

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

"THE FARMER IS OF MORE CONSEQUENCE THAN THE FARM, AND SHOULD BE FIRST IMPROVED."

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## The Grange Visitor

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A. C. GLIDDEN, - - - PAW PAW.

### THE DIFFERENCE.

Two little words were drift  
In the boundless space of time.  
One was gloomy, chill, and harsh;  
The other was soft and kind.

The kind word went to the poor man's door;  
It entered his lonely cot;  
It left a peace and gladness there  
That brightened the humble spot.

It entered a prison cell;  
It spoke to the convict there;  
It eased the load on his troubled soul,  
And lightened his dull despair.

The kind word came to a sinning soul,  
And whispered in accents sweet,  
"Till the weary one, with repentant heart,  
Laid her sins at her Savior's feet."

It entered the palace and cot,  
The darkened and sad sick room;  
And whenever it went its presence bright  
Dispersed the chill and gloom.

The harsh word went on its gloomy way,  
Through palace, and prison, and cot,  
And wherever it passed it left a spell  
That was never—no, never—forgot.

It darkened the convict's soul  
With the blackness of mad despair;  
It hardened the woman's sin-stained heart,  
As its venom entered there.

Two words came floating in  
To the Great White Judgment Throne,  
And sentence was passed on them, then and there:  
They were judged by their deeds alone.

Each day of our mortal lives  
We are sending our words afloat,  
Shall they happiness, gladness, and joy increase,  
Or sin and sorrow promote?

—Barre (Vt.) Enterprise.

### County Fairs Again.

In a former number we ventured our  
spleen somewhat over what we deemed the  
abuse of the system of fairs as originally  
constituted, and shook our metaphorical fist  
under the nose of the interloper who  
assumed to control the well-being of the  
"agricultural" fair. We are not prepared  
to take back anything we then said, nor to  
appoint any sore places we may have un-  
covered, but there are some suggestions we  
propose to offer for the conduct of the fair,  
which, if they could be carried out, might  
perhaps add to the value of the lessons  
learned at a county fair.

It is assumed that people, farmers espe-  
cially, go to a fair for the purpose of gaining  
information, and it is farther assumed that  
there are persons in attendance whose  
knowledge in some special line of product,  
invention, or breeding is above that of the  
majority. Such persons are usually chosen  
as judges in the department for which their  
knowledge especially fits them. The blue  
card attached to articles, pen or stall, is the  
stamp of authority, determining which is  
best among many entries. This stamp is  
criticized by all grades of mind as to its ap-  
propriateness. In most cases the decision  
is correct. There are points which to the  
expert speak plainly, but to the ordinary  
glance are unwritten. It is generally true,  
that what convinces one mind will convince  
another with the same knowledge of facts  
and circumstances. There is a standard  
which, at present, is considered very nearly  
perfection, and all are striving to reach it.  
Now, if the experts—members of commit-  
tees or otherwise—could be made to publicly  
disclose their wisdom, all might become  
benefitted. There should be a public stand  
where committees should repair after mak-  
ing their awards, to illustrate their reasons  
for awarding first premiums to one article  
or animal, and second to others. This  
would stimulate discussion, which could but  
result in a general understanding of facts in  
their bearing upon the point in question.  
It would harmonize views, and bring gen-  
eral knowledge up to a better standard.  
Committee men would be more likely to  
confine their discussions to facts that would  
bear the strain of controversy. Grievances  
born of personal pride would fade away,  
under the strong force of public opinion.  
Idlers would become interested, and the  
American penchant for talking would here  
find vent for its pent-up powers. The pro-  
gram could be arranged so that no two  
classes should conflict. Sheep men, horse  
men, cattle men, and hog men could here  
arbitrate their differences before the public  
and advertise their interests. Agents of im-  
plements could harangue the crowd in favor

of their superior tool. On this central stand  
the band could play, groups of young people  
could sing, the balladist or clown—all could  
find an audience who desired to. The idea  
that fairs are simply to amuse is absurd, and  
those who cater only to that side of weak  
human nature are not fit leaders for so large  
a class who only learn by imitation.

### Commercial Fertilizers.

The practical value of these fertilizers for  
the loamy soils of Michigan has not as  
yet been fairly tested. Experiments in a  
small way have either shown the manure to  
be wholly valueless, or of so little value as  
to exclude it practically from the list of  
manurial agents. Its success in other States  
in stimulating the growth of plants and  
grains has induced continued experiments,  
and very many have again ordered in a  
small way for repeated trial. The manured  
plots and fields will be watched with much  
interest, for the need of increased produc-  
tion for the labor expended is severely felt  
among all farmers. That different soils are  
lacking in the constituent elements of  
fertility in different degrees is an agricul-  
tural axiom that is well understood, and  
that working the soil for a long term of  
years changes its character for the produc-  
tion of certain crops, has long been known;  
but what the soil really needs, and what it  
has lost, are among the unsolved problems  
for the scientific and practical agriculturist  
yet to determine. Chemical analyses have  
added much to the general knowledge, and  
commercial fertilizers are among the many  
practical outgrowths of these investigations.  
If all soils were alike in character and  
formation, the diagnosis would be less in-  
tricate, and the remedy less difficult to de-  
termine. Phosphates are doubtless com-  
pleting elements in some soils. It would  
seem so at least, from the results following  
their application, but when different soils  
do not respond to their presence, the fair  
conclusion is that the completing element  
is not furnished by applying this fertilizer.

In looking over the territory where such  
astounding results follow the application of  
the fertilizers in question, it will be seen  
that the soil has been greatly changed since  
it was first turned by the plow. It origi-  
nally produced large crops with little ex-  
pense for tillage, but has gradually failed to  
produce its wonted growths in one aspect or  
another, until change of crops and manner  
of cultivation have become necessary to in-  
sure a valuable return for labor. These  
evils now make large demands on the man-  
ufacture of commercial fertilizers, and the  
remedy for their partial barrenness seems to  
have been found.

The soils of Michigan are of an entirely  
different character. Instead of diminished  
fertility, they seem to improve with age.  
The completing element seems to be vege-  
table matter in the soil, and its accumula-  
tion is a gradual process, encouraged by a  
proper rotation of crops and the application  
of farm manures. No deterioration has as  
yet become apparent. Where failures of  
crops have occurred it has been from extra-  
neous causes not difficult to discover. No  
disease of the soil exists at present that  
ordinary farm manures will not cure.

It is, we believe, not argued that phosphates  
produce any permanent improvement to the  
soil, the compensation for the investment,  
therefore, must come from the matured crop  
or not at all, so that a very suitable addition  
to the yield must be shown to create a de-  
mand as is said to exist for it in eastern  
States. This demand is proof of its value  
to those continuing to use it and it is no guess  
work. Farmers do not expend four dollars  
per acre for a fertilizer without an adequate  
return, and continue to use it year after year.  
Those who have made an application of  
phosphates to wheat this fall will discover a  
very marked improvement in growth and  
condition either in straw or head, or the  
fertilizer must be stamped a failure for our  
soils.

### Prices of Farm Products.

It would seem that a new adjustment of  
values had begun and that an era of com-  
mensurate values for farm products had been  
inaugurated. The advance has been so  
gradual that the basis for present values  
must be a permanent one for all products of  
the past year's production. All the knowl-  
edge available as affecting prices, is at hand.  
There is no stagnation in business at centers.

Manufactured products find a ready sale.  
There is steady employment for industrious  
persons everywhere. Everything favors a  
steady and large consumption of agricultural  
products, so that for the next six months, at  
least, the farmer can be assured of paying  
prices for every marketable commodity.

The peculiar feature of this improvement  
in prices is that while all farm products  
have steadily advanced, articles of domestic  
use have remained nearly the same as last  
year, thus giving the farmer the advan-  
tage of buying cheap and selling dear—a  
shifting of sides that has too long been  
delayed. For several years farm products  
have been based on a paying basis. Many  
needed improvements have been wait-  
ing "the good time coming." Only  
by the utmost economy have the in-  
comes balanced the expenses of the year.  
In this happy turn of affairs farmers should  
pay debts as fast as possible and refrain from  
entering into any new engagements to pay  
until old scores are all settled. A compari-  
son of the prices of this fall and the last will  
show a large advance. Grain and hogs are  
fully 50 per cent. higher; potatoes, more  
than 100 per cent.; beef cattle, 25 per cent.;  
beans, nearly 200 per cent.; lard, 100 per  
cent.; butter, 50 per cent.; eggs, 30 per cent.;  
apples, 100 per cent.; hay, 25 per cent. The  
average advance on the above is 74 per cent.  
The larger income will be for grain and hogs,  
and it is safe to place the average value of  
the farms of Michigan at 50 per cent. above  
the range of last year's prices. This is a  
cheerful outlook for farmers, and it will  
have a tendency to stimulate all business  
enterprises, for the farmer's prosperity is the  
gauge of national prosperity.

### A Peculiar Season.

The entering wedge to ordinary conversa-  
tion among farmers is usually the weather.  
Every season is the "most remarkable"  
ever known. Either the dry or the wet  
weather is spoiling something, and there are  
some people who never seem to enjoy and  
appreciate the to-day, for fear the to-morrow  
will bring disaster. The faith that looks for  
a good to come from a seeming evil, is want-  
ing in such a character.

The season just closing has been peculiar  
in some particulars. We have had no late  
or early frosts to check plant growth at  
either end. Two severe drouths have oc-  
curred with an interim of copious rains be-  
tween. The latter drouth has been so gen-  
eral, not only in America but in Europe  
and the Old World, that a universal short-  
ening of crops has resulted from it. We  
need an occasional set-back in agricultural  
production, to act as a sort of governor to  
regulate the supply.

A few prosperous years seem to set people  
crazy to produce all that can possibly be  
made to grow, and such a season sanc-  
tioned in occasionally, as the one just past,  
puts a curb rein on production, and allows  
consumption to catch up. Manna falls  
for the people's needs now, as surely as  
it did for the short-sighted Israelites, and  
none is allowed to go to waste in heaped  
bins. There are "sermons" in seasons, as  
well as in "stones," but we are running an  
agricultural column in a paper, and not a  
pulpit, and so refrain.

### Lightening Hard Work.

There are many things in one's every-day  
work which will be done in different ways  
by different people. Some get over a great  
deal easily and in short time, and this is  
termed by practical people the "knack" of  
doing things, and by others common sense.  
We are not sure but some would say it was  
a science. Be this as it may, it is a very  
good thing to have. Here is a man trying  
to split a log. He drives in his axe from  
the top of the chunk downwards, and keeps  
on driving with all his force and often gives  
it up in disgust. Another takes the axe,  
sets the piece up with the narrow end down-  
wards, and with one short, easy stroke, the  
pieces fly apart as easily as if the log was a  
piece of cheese. And now we notice another  
kind which, simple as it is, will be a bless-  
ing to the boy who has to do the wood-split-  
ting. After the pieces have been sawn into  
fire-place length in order to split, it is often  
the question how best to make the pieces  
stand up or lie while they are operated on.  
Many a toe has been cut while steadying the  
block, and many an eye has been blackened  
by the flying piece. This genius gets a hol-  
low trunk, about half the depth of the piece  
to be split, and sets said piece upright in the  
trunk. Thus they are split but cannot fall  
down, and the splitter can keep on splitting  
till the whole is as small as (thick) match  
wood, and never stop to pick up one single  
piece.—Germantown Telegraph.

