits, and her people. Later in the day we heard the solemn voice of Judge J. G. Ramsdell, calling us to fall in, and the brass band said the hour had come to go to the fair ground. We heeded the summons of the Judge, and with Bro. Mickley took seats behind that old sorrel colt. A long procession of teams formed and filed in order to the fair grounds of the Grand Traverse agricultural society. We found many old acquaintances there, and good arrangements for the labors of the day. Music by the brass band and choir, and we were told to stand up and tell the people how hot it was in the warm regions we had quitted. Soon the people, many of whom had come a long distance, became hungry, and we stopped for dinner. While the baskets were being opened and emptied, we looked about and took notes. We found that Bro. and Sister Brown, of Alpine, Bro. and Sister Norton, and Bro. Hamilton of Wyoming Grange; Bro. and Sister Burley, of Jennisonville; two brothers and their wives from La Salle County, Ill., were there, besides many from nearer.

Dinner over, Bro. Mickley was introduced, and spoke for an hour and a half upon the Farmers' Needs and Duties. The meeting over, we rode up to Bro. Ramsdell's to tea, to look over his new barn, his fine crop of plums and peaches, of which we shall make a special article when time permits.

The Patrons met at the hall in the evening to have an explanation of the inner work of the Order. The hall was full, and the evening passed quickly and pleasantly, and we trust, profitably to all. Bro. Mickley left for home that night, and we took to bed and rest for the coming day's labors.

How to put a quarter to good use: First get the quarter by economy and

the use of Grange agencies and means, which every member can do if he will employ such agencies; then subscribe for the VISITOR six months for some good farmer, who is not, but will make a good Patron, and await the result.

One man we have found who don't like the Grange because it don't furnish an agency for the sale of his product—leather.

Who will furnish a correct history of all the candidates for Congress in this State? How many of them will be representatives of the great agricultural interests of this State, if elected? Twenty-four men have the floor. Who will the prohibitionists nominate? Can't the anti-secret society organization get up a ticket in each district, and give us a few more lawyers to choose from to vote for, if we don't just like those already up. Try hard.

WHY don't the liquor dealers get up a ticket? Just to beat the Grangers.—
A Whisky Exchange.

The entire products of the gold and silver mines for the Nation for the past 30 years would not pay the imports of sugar into \$50,000,000. Yet during all this time we might have grown all our own sugar, and had some to export, had our Government fostered agriculture, and aided the farmer in developing the material wealth of our soil.

THE balance of trade with foreign nations for six years past has been \$1,000,000,000 in our favor. Three-fourths of this, or \$750,000,000 are from farm products, and the farms furnished the material for a portion of the \$250,000,000 gained us by the manufacturers. Yet farm interests are unimportant, and unworthy of representation in the halls of legislation.

THE Grange is an organization of farmers, by farmers, for farmers, in the name and interests of farmers.

PARTY is an organization of voters, by politicians, for the benefit of office-holders and office-seekers, professing to be in the name of liberty, but really in the interests of partisan politicians.

THE motto of the Grange is "The development of a higher and better manhood and womanhood." The motto of the parties is to "secure the offices, and anything to beat the opposition."

ONE Grange in this State had 50 copies of the GRANGE VISITOR sent two and one-half months to as many outsiders and has thus secured 20 new members—and will soon receive more. Learn from the experience of Athens.

THERE are already 15 lawyers running for Congress in this State, all desirous of becoming the representatives of farmers and farmers' interests. Any wolf would like to represent the interest of the lambs—if to his own interest.

THIS was intended to be a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, in the name and the interests of the people. How then shall we carry out the true interest of the Government? Whom shall we select to represent us. The farmer holds the ballot.

DO YOU want the best campaign paper? Take the GRANGE VISITOR; six months at 25 cents, or one year 50 cents.

WHAT campaign are you engaged in? A vigorous one for the development of a higher and better manhood and womanhood. Will you enlist, brother farmer, under our banner?

SOME Masters and Secretaries do not yet take the VISITOR. Why? They can not have much interest in the Order, and should they be continued in the offices of leaders, which they unworthily fill?

WHO pays the tax upon real estate? The farmers mainly. Does personal property pay taxes? When it can't hide. Who cast the votes? Farmers more than all others. Who produces the bread? Farmers. Who hold the offices of honor and profit? Lawyers and politicians mainly. Who is responsible for this? The farmers.

A RAINY DAY.

BY OLIO.

To every one that liveth
There comes a rainy day;
The sun no sunlight giveth,
The hours drag away,
The troubles quickly gather,
No shelter seemeth nigh;
And life is rainy weather,
With dark and sullen sky.

Perchance the fame ye trusted
Vanished as want drew near;
Perchance the damp hath rusted
Some treasure held most dear;
Perchance thy friends have failed thee,
At best their numbers few;
Perchance thy foes assailed thee,
Thy sweet love proved untrue.

And so thy cup runs over,
Thy rainy day hath come,
When joy hath proved a rover,
And grief abides at home;
The day in tear drops dieth,
No moon or star to light;
The wind in low sobs sigheth,
Thro'out the dreary night.

The clouds darkest at midnight,
Vanish at morning dawn;
In burst of golden sunlight,
The rainy day hath gone,
And so thy life's brief shower,
Shall pass in time away;
Mayhap thou'lt bless the power
That sent thy rainy day.

Niles, August 27, 1880.

Duties of Farmers at the Coming Election.

Worthy Sec. J. T. Cobb:

I have just been reading your article on the "Michigan Homestead and Politics," and read it with great interest. This matter of class legislation (if such was the object of the farmer politicians), no fair minded man would deny was objectionable.

But I agree with you that it is not for the purpose of gaining any undue advantage over any other class, that those farmer politicians ask for a better representation in our State and National Legislatures, but they ask it in the interest of the whole country. It is class legislation that we are fighting against. We ask for the farmers a fair representation, and for the farming interests equal protection. That we have not now this fair representation, nor this equal protection, your article sufficiently shows.

I do not believe there is a Granger in the State that desires to have the farmer representation increased only for the purpose of purifying our Government, and of making just laws which shall bear alike on all classes, and on all industries.

By request, I prepared and read a paper before our County Grange during the past summer on "The Duties of Farmers at the Coming Election." In this paper I took great pains to express my sentiments against Grangers working themselves into a one-sided, retaliating spirit that would lead them to favor selfish or class legislation. This sentiment was applauded at its utterance, and in the discussion which followed was universally approved. I have found this the prevailing spirit of these farmer politicians all over the land.

Now one candid question to the Homestead: Does not our system of law-making need purifying? You certainly can give but an affirmative answer to this. Then this question: Who is going to do it? The rural population of this country have been waiting patiently for years, and things have been growing worse and worse. The fact is patent, that through the machine system of conventions, the irresponsible element in our body politic has obtained and persistently keeps the preponderant influence in our law-making bodies. Now, as farmers, we believe this can but work injury, and in the end will work ruin to our whole country; and we further believe that a fair representation of the farming population will help to speedily check corruption in high places.

Nor are the farmers alone in this belief. A lady who has always been active and influential in promoting the good of her race, living in the same city of the Homestead, said a few years ago, that through the farming population of this country, must reform come, if it come at all; "For," says she, "in

the cities we are helpless. The political power is all in the hands and under the control of the worst element we have."

As further proof of this, many of the readers of the papers of this same city will recollect that a primary meeting about a year ago, presided over by a gentleman of National reputation for ability and fairness, was broken up in spite of the efforts of the president, aided by the police, to restore order. I am told this is not an exceptional case at these city primary conventions. These primaries are the fountains from which our legislative representations flow, and from which it receives instruction and inspiration. If they are made up of such material—if the fountain is corrupt, need we expect from it anything but a corrupt stream?

The farmers believe that it is the representatives of this element that has brought upon the country the class legislation of which they complain, and it is to remedy this evil, to purify this government, and to restore justice and equality to all, that the farmer politicians are now at work, and to accomplish this we shall, I trust, work persistently to the end.

Who Shall Represent the Order in its Legislative Bodies?

MARTIN, Sept. 22, 1880.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

As the time for holding the meeting of the State Grange is approaching I have a curiosity to know whether the present system of electing representatives from among the Masters and past Masters of Subordinate Granges, meets with the general approval of the members of the Order in this and other States. At a meeting of the Grange of which the writer is a member, held Nov., 1879, it was unanimously

Resolved, That any rule, edict, or law which makes official position the test of eligibility to membership in the State Grange, is in direct conflict with the genius of republican institutions, aristocratic in its tendency, an insult to the intelligence of the free American farmer, and detrimental to the prosperity and interests of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the State of Michigan, and we do request our representative in the State Grange to exert his influence to have the law so amended that any fourth degree members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in good standing in his Grange shall be eligible to the position of representative in the State Grange.

The resolution was duly forwarded to our representative, but whether it was made a matter of consideration by the State Grange or not, we have not learned. At all events the rule remains unchanged, and it is just possible that, by the members of the Order generally, no change is desired. If desired, that desire should be made known, for men in power, whether rightfully or otherwise, do not, as a rule, lay down the sceptre until requested to do so, and not always then.

The rule which makes only Masters and past Masters eligible to membership in the State Grange is not warranted either by reason or common sense, for experience demonstrates that an individual may acquire himself in a creditable manner as the presiding officer of a Grange, and be singularly defective in legislative ability. What would be the verdict of the people upon a State Legislature that would enact a law making only Supervisors or Justices of the Peace eligible as Representatives in the Legislature? It is safe to say that every person aiding or favoring such an enactment would be excused from further legislative duties, and yet such a law would have as much to commend it to popular favor as the one under consideration. A decrease of nearly 300 in the number of Granges in the State of Michigan, during the last four or five years, may be a significant indication that an organization having an aristocratic form of government, will not long find favor with, or be tolerated by American farmers, and the sooner those in authority in the Order of Patrons of Husbandry recognize this fact, the better it will be for all concerned. BY ONE NOT A MASTER.

A Hen's Affection.

Instances of the sincerest affection are not wanting among fowls. Had two Brown Cochins of the same brood that had always shown a great attachment for each other, being inseparable day and night—even laying in the same nest. They looked so near alike that it was impossible to tell one from the other. Over a month ago both wanted to set, and we murdered one of them. Put the other on the roost, and to this date she has to be driven off the roost every day, and then she will wander around in an aimless manner. Frequently it will be a long time before she will eat or drink, and then simply enough to sustain life. The hen killed was exceedingly fat, and this one is wasting away to a shadow. She does not go with other fowls, and seems continually to mourn for her mate. Up to that time she was perfectly healthy and a hearty eater.

OLD POULTRY.

What We Expect to Do.

The Montcalm County Pomona Grange No. 24 will convene at the Ferris Grange hall on Thursday October 25th, 1880, at one o'clock, P. M. The following is the program for the meeting:

1st—Is it good Grange policy for a good Granger to sacrifice his political principles by voting for the candidate for an office, nominated by the opposite party, on the ground that the nominee is a Granger?