### Whole Grain for Bread.

The earliest agitator in the matter observ-  
ed two years ago, when traveling in Sicily,  
that the laboring classes there live healthily  
and work well upon a vegetable diet, the  
staple article of which is bread made of  
well-ground wheat meal. Nor are the Sicil-  
ians by any means the only people so sup-  
ported. "The Hindus of the northwestern  
Province can walk 50 or 60 miles a day with  
no other food than 'chapatties,' made of the  
whole meal, with a little 'ghee,' or Garam  
butter." Turkish and Arab porters, capable  
of carrying burdens of from 400 to 600  
pounds, live on bread only, with the occa-  
sional addition of fruit and vegetables. The  
Spartans and Romans of old time lived  
their vigorous lives on bread made of wheat-  
en meal. In northern as well as southern  
climates we find the same thing. In Russia,  
Sweden, Scotland and elsewhere, the poor  
live chiefly on bread, always made from  
some whole meal—wheat, oats, or rye—and  
the peasantry, of whatever climate, so fed,  
always compare favorably with our south  
English poor, who, in conditions of indig-  
ence precluding them from obtaining suf-  
ficient meat food, starve, if not to death, at  
least into sickness, on the white bread it is  
our modern English habit to prefer. White  
bread alone will not support animal life:  
bread made of the whole grain will. The  
experiment has been tried in France by  
Magenie. Dogs were the subjects of the  
trial, and every care was taken to equalize  
all the other conditions—to proportion the  
quantity of food given in each case to the  
weight of the animal experimented upon,  
and so forth. The result was sufficiently  
marked. At the end of 40 days the dogs fed  
solely on white bread died. The dogs fed on  
bread made of the whole grain remained  
vigorous, healthy and well nourished.  
Whether an originally healthy human be-  
ing, if fed solely on white bread for 40 days,  
would likewise die at the end of that time,  
remains, of course, a question. The tenacity  
of life exhibited by Magenie's dogs will not  
evidently bear comparison with that of the  
scarcely yet forgotten 40 days' wonder, Dr.  
Tanner. Nor is it by any means asserted  
that any given man or any given child  
would certainly remain in vigorous health  
for an indefinite length of time if fed solely  
on wheat meal bread. Not a single piece of  
strong evidence has been produced, how-  
ever, to show that he would not; and in  
the only case in which whole-meal bread  
has been tried with any persistency or on  
any considerable scale among us—to wit, in  
jails—facts go to show such bread to be an  
excellent substitute for more costly forms of  
nutritious food.—The Nineteenth Century.

### The Boys—the Farms.

The boys are leaving the farms—to their  
own disadvantage, and that of the country.  
Statistics tell us that only about three mer-  
chants in a hundred are successful; the  
others fail, or die bankrupt. We need no  
figures to show that the farmers do better  
than that. I have run over in mind 25  
farmers living side by side. Almost without  
exception they have good farms and good  
homes. Of this number it is estimated that  
15 own, after paying all debts, property  
valued at from \$3,000 to \$15,000 each. These  
men are not specialists, nor are they "thrice  
or four times happily located," being ordi-  
nary "broadcast" farmers, and distant from  
market. It speaks well for farming that  
men turn to it when other means of obtain-  
ing a livelihood fail. During the last de-  
cade this county of Aroostook, strictly an  
agricultural county, increased in population  
from 29,000 to 41,000, while a large portion  
of the State decreased in population. This  
increase nearly all occurred during the "hard  
times," when there was a rush of Maine  
men to Aroostook. After prosperity return-  
ed immigration almost ceased. What is  
proved by the statement that 64 of 88 busi-  
ness men in one city are farmers' sons? It  
simply shows what it was intended to show,  
that farm-bred boys stand as good a chance  
as city-bred boys of making good business  
men. It does not prove that a large propor-  
tion of business men are successful. A young  
man whose ability and industry offers him  
a chance of success by trade can certainly  
secure a farm and home. The question for  
a young man to decide is, whether he will  
accept this certainty, or take three chances  
of becoming rich by trade against 97 of dy-  
ing bankrupt. I would not make farmers  
of boys who obviously have special talent  
fitting them for other pursuits; and there is  
little danger that genius will be needed else-  
where. It is not desirable to blind boys to  
the farm against their will; but it is impor-  
tant that they understand the comparative  
advantages of farming and other pursuits,  
and that they should not be driven from the  
farm by harsh treatment.—W. I. F., Caribou,  
Maine, in New York Tribune.

OCTOBER is a favorable time to set current  
settings. They should be mulched so as to  
keep them moist, and will rapidly send out  
roots and be prepared to make a thrifty  
growth next season. Mulching will tend to  
prevent heaving of the ground, which is  
liable to break the tender roots and throw  
out the cuttings.

THE "New York Herald" advises all  
brunettes to wear butter-color. There are  
some seven or eight kinds of butter, each  
with its own color, and the "Herald" should  
be more explicit.



## Communications.

### Fashion, Fickle Goddess.

BIRMINGHAM, February, 1881.

Bro. Cobb, GREETING:—A few days ago while visiting a brother Granger's family, among the various subjects introduced for our entertainment our very estimable hostess read a very able article in the GRANGE VISITOR of February 1, 1881, signed Chloe, entitled Fashion, which pleased me so remarkably well that I requested them to give my very best compliments to her. They replied that they were not supposed to know who Chloe is, that I should publish my compliments in the VISITOR, then it would find her. This I finally reluctantly agreed to do, if they would furnish the paper, which they did. I found that paper so full of literary merit, and taking it for granted that it was but an average specimen of the general issue, that I resolved to become a subscriber, at least for one year.

I wish to call the attention of the readers to several articles in this number, viz: Exhausting Wheat Lands, Trees, and a Letter from Old Poultry, Success in Life, Unjust Taxation, Fashion, Love of Truth, Don't Frighten the Little Ones, and What Shall we do with our Girls—all subjects of very great importance and the writers thereof have done remarkably well, and I hope they will keep on doing so, because no correctly educated and enlightened people can ever be enslaved very long at a time by their leaders.

But oh! oh! Fashion! Fashion, Fickle Goddess! How perfectly those three words describe the changeable styles of costumes worn at the present day. I am glad that Chloe has come to the front and taken the pen, and I do hope she will continue until she effects a radical reformation for the better. I sincerely hope that her example corresponds with her precept. I wish that I might know who she was, so that I might see how near she comes to it, because a precept without a corresponding example is of but very little consequence in this fast age in which our people are playing such a conspicuous part. My very best compliments to Chloe, and to the writer of every article referred to. I always wish to encourage all those who are doing something to benefit mankind. The most of that article I would have written years ago if I had thought myself capable of doing it. I am rejoiced to find my opinions sustained by such able writers as those referred to in that paper. The flounces described by her bring to mind hundreds of like cases that we have witnessed, as we have met and passed women on the side-walk with such heavy flounces on long dresses, obstructing their locomotion as they would swing back and forth about their ankles every step. Hundreds of ladies have we met, and many of them dressed with the finest of silks and satins, looking as neat as though they just came from the merchant's counter, but as we passed them our sight was attracted to the walk by an unnatural noise, when to our astonishment their beautiful dress was trailing upon the side-walk, spread out, forming a half-circle nearly a yard in width, worn to shreds, and so dirty that it would require an expert to tell what kind of cloth it was made of. We then looked on with disgust, making our comments, pitying them for their folly, while some would declare it to be downright madness, bordering on insanity.

Chloe tells the truth when she says that farmers' wives, as a rule, are not masters of fashion, but there are too many of them very unwise in tucking, etc., etc. The only reason they are not martyrs to fashion is because not many of them can get the means to do it with. If they could, Chloe would find that many more of them would be just as unwise.

One of our wealthy farmer's wives said to me, in answer to my remarks in regard to extravagance, "Oh! law me! the money keeps coming in and we must use it," thus justifying what an able minister once said—that everybody would drive at the top of their speed, and then complain because they could not go faster.

August 20, 1881.

I will now try to finish this letter and send it forward. Because I am not very well qualified by learning, and much less by practice, for this kind of business, it costs me much time to write such an article, and when I had written the foregoing, the working season commenced with me. I laid it by for the time being, and procrastination has been the result.

Mrs. Chloe tells the truth again when she says that the sewing machine, as used by some women, has hardly been a blessing, but rather a curse. I have been in the habit of saying to my neighbors occasionally for the last ten years that I regarded the introduction of the sewing machine as the greatest curse that had happened to the human family in the 19th century (yet I never once supposed that I could prove it by a woman, until I saw Chloe's article), because it induced and encouraged extravagance where there was no need of it in the wearing apparel of our wives and daughters to such an alarming degree as to bankrupt many a husband or father who might other-

wise have been now in comfortable circumstances. They were dressed well enough before the sewing machine was ever heard of. They were just as likely, just as respectable, just as handsome, just as virtuous, just as lovely, just as much sought after by the other sex, as they are now with twice the number of yards in a dress, and from five to ten times the work in the making, and with from five to forty times the cost of ornamental fixtures and trimmings. For all this outlay they are no better wives than they were before. That writer told the truth, the truth ten times over, when he said that that man who had two or three daughters to bring up now-days was blessed with expensive luxuries.

I have also said occasionally during the last ten years, that if our prosperity should continue to increase for 20 years to come as it had for twenty years past, that every family would need two or three sewing machines, and somebody to keep them running all the time, in order to be able to use up all the cloth and thread that husband and father would be able to buy—just as much as they needed the first one when that was introduced.

She says truly, "If by its help we only make our garments as plainly as before its invention; then, indeed, it gives us more time for recreation, but nine out of ten cannot resist the temptation," etc. I say 999 out of every 1,000 do not resist the temptation. Many a dress-maker has told us that it takes them longer to make a dress now with the help of the sewing machine than it used to before they were introduced.

We all endorse what she said about bangs, and agree with her that language is too feeble indeed to express the contempt one feels that sensible women will make themselves so hideous, as they do in many other fashions. We have often heard our best men express their astonishment that our Christian women would continue to follow certain fashions after they have been told where they come from, who originated them, and what their object was in producing them.

The idea that they must have a change of style so often in all their clothing, from hats to boots, is perfectly preposterous, yea, most absolutely absurd. To think that their bonnets and dresses must be ripped to pieces and made over several times before they are worn out, or even soiled, is maddening to the poor man—indeed it is. We have known poor, hard-working men to pay \$5.00 for a bonnet that was only worn one winter, and then it was thrown away because it was out of fashion, and could not be done over. It was not soiled.

The remark has often been made by men of good judgment, that women dress for fashion's sake without any reference to comfort, economy, frugality, or even decency.

Will some of your lady correspondents please tell us what better off our women folks are to-day for the millions of dollars that was paid out for steel hoop skirts. If they were really necessary, useful, or beneficial then, why are they not now?

Clothing is worn for two purposes, viz: as a covering for our person, and to protect us from the inclemency of the weather.

If women are the better for having cloth enough in one dress to make two, why would not men be equally better for putting cloth enough in one pair of pants to make two pairs. Will they also please tell us why it would not add equally to our dignity, our beauty, our gracefulness, our benefit, and to our real charms, to have our clothing made long enough to trail a half yard in the dirt behind us, as it does the ladies to have theirs so?

We admit that stub-toed boots and tight pants were abominable innovations upon comfort and decency, so much so that very many of us would not wear them, and consequently they soon went out of fashion.

I think that Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, of Jackson, in her address delivered before the State W. C. T. U. convention, at their session in Grand Rapids, in May, 1878, on Fallen Women, sets forth the extravagance of the present day in its true light, which you will find on the second page of the *Lever* of July 30, 1881. That address ought to be re-published every six months by every paper throughout the civilized world, until all the people should become acquainted with the important truths therein set forth, and the desired reformation effected.

She says: "This accounts for the universal effort of women everywhere to enhance their beauty by artificial means and ornamentation, until an old cynic defined woman as an animal whose chief desire is ornament. And until women have more good sense than they have yet, I am not disposed to quarrel with him. Look over the average man, and from his boots to his hat, utility is studied in dress; nothing superfluous to hang, and flutter, and jingle, and swing—but he goes through the world free-handed and free-limbed for his work. Look over the average woman, from 'pinchy,' high heeled shoes, over puffers, and ruffles, and pull-backs and hitch ups, to the indescribable bunch of flowers, feathers, streamers, etc., etc., which sits on top of the head, with the sole mission of making even the noblest face look idiotic, and you have proof that the world has decreed and still decrees

that a man shall be judged by what he does, a woman by the way she looks." If she had left out those words, viz: "that the world has decreed and still decrees"—and finished the sentence thus: "that men expect to be judged by what they do, and woman by the way she looks," then she would have had it perfectly right.

I have been a reader of newspapers for almost 50 years, and I will say most emphatically that the GRANGE VISITOR is the right kind of a paper for the people of to-day, because I have learned more about the rascality of man toward his fellowman, by the adulteration of almost every article of food, which is our life or death, and the adulteration of medicine, by which we expect to be restored from sickness, than I ever learned before in all my life, and because of its bold warfare against monied aristocracies and railroad monopolies. I do most earnestly wish that the paper, as it has come to me since last February, could be put into the hands of every family throughout the civilized world.