2nd—Does overlooking the faults of the members of the Grange have a tendency to encourage any doing dishonest transactions among us.

3d—Music.

4th—Essay by Bro. Edzel Thompson, of Ferris.

5th—A Democratic brother asks, "Is James A. Garfield a Granger; if so, why has not the fraternity known more about him?"

6th—Is the Pomona Grange movement in any degree aristocratic in its tendency; and what advantage has the Pomona Grange over the County Council?

7th—Music.

8th—Essay by Sister Carroll.

Bro. Cobb, will you please give this notice in the VISITOR, and oblige

B. B. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

Notice of Meetings.

Hillsdale Pomona Grange, No. 10, will meet at Litchfield on Wednesday, October 6th, 1880. All fourth degree members are cordially invited and requested to come and take part in the discussions.

The subjects for consideration:

Winter feeding and management of stock. Brother Southworth to open the subject.

Select Reading, Sister McDougal.

Essay, Sister Taylor.

Also one hour after dinner will be devoted to the subject of Kerosene Oil.

G. M. GARDNER, Sec.

MARILLA, Sept 13, 1880.

Bro. Cobb:

Please extend notice through the VISITOR to the members of the Manistee District Pomona Grange that the next meeting is to be held in Cleon, Wexford Co., commencing first Tuesday in October, 2 o'clock, P. M.

MRS. J. A. POPE, Sec.

BURR OAK, Sept. 8, 1880.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Please announce that St. Joseph Co. Pomona Grange No. 4, will hold its next regular meeting at Centerville, on Thursday, Oct. 7th, 1880. A cordial invitation is extended to all 4th degree members to meet with us, and participate in the work and discussions of the day.

CHAS. W. SHELTON, Sec.

The next regular quarterly meeting of Kent County Grange, No. 18, will be held at Rockford, on the 13th day of October, 1880, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at which meeting a large attendance of the members is expected.

GEO. W. EWING, Sec.

The next meeting of the Clinton Co. Pomona Grange will be held at the hall of Elsie Grange on Wednesday, October 20th. All members of the Order are cordially invited to attend.

FRANK CONN, Sec.

Promoting Agricultural Science.

[Under this head we find the following article in the *Farmers' Review*, and are pleased to note this additional evidence of Agricultural progress in this country. These gentlemen have a vast field before them, and we hope their association will be able to contribute valuable facts for the consideration of the large class of agricultural workers, and not only for the improvement of this class, but for the benefit of all classes of society.—EDITOR.]

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* of Aug. 31, says that in 1879 a few gentlemen took advantage of the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Rochester, N. Y., to meet in consultation over the needs of agriculture, and to devise means for extending this interest so as to occupy the intellectual field, and thus to place it on a parity with those other pursuits which are recognized as closely dependent upon science. They recognized the needs of an educated public sentiment, in order to secure progress in agricultural pursuits, and are aware that the hope of agricultural progress was in enlisting the efforts and sympathy of the intellectual classes. The preliminaries of an association were formed, whose objects, in the words of the call, "shall be the promotion of agriculture by fostering investigation in science applied to agriculture. This circular continues as follows:

For the accomplishment of this object its members shall meet annually for the presentation and discussion of original papers embraced within the scope of this field of inquiry, and for the consideration of plans for further investigation, either individual or co-operative. Papers may be offered at the meetings through members by non-members, for reading and discussion, and for the endorsement of the association; and the association shall encourage, especially in this manner, so far as lies in its power, all exact investigation leading to advancement in agriculture. Membership is to be limited to a small number, say 40 or 50; new members are to be appointed by the association itself on such conditions as may be agreed upon hereafter. The papers read are to be published under such conditions as may be devised by the association.

The preliminary acceptance included the following list: Prof. W. J. Beal, Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing; President M. C. Fernald, Maine Agricultural College, Orono; J. J. Rogers, editor *Country Gentleman*, Union Springs, N. Y.; Prof. J. H. Comstock, Department of Agriculture, Washington; Prof. C. E. Bessey, Iowa Agricultural College, Ames; Prof. E. W. Hilgard, University of California, Oakland; Prof. R. C. Kedzie, Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing; President Levi Stockbridge, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; Prof. S. W. Johnson, Yale College, New Haven, Ct.; Prof. G. C. Caldwell, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Prof. W. H. Brewer, Yale College, New Haven, Ct.; Patrick Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; Prof. James Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; E. L. Sturtevant, D., South Farmington, Massachusetts.

August 27, 1880, during the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the subject was further considered, and a meeting was organized, Prof. Caldwell in the chair, and Prof. A. J. Cook, of Michigan Agricultural College, Secretary. After a full discussion, the "Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science" was provisionally organized, those present being Profs. Beal, Caldwell, Farlow, Kedzie, Goessmann, Cook, and Fernald, and Drs. Halsted, Ledoux, and Sturtevant.

Prof. Beal was elected President, and Dr. Sturtevant was elected Secretary. An executive committee was then appointed, consisting of the president, Secretary, and Prof. Caldwell, with full powers to arrange for the next meeting, to be held on the day preceding the meeting of the American Association next year, and at the same place. The following are the names of the additional membership: Prof. W. G. Farlow, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. C. A. Goessmann, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; Prof. A. J. Cook, Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing; Prof. Peter Collier, Department of Agriculture, Washington; Dr. D. B. Halsted, editor *American Agriculturist*, New York City; Dr. A. R. Ledoux, 17 Cedar street, New York City.

At the next meeting it is expected that papers will be presented by the members, embodying results of original research, and matter worthy of permanent preservation. The special fields and their occupants, thus far, are botany and horticulture, Prof. Beal, Bessey, Brewer, Dr. Sturtevant; pomology, Thomas, Barry; entomology and apiculture, Profs. Comstock and Cook; agricultural chemistry, Profs. Kedzie, Johnson, Caldwell, Hilgard, Goessmann, Collier, Ledoux; physics and soil, Prof. Hilgard, President Stockbridge, President Fernald; dairying science, Arnold Dr. Sturtevant; veterinary, Prof. Law; vegetable pathology, Profs. Farlow, Halsted, Bessey. It is expected that other leaders in agricultural investigation will be invited

to join this association, and that in time it will embrace within its limits the highest agricultural scientific talent in the country. At present the association has the cordial support of all its members, and it trusts that events will justify the wisdom and timeliness of the attempt.

PROF. W. J. BEAL, Lansing, Mich., President;

E. LEWIS STURTEVANT, M. D., South Farmington, Mass., Secretary.

PROF. G. C. CALDWELL, Ithaca, New York, Committee.

How to Kill a Grange.

A vigorous Grange is rather a hard subject to kill, nevertheless it may be effectually "done for" if there are enough "Grange killers" among its members to constitute a majority, and the deed may be done *carelessly* as well as with the "intent to kill." Only a few things are necessary to be observed, and a persistent use of these means will make a "dead sure" thing of it:

1st—Make the attendance as *irregular* as possible, as regular attendance is the breath of life to the Grange. Strive to make the Grange meeting as disagreeable and uninteresting as possible, so that members may become disgusted, and so conclude to stay away.

2d—Don't suggest anything for the good of the Order, and if others do, oppose it by all the means in your power.

3d. Don't be sparing of criticism and ridicule, and exercise as little charity toward other members as may be, so as to destroy all brotherly feeling in the Grange, which is one of its sources of strength.

4th—Complain bitterly of Grange expense, discourage Grange officers in the discharge of their duties, and in every possible way contrive to make the Grange an uncomfortable place.

5th—Be sure to oppose every business arrangement, such as buying goods at wholesale rates or shipping produce; for a saving of 25 per cent by such an arrangement is just such a diet as the Grange thrives on, and gives it an arm as full of vigor as a mule's hind leg, and about as destructive to its enemies.

6th—Fall behind in payment of dues as much as you can, and not be suspended, lest there should be money in the treasury for the Grange to do business with, and so grow stronger instead of weaker. If the Grange starts a business arrangement for the purchase of goods, don't patronize it, because that would defeat the object you are aiming at.

Follow out these suggestions carefully and persistently (don't think what will be the effect on society—murderers don't care for that), and the Grange is a "goner," its death is only a question of time, and brief at that.—*Nebraska Farmer*.

Maxims for Young Men.

We take the following from among the epigrams uttered by Gen. Garfield. Every young man can make them a sort of a talisman by which to guide his life:

Be fit for more than the thing which you are now doing.

I would rather be beaten in Right than succeed in Wrong.

If you are not too large for the place you are too small for it.

Things don't turn up in this world until somebody turns them up.

Liberty can be safe only when suffrage is illuminated by education.

If the power to do hard work is not talent, it is the best possible substitute for it.

It is one of the precious mysteries of sorrow that it finds solace in unselfish thought.

Character is the chief element, for it is both a result and a cause—a result of influences and a cause of results.

The political parties nowhere raise any great National questions; they only want to get into power.

I feel a profounder reverence for a boy than for a man. I never meet a ragged boy in the street, without feeling that I may owe him a salute, for I know not what possibilities may be buttoned up under his coat.

Iowa reports 28,974 sheep killed in that state within a year. Some of the 200,000 dogs also reported, are accountable. We believe it is Bro. Thing, of Maine, who says the reason the dogs of the State are so well protected is "because there are so many puppies in the Legislature."

PERSONS poisoned with ivy will find that a little ammonia added to water, and frequent washings, will produce immediate relief. Ammonia applied to the sting of bees, wasps, or hornets, affords almost immediate relief.

Too many Sub. Granges are idle—waiting for something to turn up. No Grange needs to be idle. The principles that govern the fate and fortunes of men will apply to the Grange.

ALL youths are not fitted for college education. It is not best to make a one-story brain try to carry a three-story education.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, OCT. 1, 1880.

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.

NEWSPAPER NONSENSE.

While we do not expect to spend much time trying to correct the mistakes or misrepresentations of political papers, we are not disposed to let *all* that sort of nonsense take the run of the newspaper press without notice.

The story that Bro. Woodman, Master of the State Grange of Michigan, and also of the National Grange, has indicated his intention to "take the stump for the Greenback candidate for Governor," is pure fiction.

Bro. J. J. Woodman has been a Republican ever since the party had an existence, and has been known throughout the State as one of the representative men of the party for many years.

Since he became Master of the State Grange, in January, 1875, his time has been so fully occupied with the duties of that office, added to his own private business, that he has not "taken the stump" during these years for any candidate or party.

The session of the National Grange in Nov., 1879, made him Master of the National Grange, adding much labor to an already busy life.

He left home Aug. 2d, for New England, putting in five weeks of work for the Order before he returned to Michigan.

He has not only spoken in many places in Michigan, and in five of the New England States, but also in Wisconsin and Ohio, during the last few months.

It is true he has "taken the stump," but it was for the Order of Patrons of Husbandry of the United States, and to that service he is giving nearly all his time, nor will he leave that "stump" for any person or party while these obligatory demands of the Order upon his time and talents remain so imperative.

We have seen another statement equally wide of the truth in several republican papers, intended to disparage Bro. F. M. Holloway, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

It has been assumed that he was selected from among prominent democratic candidates in response to the demand for a farmer candidate, which seemed to us a very plausible statement and a very sensible move for the party to make.