EX-GRANGER.

### The Patrons' Aid Society.

There is no enterprise more commendable than the Mutual Life Insurance Society for Patrons, which was organized at the last meeting of the State Grange. This Society is one which has long been needed by Patrons, and there can be little doubt but that many will avail themselves of the privileges offered upon the first opportunity.

Every Patron who is eligible should enter this association. It is the duty of each and every one to make provision for the comfort of family and friends after his death. This is the reason and the only legitimate reason for working and saving, as most Patrons believe they must do. If a man could be sure of a long life, it would be foolish from a financial point of view to encumber himself with any ties that would take his money away, but that is the point and pith of the whole matter; for although we can figure with certainty on the number who will die out of ten thousand or one thousand people, we can not tell even one day in advance about a single individual. His chances for a long life may seem good, yet in a few days he may be numbered with the dead. It is not always the most strong who have the most life.

This fact that the death rate for a great number of people is about constant, shows us how, by banding together, we can, to a certain extent, ward off the suffering and contingencies caused by unexpected and sudden death.

Life insurance companies are formed on various plans, but usually on what we may term the "savings bank plan,"—that is, each member pays each year a certain fixed sum for each one thousand dollars of insurance. This is fixed by knowing the age of the member and the number of years of his probable life. These companies usually promise a low rate of interest on the amount invested. Thus a man whose age is 20 years, and would probably live 47½ years longer, would be charged \$17.64 for each one thousand. The total amount received from men of this age would then on the average be \$835. This would amount to the \$1,000 at about 2 per cent compound interest, which the Company must pay at his death. A man 30 years old would be charged \$22.64 each year. His probable life is 39½ years, and from this class of persons would be received on the average, \$884. A man 50 years old would pay each year \$46.94 per \$1,000. His probable life is 22.1 years, and the total payments he would make would amount to over \$1,000 on the average, without any interest. This shows that no matter at what age a person may join these societies, his total payments will average, with a very little interest, the face of his policy.

More than that, experience has shown that such companies are decidedly unsafe. In the first place they are the custodians for a long time, and without efficient supervision, of large sums of money. The principle is this, that you commence when young to deposit yearly a sum of money with them, for which they guarantee to repay to your heirs a certain sum at your death, which probably will not occur in a great many years; during all this time you are thrown out of the use of this capital, and dependent upon strangers for its proper use and direction. The numerous failures of this class of insurance companies, and the lavish expenditure of money by those now in existence, should lead us to keep out of their toils.

On the other hand, mutual companies are not to be too implicitly trusted; beware of all such companies that have not some permanent organization behind them; beware of all such companies that do not graduate the fee paid by the member somewhat in accordance with age; for without the first it is hardly possible that the Company can enjoy long life; and without the second, fair insurance is impossible.

Another point, and one which is apt to be neglected with mutual companies, is the health of the members admitted. Join no company that is not particular in this respect. A doctor's certificate is far from being a guarantee of good health, though if honestly given is no doubt of much value.

The Patrons' Aid Society answers all of these objections. It is open to all Patrons

in good standing in their Grange, who are in good health and who can bring proper certificates to show that fact. The fee for joining the society is but \$2.50. The amount to be paid by each member upon the death of any other member of the association, is graduated as follows:

Ages.	Assessments.
16 to 20 years	\$.60
20 to 25 "	.65
25 to 30 "	.70
30 to 35 "	.85
35 to 40 "	1.00
40 to 45 "	1.20
45 to 50 "	1.40
50 to 55 "	1.70
55 to 60 "	2.00
60 to 65 "	2.70

This assessment gives an average of \$1 for each member, and is so based on the probable life that no matter at what age a person may join, at the time of his death he will probably have paid the same amount as any other person at the time of his death.

The amount that will be paid depends of course on the number of members, but is not to exceed in any event \$2,000. It is believed that a little energetic work will increase the members to such an extent as to insure the full \$2,000 to the heirs of any member who may die. In this company nearly every cent collected goes to the payment of death losses, and the cost, it is believed, will not exceed one-fifth the amount paid the regular life insurance companies.

Bro. J. T. Cobb is Secretary and principal business officer of this organization. Write him immediately for blank applications for membership.

R. C. C.

### Letter from London.

In looking over the past four weeks it seems an age, especially as I have been presented to scenes that have carried me from the present to ages in the past. The emotions that stir the breast of the most inquisitive and earnest in passing along the ordinary highways of life are but the flickering flame of a tin lamp compared with the roaring flame of a great volcano. I think, however, the appreciation I have is not so full and complete as it may be in others, but I have felt emotions my pen can never portray as I stood before the resting place of the world's great benefactors, whose memories and whose virtues are ever sacred. To-day I stand in the midst of a world in miniature—the great metropolis, London.

To reach this point I have travelled over sea and land. To give every particular of all I have seen would occupy too much time and weary you. I will only touch some points as I pass. I purchased my ticket from Chicago to Glasgow and return to New York, via the Michigan Southern and Erie railroads. The route along the M. S. is only common place, but the scenery along the Erie as it follows the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers is most enchanting and sublime. To feel the throbbing heart of the iron steed as it draws you up the great incline, and the rocking motion of the downward grade is amazing and wonderful.

I reached the city of New York, where push and drive are the only watchwords, and boarded the ship, *State of Georgia*, which was to bear us across the ocean. I can now say, well did she perform her part and faithfully did the obliging officers watch and trim her course. The voyage was all we could expect as regards winds and roughness of the sea, but the mist and fog was most alarming, only two days of clear weather for observation. The entire voyage was made by what the sailors term as dead reckoning. The route taken was the extreme northern one, through the track of icebergs that pass to the southern seas at this time of year. We embarked August 18, and arrived at Greenhook August 29. This port is about 20 miles from Glasgow on the Frith of Clyde. It is a most delightful place. In full view is the castle of the Duke of Lorne (now Governor General of Canada). I hear many complaints of Queen Victoria for spending so much time in Scotland. Well she may. It is a beautiful place. Its freshness, its romantic scenery, its clear, fresh atmosphere, compared to London, is so marked that the Queen, to my mind, is excusable.

I did not go up the Clyde, but sailed from Greenhook to Glasgow, thence to Liverpool, over the Welch mountain range or through them to Swansea, thence by smaller steamer across the Bristol Channel, about three hours' ride, and we landed at my native home, Ilfracombe. Only one face did I remember—that was the harbor master, M. J. Dennis. How strange to feel your feet press the soil of your native home. Fancies and dreams are past, and the fact remains. I spent a week amidst the scenes of my youthful life. How many had passed away! Time, what changes thou hast wrought! I was alone; none to greet me; no father, mother, sister, or brother. In spite of my resolve, a tear dropped from my eyes, as I stood by the place where I first drew my breath. I started for London at 7 A. M. on the 6th of September, and arrived the same evening. My niece had telegraphed a friend that I would arrive at that time. I did not expect him, did not look for him. My only inquiry was for No. 4, Dorr Terrace, Libra road, Essex, but judge of my surprise to learn it was only 15 miles across the city. I inquired the way, and was told to go to a certain station, change cars for another place; then go to Broadstreet station; take cars for Penn Church station; then ride in

cab to another place, thence to Plimpton, thence, etc., etc. Now, if you want to go to London, don't go to any place in particular, for you can see enough anywhere. I reached my destination in about an hour, and found my friend was waiting for me at the station where I first arrived. Did you ever, in going through the woods, find an ant's nest? If you ever did, you can have a faint idea of Paddington, the London station of the Great Western Railway.

At some future time I will endeavor to state something of what I saw in London.

Yours truly, JAMES BAILE.

### Grange Libraries—How to Get Them.

One of the great purposes of the Grange is the advancement of education among the agricultural class, and the general improvement of the farmer's mind.

The establishing of Grange libraries it is believed would be a great step in the right direction toward advancing this cause.

A small Grange, say one consisting of ten families, by each contributing \$5 to a general library fund, making in the aggregate \$50, would be able to purchase an excellent and serviceable library. The Lecturer, to act as librarian, could make it convenient at each meeting of the Grange, at intermission or at time of closing, for the drawing and taking in of books.

In the selection of books all tastes should be taken into consideration and respected, and each family contributing \$5 would place the whole \$50 collection within the reach of every member, and we believe that nothing would be of more real value in building up and sustaining a substantial literary interest in the Grange.

### The Work in Ohio.

OWEN'S STATION, Ohio, Sept. 24. *Editors Bulletin*.—There has been a lull in business lately and I have time again to send you a few notes.

Five Granges reporting this week show a gain of 66; seven Granges reporting show a loss of 35. Three showing greatest gains are: No. 22, 7; No. 571, 28; No. 1,316, 21. Three showing greatest losses are: No. 208, 18; No. 381, 3; No. 1,248, 9. One new Grange is reported from Van Wert county. The demand for song books and manuals is on the increase; a new stock of both has been ordered.

The third quarter is drawing to a close, and many Granges have not reported first and second quarters. Our annual report would make a much better showing if all Granges would report promptly at close of third quarter. Don't wait till close of year before we hear from you.

The news from other fields of labor is most cheering. Ohio is not alone in the advance movement. The leaven is working through the whole country. Several State Granges will be restored to their place in the National family gathering this year.

We believe that farmers generally are getting tired of eating husks and being satisfied with shadows, and are now determined that their power shall be felt and their calling honored. The thoughtful ones are now willing to co-operate in any scheme which shall "advance to a higher plane the science of agriculture." Even partisan politics, which heretofore has held us as with iron bands is losing its grip; and the free thinking, independent voting, conservative element of society now says to the "fawning partisan professional," "Get thee behind me."

Every Grange is a seed bed of independent thought, and independent thinking is sure to be followed by independent voting. "The principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will purify the whole political atmosphere of our country; for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number." We do not question any man's right to belong to any partisan organization, but we ask him "to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men are nominated for all positions of trust, and who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests." If such men are not put in nomination by his own party, let him look "across the lines" and if such men are nominated, SEE THAT THEY ARE ELECTED. The acceptance of a railroad pass by an officer is "flinching." Being in the employ of a great corporation is pretty sure to make a man "flinch" when any measures affecting its principles are under discussion. "No man can serve two masters" is as true in political as in religious life. The people and the corporations are struggling for the mastery.

Reader, where does your candidate stand? Will he, if elected, be the servant of the people or the tool of the money power?

Fraternally,

T. R. SMITH,  
Secretary Ohio State Grange.

THE agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune*, in reply to a correspondent, offers the following good suggestions: Walnuts, shelled and chestnuts should under no circumstances be allowed to dry. Immediately upon falling from the trees they must be inserted in the soil, covering but slightly with light, friable earth or sand, and early the next Spring the young plants will appear. In the case of walnuts it is well to hull them before placing under ground. Owing to the difficulty experienced in transplanting all kinds of nutbearing trees, the seeds should be placed where the trees are desired to remain. Nuts intended for planting may be preserved over Winter in slightly moist sand placed in a cool cellar, and of course set in the open ground as soon as germination begins, which will be very early.

WHILE among old breeders there are many men of many minds, concerning the superiority of different breeds of sheep, there are none who will not say that any of the breeds, or their grades, are superior to the common scrub stock in such general use in all sections of the country. Thoroughbred sheep are cheap, but scrubs are always dear, and yet there are thousands of penny-wise, pound-foolish people taking the reverse view of the case.



## Michigan Crop Statistics.

The monthly crop report for September, issued by the Secretary of State, in compliance with act No. 33, laws 1881, gives returns from 901 correspondents, representing 624 townships. Five hundred and eighty-nine returns are from 373 townships in the southern four tiers of counties, where 85 per cent of the wheat crop is grown. The returns were made between September 1 and 10. At this time much of the threshing was done in all parts of the State, and in some localities it was probably nearly all done. The yield of wheat, corn, oats, and barley is reported in bushels, and the yield of hay in tons. The acreage and yield of corn, and the acreage of oats, barley, and hay are reported in per cent of crops of 1880. The average yield of wheat per acre, as shown by the returns, is 10 and 15-100 bushels, or about one bushel more than the yield as estimated by the supervisors, July 2. The number of acres in wheat in May, 1881, as reported by the supervisors was 1,781,865. Multiplying this acreage by the above average we obtain, as the probable aggregate product, 18,085,929 bushels. The acreage in May, 1881, represents the acreage sown, and the average yield per acre is the average of the acreage sown, no deductions being made for that portion of the crop plowed up, or not harvested. In aggregate yield, the crop of 1881 is greater than in any year previous to 1877, but there is little doubt that the average per acre is the lowest of which we have record.

The returns show for corn an acreage of 101 per cent, for oats 104 per cent, for barley 93 per cent, and for hay 103 per cent of the acreage of 1880. The yield of corn per acre is estimated at 80 per cent of the yield of 1880, indicating a total product of 36,519,773 bushels of ears. The yield of oats per acre is reported at 31 bushels, indicating a total yield of 15,045,386 bushels. Barley is estimated at 22 and 9-10 bushels, and hay at 1 and 2-10 tons per acre.

The following table shows by counties the probable yield of wheat in 1881, the estimate being based on the acreage in May, as returned by supervisors, and the average yield per acre, as returned by correspondents Sept 1 to 10:

STATE AND COUNTIES.	WHEAT, 1881.		
	ACRES.	YIELD PER ACRE.	BUSHEL.
STATE.	1,781,865	10.15	18,085,929
Alcona.	276	16.	4,416
Allegan.	57,321	10.9	624,799
Alpena.	364	18.	6,552
Antrim.	2,919	13.4	39,115
Baraga.	5,491	10.2	56,000
Bay.	5,207	10.4	54,153
Benzie.	6,142	10.2	62,642
Berrien.	51,206	10.3	527,232
Branch.	48,964	7.8	381,919
Calhoun.	81,392	9.3	756,967
Cass.	58,997	8.8	519,587
Charlevoix.	2,064	16.	33,024
Chippewa.	422	19.	8,018
Chippewa.	1,009	7.8	78,702
Clare.	65,596	10.4	661,986
Clinton.	102	12.	1,152
Crawford.	51,037	12.3	628,001
Delta.	1,755	13.4	23,349
Emmet.	45,738	9.3	426,232
Genesee.	311	12.	3,732
Gladwin.	3,307	12.	34,674
Grand Traverse.	25,422	7.3	198,292
Hillsdale.	58,243	9.7	564,957
Huron.	21,000	13.7	296,043
Ingham.	44,732	10.2	455,730
Ionia.	67,883	10.9	739,925
Iosco.	347	18.3	6,350
Isabella.	13,447	11.	147,917
Jackson.	73,438	10.3	756,967
Kalamazoo.	74,781	8.4	698,160
Kalkaska.	1,292	13.	16,796
Kent.	6,142	11.	72,534
Lapeer.	1,580	10.9	17,222
Leelanaw.	46,901	8.7	405,342
Leonia.	4,158	11.6	48,233
Lenawee.	61,299	11.6	729,024
Livingston.	54,788	9.6	525,965
Macomb.	32,310	11.	355,410
Manistee.	1,963	12.5	20,533
Manitowish.	59	9.	17,067
Marquette.	5	9.	54
Mason.	3,005	8.	24,048
Mecosta.	8,855	11.5	101,833
Menominee.	8	17.5	140
Midland.	2,297	9.6	22,051
Missaukee.	6,142	9.7	73,533
Monroe.	38,963	12.4	483,141
Montcalm.	24,959	12.3	306,996
Muskegon.	4,296	11.	48,473
Newaygo.	10,279	8.7	89,427
Oakland.	73,389	9.2	674,986
Oceana.	9,403	15.	82,746
Ogemaw.	8	15.	730
Oscoda.	6,241	12.2	76,140
Oscoda.	6,241	12.2	76,140
Otsego.	11	12.	132
Ottawa.	299	12.5	3,383
Presque Isle.	30,178	9.5	286,991
Roscommon.	992	9.	9,920
Saginaw.	24,201	9.	247,809
Sanilac.	31,493	9.2	289,736
Shiawassee.	43,261	10.1	436,936
Shiawassee.	43,261	10.1	436,936
Saint Clair.	32,013	10.3	329,734
Saint Joseph.	68,901	4.3	296,274
Tuscola.	33,193	10.	331,930
Van Buren.	45,337	9.7	459,963
Washtenaw.	75,307	12.9	971,460
Wayne.	21,554	14.5	309,633
Wexford.	2,180	11.2	24,483

## The Relations of Forestry to Agriculture.

BY DR. JOHN A. WARDER.

The plodding farmer of our country will ask what possible relation can exist between the wild, unbroken forest and the smiling, fruitful farm. Nor is such a question at all surprising, especially from any of that large class of American farmers who have spent their lives and bestowed their strength in the laborious efforts connected with the clearing of our broad tracts of arable land. Most naturally, and in all simplicity, may one of the pioneers of our country ask such a question! These forests have been an obstruction to his progress; he has been taught to consider them hindrances to agriculture, that must be removed at any cost before he can bring into play the very first appliances of his art. Yes, truly, they are so; and yet it is equally clear to those who can look beyond the limits of the corn field, that most important relations do exist between the so very different conditions of the earth's surface, as are seen in the forest and field. Their relations are manifold and most intimate, and the dependence of the latter upon the former becomes more and more manifest, as we advance in our study of the scope of the broad field of agriculture, and we appreciate that forestry is, indeed, but a province of agronomy—and that the one is embraced by the other—of which it is a most important component part. Thus may we learn the relations of forestry to agriculture.

Let us reply to the query by asking: What were agriculture without forestry? \* \* \* Simply an impossibility; or at the best a constantly increasing struggle against difficulties and hindrances, whenever, in any extensive region, the transformation of the natural woodlands into open tillage

fields passes beyond a certain limit. To that point, be the ratio greater or less, according to the natural formation and surroundings, as well as the breadth of the territory in question, forests are a stern necessity, and they are an absolute requisite to our permanent success in any well regulated system of agriculture. And why so, is it asked? \* \* \* Because forests modify the climate; because they are the great regulators of the temperature, and of the moisture of the atmosphere about us, and these are elements of necessity to our success in the management of vegetable life—for which agriculture exists. Forests are the reservoirs and the conservators of moisture, and the sources of continued supply to the springs, and streams, and rivers of the continent. Without their presence, in due ratio, these essential and life-giving currents would soon suffer in their continuous flow, and would eventually disappear, leaving desolation in their track. Mahomet was right when he uttered that forcible apothegm, "The tree is father to the rain," by which he meant, of course, trees in the aggregate. \* \* \* Trees in forest masses attract, receive, and retain, and then gradually diffuse moisture. The precipitated water thus husbanded instead of being wasted by rapidly escaping, as it must do, from a bare slope, and carrying with it the accumulations of a soil that has required ages in its preparation for our use.

The true and proper forestal conditions of the surface of all well regulated woodlands, render mountain forests the especial guardian and reservoirs of moisture, to supply the springs, and streams, and rivers of the world. Locally, woods of greater or less extent exercise a most happy influence by breaking the force of the winds, and thus, in a marked degree, they modify the climate; they provide a kindly shelter to our crops, and to our cattle from the rude blast, and from its chilling influence produced by the increased evaporation. In this respect it is surprising how great benefit may be derived from single lines of trees. This is still more manifest when wider strips are planted, as shelter belts around the farms in the broad expanses of an open country, like that of our Western prairies.

Intelligent nations who have learned to appreciate the value of forests, and who have acquired the knowledge that enables them to build up and maintain a well regulated system of woodlands, endeavor to keep from one-fifth to one-fourth of their superficial area covered with trees. These are best and most effective in their climatic influences when they are properly distributed, but it often happens that extensive tracts are devoted to tillage, while the forests are clustered in large masses on the crests of hills and on mountain ranges, which are not adapted to farm crops.

In the brief period of our occupation, the energy of our people, and the demands of our civilization, have accomplished a most terrible and wasteful destruction of the beautiful forests bestowed upon our land by the bountiful hand of the Creator. Counting upon what we have considered an inexhaustible supply of woods, we have wasted them sadly, and now we have reached a point where it becomes us to halt. Moreover, it is important for us to recognize that, while clearing the land for our farms, we have also culled out the best of the trees from the remaining forest, which is thus greatly diminished in value, and already, in many places, the shrunken stumps give us warning that we have approached the point of danger to climate. Meanwhile, there has been no reparation to the woods, the destruction of the young trees caused by the browsing and tramping of cattle, and the introduction of grasses in place of the natural undergrowth, have not only destroyed all hopes of natural reproduction, but have so changed the physical conditions of the soil and atmosphere that even the trees which have escaped our cupidity and remain in possession, are themselves suffering from the change—they are dying in large numbers, and compel us to extend our incursions upon the forest areas by their removal.

Now is the time to begin at least the conservation of our woodlands, and to aid them in the process of self-renewal. In this work, natural forces most happily come to our assistance—the bountiful provision of nuts, acorns, and other seeds, is sown with a liberal hand, and we may count upon a full supply of young trees to maintain the succession, if we but furnish them the needed protection. Where they do not come in sufficient numbers, it is an easy matter to sow or plant such as may be most desired and most profitable; and we may also have to remove some of Nature's planting, which are of undesirable kinds. But we must carefully exclude all animals from the woodland, which should never be used as a pasture-field. This is the first great axiom of forestry. In our beginnings of the future systematic forestry of America, we must all soon realize our ignorance of the subject, and with many of us this need of information extends even to a want of knowledge in regard to our own native trees themselves.—*Farmers' Review.*

## The Best Milkers.

We often find among the "no breed," cows of surprisingly large yields of milk, even where no special pains have been taken as to care and feed. When these are found, with little trouble a test of the butter quality can and should be made. If for butter, breed to bulls of that class; if for cheese, to bulls of large milking families. For the farmer who keep few cows, and the villager with his one for family use, the little Jersey, more than any other, seems to be preferred; and since the creameries are largely increasing in numbers, where butter only is made from cream, instead of milk gathered from the farmers' cows in the neighborhood, and the value of the cream is determined or agreed upon by the cream gauge, the richest milk in butter must be of the most value to the producer. The man who sells the cream soon discovers the difference in the value of his cows. The depth of cream, as appears in his deep-setting cans, is not a perfectly true test as to butter-value, but comes reasonable near to the truth. The farmer who sells his milk to cheese-factories, seeks for and desires that produce not only quantity, but kind of milk for cheese. The cows for this purpose should be large milkers, and are mostly found among the Holsteins, Ayrshires, Short-horns, Devons and their grades, and it is not uncommon to find grades that out-do full-bloods at the pail and cheese hoop.—*Country Gentleman.*

## Warning.

The new Cattle Commission have issued the following circular:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES  
TREASURY CATTLE COMMISSION.  
CHICAGO, August 23, 1881.

Dear Sir:—The "Treasury Cattle Commission" appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of an act of the last Congress, deem it their duty to call your attention to the imminence of the danger to which the herds in the States and Territories west of the Alleghenies are exposed from the traffic in dairy calves, which is becoming a very common one between these States—now happily exempt from the contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle—and the infected districts. That a very large proportion of our country has, up to this time, remained exempt from this dangerous malady, is owing chiefly to the fact that the current of our cattle traffic has hitherto been mainly from the West toward the seaboard; but the business of purchasing calves from the Eastern dairy districts, and scattering them throughout the Western States and Territories, which has, within a year or two past, assumed such mammoth proportions, has augmented the danger to which the uninfected districts are exposed tenfold; and if it is permitted to go on unchecked, the danger of a general infection of the great cattle-growing and grazing regions is imminent.

We therefore call upon you to use whatever influence you may legitimately bring to bear upon the people of your State, to discountenance and discourage a traffic that is fraught with such danger to their material interests. The district known to be infected with the scourge, embraces pretty much the whole of the country bordering on the coast from New York city southward to Washington city, and extending to a greater or less distance inland; but the Commission would recommend that, until a more thorough examination can be made, and a complete isolation of infected herds be secured, every possible means that can be legitimately resorted to should be brought to bear to discourage and prohibit traffic in cattle from anywhere near the infected regions.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES LAW,  
E. F. THAYER,  
J. H. SANDERS,  
Commissioners.