Now the statement that we refer to is that Bro. Holloway is a "city farmer, that he don't live on his farm and farms altogether by proxy."

The truth of the matter is that he was raised on a farm, and now lives on a farm two and a half miles from Hillsdale,—that he bought the farm (then mostly uncultivated), in 1851, and that he has not only lived on it since 1861, but has carried it on himself for

these 30 years, never having even rented an acre of it in all this time to any other man to cultivate.

Of course the parties who manufactured these falsehoods made no mistake, but purposely undertook to make political capital at the expense of the consistency and good name of these gentlemen, both of whom are honorable, high-minded men, and practical farmers, who have religiously lived up to the principles of the Order, which demands that "the office should seek the man and not the man the office."

The letter of acceptance of Col. Holloway is alike creditable to his head and heart, and his delicate reference to "the fact that this is but the second time in the history of our State when the office has been tendered to one actively engaged in tilling the soil," commends him to the farmers of the State who are more interested in elevating the agricultural class and protecting their interests than in the success of party.

That pot-house politicians should traduce and misrepresent men for party purposes might be expected, and it is unfortunately true that the partisan press of this country are mainly governed by that outrageous doctrine that "The end justifies the means," and stand ready to smirch the character of a neighbor even, if party capital can be made by such a course.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

This year of 1880 is not only a busy year in the political world, but it seems to us that more than the usual number of Agricultural Fairs are being held all over the country.

We were in receipt of a "complimentary" from the management of the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society, Grand Rapids, and although we really had no leisure for the purpose, we thought we must give it a little time.

We summarize our observations by simply saying that the weather was favorable, the patronage satisfactory, the exhibits, in most departments were abundant and creditable alike to the exhibitor and the management that had secured so much of excellence to instruct and entertain the people, who came to see and learn.

Northern Michigan, the country we of the South had hardly heard from, had splendid samples of grains, grasses and fruit that proved that the white man had not only displaced the Indian, but that he had already developed some of the choicest of agricultural productions.

Some of our Granger friends up that way may well be proud of what they have accomplished. And that reminds me of the Grange wagons and the fine display of farm products which the members of Paris Grange, No. 19, had tastefully arranged for a competitive exhibition.

The only other wagon exhibited was entered by a nursery firm, and included quite an assortment of young trees, right from the nursery. Both were creditable, but to our, perhaps biased, judgment, the Granger wagon seemed the best. We did not remain long enough to learn where the blue ribbons were tied.

We understand the fair was financially a success.

We have also had invitations to attend Grange, County and

local Fairs, several bills of which have been sent us. We take pleasure in acknowledging these courtesies, but want of time has and will prevent our attendance. We hoped to have received some account before going to press of one held by our Sturgis friends, at their hall, on the 24th and 25th of September.

Another Grange Fair will be held at the hall of Cheshire Grange, in Allegan Co., on the 12th and 13th of October. Bro. Whitney delivers an address on the second day at 2 p. m.

There is no admission fee, so the financial part of the fair will not be vastly important, but if the farmers in the vicinity take a lively interest in this, their second, fair of the kind, it will be a good thing for all concerned.

THE AGRICULTURAL WORLD AND THE HOMESTEAD.

Just after going to press with our last issue, our exchanges gave notice of the consolidation of the *Homestead* with the *Agricultural World*.

We had just devoted some time and space to the *Homestead*, and were expecting to have a little tilt with it for our review of its article on "Farmer Politicians."

There is little danger of the people reading too many papers, as in this reading country there are but a very few persons who read too much; and if the farmers of Michigan, and their families, are to read less by the consolidation of these two papers, we should very much regret the change.

There are, however, many reasons why one paper, well sustained, can be made a very much better paper than either of two with the divided patronage, and there is no good reason why this change may not be to the advantage of Michigan farmers.

We are glad that the *World* has absorbed the *Homestead*, rather than the reverse, for the simple reason that the *Agricultural World* has, from its first issue, been in full sympathy with the Grange movement, and, although the *Homestead* has not been otherwise than friendly, it has not come to the front and urged farmers to get out of the rut of old usages, and look beyond the matter of production, and see how their interests were affected by legislation and transportation.

In this line of thought the *World* has not only had some ideas of its own, but it has had the independence to express them, for which it has our hearty thanks and best wishes for its future success.

We are in receipt of the *American Newspaper Directory* of 1880, published by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York. It seems in every particular complete. Whatever the publishers have undertaken, they have accomplished, and are entitled to great credit for presenting to the business men of the country such ready means of reaching the people.

The farmer in the paper

Read the editorial mention, That the fact of nations rested On the C. and C. conventions.

But the trees had leaved and blossomed, And the grass continued growing; All the sprouts of corn were starting, And the farmer went on hoeing.

When the matter was decided, And they made the nomination, One declared it was a blessing, And another, a ruination.

Still the fruit grew ripe and mellow, And the wheat was nicely growing; While the farmer in his garden 'Bout his turnips went on hoeing.

GENERAL NOTICE.

The following Granges are entitled to representation in the County and District Conventions, to be held Tuesday, the 5th of October, 1880, by virtue of Section 4, Article 4, of By-Laws of Michigan State Grange, as appears by the accounts of the several Subordinate Granges of this jurisdiction on this 15th day of September.

We have received more than 20 reports from delinquent Granges since making up the list for the last issue, and have added and corrected up to the last hour before going to press.

Any Grange not included in this list, whose Secretary shall report and pay dues after this 15th day of September, whose representatives duly elected show a receipt for such dues, signed by me for the quarter, ending March 31st, 1880, on which receipt is endorsed "Entitled to Representation," should be allowed to participate in the work of the Convention.

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

Barry—2 Rep. 38, 50, 55, 127, 128, 145, 243, 264, 424, 472.

Berrien—3 Rep. 14, 40, 43, 46, 80, 81, 84, 87, 104, 122, 123, 188, 194.

Branch—2 Rep. 88, 91, 97, 136, 137, 152, 217, 400.

Cathlamet—2 Rep. 65, 66, 83, 85, 96, 129, 130, 200, 292.

Cass—1 Rep. 42, 162, 427.

Eaton—2 Rep. 67, 134, 230, 301, 315, 380, 381, 619, 625.

Genesee—1 Rep. 118, 386, 387.

Hillsdale—3 Rep. 74, 78, 106, 107, 108, 133, 189, 251, 269, 273, 274, 285, 286, 568.

Ingham—2 Rep. 7, 54, 115, 235, 262, 287, 289, 322, 347, 540.

Ionia—3 Rep. 163, 168, 174, 175, 185, 186, 187, 190, 191, 192, 270, 272, 281, 325, 422, 430, 640.

Jackson—1 Rep. 2, 45, 147, 155, 344.

Kalamazoo—2 Rep. 8, 11, 16, 18, 21, 24, 49, 61, 171.

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

Lapeer—1 Rep. 246, 396, 448, 549, 607, 641.

Lenawee—2 Rep. 167, 212, 213, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 293, 384, 438.

Livingston—1 Rep. 6, 57, 90, 114, 336, 613.

Macomb—1 Rep. 403, 414, 623, 637.

Manistee—1 Rep. 556, 557, 580, 633.

Montcalm—1 Rep. 318, 437, 439, 440, 441, 530.

Muskegon—1 Rep. 316, 372, 373, 376.

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

Oceana—1 Rep. 393, 401, 406, 497, 600.

Oakland—3 Rep. 141, 245, 253, 257, 259, 287, 275, 283, 323, 327, 328, 335, 377, 385, 395, 408, 443.

Ottawa—1 Rep. 30, 112, 201, 313, 421, 458, 639.

St. Clair—1 Rep. 462, 490, 491.

St. Joseph—2 Rep. 22, 76, 178, 236, 237, 266, 291, 303, 304, 332, 333.

Shiawassee—1 Rep. 151, 160, 180, 228, 229, 252, 606.

Saginaw—1 Rep. 326, 464, 574, 599.

Tuscola—1 Rep. 513, 523, 526, 548, 552.

Van Buren—2 Rep. 10, 23, 26, 32, 36, 60, 89, 157, 158, 159, 230, 346, 355, 610.

Washtenaw—2 Rep. 52, 56, 59, 92, 239, 329, 351, 476, 631.

Wayne—1 Rep. 298, 367, 368, 389, 618, 622, 636.

For the purpose of representation, as provided in Section 4, Article 4, the following Counties are formed into Representative Districts. And I would recommend that the several Conventions for these Representative Districts be held at the County seat of the County having the largest number of Granges entitled to representation.

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

Second District—1 Rep. Grand Traverse, Nos. 379, 624, 638, Antrim, No. 470, Wexford, No. 632.

Third District—1 Rep. Leelanaw, Nos. 374, 380, Benzie, No. 375, 381.

Fourth District—1 Rep. Oceana, Nos. 393, 406, 600, Mason, No. 415, 539.

Fifth District—2 Rep. Wayne, Nos. 268, 298, 367, 368, 389, 618, 622, 636, Monroe, Nos. 471, 509.

Sixth District—1 Rep. Mecosta, Nos. 302, 475, 517, Oshtemo, No. 629.

Seventh District—1 Rep. Huron, No. 602, Sanilac, Nos. 417, 641.

Eighth District—3 Rep. Clinton, Nos. 140, 202, 225, 226, 342, 343, 358, 370, 439,

456, 459, 487, 505. Gratiot Co. No. 310, 529.

A CALL UPON CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

The following circular has been sent to the candidates for Congress of the several political parties by some of our friends in the several Congressional districts of the State.

We have asked our friends to forward to this office the answers received, or so much as will place the candidate on record, when published in the *Visitor*.

We believe there is no subject more important to the American people—no greater question that demands prompt and positive action on the part of Congress than this one of governmental control of these transportation companies, that derive their franchises from the people. And we propose to give our readers a chance to vote intelligently upon this subject.

The great political parties of the country have carefully avoided reference to this question of legislative control of inter-State commerce in their platforms lest they antagonize these influential corporations. It therefore becomes necessary that the voters know what course their representatives will take if elected.

If we are to be again represented by lawyers, let us at least know that we have a pledge from our representative that he will labor to protect his constituents from the unjust exactions which these corporations sometimes levy upon their patrons. We must at least have a promise from the men we support for Congress, that they will, in this matter, do what they can to protect our interests.

To _____, Sept. —, 1880.

The people of the United States are soon to elect members of Congress from the several States. The Legislatures of the several States will some of them soon elect members to the United States Senate. And for what purpose are men selected from the great body of the people, and elected to these responsible positions? As we suppose, to enact new laws; to repeal and amend existing statutes—all for the purpose of protecting the rights of the people, promoting their interests, and developing the resources of the country. These legislators determine for themselves what this service is worth, and the amount so determined by themselves as just compensation, is paid by the people from their United States Treasury.

Within the last few years it has come to be well understood that the transportation companies of the country have practically set aside the mutual relations which should exist between these corporations on the one hand, and the public from whom their franchises were derived, on the other, and have fixed their charges for transporting freight with no equitable regard for cost of carriage, or distance transported.

Examination of railroad officials, and the books of railroad companies, have disclosed these facts: That favoritism is shown by giving special rates to some shippers, to the detriment, at least, and sometimes to the complete destruction of the interests of other shippers; that rebates, amounting to vast sums, are annually paid by trunk lines where State law requires a uniform charge; and it is notorious that the actual cost of carriage has nothing to do in making up a schedule of freight rates to be collected. When a bushel of wheat is taken by rail from Chicago to New York, a distance of 960 miles, for fifteen cents; and when, with the additional cost to the transporter, the price is more than doubled, and a dollar is charged for a bushel of clover seed of precisely the same weight and bulk; and a can of 40 gallons of milk, sent daily in car-load lots, pays 48 cents for 90 miles transportation; and a barrel of kerosene, weighing 350 pounds, is hauled for the Standard Oil Company 500 miles over the same road for fifteen cents, and the barrel returned free; and these irregularities are based on the unrighteous rule adopted by these corporations of "What the traffic will bear!" and we find these corporations all protecting these abuses by corruptly influencing elections and legislation—we see in this condition of things the interests of the people imperiled and sacrificed to an extent that demands that our votes shall no longer be blindly cast for representatives who will make no

effort to correct the evils complained of. There is no occasion to argue the question of right, or of constitutional power to regulate railroad fares and freight charges. The first is obviously true; and the last has been settled by the highest tribunal in this country—the Supreme Court of the United States.

The agricultural and commercial interests of the country unite in demanding such practical legislation as will compel transportation companies to recognize some rule of right in adjusting their schedules of freight rates, and of uniformity in their application.

As you are before the electors of this district as a candidate for Congress, we respectfully ask an answer to the following questions:

FIRST—"Will you, if elected, favor and in all proper ways labor for the enactment of laws compelling railroads to base their charges upon the 'cost and risk of service,' instead of the new theory enunciated by the railroad managers, 'What the traffic will bear,' of which question transporters are now sole judges?"

SECOND—"Will you, if elected, favor and labor for the enactment of laws prohibiting and punishing favoritism and unjust discriminations, through secret rates or otherwise?"

THIRD—"Will you, if elected, labor to secure the enactment of a law establishing a Board of Railroad Commissioners, with ample power to promptly enforce the law relating to common carriers, and whose duty it shall be to stand between the railroads, and those whose interests compel them to use them?"

We present below a list of Granges that, on account of being dilatory in their reports for the quarter ending March 31st, 1880, are shut out of the Convention. Dec. 31st:

57, 126, 155, 179, 203, 283, 463, 514, 529, 576.

And the following Granges are delinquent for report for quarter ending March 31st, 1880:

13, 72, 102, 103, 125, 144, 147, 189, 199, 227, 241, 250, 320, 321, 331, 344, 345, 363, 391, 399, 404, 425, 451, 492, 497, 503, 565, 566, 590, 616.

We hope to receive reports from those Granges in time to enable them to participate in the Conventions of Oct. 5th.

We are quite sure that the neglect of Secretaries has placed some of these Granges in this category.

We hope members will look over these lists carefully, and see if those officers elected to serve them have been remiss in this matter.

The voting membership is no longer so numerous that the State Grange is a cumbersome, unwieldy body, and we shall be glad to be able to add to the number of delegates from some of these Counties.

Secretaries of Pomona Granges are referred to Sec. 12, Art. 13, By-Laws Michigan State Grange.

The poem entitled "Welcome," which appeared in the last number of this paper, was read at a large meeting of Patrons and citizens of Caledonia County, Vermont, held on the picnic grounds of Syndonville, under the auspices of the Caledonia Co. Grange, on the occasion of Worthy Master Woodman's visit to that place. That being his birth-place, the people turned out in large numbers, and gave him a most hearty and cordial welcome, and were well pleased with his address upon that occasion. This explanation accompanied the poem, but was inadvertently omitted by us in making up the paper.

The point made by our correspondent from Martin on the third page, comes before the State Grange at each successive session, and at some time our delegates to the National Grange have been instructed to present the matter to that body, and endeavor to have the fundamental law so altered as to make any and all fourth degree members eligible to any official position in the Order. The only way to bring about the desired change is to discuss the

subject in Grange halls, in the press of the Order, and by forcing it upon the attention of the State and National Granges.

THE preamble and resolution of Portage Grange indicates a business purpose.

While we believe that it is not only a right, but the duty of every Patron to participate in the primary meetings and conventions of political parties, and do what he can fairly to place good men in nomination; yet where, by the management of party politicians, the nomination of men unworthy of support has been secured, or where the expressed will of an influential class has been disregarded, and their rights wholly ignored, we are not of those who hold to the doctrine of party fealty, as more binding than principles and fitness of candidates.

Portage Grange may have adopted this preamble and resolution without putting in jeopardy its harmony and fraternity, but some Granges would be injured by the mere presentation of the subject in this form. We say, then, go slow, brothers, and do not forget that the Good of the Order is paramount to every other consideration.

THE following communication explains itself. The VISITOR is at the service of the members of the Order who seek by any co-operative effort to promote the interest of the farmer:

HESPERIA, Sept. 23d, 1880.
Bro. J. T. Cobb:

The Patrons of Newaygo Co. massed their wool and are holding it for better prices. Has this been done at other places in the State? If so, can we open a correspondence through the GRANGE VISITOR. We think we might bulk with others, and by having a larger amount in Detroit or some other convenient point, might realize a better price. We have about 7,000 pounds.

S. V. WALKER,
Master Newaygo Co. Grange.

Dormant Granges.
From the report of the Committee on dormant Granges adopted by the National Grange at its late session we quote:

"We would offer the following as among the means, that if properly applied, will, we believe, revive, and once more make active, progressive, and prosperous Granges of many now dormant.

"Grange papers, as a means of education, a prevention and cure of dormant Granges these are among the most valuable. A dormant Grange, where a dozen or more Grange papers are read, is among the things that might almost be called impossible. Encouraging their circulation by all proper means, and good will result. "Thus we find that we must first organize, then educate, and last, and most important of all, every member of this Order must be taught to work to put into practice the lessons learned. Success will never come without it."

One cent a bushel reduction of freight will, the seaboard would make at least 20 cents additional profit to the farmer for his acre of wheat or corn; five cents would make a dollar profit at a production of 20 bushels to the acre. How important the transportation question becomes when we apply figures to it, and how important the farmers should study and fully understand the question in all its bearings. The discriminations made by railroads against farmers reduces their profits more and more, year by year.—*Ex.*

COMMISSIONER LEDUC is in Colorado arranging for two artisan wells which are to be sunk for the purpose of irrigation. All the representative heads agriculture has ever had, all put together, have not shown as much activity, nor done so much real work as our present Commissioner.—*Ex.*

SOME remarkable individual very correctly remarks that the best lip-salve in creation is a kiss; the remedy should be used with great care, however, as it is apt to bring on an affection of the heart.

Lecturer's Department.

Lecturer's Routes.

Calls come by letter from many places asking us to "Come over into and help us." There seems to be a greater desire to have the aims and objects better understood; and being known, the organization must be respected, if not embraced by intelligent farmers.

We go to Chesaning, St. Clair County, on the first of October; to Ellington, Tuscola County on the 6th; and to Bloomingdale, Van Buren County, on the 13th of October. Other arrangements may be made near these, if application is made in time. After the middle of the month we expect to visit the region of Traverse County, and adjoining Counties, to complete the work begun there in August.

Now is the time to begin a vigorous winter campaign in Grange work. Don't wait until the cold weather is upon us, but begin now to revive and awaken all the dormant interest in your Grange, and new leaven that shall leaven the whole lump.

Don't let partisan feeling engulf the true Grange spirit, but use the teachings of the order of P. of H. to tone down the ways of men, so that campaign bitterness may be lost in the aims of true nobility.

Correspondence.

Portage Grange Resolution.

The following preamble and resolution was informally adopted by Portage Grange, No. 16, September, 1880:

WHEREAS, the farmers of Michigan represent the most important industry in the State, and may therefore rightly expect recognition in governmental affairs, both State and National; and WHEREAS, the republican convention for selecting delegates to the Chicago convention ignored our class altogether; and

WHEREAS, the republican convention for nominating State officers disregarded the claim made and pressed upon public attention for months prior to the meeting, and again ignored the farmer in making its nomination for Governor; therefore,

Resolved, That the voting members of Grange, No. 16, of Kalamazoo Co., will cast their votes for P. M. Holloway, for Governor, and that for other officers they will severally vote in accordance with their party predilections.

Notice of Meetings.

MONTEREY, Sept. 26, 1880.

Brother J. T. Cobb:

The Patrons of Allegan County will hold a picnic at the church in Hopkins village, on Tuesday, October 26th, 1880. Worthy Master Woodman is expected as speaker of the day. It is hoped there will be a general attendance from all parts of the county. Come everybody.

Yours fraternally,

M. V. B. MCALPINE.

Sec'y Allegan Co. C. P. of H.

POKAGON, Sept. 27th, 1880.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Will you please give notice through the GRANGE VISITOR that the next quarterly meeting of Cass County Pomona Grange will be held at Silver Creek Grange hall, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October, 1880, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and all 4th degree members are cordially invited.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. E. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

THE regular meeting of Oceana Pomona Grange, No. 23, will be held at the house of Bro. Geo. W. Woodward, in Shelby, Oct. 27, commencing at 10 A. M.

Geo. C. MYERS,
Secretary.

WAYNE Co. Pomona Grange, No. 8, hold its next quarterly meeting in Redford Grange hall, Sand Hill, Oct. 15th; dinner at 12:30. An interesting program is in preparation, and all Patrons will be cordially welcomed.

MRS. E. P. F. BRADNER,
Secretary of Redford Grange 367.

WHAT TEMPERANCE DID.

My story, marm? Well, really, now, I have much to say: But if you called a year ago and then again to-day, No need of words to tell you, marm, for your own eyes could see How much the Temperance Cause has done for my dear John and me.

A year ago we hadn't flour to make a batch of bread, And many a night those little ones went supperless to bed; Now look into the larder, marm,—there's sugar, flour and tea; And that is what the Temperance Cause has done for John and me.

The pail that holds the butter, John used to fill with beer; But he's spent a cent for drink for two months and a year; He pays his debts, is strong and well as any man can be; And that is what the Temperance Cause has done for John and me.

He used to sneak along the streets, feeling so mean and low, And he didn't like to meet the folks he used to know; But now he looks them in the face, and steps off bold and free; And that is what the Temperance Cause has done for John and me.

A year ago these little boys went strolling through the streets, With scarcely clothing on their backs, and nothing on their feet; But now they've shoes and stockings and garments as you see; And that is what the Temperance Cause has done for John and me.

The children were afraid of him—his coming stopped their play; But now, when supper time is o'er, and the table cleared away, The boys all frolic around his chair, the baby climbs his knee; And that is what the Temperance Cause has done for John and me.