## Tasteless Decorations—Metropolitan Stench.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 29.—This city has presented a most singular appearance during the last week, caused not only by the immense display of mourning drapery, but by its diversity and the grotesque and bizarre style of a great deal of it. It must be said that but very few buildings were draped with anything like good taste. The Astor house, the Manhattan insurance company and the Mutual Life office, made the best display down town. The postoffice looked bare and that drapery there was on it, spare enough, was voted a failure. The city hall looked well, and its decoration must have cost a very large amount of money. For once the people will endorse the action of the board of aldermen.

## POISONING THE PUBLIC.

Not content with the possession of a growing monopoly in oil of immense value, the Standard oil company seem to have set about the task of poisoning the sea far as possible. The company possess great refineries at Constable's Hook, on the Jersey shore of New York harbor. The sludge, dirt and refuse of these works are turned every night into the bay, the waters of which are sometimes greasy, and the stench from which can be felt all along the coast of Staten Island and the adjoining shores of New Jersey. The Standard company appear to be unassailable in law, and stand very much in the position that Bo Tweed did ten years ago when he asked an indignant people what they were going to do about it. This is in effect the answer this notorious corporation returns to all complaints. Well, something is going to be done about it and that soon. The wilful poisoning of air and water, and the consequent sickness, death and discomfort resulting to the community will in themselves very soon suggest a remedy for this state of things, for the unwritten law provides for the extermination of public nuisances in a way which cannot be reached by ordinary forms of procedure.

In this connection it is interesting to remember that about 30 years ago the people of Staten Island after every kind of remonstrance had been tried in vain, quietly demolished a yellow fever hospital which the government insisted should remain at quarantine. The government did not rebuild the hospital and nobody was punished for the unheard-of outrage.—*Correspondence of the Evening News.*

## First Series.—National Lecture Bureau P. of H.

The first series of Lectures upon the plans arranged by the "NATIONAL LECTURE BUREAU," will commence early in October and covered a period of about two months. There will be five lectures by five of the very ablest and most successful speakers in our Order. Each one will be heard for the first time at each point visited. They will include at least one Master of a State Grange from the South, one from the North, one from Canada, and one lady Lecturer, to hear either one of which will be a grand treat, and tend to building up and making the Order popular in any neighborhood that may be fortunate enough to secure them. The route proposed is 10 to 15 points in Ohio, 10 to 15 in Indiana, 10 to 15 in Illinois, and 10 to 15 in Michigan. The Lecturers to follow each other about two weeks apart at each point. The entire cost for traveling and all other expenses, a Pomona Grange can arrange for the series at some central point. Two or more Granges can combine for securing the course, or one Grange can arrange for them. Should some States fall below in their applications for the number of lectures above assigned them, the extra time will be given to other States that may apply for more than the 10 to 15 allotted to them. Let all interested, and all good Patrons should be, make application as soon as possible, so that dates and routes may be arranged. This is a "trial trip," and we desire the earnest support and co-operation of all well wishers for the success of this, one of the most important steps ever taken by our Order.

THE looseness of the law has allowed an enterprising Maryland chap named Wagner to do a good business. In 1879, he brought suit against over 2,000 parties, in Frederick county, for sums ranging from \$75 to \$100 or so. As these parties had never had any dealings with Wagner, they assumed that he was crazy, and gave his attacks the contemptuous silence which they considered his due. The cases all went to trial, and he received judgment on every one, there being no shadow of contest. The year passed without any attention being paid to the cases, and the good Wagner is now about to call for his money. This has startled the victims and roused them to action; but it will doubtless avail them nothing, as the court has ruled that the failure of the defendants to contest the suits was in law a virtual acknowledgment of the claims. Wagner does not deny that the claims are all fictitious, and his experiment has been made possible and successful simple because of the imperfect laws of the State.—*Exchange.*

[That is a model court, and will be quoted in future by the bar to sustain every barefaced swindle that can pay for legal counsel. Ed.]

DOUBLE GLAZING.—A writer in the *English Mechanic* points out some of the advantages of double-glazing in promoting the health of homes in winter. Skylight, he says, ought never to be put up unless double or double-glazed. Double-glazing answers perfectly if the sashes are grooved out for an air space of one-half inch or more between the panes of glass. The glass must be put in with its inner faces perfectly bright and clean, and the glazing should be done on a cold, dry day, so as not to include watery vapor, which in cold weather will condense inside the air space, and cause mistiness. This double-glazing with an air space makes a window almost as warm as a brick wall, and not only keeps up the temperature of a room in winter, and saves fuel, but it keeps the room cool in hot weather, and it makes the temperature more uniform throughout the apartment. With ordinary thin glazing in winter, the inmates are always being chilled on that side which looks toward the window, and baked on that side which is toward the fire. Double-glazing our window sashes would save all this trouble.

SAYS the Boston Journal: In Quincy market, yesterday, dealers in fresh meat were examining samples of dressed beef brought through from Chicago in a refrigerator car in six days. The beef was as fresh and bright as if from Brighton, and the marketmen pronounced it as desirable in every respect. Chicago dressed beef has been coming to this market for several years past, but there has always been a prejudice against it, as the facilities for bringing it here in strictly prime order during the hot weather were not satisfactory. But it seems that all the difficulties have been overcome. If fresh beef can be brought here from the West and delivered to the consumer in as good order as the beef killed in this vicinity, it must lower the price, as the cost of bringing it here will be much lower than on live cattle. This car load was shipped when the temperature outside was at 80, and brought here on a car whose temperature was 42 to 44. These cars require only a small quantity of ice, use no salt, and thoroughly aired. They have been in use for over a year, and have brought large quantities of Western dairy products to this market in perfect condition.

## To Determine the Weight of Live Cattle.

Measure in inches the girth round the breast, just behind the shoulder blade, and the length of the back from the tail to the foretop of the shoulder blade. Multiply the girth by the length, and divide by 144. If the girth is less than three feet, multiply the quotient by 11; if between three feet and five feet multiply by 16; if between five and seven feet, multiply by 24; if between seven and nine feet, multiply by 31. If the animal is lean, deduct 1-20th from the result. Take the girth and length in feet, multiply the square of the girth by the length, and multiply the product by 336. The result will be the answer in pounds. The live weight multiplied by 0.65 gives a near approximation to the net weight.—*Ec.*

At a recent examination in a girls' school the question was put to a class of little ones: "Who makes the laws of our country?" "Congress," was the reply. "How is Congress divided?" was the next question. A little girl in the class raised her hand, indicating that she could answer it. "Well," said the examiner, "Miss Sallie, what do you say the answer is?" Instantly, with an air of confidence as well as triumph and savagery, "Civilized, half civilized, and savage."

## THE REAPER, DEATH.

HINE.—At a meeting of Rockford Grange, No. 110, held Sept. 17, 1881, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, This Grange has been duly informed of the death of Bro. MILTON B. HINE; therefore Resolved, That we as a Grange feel deeply our great loss, as our departed brother was eminently efficient as a member of our Order, and was ever found also in the front rank with those who labor for the good of humanity; That we miss his cheerful face, and sadly regret the absence of his wise counsel in our deliberations.

Resolved, That we keep the memory of our brother as a sacred presence in our hearts forever, and often speak, one with another, of his many good deeds and noble qualities, holding them as a sacred legacy bequeathed to us by the beautiful life of our brother, who has now left us for the Higher Grange.

Resolved, That we convey to our Sister Hine our heartfelt sympathy with her in this, her great bereavement; and Sister, while our tears are mingling with yours, and while the cup seems bitter which we are called to quaff, yet it is sweetened withal by the blessed knowledge that he whom we thus mourn was eminently worthy of our tears.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for ninety days; that these resolutions be spread up on the records of our Grange; that a copy of the same be presented to Sister Hine, also copies forwarded for publication in the *Grange Visitor*, *Agricultural World*, *Lowell Journal* and *Rockford Register*.

ROBT. DOCKERTAY,  
MRS. WALL,  
J. S. SOLEMON,  
Committee.

A PROMINENT miller of this county informs us that he was approached during the week by the agent of a large commission house, and solicited to purchase a compound made of terra-cotta, alum, potash, salt, and other cheap ingredients, now being extensively used by the leading millers of the country for the adulteration of flour.—*Monticello, Iowa, Express.*

## To the Patrons of Michigan.

A large and growing trade is now being carried on at our co-operative store in Allegan, and under the management of Bro. A. Stegeman, it is rapidly gaining a reputation not excelled, if equalled, by any other store in the State; and for this success we are greatly indebted to him for his zeal and untiring energy in managing its business transactions. Therefore to offer these facilities to all Patrons wishing to purchase through our agency, the executive committee of the co-operative association have made such arrangements that our agent will fill orders for goods from all parts of the State. For further information, address A. STEGEMAN, Allegan, Mich.

J. S. BIDWELL,  
Sec. of C. A. of P. of H.

## PAINT for PATRONS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Immense Reduction in Prices from April 15, 1881.

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## CLOTHES WASHER.

WE are prepared to furnish our justly Celebrated CLOTHES WASHERS in large numbers. We have been unable, until lately, to supply the increasing demand. The Washer is now in successful operation in more than a hundred families in this vicinity, and its merits are fully established. SCHOOLCRAFT WASHER CO. Schoolcraft, June 28th, 1881. july1-tf

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.

TIME-TABLE—MAY 9, 1880.

WESTWARD.

Accommodation leaves,-----	A. M.	P. M.
“ arrives,-----	4 56	9 30
Local Passenger,-----	9 30	-----
Evening Express,-----	1 53	-----
Pacific Express,-----	2 42	-----
Mail,-----	-----	1 13
Day Express,-----	-----	2 36

EASTWARD.

	A. M.	P. M.
Night Express, -----	2 25	-----
Accommodation leaves, -----	6 50	-----
" arrives, -----		9 35
Mail, -----		12 33
Day Express, -----		1 38
New York Express, -----		7 41
Atlantic Express, -----		10 25

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses and Local Passenger daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.  
E. C. BROWN, Asst. Gen. Supt., Jackson.  
HENRY C. WESTWORTH, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

## L. S. &amp; M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

(Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.)

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	N. Y. & N. Y. R. R. Express, Ex. & M. Express, Way Fr.
Le. Grand Rapids.	8 00 AM 4 50 PM 5 00 AM
Ar. Allegan.	9 17 " 6 05 " 8 10 "
Ar. Kalamazoo.	10 17 " 7 05 " 11 40 "
Ar. Schoolcraft.	10 50 " 7 43 " 11 40 "
Ar. Three Rivers.	11 18 " 8 12 " 2 45 "
Ar. White Pigeon.	11 41 " 8 40 " 3 00 "
Ar. Toledo.	12 05 " 9 05 " 3 55 "
Ar. Cleveland.	12 10 " 9 05 " 4 00 "
Ar. Buffalo.	12 35 AM 1 10 PM

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	N. Y. & N. Y. R. R. Express, Ex. & M. Express, Way Fr.
Le. Buffalo.	12 35 PM 1 10 PM
Ar. Cleveland.	1 15 " 12 35 PM
Ar. Toledo.	1 25 " 12 45 PM
Ar. White Pigeon.	1 50 " 1 35 PM 3 45 AM
Ar. Three Rivers.	2 05 " 1 50 " 4 00 "
Ar. Schoolcraft.	2 35 " 2 20 " 4 30 "
Ar. Kalamazoo.	3 00 " 2 50 " 4 4



## The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, . . . OCTOBER 15.

## Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

The Patrons' Aid Society of Michigan, organized at Lansing during the session of the State Grange in December last, has found in one of its members—whose communication will be found on our second page—an able advocate. We hope that Patrons everywhere who take the VISITOR, will read the article of R. C. C. We do not propose to make an argument at this time in favor of life insurance. That has been so often done that, in common with fire insurance, the business has become an established one, and in one way or another hundreds of thousands of people in this country and, in fact, in every other civilized country, have their lives insured for the benefit of some person or persons that they desire, while living, to provide for after the death of the insured. And now the question is, not whether the people will insure, but in what company and on what plan shall insurance be effected.