Ah, those sad days are over of sorrow and of pain; The children have their father back, and I, my John again! I pray excuse my weeping, marm—they're tears of joy to see, How much the Temperance Cause has done for my dear John and me.

Each morning when he goes to work, I upward look and say: "Oh, Heavenly Father, help dear John to keep his pledge to-day!"

And every night before I sleep, thank God on bended knees, For what the Temperance Cause has done for my dear John and me.

Price of Woolen Rags.

"Extracts" (consisting of woolen goods which have had their foreign textile taken out by the application of acid) sell at 21 and 25 cents per pound. The peddler in quest of "old rags," such as fancy stockings, linseys, skirted and unskirted cloth, old felt hats, salinets, waists, seams, waste rags, etc., is now paying from 2½ to 3 cents per pound for such stuff.

House-keepers who keep a rag-bag—and this institution is supposed to exist in every well regulated family—would do well to sort the woolens from the cottons, and thus put money in their purse.

We understand that holders of woolen rags and wool shoddy are satisfied with the position of the market. For rags the demand is stronger, especially for "clips" and "softs"—the former being remnants, and the latter being cast-off goods of a soft texture. The former are quoted at 18 to 25 cents, and the latter 12 and 14 cents per pound. A visit to a large establishment where rags are held for the mills will sometimes develop the fact that woolen goods, almost as good as new, are thrown away, as it were, after only a little use.

Old woolen cloth—cloth that has been cut up—is quick of sale at 11 and 12 cents per pound. Manufacturers are paying 42 and 44 cents for new dark blue, light blue, and scarlet wool shoddy, and 25 and 30 cents for old red flannel, and 26 and 28 cents for old blue, and 20 and 30 cents for other kinds.

ATTENTION HOUSEKEEPERS.

This is the advice of the *American Cultivator*. Housekeepers can act upon such advice if they choose, and they can depend upon it that these same shoddies will be sold to them as all wool goods.—*Woolgrowers' Bulletin*

Valley of Roses.

Galignani's Messenger. The celebrated Valley of the Roses in the neighborhood of Keanlik, in Roumelia, offers this year, according to correspondence from Philippopolis, the spectacle of an immense sea of flowers which promises a plentiful crop. The valley of Keanlik is especially given up to the cultivation of roses employed in the manufacture of otto so renowned in Constantinople and other countries. The aspect of these forests of roses is unrivaled; nothing but roses of all colors are seen from the plain to the summit of the hills. It is a flowery land whose perfumes spread in the air for miles. The principal purchasers of the crops are Englishmen and Russians. They have arrived in numbers with many tourists, rambling through the Balkan Mountains. The taxes raised on the gathering of roses in the Keanlik Valley is an important item in the Roumelian budget; it amounts generally to about two million francs.

More Wife than Country.

The other night, soon after a ward meeting had opened, one of the electors present began edging towards the door, as if he meant to leave the place. He was soon stopped by a friend, who said: "Don't leave us now, I want you to hear what that speaker is saying. Hear that! He says we must triumph, or the country is doomed."

"Yes, I know, but I've got to edge along towards home," was the reply. "Home? great heavens, how can you talk of going home until he has finished that speech! There he goes again! He asks if you want to see grass growing in the streets of our cities—our families crowding the poor houses until there is no longer room to receive another!"

"No, I don't know as I would, but I guess I'll sort o' work my way out?" "Wait fifteen minutes—ten—five—wait until he finishes. There it is again! He asks whether you are a freeman or a slave? He wants to know if you have forgotten the patriotic principles defended by the blood of your grandfathers—if you have forgotten the sound of the liberty bell?"

"I don't know as I have, but I must go, really I must." "Hear that—hear that! He says your country will bless you." "I can't say as to that," replied the man as he crowded along; "but I am dead sure that the old woman will if I don't get home in time to put this codfish to soak for breakfast!"

"Great guns! but do you prefer codfish to liberty?" exclaimed the other. "I don't know as I do, but I get more of it."

"And you will see this country ruined—see her go to destruction!" "I'd be kinder sorry to see her go down hill," slowly observed the delinquent, as he reached the door, "but if you had a wife that could begin jawing at 10 o'clock, and then end up with a grand smash of crockery and a fit of hysterics, you'd kinder stand off as I do, and let this glorious old republic squeeze through some mighty fine knot holes."

Its Mission Not Ended.

It is conceded by all observing, thinking people that the mission of any organization or enterprise is ended when the necessities which are the creative power of it have ceased to exist.

Let members of the Grange pause for a moment, look around them, and endeavor to ascertain if the general necessities which called the Order into existence have ceased to exist.

Have the giant monopolies—manufacturing, commercial, and professional ceased to exist? Have the great evils perpetrated daily by organized capital in the shape of railroad corporations in their rates of transportation, bank, and a hundred kindred monopolies, ceased to exist? Has political jobbery and corruption ceased to exist? Last, but not least, have those grand objects and aims of the fraternity—the promotion of the educational, social and moral interests of its representatives ceased to exist?

The necessities which called the Order into existence are just as urgent as those that are the producing cause of all the best institutions of civilized countries. Missionary work in the general field of Christianity, and in church organizations is about as necessary to-day as it ever was; and people would wonder if after a new church was organized in a community, its members should sit down and say: "Well, our organization has been effected; our names are subscribed to the church roll; we have participated in its sacramental duties and Christian observances. It does not matter whether we assemble again or not."—*Ex.*

AN English court has decided that the charges on railway traffic over the same line and under the same circumstances, ought to be for the same rate per ton per mile. A coal company in the South Yorkshire district was charged more than a proportionate rate as compared with other coal companies. After complaining for several years, the colliers brought suit against the Manchester & Lincolnshire railway. The latter made a strong defense, showing that the system of uniform charges was established before the complaining colliery had been opened, was of great convenience in transacting business, that it stimulated competition, and led to increased population, with cheaper coal for the people; but they were beaten, and ordered to adopt uniform mileage hereafter. This bears directly against the combination of American railway lines between the west and trade-water to discriminate in favor of certain places irrespective of distance. An issue will be made on this at the coming election of Assemblymen in New York.—*Exchange.*

In a late case before an English court, involving the question of freight rates, in which the people of our country are so much interested, in rendering a decision against the railroad, Sir Frederick Peel said: "There can be no doubt that charges on traffic using the same railway, in the same circumstances, ought to be after the same rate per ton per mile."

Ladies' Department.

THE OLD FARM.

I've been, dear George, to our old place,
Where you and I were born,
But, meeting no familiar face,
It made me feel forlorn.

Where father tilled, now strangers till,
Our father's home is not,
A stranger's home stands on the hill,
Where stood our humble cot.

The old red barn is torn away,
A new one stands there now.
What fun we've had in that old hay!
What frolics in the mow.

The old well-sweep has disappeared,
Instead there is a pump.
The farm has changed; the land we cleared
Is now without a stump.

And those back acres where we mowed—
Back-achers, true, they were—
A boy upon a mower rode,
And out, while I was there

The rattling reaper rapid run,
The waving grain among:
Where first beneath the broiling sun,
Our cradles oft we swung.

Those reapers, George, truly hung
Our cradles in the shade.
The only cradle now days swung
Is where the baby's laid.

May God long bless the noble soul
Who owns the old farm now!
He's spared our dead; that hallowed knoll
Is sacred from his plow.

A PATRON.

Northville, Sept. 10th, 1880.

The Nation's Doctors.

The following essay on the above subject was read by Miss Mary J. Titus, before the St. Joseph Co. Grange and sent to the VISITOR for publication:

When some great calamity has overtaken a people in the midst of their prosperity, or some devastating plague has swept thousands into their graves, then the awakening citizens look around eagerly, and with unabating energy to ascertain the cause, and, if possible, to provide some remedy that will avert a like return. Disease is always the transgression of some law. Push the truth aside as we may, it rises and confronts us still. We look back with saddened hearts at the ravages the scourge of yellow fever made in the cities of the South, but still we rejoice in the fact that measures are being taken, and have already been taken, to get the people into better ways of living, more in conformity with the laws of health; and so long as this is done, our Southern sister States will have less to fear from yellow fever. Memphis had twice to see her citizens swept from her by hundreds before she awoke to the fact that she herself had something to do, that the transgression lay at her door, and now she is bestirring herself with praiseworthy zeal in the purifying of filthy gutters and uncleanly houses. She is simply doing her duty, you say. Ah, yes! But how many are there who are striped and scourged again and again, until they find the path of duty and tread in it. The old prophet was right, and not wrong, when he said to the nation that was so bitterly complaining of its unhappy condition: "Ye have forgotten God; ye have quitted the ways of God, or you would not have been unhappy. It is not according to the laws of fact that ye have lived and guided yourselves, but according to the laws of imposture and delusion. Nature's long suffering with you is exhausted, and behold ye are here."

The riots of 1877, and the bankruptcies that year chronicled were the results of disease and wrong living; too long we had been guided by the laws of imposture and delusion. The effect of all this could plainly be read in many a saddened home and suicide's grave.

Out of all this our Nation is rising into a state of convalescence, and we feel with gladdened hearts the pulse of returning life. Our commerce is reviving, our exports exceed our imports, mechanical industry is on the increase,

and everything bids fair to give us years of health and prosperity.

One danger, however, is imminent—Congress, and its little army of political doctors. As a strong man always guards his house and goods, looks well that there is no defect in the defence, so we of to-day, standing on the threshold of a new era of prosperity should look well to our surroundings lest disease creep upon us unawares. Looking out from this standpoint upon our beloved country, with the dear old stars and stripes floating over us, we must use such measures as will prevent the recurrence of anything that will bring disease and death. You, my friends, knowing so much better than I, the evils and dangers threatening our political field, must with staunch, manly, patriotic hearts, rally around our standard, lest it be snatched by traitorous hands. You yourselves can apply the balm that will bring health into the arteries and veins, and you will do it. You farmers holding the plow, driving the reaper, gathering the grain for thousands of hungry mouths, are the bulwarks of the Nation's strength. We want no more quacks; only true heroes and healers. O farmers! honor your profession.

In Springfield, Mass. Rev. Washington Gladden found, by consulting the principal business men of that city, that out of a hundred, 88½ had been poor farmers' boys. Where were the boys reared in elegance and idleness? Perhaps many a poor dissipated old man—old before his time—could tell where disease sapped all the energies of his manhood, and dimmed the vision of his future usefulness. Here is a breach in the wall, where sickness and death creeps in. O friends! see to it, that this breach is closed.

With Carlyle we say, "Fight on, thou brave true heart, and falter not through dark future, and through bright. The cause thou fightest for, as far as it is true, no farther, yet precisely so far, is very sure of victory. The falsehood alone of it will be conquered, will be abolished, as it ought to be, but the truth of it is part of Nature's own law, co-operates with the world's eternal tendencies, and cannot be conquered."

We, too, my sisters, are parts of this great body politic, and in a small degree, we are helping or hindering the bettering of our Republic. We cannot shirk our responsibility or our duty, and I am glad of it. We are not signing for a sphere or an office; but we do long for a more cultivated womanhood—a womanhood stronger and purer.

The disease that brought as its results, wasp-like waists, soft white hands, empty heads, and listless airs, is being cured by filling those heads with good thoughts, and giving the idle hands something to do. Woman is awakening to a true sense of her duty, and the influence will, in time, extend through the length and breadth of the land.

Sir George Campbell, in his recent work, on his trip through the States, remarks that the women of England would do well to take a lesson in helpfulness from their American sisters, and that he found the working women here of a very superior class to those employed in like labor in his own country. It seems to me the fact of our being worthy this well deserved praise from our English friend is the result of educating from the hearts and heads of womankind the sickly sentimentalism, so prevalent a few years ago, that they were the objects of fashion and frivolity merely—objects to be cared for, without one thought themselves of lending a helping hand, because "all labor is degrading." This wave of reform and healing, this breath from a purer atmosphere, has brought with it an inspiration to achieve in life something worthy a noble womanhood. There is more in life than mere grinding toil from week to week, that dollars may be added to dollars. This narrows life down to a single groove, and dwarfs the soul.

The longings of our higher natures must be satisfied, or the soul dies. Men have found the truth of this fact, and like all true physicians, have set about providing a remedy; hence our Chattanooga Circle, or reading clubs, the magazines that brighten our homes, the library of our Centreville Grange, of which we are so justly proud.

Prof. Swing says; "As foreign and wide travel breaks up the local prejudices of the mind, and makes all the world seem to be the home of man, and all the dwellers upon it to be brothers; so the long and wide reading of the world's truths beats down the walls of partition, and transforms the reading, thinking one into a better friend, and citizen, and Christian." Into our homes this desire for better things must come, if we would have them healthy, happy ones.

You remember in the Apostle's time how the lame, and the halt, and the blind placed themselves where the "shadow of Peter falling on them might heal them. O my friends, I have thought, how out from many a humble roof, where the spirit of Peter's Master actuates the father and mother, the shadow of their noble lives will act as a healing influence over all the children that pass from under that roof out into the busy world, and that influence will make them the men and women to meet the great need of to-day. Much as the world may scoff, the source of this life and healing is the Great Physician, who walked and talked in Galilee. On through the ages the influence of this life has come, and in it there is healing and rest for the weary, inspiration and encouragement for the despondent, and hope for the future. Christ's mission is yours and mine. God help us that we do it.

Alpine Grange School.

ALPINE, Mich., Sept. 14, 1880.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

The Alpine Grange School will commence on the first day of November, 1880, and continue four months. Tuition for the same, five dollars.

It has been requested that in connection with the above notice we give a synopsis of the school as it has proved in the past. The farmers of Alpine, and adjoining townships, realizing the necessity of a school for their boys and girls of a higher grade than the district school, and not wishing to send them to the city to be exposed to its many temptations, built their new Grange hall two stories high, with the intention of using the lower room for a school room. Early in the year 1878, a school board consisting of seven members were elected, and early in the fall of the same year, the lower room was furnished as a school room, and active measures were taken to secure pupils for a school, which after a number of weeks of hard work—for this new enterprise, like many others, met with discouragement, to a certain extent—resulted in forty names being procured, and F. E. Miller was chosen teacher. The school commenced the 1st of November, and continued four months, closing with appropriate essays and declamations, showing that the winter's work had been successful. The school was then continued another month to accommodate some who so desired. The second term, during the winter of 1879-80 was attended by about thirty-five pupils, with the same gentleman for teacher. During the first term, besides the common English branches, were taught book-keeping, composition, algebra, and physiology. The second term physiology was dropped, and natural history and geology added.

Some of the pupils drove a long distance from their homes each day, others rented rooms near the school house and boarded themselves, or worked for their board at some place near by.

Suitable rooms or board can be obtained at reasonable rates near the hall. It seems now as though we could not

do without our school, and it is hoped those wishing to attend will respond promptly. NORA E. WATERMAN, Sec'y School Board, P. O. Box 100, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Our Schools Improve.

SOUTH RILEY, Aug. 24, 1880.

Editor Grange Visitor:

Judging from the frequent articles in regard to our common schools that have appeared of late in the columns of the VISITOR, I have come to the conclusion that the subject of education is beginning to agitate the mind of some of the members of the Grange.

The prevailing idea is that our schools are not as good as they were forty or fifty years ago. Can it be possible, in this day and age of such rapid improvement and advancement in everything pertaining to the comfort and welfare of all living beings, that education has been taking backward strides, and not keeping up with the march of progression in everything else—when this has been the motive power that has brought all these improvements into existence? Are not our large and commodious, well seated, and well ventilated buildings, with walls nicely decorated with pictures, maps, and mottoes; our new and simplified text books, so easy that one has only to read to understand, without further explanation, far superior to the old log school house, with its dark and dingy walls, and benches of pine which bore the marks of every aspiring youth who was the happy possessor of a jack-knife; and the old text books, so difficult as to require auxiliaries in the form of the blue birch or ferrule scientifically wielded by the dexterous hand of the stern old school master, even to gain an idea of what an education ought to be? Do not these indicate an improvement in the advantages of our common schools over those of forty years ago?

Now if the advantages are so superior, wherein does the fault lie that our schools are not what they ought to be?

It is generally conceded to be all the teacher's fault, but let us consider a few facts in the case, and see if there is no other cause. There are those who left the stage of action in educational matters forty years ago, and their minds being since all engrossed and taken up with the responsibilities of life's realities, have not kept up with the march education has made, and they can imagine nothing better than the halcyon days of their childhood. Basing their opinion on the memory of their own youthful days, when everything was bright and promising—the most pleasant period of their existence—very naturally love to let their imaginations wander back to the good old times; hence they think there cannot possibly be anything better. The truth is, they have not been in one of our modern school rooms, so of course know only one side of the question.

One of your correspondents complained about the number of poor teachers, those who had no taste for washing dishes, so started out to teach school. Let me enquire whose fault it is if we get one of these teachers in our school? Is it not the patrons, or rather the prevailing voice of the patrons through the district board, that will engage the services of a person who has not even the recommendation of being a good, thorough scholar in the common branches, and who barely has the qualifications to pass an examination, to take charge of the training of their children, just because she will teach cheaper? Perhaps it will not be more than a dollar a month cheaper than one who has had experience and success, but that mighty dollar is weighed carefully and considerably before the teacher is engaged, and the one who is willing to teach without it, is sure to get the school, regardless of the little minds that are there to shape their future destiny, and lay the foundation for a successful and well ordered life, or

a failure compared with what "might have been."

Who can blame a girl for doing the work that will compensate her twice as much without working only about half as long, when she is sure to get a situation if she only comes down with her wages, and that she is glad to do when she contemplates the idea of being a hired girl, working early and late for a mere pittance? It is the money she is after, and it is not all her fault if the school turns out a failure. Ten to one, she does the very best she can, and "he who does the best his circumstances allows, does well, acts nobly; angels do no more." A person buying a cheap article expects it to be inferior in quality. So it is with the patrons of our schools; if they will insist upon encouraging those who have no idea of the vast responsibility imposed upon the teacher in taking charge of thirty or forty minds, all in a plastic condition, to be easily moulded into a beautiful image, or turned into a shapeless, hideous mass, and who considers it of so little importance as to require only a few months preparation, just in order to obtain her certificate, no matter if it is of the lowest standing. They should not find fault with the condition of their school; they have a dollar in the treasury to compensate them for their loss, and that ought to satisfy them.

Talking with a lady not long since with regard to the importance of visiting schools and encouraging scholars and teacher, she remarked that she had all she could do at home, and so she let the school take care of itself the best way it could. Now if she had some costly material to be fashioned into a dress, would she send it away from her, not caring who made it, or how it was made? No; she would be very careful to secure the services of a person who was competent to satisfy her in every particular. She would pay an experienced person ten dollars to make it rather than trust it to an inexperienced person for five. How eagerly she would watch it during process of construction! How many little suggestions she would have to offer, that it might meet her entire approval when completed. But how is it with the far more precious mind of her little daughter? She would send her away from her care and protection, not caring, or seemingly indifferent, as to the influences that are to make her happy and successful in after life, or lead her over a rough and thorny road of trials and disappointments to her journey's end.

To those who would find fault with the present condition of our schools, I would say: secure, in the first place, the services of one whom you know to be competent; then manifest some interest in the school, and let your children know that you do care, that it is of the utmost importance to you what they are doing at school; and your school will be the better for your trouble.

Grange No. 456.

XENE.

About Girls.

The poorest girls in the world are those who are never taught to work. There are thousands of them. Rich parents have petted them; they have been taught to despise labor, and depend on others for a living, and are perfectly helpless. If misfortune comes upon their friends, as it often does, their case is hopeless. The most forlorn and miserable woman upon earth belongs to this class. Every daughter should be taught to earn her own living. The rich as well as the poor require this training. The wheel of fortune rolls swiftly around—the rich are very likely to become poor, and the poor rich. Skill to labor is no disadvantage to the rich, and indispensable to the poor. Well-to-do parents must educate their children to work. No reform is more imperative than this.

"No HARVEST will ever again be reaped in England," says the London Spectator, "which will exempt farmers from the terrible competition that American freeholders can offer—competition which has scarcely begun, and which will become sharper with every mile of railroad laid down, and with every new ship built."

The Biggest Butter Story Yet.

770 POUNDS A YEAR.

A recent issue of the Boston *Cultivator* called my attention to the remarkable record of a cow in Vermont, and I have been looking up the facts. Those which have been substantiated to my satisfaction are as follows:

For several years the Messrs. Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., have owned and bred a strain of Jersey cattle, including numerous animals of great excellence, although few of them have been registered in published herd books. Among others they bred Jersey Queen, dropped Jan. 2, 1874, and sold her while a heifer to Asa Hoyt, of Peacham, Vt. Her first calf was a heifer, June 26, 1876, still living; her second a bull, dropped late in 1877. It was after this calf, and while still owned by Mr. Hoyt, that she first showed a remarkable butter capacity. March 10, 1879, she dropped her third and last calf (a bull), and having no other cow, Mr. Hoyt then determined to keep an account of the butter made from Jersey Queen. From March 15, 1879, to March 15, 1880, Mr. Hoyt testifies under oath that this cow produced 676 pounds of butter, carefully weighed and recorded, though not, unfortunately, by the week or month. During the same time 468 measured quarts of her unskimmed milk were disposed of. Repeated tests showed that it took 6 to 7 quarts of her milk to make a pound of butter; so at 64 quarts, an additional credit of 72 pounds is due to the cow.