Our correspondent has made an argument in favor of the plan adopted by our aid society, and it seems to us that little argument is needed to satisfy Patrons that they should insure, if in any society, in their own, established expressly for their use and benefit, upon a plan that commends itself as safe and economical, as there is no provision made for profits for anybody. All actual and necessary expenses are provided for by an admission fee of \$2.50, and an assessment of \$1.00 on the death of a member provides for payment of the amount guaranteed to the person insured.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting at the Hurd House in Jackson, on the 22d of September. The society was left without a treasurer by the death of Bro. M. B. Hine, of Lowell, and at this meeting Bro. James Cook was elected his successor. The death of Bro. Hine was the first and only death that has occurred since the society commenced business. Measures were taken to place some good workers in the field to bring the claims of the society more directly to the attention of the members of the Order, and we have a reasonable assurance that this plan will bring large accessions to its membership during the next three months.

Members of the Order will be supplied with copies of the By-Laws and blank applications for membership, by applying at this office. Any Patron can make application for membership himself, and save the commission of 50 cents to which an agent is entitled who forwards to this office an application duly approved, with the admission fee and first assessment.

The driven well business is a matter of importance not alone to the Patrons of the whole country, but to not less than 50 per cent. of those outside the gates. While the Patrons of Michigan find themselves, by the simple fact of organization, in a condition to resist at small cost any and every unrighteous demand upon them by patent right or other swindlers, do not forget that the Patrons of Michigan have also made provision for life insurance; and we now ask you to give this matter careful consideration, and if its merits sustain its claims, give it your individual support.

J. T. COBB,  
Secretary Patrons' Aid Society.

## PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.

As promised by Hon. J. J. Woodman, Master of the National Grange, in a communication in the VISITOR of Sept. 15, we received a few days since, several hundred petitions to Congress, prepared for signatures.

This petition was prepared by the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, and having the endorsement of the National Anti-Monopoly League and the National Grange, is presented to the people of the United States for signature.

It is true that the petitions of the people, numerous signed, for objects of such manifest benefit and protection to their interest that argument in their support seemed useless, have been disregarded and set aside without consideration, and with scarcely respectful reference, yet as the law-making power must be reached in some way, and the people cannot, as monopolies do, obtain their objects by purchase, we must use every other means within our reach to save the country from threatened absorption by the giant corporations, whose greed knows no limit, and whose power already threatens to cramp and dwarf private enterprises in every direction.

We have sent out these petitions to Secretaries all over the State. We ask that at the first meeting of each Grange, the matter shall be called up, and we would suggest that a committee of not less than two be appointed, charged with the duty of

procuring signatures. Each Secretary will have two petitions, and every man in his township, without regard to age, party, color, or previous condition of servitude, should be invited to sign one of these petitions. The accompanying documents should be read by the Lecturer of the Grange when the matter is called up, and sufficient discussion had to awaken a lively interest that will extend outside the gates.

An open meeting for the consideration of the subject, with a general invitation to the public to attend, would do a good deal of good in some localities.

In any event, have these petitions signed, and at the opening of the next session of Congress send them in such numbers to your member that he will think his entire constituency have made him a morning call. Give him to understand that we are not fooling—that the member who disregards our petitions may as well conclude to close up his congressional career with the present term.

We have got to come to this, and the sooner the better for the people. We can no longer afford to take chances. When we vote we must know beyond the contingency of a doubt that the congressman we vote for will take care of our interests. We want to feel certain that he won't sell us out.

With these petitions we sent out quarterly report blanks for the report of Dec. 31, 1881. If any Secretaries do not get these blanks, if they will send us an order for additional copies, we shall forward them at once.

## QUARTERLY REPORTS.

The 30th of September, the date of the last quarterly reports due from Secretaries of Subordinate Granges for the fiscal year ending November 30, has come and gone, and now as I write but six weeks remain to close up the business of the year. With the close of the fiscal year the account of each Subordinate Grange must be balanced on our books and the balance of Dr. and Cr. carried forward to the fiscal year 1882 whether, that balance be in favor of or against the Grange.

There are a few Granges in the State that have been allowed to live after having really forfeited their Charters. I refer now to the few Granges whose easy going Secretaries think it sufficient to report once a year. Such Secretaries, we are of the opinion, attend the Grange when it is convenient; do not take the VISITOR and have never yet discovered that the Grange amounts to much. If the members are about like the Secretary and are as dilatory and neglectful of duties which they have assumed, then to them the Grange don't amount to much, and will not while its opportunities of every kind are neglected.

As well might the farmer, after having plowed and prepared his ground and planted his corn expect without further attention to gather a full crop in autumn, as for the faithless, half-hearted Granger who so seldom attends its meetings that he don't know when they are regularly held, expect its educational, social and pecuniary advantages will come to him with so little attention or thought on his part.

Now we have intimated, we think, plainly enough that we want quarterly reports from delinquent Secretaries and that we want them soon. We think we will be able to make as good a showing of receipts as last year, but some reports due for one, two, or three quarters we want. Shall we have them?

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Brother Thos. Mars, chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee on the 18th inst. at 7:30 p. m., at the Hudson House, Lansing. The Committee has had no regular meeting since the session of the State Grange last December. The business interests of the Order, under the careful management of its judicious Executive Committee, for the last few years have not required frequent meetings. And right here it may not be amiss to remark that the Order in this State has from the first committed its business affairs, in the intervals between its annual sessions, to an Executive Committee that were solicitous for the good of the Order, that have carefully guarded its treasury, have shunned all manufacturing and financial schemes that might imperil its credit, and at the same time have not been afraid to pledge themselves and the Order to maintain a stubborn resistance to any and every attempt of monopolies to oppress the agricultural interests of the State.

A meeting of the Committee, prior to the annual session of the State Grange, to make arrangements for the session and frequently to dispose of business that has accumulated, is a matter of real necessity. We presume that the call of the chairman to meet at an earlier date than usual, has some reference to this demand for royalty from the farmers of the State by the agents of Mr. Green. Our next paper will give the proceedings of the Committee.

THE VISITOR THREE MONTHS ON TRIAL FOR TEN CENTS.—Eleven copies, one year for \$5.00. Eleven copies, six months for \$2.50.

## GRANGE HALLS IN MICHIGAN.

We again republish the name and No. of Michigan Granges having halls, with such additions as we have received in four weeks.

The tardiness of Secretaries for an answer to our request, the answer to which would seem to devolve on these Grange officers, is a matter both of surprise and regret, as it shows that many Secretaries do not take and read the VISITOR, or else are heedless and careless in the discharge of their official duty.

We were about to proceed and give an opinion of Michigan Secretaries who offer as an excuse for not answering our request—that they "did not know of it, as I don't take the VISITOR." But we forbear. Those who do take and read know as well what we think of a man or woman who does not keep posted by taking and reading the organ of the Order regularly, just as well as though we had made a more definite statement. Are there other Granges having halls in Michigan? If so, let us hear from them. We don't think the list is quite complete yet.

NAME OF GRANGE.	NO.	SIZE OF HALL.	VALUE.
Waverly, . . . . .	36	24x52	\$—
Cascade, . . . . .	63	22x48	600
Home, . . . . .	120	20x40	300
Pittsford, . . . . .	133	18x36	300
Pipestone, . . . . .	194	24x40	600
Virgeness, . . . . .	221	24x48	1,000
Lapeer, . . . . .	246	16x24	—
Ganges, . . . . .	330	24x60	—
Ellena, . . . . .	350	20x42	300
Otsego, . . . . .	364	25x60	1,200
Ravenna, . . . . .	373	24x50	1,500
Michigan Lake Shore, . . . . .	407	25x50	1,200
Albion, . . . . .	421	22x40	600
Windsor, . . . . .	619	20x36	—
Silver Lake, . . . . .	624	18x40	400
Alton, . . . . .	634	20x40	500
Bainbridge, . . . . .	80	—	1,000
Pearl, . . . . .	81	32x60	800
Danby, . . . . .	185	20x40	400
Home, . . . . .	188	22x36	400
Moline, . . . . .	248	24x50	1,000
Berlin Center, . . . . .	272	28x40	1,500
Independence, . . . . .	275	20x36	1,500
Trowbridge, . . . . .	296	20x60	1,400
St. Hope, . . . . .	37	18x40	600
Cheshire Banner, . . . . .	520	22x40	600
Trent, . . . . .	522	30x30	1,800
Madison, . . . . .	584	22x40	700
Esley Center, . . . . .	544	20x40	200
Griswold Center, . . . . .	564	24x40	300
Ferris, . . . . .	440	22x40	550
Groveland, . . . . .	443	44x30	1,500
Albion, . . . . .	114	20x30	600
Fruit, . . . . .	104	20x30	800
Keene, . . . . .	270	—	—
Willow, . . . . .	32	22x50	800
Liberty, . . . . .	691	24x50	800
St. Taber, . . . . .	43	24x50	1,200
Whitneyville, . . . . .	225	20x30	1,000
Weston, . . . . .	222	25x60	2,000

## THEY STICK TO IT.

The driven well royalty business has made some progress since our last issue. In common with several hundred, and for aught we know, several thousand of the citizens of Kalamazoo county, we have through the postoffice been politely notified "that the driven wells upon your premises are infringements upon patents granted Jan. 14th, 1868," &c., and requested to call and procure a license for the trifling sum of ten dollars for each well.

N. W. Green is casting his penny-stamped notices into the postoffices of the county, quite freely, in the hope that they will return again after many days, multiplied a thousand fold—and perhaps they will; we can't tell. But of one thing we are quite sure, his claims must be judicially established before he will get any return on his present investment. We understand that a test case is now before the U. S. Court at Grand Rapids, and that so far in the trial Mr. Green is ahead. There is nothing very alarming about that. The defendant in the case has not had time to look up the facts on which to make as complete a defense as we think may be made. We expect when our Executive Committee meets next week, some decided action will be taken. Until then we shall keep cool and enjoy the flurry that these ominous notices have thrown the communities into that have had a little shower of them. We re-publish in this number an article from the Cincinnati *Grange Bulletin*, that appeared in the VISITOR last November. If this thing don't wake up some of our lawyer congressmen, then we shall conclude that the whole law-making power better be abolished, and people by common consent return at once to the primitive method of administering justice in accordance with nature's first law.

See the new advertisement of Geo. W. Hill & Co. on our advertising page. He has struck a new plan which, with the co-operation of Granges may perhaps work smoothly. Try it. The advertisement of the Kalamazoo Publishing Company comes from the concern that has printed the VISITOR, and we believe its fine, well-cut appearance is evidence that they can do good work. Their bindery is complete in every department and will turn out good work to all who may give them an order.

THE VISITOR is not a story paper. It has had less than half a dozen real, genuine stories in it in all the years of its existence. The story "Recompense" on our seventh page is such a good one that when a friend read it to us and asked us our opinion, we said at once "That is good enough for the VISITOR." Of course all the girls will read it, and if the VISITOR is not kept on file in the house, this copy marked will be sent to some girl or girls, or some foolish-mother, where it will be a lesson that may be heeded. We promise when we see another story as good as this to give it to our readers.

We are not getting as many new subscribers to the VISITOR as we should like, and in fact not as many as we ought to have. With a little good work by those who have faith that the paper is promoting the interests of the farmers of the State, its circulation might easily be increased a thousand or two among the farmers who are not Patrons, within the next thirty days. Shall it be done? If the facts are fairly presented, the course of the paper upon the questions that interest the people without distinction of party, is fully explained, half the farmers in the State will take this paper. But they must be seen and solicited, and who will do this work if not its friends? We renew our offer to send the paper THREE MONTHS TO THOSE OUTSIDE THE ORDER FOR TEN CENTS.

OUR "Ex-Granger," friend, whose communication appears on our second page, hits the ladies so hard and often that we strongly suspect that he will get hit in return. His attention might very properly be called to the relative expense incurred by men and women in this matter of clothing and embellishment, as set forth in a little article in the VISITOR not long since.

## A Brief History of the Drive Well Swindle.

[After the article from *Grange Bulletin* had been set up we received the following from a friend in Ottawa County. As it covers more ground than the *Bulletin* article we give it place.—Ed.]

For the benefit of those of our citizens who have driven wells we publish the following letter to an Iowa paper by the well-known and prominent attorneys, Messrs. Lake & Harmon, of Independence, Iowa:

MR. EDITOR: Permit us again to trespass on your time and space in behalf of the people of the State, who have been and are threatened to be sued for royalty on driven wells.