A product of 748 pounds of butter in 365 days is thus reported for Jersey Queen. So far Mr. Hoyt is certain; he states, moreover, that his family used cream from the cow, estimated at enough to make 30 pounds of butter, but having no record of this, he does not count it. As a verification of Mr. Hoyt's statement, (although from all I can learn, nothing need be asked beyond his own vouching), it happened that for a month or two last autumn, sickness in Mr. Hoyt's household caused him to send his cow to a neighbor to be cared for. Mr. McClary states that while in his keeping Jersey Queen averaged (7 months after calving) 17½ pounds of butter a week. Last April the cow was sold to J. S. Kenson, of Barnet, Vt., who, being a Jersey fancier, but not a farmer, placed her in charge of S. K. Hazleton, of Barnet, a disinterested party. From Mr. and Mrs. Hazleton's latest report during the week ending April 15th (13th month farrow) the cow gave 60 quarts of milk, from which they made 12 pounds of butter, and during the week ending June 15, 73 quarts of milk producing 13 pounds of butter. So this cow is now yielding milk, fifteen months after calving, which gives an annual product of 60 pounds of butter, or more. She will calf next in February, 1881.

During the time of these performances Jersey Queen has not been fed more than five pounds daily of grain, mixed meal and bran, and during pasture season none at all. She has been kept in all respects like the average of cows upon the good dairy farms of Caledonia County, Vermont.

Her present owner has been shrewd and fortunate enough to secure both the living calves of Jersey Queen and her only sister, and assures me they are not for sale.

An examination of the pedigree of these animals leads me to doubt their eligibility to entry in the A. J. C. C. H. R., although they are unquestionably thoroughbred Jerseys. Yet should others become as well convinced as I am of the correctness of these statements, especially should Jersey Queen and her kin sustain by careful tests the reputation to which their great appearance in "public" entitles them, there will probably be found a way of supplying the missing links, and admitting them to the charmed circle. "What man has done, man can do."—Henry E. Alford in *Country Gentleman*.

Easthampton, Mass.

A Good Name.

How true it is that a good name is capital of itself. Such a capital, like every solid accumulation, is not built in a day, but it is the result of years of accumulation in well doing. Any man can hope, by a spirit of good nature or honorable dealings, to acquire an enviable reputation, which is implied in the possession of a good name. Little things done and observed in a series of years, the trifles of which life is made up, if done conscientiously, are what contribute to the result, and win for man the confidence of his fellows; and when one has thus acquired his good name, men seek him in business, rely on his word, and prefer his goods. Such a capital is within the reach of the poorest. It commands confidence, and helps one in securing all that is desirable in life, and it is not to be acquired without delay. It does not depend upon birth or influence for its attainment. It is wonderful so many prefer to travel by crooked ways, which though they seem short cuts to success, do not lead in that direction at all.—*Diego Rural*.

The product of the farms of the Nation in 1879 were more than \$2,600,000,000 in value—enough to pay the entire National debt. And yet we are "nobody but farmers!"

Healthfulness of Fruit.

No intelligent person can doubt that the free use of the fruit is conducive to health. On the other hand, it is obvious that fruits, as an exclusive article of diet, do not meet all the wants of the system. The chemistry of the apple, pear, tomato, grape, etc., is well understood, and it can be stated that much nutriment or assimilable food each is capable of affording; but this does not answer all the questions connected with the subject of the healthfulness of fruit. Besides furnishing nutriment, fruit exerts other influences upon the animal economy of the highest importance. The acids of fruit are not properly nutritive substances, but they produce physiological effects of a cooling or corrective nature, which are highly salutary.

Fruits are largely composed of water, and this fluid has come to them through extraordinary channels. The tiny root fibers have collected in the dark earth, and by vital action, it has been forced through the most minute tubes, until it is finally deposited in the fruit cells. So far as we know, the water undergoes no modification; it is water in the soil, and it is the same in its wonderful associations in fruits. It, however, holds saccharine elements, and other principles which modify its physical appearance and taste. The great amount of water contained in it is in itself an advantage, as it aids in cleaning the alimentary canal and other excretory ducts, and thus promotes healthy action.

Fruits are capable of sustaining life for long periods, but the lack of the nitrogenous elements detracts from their strength-giving power, and any one living exclusively upon them, would not be able to labor effectively. We have heard of a man who rowed his boat along the coast of New England, sustained alone by whortleberries, but if the voyage had lasted six months, or even three, his nerves and muscles would have entirely failed him. The present is a season of abundant fruits. Perhaps never in the history of the northern and eastern States have apples been so plenty. The rich and poor can indulge in this noble fruit, to the greatest possible extent, at small cost. If the fruit is largely consumed in connection with a proper proportion of animal and nitrogenous foods, a much higher standard of health will be attained among all classes.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry*.

Qualifications.

And old lady walked into a lawyer's office, when the following conversation took place:

Lady—Squire, I called to see if you would like to take this boy, and make a lawyer of him.

Lawyer—The boy appears to be rather young, madam; how old is he?

Lady—Seven years, sir.

Lawyer—He is too young, decidedly too young; have you no older boys?

Lady—Oh, yes; I have several, but we have concluded to make farmers of them.

Lawyer—Oh, madam, he is too young yet to commence the study of the profession; but why do you think this boy is better calculated for a lawyer than your other sons?

Lady—Why, you see, sir, he is just seven years old to-day. When he was only five, he'd lie like all natur'; when he got to be six he was saucy and impudent as any critter could be; and now he'll steal anything he can lay his hands on.

Two centuries ago not one in a hundred wore stockings. Fifty years ago not a boy in a thousand was allowed to run at large at night. Fifty years ago not one girl in a thousand made a waiting maid of her mother. Wonderful improvements in the last few days!

ABOUT every six weeks we have an inquiry as to the best method of tanning sheep skins with the wool on, to use as door mats, rugs, etc. Here are the directions: Tack the skin on a board, with the flesh side out, and then scrape with a blunt knife; next rub it over hard with pulverized chalk until it will absorb no more. Then take the skin off from the board, and cover it with pulverized alum; double half way over, with flesh side in contact; then roll tight together and keep dry for three days, after which unfold it, and stretch it again on a board or door, and dry in the air, and it will be ready for use.—*Agricultural World*.

THE credit system is an evil that must be abandoned by all good Patrons. One other important rule to co-operative success that is of equal importance is that you must remain united; act together as one man; allow no little differences to divide you; harmonious feeling and your united action, which prevents co-operative success. Pay no attention to the grumbler without cause, but work together to make your own effort a success.

A bar of iron, worth \$5, worked into horse shoes, is worth \$10.50; made into needles it is worth \$355; made into pen knife blades, it is worth \$3,285; made into balance springs for watches, it is worth \$250,000.

Agricultural Politics in England.

In Great Britain, agriculture and politics are mixed together at present, and farmers' gatherings discuss laws and business customs rather than husbandry. Railroad, Granges, and government agricultural colleges and departments have aroused American farmers to a consideration of their claims upon the laws and revenues of the country, and their numerical ability to vote for themselves whatever they may agree upon. They are not likely to agree upon any destructive policy, for in our land they form the great body of property holders.—*Christian Union*.

Borrowing Trouble.

Borrowing money is a bad habit; and borrowing trouble is no better. Some people are always borrowing trouble, and in this way making not only themselves, but everyone around them uncomfortable. They have contracted the habit of taking a discouraging look at everything. What time they do not spend in lamenting over the unalterable past, they devote to the prognostication of evils to come. It is a pernicious and disagreeable habit.

There is no use of regretting the past except so far as to profit by its experience in the future; while half the evils a gloomy-minded person is always predicting never happen.

Cultivate a cheerful spirit, not only on your own account, but for its happy influence on all with whom you associate.—*Dirigo Rural*.

From a private letter we glean the following; to us it seems a very sensible suggestion from an old school teacher: "Every teacher should understand how to plant trees, and the art of grafting, and should be able to teach children these things. The play grounds of our school houses should be filled with shade trees, both in the city and country. Every holiday at school should be celebrated by planting trees. The highways should be lined with trees, thus planted by the youth of the country. The ravages which the foot of greed of the last and present generations have made in our forests could thus, in time, be repaired. A million hands in this State could be set at this work. It would become a habit of family life to commemorate the events of home, the birth of a child, a wedding, or the anniversary of either, or even a death, by these living monuments."—*Exchange*.

A VOICE in the United States Senate, a few days before adjournment, said: "That the demands of the farmers are just and proper must be apparent, and that they will be complied with is just as certain as that the government shall endure, and the farmers of the country continue to appreciate the justice of their claims, and their undoubted power to enforce them." Let us appreciate our power, and organize to enforce our claims.

Had the farmers an equal representation in Congress with the other industrial classes, they would have 146 members instead of sixteen, or nine times the number they now have. Is it not high time that the farmers should come to the front in respect to this matter of representation?—*Patrons of Husbandry*.

AFTER several years of reflection, I have come to the conclusion that the most difficult things in life are—1st, carryin' an awful uv life eels up a steep hill without spillin' an eel; 2d, actin' as a referee in a dog fight without gettin' mad; 3d, editin' a newspaper.—*Josh Billings*.

OHIO has 977 Granges, with a membership of over 40,000. Still the enemies of the Order claim that the Grange is not only dying, but actually dead. It may appear so—"to a man up a tree."

THE REAPER. DEATH.

JANER.—At a meeting of Allendale Grange, No. 421, held at the Hall September 18th, 1880, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the sudden and unexpected death of our worthy brother THOMAS JANER, we recognize the admonition of our heavenly Father to be at all times ready to meet the final change that surely awaits us all.

Resolved, That we tender our earnest and heart-felt sympathy to the family of the deceased Brother, in this, their time of sorrow.

Resolved, That in the death of our worthy brother, his family have lost an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent father, the church a useful member, the Grange a worthy and respected brother—one of our charter members—the community one of the early settlers, and one of the best known and respected citizens.

Resolved, That out of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, our hall and charter be draped in mourning for sixty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the members of his family, and entered on the record of our Grange, and published in the Grand Haven and Spring Lake papers, and also in the *Grange Visitor*.

ROBERT MILLER,
ANNA STARK,
ANNA BROWN,
Committee.

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I take pleasure in presenting to your favorable consideration my CASH Price List of Harness Work—HAND MADE. ALL of my own manufacture—and also to return thanks for the liberal patronage I have received from the different Granges throughout Michigan. I shall do in the future as in the past, furnish the best goods for the least money.

Farm Harness, White Trimmed, Breaching Round Lines, Snaps, Hum Straps, and spread rings, complete, \$29 00

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Double light Buggy Harness, white trimmed, from \$25 to 30 00

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Flat Lines, with Snaps, 2 00

Round Lines, with Snaps, 4 00

Hum Straps, per doz., 1 50

Headstalls, Blinds, Road Checks, 4 25

Collars, 2 25

Five-Ring Halters, 1 15

Breast Straps, with snaps, 1 00

Martingales, 1 00

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Will be shipped at once, and may be returned at my expense if not entirely satisfactory.

GILEAD, Mich., Sept. 2d, 1878.

I have ordered several sets of Harness of A. Vandenberg, of Grand Rapids, in the last two years, and have recently seen nearly all of the purchasers, and find that the work has given good satisfaction.

(Signed,) C. G. LUCE.

Address all orders to

Yours very Respectfully,

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92 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

85-97

Literary Reclasses.

Chambers' Journal.

Mr. Ryan, librarian of the Kilkenny Library Society, made books his idols, denying himself every luxury and not a few necessities in order to add to his collection; the well-furnished library of which he was custodian being insufficient to satisfy his literary cravings. He lived in the upper part of the society's premises, but admitted no one to enter his rooms for any purpose whatever. On his sudden death, in 1866, their privacy was perforce invaded. His bedroom, or what passed for such, was found to contain nothing in the way of furniture save an old sofa, which had served him for a bed, upon which lay a pair of old blankets, his sole nightly covering. Piles of books were heaped up promiscuously in every direction. So in his sitting-room, there was scarcely space to move for dust-covered volumes, of which the owner had apparently made very little use, contented like many another collector, with merely having acquired them.

A wealthy eccentric living in a French provincial town was not open to that reproach. He dwelt alone in a secluded house, admitting no one but a chambermaid, who prepared his meals and a news agent, who brought him thirty or forty journals at a time. One day even they could not obtain admission, and the police were called upon to intervene. Upon entering the solitary bedroom in the house—a room as squalid as it well could be—the refuse was found dead on the bed, which could only be reached by passing through a ravine, the sides of which were composed of thousands of newspapers and novels, whose perusal had been the sole delight and occupation of his wasted life.

When Niagara Went Dry.

A citizen of Buffalo writes to *The Courier* of that city: "There are undoubtedly many truth-seekers yet living to attest the truth of the Rev. Bishop Fuller's statement relating to the sudden and extraordinary subsidence of water in the Niagara river at the time he refers to. I remember the circumstance well, being in charge at the time of the Custom-House at Black Rock ferry. The wind for several hours previous had varied but little from east to north-east causing a strong current during the time and piling the volume of water upon the bosom of Lake Erie. No slight sensation was manifested by the millers whose unobtrusive machinery was in expectancy in a mute condition, minus the element of propelling power. George W. Tift, Esq. in this connection, may undoubtedly be referred to as an interested witness. The steam ferry boat 'Un' during the greater part of the day, was unable to reach her dock on either side, being prevented by the low stage of the water. The shore on the Canada side presented the appearance of an extended marsh of gravel and sand bars; fishermen's nets were in fold beyond the reach of the boats. The absence of water was equally perceptible on the American side. The massive pier stretched like a stone wall upon dry land; Squaw Island was extended by a temporary area of barren beach; the harbor displayed the worst features of the annoying deposits which obstructed navigation and often threatened the equilibrium of the miller's tamper. In the latter respect it was a benefit, furnishing a clue to the worst obstructions to be removed. The remembered timber float-bridge sunk below available use for crossing trains, the declivity of the windlass-worked falls at the ends requiring of the pedestrian a persistent effort to reach a reliable foothold. I recollect a remark made by the late respected Col. Bird in the evening, he having visited the falls during the day, that 'the water was so low on the American side that footmen could pass from the Porter mill to the small islands upon the naked rocks.'

The city of the future will probably dispense with horses and steam, altogether as a motive power for transportation, and we shall see streets laid, with numerous lines of rail rails transmitting the power required for propelling carriages and trucks of all kinds. The country roads will also be traversed by many tracks, upon which passengers and goods will be quickly, safely, and economically transported. Already electricity has been used to advantage in ploughing, and who can tell where its use as a propelling power will cease? The same plan used for propelling the plough would be sufficient for the operation of cultivators and harvesters, and with a light movable railroad track, would answer for the heavy hauling incident to farm work. And one of the great advantages of electric carriage would be apparent, here as elsewhere, in the facility with which it can be operated at a great distance, the car loaded or empty, would need no driver, and could be safely trusted alone to pursue an even course between stations.

The Origin of the Tomato.

Many Americans think that the luscious tomato had its origin in this country because it is so freely used here, and that it has become quite recently an article of food. The origin of the vegetable, or fruit, as some claim that it is, is not positively ascertained, though there is reason to believe that it was first found in South America, and that it was cultivated centuries ago in Mexico and Peru. Several varieties were known in England towards the close of the sixteenth century, and Gerard, the surgeon and botanist, speaks of it, we think, in his "History of Plants," having himself introduced it into the Kingdom as an exotic. Docteur, the Netherlands herbalist, mentions the tomato as early as 1583 as a vegetable to be eaten with pepper, salt and oil. It belongs to the nightshade family, and was used in cooking by the Malays more than a century and a half since. It is extensively raised in Southern Italy, and employed there as an accompaniment to nearly every dish, particularly to macaroni. But neither there nor anywhere else in Europe is it commonly eaten, as it is here, separately and in quantities. In England it is sparingly produced, requiring a hotbed in the spring, and in consequence is high priced. The Italians formerly called it golden apple, and now call it love apple, as it was once designated in this country. The appearance of the tomato on the table has greatly increased in Europe in the last few years; but in no land is it a regular dish—much as it is used for sauce abroad—as in the United States, where it is also pickled, preserved and confectioned.

Long Rests at Noon.

Travelers affirm that the people of no foreign country do as much out-of-door labor during the heat of the day as the inhabitants of the United States. In all the countries about the Mediterranean Sea a long season of rest for man and beast occurs during the middle of the day. Among the Spaniards the practice of sleeping at noon is almost as common as that of sleeping during the night. In northern Europe a shorter time is given for rest at noon, because the temperature is lower, and the rays of the sunlight fall so as to produce a less injurious effect upon laborers. Still the time for rest is longer in this part of Europe than in the United States. With us there is no stopping work for the sake of taking rest at noon. Labor is suspended only to allow men and animals to take food and drink. As soon as eating and drinking are finished work in the open sun is resumed. Without doubt we should be gainers, both in matter of health and wealth, if we gave considerable time during the middle of the day to rest. More sickness occurs among farmers immediately after haying and harvesting than at any other season of the year, and the cause of it may be attributed, in a great majority of cases, to exposure to the heat of the sun when it is almost directly over the heads of the workmen engaged in the fields. The number of cases of sunstroke increases every year. Many who are not prostrated by the heat are greatly injured by it. What is true of men in this respect is also true of animals. A long rest at noon would prevent exposure to the sun at the time when injurious effects are most likely to follow. It would also put both men and animals in a condition to do more work during the cooler portions of the afternoon.

It is a most succulent dish, hardly second to any other article of diet in healthful qualities, and can be put to advantageous use in almost every department of the family kitchen.

It has been assumed that Borneo is larger than New Guinea, but a recent calculation, based on our improved maps of the latter, shows that New Guinea is 785,362 square kilometres in extent, and Borneo but 733,900. The alteration is due to the more correct delineation of the northern coasts and southeast peninsula on the latest maps of New Guinea.

It is common now in the English metropolis to meet with young men who are prematurely round-shouldered and walk with bent knees and a sort of crab-like movement. Riders of the so-called "steel-horse" may be interested to know that this ungainly appearance has been named the "bicycle back" in honor of the pastime that causes it.

A recent decision in the Ohio supreme court upsets a sale of land in Cleveland, in 1853, for \$800, now worth fully \$160,000. The lots had been assigned to two brothers Foreman, in business at Lima, for a debt due them many years ago, and the title remained undisturbed until after the death of both of them, when the trustees made a sale, but by proceedings now declared irregular. There are now five heirs to divide the new-found estate.

I Like to Help People.

A woman was walking along a street one windy day when the rain began to come down. She had an umbrella, but her hands were full of parcels, and it was difficult for her to raise it in that wind.

"Let me, ma'am; let me, please," said a bright-faced boy taking the umbrella in his hands. The astonished woman looked on with satisfaction while he managed to raise the rather obstinate umbrella. Then taking out one of those ever-lazy strings which boys carry, he tied all the parcels snugly into one bundle, and then politely handed it back to her.

"Thank you very much," she said. "You are very polite to do so much for a stranger."

"Oh, it is no trouble, ma'am," he said with a smile. "I like to help people."

Both went their ways with a happy feeling in their hearts, for such little deeds of kindness are like fragrant roses blooming along the path of life.

French Foundlings.

Parisian.

The great mortality of foundlings in France is beginning to attract the attention of the authorities. Specialists have proved that this mortality is owing to the closeness with which these beings are packed in small and overcrowded rooms. From 1773 to 1785 statistics inform us that the number of deaths from this neglected population was just the double of what it was among the children of different classes of society. From 1798 to 1858 the mortality of abandoned children in the hospitals of Marseilles was one to thirty-five, but in 1828 when new and more commodious buildings were prepared for the foundlings the number of deaths decreased very perceptibly. This fact put the authorities upon the track, and though M. le Prefet and M. le Sous-Prefet have been very slow in following ministerial circulars on this subject, though the mortality is still very large, measures are being taken to give these motherless creatures at least the common gift of light, air, plain healthful food and a clean bed.

Rest and Repair.

It may be safely assumed that those have been mistaken who supposed that physical rest consists in inaction, and that repair goes on during quiescence. "Nutrition"—and therefore repair—is the concomitant of exercise. Appetite is one thing, the power to digest food is another. A man may feel ravenous and consume large quantities of material containing the elements of nutriment, but be unable to appropriate the supply furnished, or, in other words to nourish himself. It is not so with rest. Mere inaction may be secured without rest, and idleness without the restoration of energy. The faculty of recovery and recuperation after exercise is in proportion to the vitality of the organ rested. This faculty is not to be called into action by inactivity. It follows that relief and recovery from the effects of what is improperly called "overwork" can not be obtained by simply "going away for a change" or by indulgence in idleness. A new form of exercise is necessary and the mode of action chosen must be one that supplies moderate exercise to the very part of the system which it is required to "rest" and restore. Healthseekers often err in trying to recover their powers by simple diversion of energy. It is a popular error to suppose that when the brain is overworked the muscular system should be exercised by way of counter-action. The part itself must be worked so as to stimulate the faculty of nutrition; but it should be set to fresh work, which will incite the same powers to act in a new direction.—*Lancet*.

The Electric Railroad.

We have already experienced the advantages, in the telegraph and the telephone, of electricity as a carrier of thought and words, and it appears as if we were about to realize its benefits as a carrier of goods, merchandise and men; its possibilities are infinite, its power unlimited, and its advantage great.

By the use of electricity for city transportation, we do away altogether with the noise, dust, friction, and the necessary filth and expense attending the use of horses, while its use upon elevated railroads avoid the noise, smoke and constant danger from sparks, cinders, and other offensive products of combustion, and the same power that propels cars light them. Thus the advantages in the use of this comparatively new motive power are great, and at once apparent. The locomotives are light, greatly relieving the track of wear, the wheels can be given any desired traction upon the rails, enabling it to easily ascend steep grades, thus allowing the track to follow any ordinary road.

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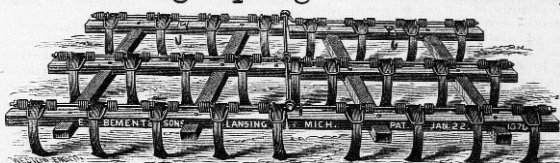
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