We do this more readily because we feel that the press of the State has done and is willing to do great favors for the people to protect them from any unjust claim. The history of the patent is as follows, as has been proved in our cases now pending in Iowa.

N. W. Green, in September or October, 1861, suggested to a number of persons at Cortland, N. Y., that a well could be made by driving a pointed tube, with holes in the side into the ground, and into a body of water in the ground, and then attaching a pump to the tube to pump water. He requested Byron Mudge and J. C. Carmichael and Mr. Robinson to make a trial. They did so, and after five experiments had been made, Mr. Mudge reported it a success. This was in October, 1861, near the last of the month.

At this time the 76th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Inf., was in camp on the fair grounds at Cortland. One Julius A. Graham was furnishing rations to this regiment, and had what he called a mess house on the grounds. At the instance of N. W. Green, who was then colonel of the regiment, Mr. Graham hired Mudge to put in a well in the cooking room of the mess house. This well was made by Mudge and paid for by Graham, and furnished an abundance of water for the use of Mr. Graham and for the soldiers. The water was good, pure, and clean.

This regiment left the camp at Cortland, in December, 1861. The well was used all the time after being put in, until the regiment left, about six weeks or two months. After this, one James Suggett and Byron Mudge went on and made wells in Cortland, N. Y., all through 1862-3-4-5, and some time since then. In March, 1866, N. W. Green applied for a patent, which he received in 1868. In 1871 he surrendered this and had a re-issued patent. It is on this re-issued patent that Andrews, et al. have brought all their suits. In our cases we plead that Green was not the first to invent this kind of a well, and that after he invented it he allowed it to go into public use more than two years before he applied for a patent, thus abandoning it. On the first of these pleas we have proved by seven witnesses a well put down in Cortland county, N. Y., in 1855, that embodied all the principles of Green's well, and it was used a number of years. Also a well put down at Warsaw, N. Y., in 1858 that was exactly like Green's, and used until 1859, or more than one year. This last well is proved by some five witnesses, and now we know the names of four more who knew of the well.

We have also proved a well like what Green claims to have put down at Independence, Iowa, in April or May, 1861, and used until October, 1861, in public. This we have proven by about thirty witnesses, and we now know the names of some twenty more who knew of this well. We also have a large number of documents to give the dates by. We have this well established beyond question. To rebut these facts Mr. Andrews has been able to bring but a small amount of proof. He seeks to disprove our well of 1861, by showing that Charles Brown in 1866 put down a well near the same place where the 1861 well was put down. But we have some fifteen witnesses who knew of both these wells, which effectually stops that part of his game.

While we have been taking our testimony, the defendants in other places have been proving the existence of other wells. They have proved the making of two wells in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1860, and of two other wells in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1858, and a well put down at Elletts in Livingston county, N. Y., in 1850, and sustain this by about fifteen witnesses. They have also proved the existence of several other wells involving the same principle, long before Green's pretended inventions claimed to have been made, but the number of witnesses to each is generally one or two. I only name those wells that are sustained by a large number of witnesses, so that there can be no mistake about it.

When we commenced the defense, we did not know all these facts. But we have now spent fourteen months' time in taking testimony and looking up the facts, and have been in correspondence with other parties who are defending this same class of cases in Minnesota, Kansas, Illinois, New York, and New Jersey, and have learned from them what they have proven in addition to what we have proven in our cases. In our cases we stipulated with complainants to

close their testimony by July. They applied for more time, and the court gave them thirty days more, which expired August 15. On the 12th of August they applied for more time, and the court has granted them thirty days more, which will expire on the 15th of September, 1880. The court gives us twenty days after September 25, to complete our testimony, which will close the taking of testimony. At that time we shall know all that they can do against us, unless the court shall extend the time. We do not believe it will. It has given them two extensions now. We think that will end the matter so far as more time from the court is concerned.

Now, at two different times, when we have been before the court, complainants counsel has stated that they were not urging men to pay, and were not bringing any more suits, and this last time he stated that complainants were not collecting anything in any State; and these defenses and the statements published in the newspapers had stopped their collections. Another member of the firm told us at one time that the people of his State were paying up very fast. These two statements do not agree. We do not know which is true. Persons from several different counties in the State have written us, and told us that they were urging payment in their several counties. In one county a man told us that some three hundred had been written to, that suit would be brought if they did not pay. Now we say to all these persons, don't pay. You and your neighbors combine together and defend. You can beat the patent. These applications for more time have been granted each time after they had wasted a large amount of their time without taking any testimony. Out of the ninety days allowed them first, they wasted sixty-six doing nothing. We do not know how much they will waste of the twenty days yet remaining to them. But we believe the application is for delay, and that if we cannot try the case at the October term, then they will push collections all winter, and get what they can out of our citizens before there is a decision against them. This, from their acts, we believe to be their policy.

Now, we say that any place where one hundred men will combine and pay into a common fund as much as it will cost to pay these men, they can take the testimony that will beat their patent. Of course if more men combine it is better. No person should pay them. It is simply paying these men to enable them to prosecute your neighbors and friends. In every State in the Union, the people owe it to themselves and their neighbors as good citizens, to not pay a cent to these men claiming to own the driven well patent. It was in use publicly long before N. W. Green claims to have invented it. It was abandoned by him to the public. He directed Byron Mudge to make wells, so Green swears, and Mudge did make them for various people and was paid for it.

On a patent so obtained no one should pay anything. No good citizen should encourage these men by paying them a cent. You should adopt the motto on our coins of some years ago: "Not one cent for tribute, but millions for defense." You should never encourage a set of men to collect from your neighbors what is not due them. We have the facts and the names of witnesses to show where seven wells like that claimed by Green were put down before Green claims to have thought of his invention, and these can be used in any part of the United States where defense is made. We hope papers in all parts of the United States will copy this, thus making the knowledge universal.

LAKE &amp; HARMON.

In its Declaration of Purposes the Grange says: "We will avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange." The lawyers, naturally enough, do not admire this feature of the Grange. It keeps many grists from their mills. But it begets peace in the family, peace in the neighborhood, peace in State and nation, in short, is the initial of bringing "peace on earth and good will toward men." All intelligent, good Patrons will avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange.

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of Hillsdale Pomona Grange will be held on the first Wednesday in November, at the hall of Pittsford Grange, No. 133, when the following program will be carried out: Select reading by Sister Kate McDougall; Essay by Bro. J. P. Howell; Discussion The Irish Land League: Its Cause, what they wish to accomplish, and how—opened by Bro. H. D. Pessill; Discussion for the sisters—Household expenses—opened by Sister S. A. Timms. N. T. BROCKWAY, Sec'y.

The regular meeting of the Livingston County Council will be held in Howell Grange hall, Tuesday, Nov. 1. Dinner will be served promptly at 11 o'clock. After dinner the following named brothers and sisters will favor us with essays: Bro. A. M. Wells, of Oak Grove Grange—subject, Economy in farm management; Sister Emma Crout, of Brighton Grange—subject, First article of Declaration of Purposes; Sister D. Bush, of Conway Grange, and Bro. P. T. Gill, Master of Howell Grange—subjects not announced. Mrs. W. K. SEXTON, Sec.

The annual meeting of the Van Buren Co. Grange will be held at Lawrence, November 3d, 1881. The election of officers and other important business will be transacted. Fourth degree Patrons are cordially invited to attend. C. B. CHARLES, Sec'y.

The next meeting of Allegan County Council, P. of H., will be held at Otsego Grange hall on Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1881. All fourth-degree members are cordially invited to attend. M. V. B. MCALPINE, Sec'y Allegan Co. Council.

The regular meeting of Oceana Pomona Grange, No. 23, will be held at the hall of Sylvan Grange on Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1881, commencing at 10:30 a. m. All members of the Order are invited. GEO. C. MYERS, Sec'y.

The Pomona Grange of Clinton county will meet at the hall of Elsie Grange, in the village of Elsie, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock, a. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all. FRANK CONN, Sec'y.



## Lecturer's Department.

### PICKINGS BY THE WAY, NO. 34.

#### TRI-STATE PICNIC.

This is a union of the Patrons of several States in one grand picnic, lasting a week. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia and Maryland, are the chief states interested, but this year Ohio, Virginia, Delaware, Michigan and other states were represented at this the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Tri-State Picnic, which was held on the last days of August and the first of September. The place was Williams' Grove, a beautiful semi-island piece of wood, four miles south of Mechanicsburg, Penn. Beautiful shade—pure spring water—railroad communication with town—were all natural advantages, to which conveniences were added under the supervision of Bro. Thomas, Worthy Secretary of the Penn. State Grange. No description can tell the reader just what he would see and enjoy there.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

were shown upon the grounds, making an exhibit equal to a State Fair. There was also a trial of plows, harrows, drills and seeders near by on one day of the meeting. These implements were a good feature, contributing not only to the exhibition, but paying a small sum each for the use of the ground occupied.

A large amount of space was occupied and revenue paid by the numerous shows of various kinds, such as are seen at fairs and make the side shows of traveling circuses, etc. These were noisy catch-pennies, and while they may have paid something and drawn the brainless part of the crowd, we very much question the propriety of having them so prominent at picnics or fairs. One may talk down a brass band or a steam whistle, but a snake charmer is too attractive for general eloquence to overcome.

#### A TENTED FIELD,

these grounds could have been called, for long lines of tents were put in place for the accommodation of Patrons and others who might attend. One tent was general headquarters: another was headquarters of New Jersey, and one or more was assigned to each of the States represented. Behind the tents, next the shore of the Yellow Bunches Creek, were spread the long tables, where were fed many people each meal, at a small cost to each.

In the center was the platform or speaker's stand, with abundant comfortable sitting in front of it. With this meager description, we will give a brief synopsis of the proceedings.

#### TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY.

was employed in getting ready—locating the things and people. The Agricultural and Horticultural Hall, Music Hall, &c., were each filled and put in good order, and a program agreed upon for the next day. Bro. Rohne, W. Master of the Penn. State Grange, was chosen chairman, and he worthily did the duty assigned him.

General introducing of everybody by everybody to his and everybody's friends, was the main business after and during location. We would tell who were there, where they came from and how they looked, but \* \* \* That means we can't for the muchness of the material and littleness of time, room, and patience.

#### EVENING ILLUMINATIONS.

This vast area was thoroughly lighted at night by a number of Brush's electric lights, giving the forest a soft light—a romantic, almost fantastic appearance—as pleasant as by day, and not subject to the day's heat. At 7 P. M. the brass band played in front of the stand, calling those present together and to order, when Secretary Thomas introduced the Chairman of the picnic, Brother Rohne, who announced the program of the following day, and we sought rest in tent and home.

#### WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY,

gave us a larger crowd than Tuesday, and an excellent bill of intellectual fare. Prof. Jordan, of the State College (Agricultural College we would make and call it), spoke at length in the forenoon. The Indian school from Carlisle, under Major Pratt, came to dinner and to occupy an hour upon the platform. Addresses were made by Indian boys, and hymns sang by a class of girls. An Indian band played at intervals, showing what could be learned within one short year. Bro. J. W. Nicholson, W. M. of the New Jersey State Grange, next spoke upon the matter of silk culture in the United States, showing specimens of cocoons and of reeled silk.

#### THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

Dr. George Loring, then was introduced and told us he knew something about farming on a two-acre lot in a city of Massachusetts, and because of his long experience in his city home, and honorary membership of agricultural societies, &c., he was chosen to his position. Like some new fruits he promises well. He is pretty good looking and makes a good campaign speech (an old one).

#### A CONFERENCE

of the Executive Committees and other State officers present, next took place in the Manager's office. This was a pleasant meeting and one of service to all present, and we hope to the Order.

The evening was given to the discussion of the topic, "What is the Grange?" by

your humble servant from Michigan. The number present to-day was variously estimated at from 4,000 to 8,000 people.

#### THURSDAY, THE THIRD DAY.

was the great day. From 15,000 to 20,000 people were upon the grounds. Bro. Rohne spoke first, and gave us an excellent lecture upon organization among the farming class. Dr. James Colder, the Worthy Secretary of the Penn. State Grange spoke next and until dinner upon the Secrecy of the Order, giving good reasons for our having it. Bro. Colder will be known to many of the VISITOR readers as Prof. Colder of the Hillsdale College a few years since.

The afternoon hour was given to the Lecturer of the Mich. State Grange. Prof. S. B. Heiges, from York, gave a lecture in the evening upon Agricultural Education, showing that it should be taught in our public schools and taught practically.

#### FRIDAY, THE LAST DAY,

was dampened by a slight sprinkle, but the ardor of Gov. Hoyt, of Penn., and the numerous editors present, was not destroyed thereby. Excellent addresses were given in the forenoon by Gov. Hoyt and Mr. Stahl, the jolly editor of the *Gettysburg Compiler*. The Governor, editors and Grange officers were invited guests to dinner by Worthy Manager Thomas. A boat ride on the stream followed, and then came the highly meritorious addresses eloquently given by Smith, of the *Philadelphia Times*, and W. W. Hensel, of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*.

Thus ended a memorable day and occasion—long to be remembered by all present.

#### Lecture Bureau.

The first series of lectures under the auspices of the NATIONAL LECTURE BUREAU, will begin on the 17th inst. Twenty-six points have asked for and been assigned the first course of five lectures, which will occur about ten days to two weeks apart. Others have asked for the course, but are too late for the first, and will be placed on the second series, formed a little later. Parties in Michigan wishing lecturers in the next series would do well to apply soon. These lectures, by some of the best workers in the Order, can be had at a small cost of \$10 for each.

Bro. Cheek, of North Carolina, will give the first series and begin in Boone county, Ky., on the above named date. The Bureau will prepare posters and small bills for each lecture, and send them in advance to the places of meetings. In many instances subordinate Granges have taken the entire five lectures, but County or Pomona Granges are mainly taking this course. In some instances the townspeople have joined with the local Grange to secure the course, each raising a portion of the funds. Any location or counties wishing to aid this system of lectures would do well to address the Grange Bulletin Co., 148 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

#### Canada Ahead.

At the late gala day gathering of Patrons of the Dominion at the Toronto Exposition an evening meeting was held in St. Lawrence Hall of Toronto. The mayor of Toronto warmly welcomed the Patrons and farmers. Speeches were given by Worthy Master Blair, of the Dominion Grange, and others, when Alderman Hallam of the city of Toronto, and a man of large commercial interests, offered the following, introducing it by some earnest remarks, when it was unanimously carried:—

WHEREAS, The Grange as an organization having for its object the social, educational, and material advancement of its members and the farming community generally;

Resolved, That this meeting, made up of the representative agriculturists, together with commercial and professional men from all parts of the Dominion, desires to express its fullest sympathy with the Grange movement, and recommend that the farmers everywhere give it hearty support, not only by enrolling their names as members of the Order, but by earnest assistance in carrying out the principles it advocates.

Resolved further, That in the opinion of this meeting the antagonism heretofore shown toward the Order by commercial men, and those engaged in the other branches of business, is uncalled for; that, on the contrary, the heartiest encouragement should be given it by all classes, as its objects tend toward the prosperity of all having in view the establishment of a cash system of trade, and the improvement of the social and intellectual condition of the masses.

If the leading business men of the Dominion can endorse and advocate such a resolution, ought not our smaller local traders to give the Grange an equally good recognition?

To show how the Brothers and people of Canada prize education, and especially an agricultural education, we quote resolutions upon which rests the prosperity of the whole country, therefore it is desirable to promote the welfare of this industry: And

WHEREAS, Education is the one grand means by which to elevate the farmer's calling, to give them a social standing, and fit them to occupy positions of dignity and honor; and an early training is the most productive of the best results; therefore

Resolved, That a course of agricultural study should be introduced into our public schools, especially in our rural sections.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this

meeting a separate agricultural school should be established and maintained in each of the thirteen agricultural districts of this Province.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Minister of Education.

They talk of an agricultural school in each district, while some of our people doubt the propriety of one in this State. No wonder that that people are ahead, and they will be more so if they succeed in carrying out their desires expressed above.

## Communications.

### IN THE MOUNTAINS OF UTAH.

BY F. HODGMAN.

CLEAR CREEK, Utah, Oct. 1, 1881.

I believe, when I took leave of your readers, our party was at Salina waiting for a pack train. It came after a few days, and a sorry train it was too. The mules were all green—had never carried a pack—and the men were greener than the mules. There is a certain amount of science required in putting a pack onto an animal, to have the pack stay in its place firmly and ride easily, so as not to distress the beast. Men who understand it and make it a business of it, command high wages, \$60 to \$80 per month. None of our men had ever put a pack onto an animal. After considerable delay, a young fellow comes along who wants to go as packer. The chief engineer asks him, "Have you ever had any experience?" "Yes." "What hitch do you throw?" "The diamond hitch." "Very well, there are your mules and the men to help you. There are the saddles and the stuff to be packed. Go to work and pack them up ready for a start." Before the first mule is packed, it is evident that his experience has been limited. The pack is in a round bundle top of the mule's back, ready to overset at the first opportunity. Old packers would not recognize the manner of tying the rope as having any near relation to the diamond hitch. The chief means to give the man a fair chance, and keeps him at work. Mule No. 2 is brought up, and packing begins. Mule No. 1 lies down and rolls to divest himself of the load, which he does most effectually. While he is being gotten up, and the pack readjusted, Mule No. 2 repeats the process and with like success. There are fifteen animals, and the outlook is not promising. A man is set to watch the packed mules to prevent their lying down. We soon find that it takes a man to each mule, but the packing goes on. When night comes the party has not got started yet. Two mules are standing ruefully with packs on their backs. Thirteen more are walking quietly around the yard, contemplating with evident satisfaction thirteen broken pack saddles and scattered packs. Two or three old packers stand around with hands in their pockets and pipes in their mouths chuckling over the result. The company pays only \$45 per month, and they cannot be hired at the wages. One of them for a consideration takes a little pity on the crowd, and spends the evening teaching our men how to make up and put on a pack. Next morning he assists in packing, and by 10 o'clock we are off. One wagon starts with us to go as far as the roads will permit, when it is to return, and everything is to be packed. Our baggage is all put away in the smallest compass possible. Everything that can be dispensed with is left behind. What remains is put into a common two-bushel bag, and strapped onto a mule. As we start out of town we meet a party of engineers just in from Colorado, who give rather a dismal account of the country they have come through. We skirt along the foot of the mountain range a short distance when an opening appears at our left, through which a little brook comes tumbling down. This is Salt Creek canyon. There is no snow here, and the rugged rocks and mountain sides are decked out in all the colors of the rainbow. The railroad stakes are sticking along the line, and in places men are at work grading. As we penetrate the mountains, the valley narrows, and the rocky sides rise steeper and higher. A wagon road is dug out along the mountain side, but it is a dangerous place to pass, and more than one wagon has been rolled down the mountain side. The cliffs are from 500 to 2,000 feet high on either side, and in places it would seem as though the road were coming to an abrupt end, walled in on every side. But an opening is sure to present itself on the one hand or the other, and we push on. Presently the formation changes, and the rocks assume a dull gray color. They are wrought into various fantastic forms. They are mostly of sandstone impregnated with salt, which are easily worn by the winds, and dissolved with the rains. The nights are cold and frosty, and in the morning a light snow lies along the valley. The mountain tops are thickly covered. Here and there we find a lone pine tree standing beside the creek.

The third day out the valley widens, and we enter Meadow Gulch. This is a broad, meadow-like valley a mile wide, where the mountains rise abruptly on either side. The snow lies several feet deep in it, the road made almost invisible by the drifting winds, and we follow it more by the sense

of feeling than by sight, for the moment we step out of the beaten track, down we go. The wagon and the train are miles behind, and we have a hard tramp of it. By the middle of the afternoon we have passed the gulch, and reached Gillson's summer rancho. There is a corral here, and a hut. The hut is built of small logs or poles about seven feet high set on end. Poles are laid across them, then some brush and hay, and lastly a coating of earth. It is divided into two apartments. In one of them is stored a mowing machine and some horse hay rakes. The other is empty. It has a rude stone fire-place in one corner where we started a fire, and awaited the coming of the train. But the train did not come. We wait till almost night, and it has not come in sight. Davis and Gillette start back over that dreary, snowy Meadow Gulch to meet them. O'Neill and I prefer to stay where we are, bedless and supperless, rather than go over that terrible road again. Presently two rough looking men, armed to the teeth, and driving a pack animal, ride up, dismount, and proceed to make themselves at home. One of them cares for the animals, while the other takes a small axe and cuts a good stock of wood for the night, taken from the poles of the corral. Presently when the fire is well blazing he produces a camp kettle and skillet, and soon has some tea steeping and some bacon frying. These, with a loaf of bread, make a meal, which they invite us to share—an invitation which we are glad to accept. They are dangerous looking customers, of whom we only know what we see, but to refuse to eat when we are hungry, is a sin which we are not likely to commit just now. About nine o'clock Davis and Gillette returned with two pack animals loaded with provisions and bedding which made us comfortable for the night. Two days more took us over the summit, and into Castle Valley on the other side. On the way down we passed Gillson's winter rancho, where we found him and his family. Gillette and I stopped a couple of hours, got a good drink of fresh milk, and had a chat with Gillson. He is a noted scout, and knows every prominent Indian in the country. He is a tall, well-built, powerful man, in the prime of life, a dead shot, and was long in the employ of the U. S. government as a detective. He was prominent in the arrest of Brigham Young, John D. Lee, and other Mormons. He is a well-informed man and the owner of a number of ranches, coal veins, and large flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle.

About six miles beyond his ranch we enter the southern point of Castle Valley. Here we found the camp of Wilbur, who was the farthest out of any of the engineers in the employ of our company. We were now out of feed for our animals, and were obliged to stop till we could send back to Salina for a fresh supply. The time is spent in hunting and exploring this end of the valley. We find abundant traces of some ancient race who once inhabited the valley—principally in the shape of fragments of pottery and spear and arrow points. The bits of pottery are nearly as hard as our stoneware, and are ornamented in various ways. Some are brown, some red, blue and yellow. Some are ornamented with colored stripes, and some are of one color on the outside and another on the inside. Some have figures in various styles moulded in the clay on the outside. The arrow points are of agate, chalcedony, obsidian and similar material, and are beautifully finished. We obtained several very small ones. One I have now does not exceed half an inch in length, is nearly as wide, and is shaped like a bird with outstretched wings. They were fine workmen in stone who made those arrow points.

After a few days' delay we passed on up the valley as far as Price river, a distance of 150 miles, where our work was to commence—traversing the whole length of Castle valley from southwest to northeast and viewing many of its wonders. The valley itself is for the most part a desert bounded on the north by the Booh cliffs, on the southeast by the San Rafael swells and on the west by the Wasatch mountains. It is nearly 200 miles long and from five to thirty miles wide. Several streams cross it at different points, coming down from the Wasatch range and passing out to the east and southeast by tremendous canyons through the mountains to the Colorado River.

We crossed the Quechepa, Muddy, Ferron, Cottonwood, and Huntington Creeks in succession on our way north. Running into these streams are numerous washes which frequently extend for miles and bring down great floods of water in times of rain, for desert as the valley is, it has its times of rain, and when it does rain it rains fast and furious. These washes are curious channels, all dry now. It is common to find them not more than two or three feet wide on top and twenty or thirty feet deep, and sometimes you find them two or three hundred feet wide and nearly as deep. The banks of all the streams and washes stand very straight up and down, and the same is true of many of the mountain sides. These are perfectly wonderful in their formation. On either side of the valley vertical mountain walls rise for hundreds of feet from the foot slopes, then slope back for a distance and rise again as much more, and so on like stories in a great building, each one smaller than the one below it. It would seem as if the

whole valley had dropped down bodily from the country around. Numerous pyramids and great monoliths have been separated from the main ranges and stand out like live sentinels in various parts of the valley. Weird forms that look like castles old, with towers, and domes, and battlements, stand out on every side, and what seems as strange as anything is that these tall, needle-like monuments, which run up for hundreds of feet, as slender in their proportions as Bunker Hill monument, are composed almost entirely of clay, frequently having a cap of sandstone projecting out beyond the clay foundations. There is plenty of coal about the valley; some of the veins are said to give 17 feet in thickness of hard coal. There is a theory that the whole valley has been brought to its present shape by the burning out of the coal fields. It is certain that the coal is on fire in certain places now, and that the whole country shows evidence of volcanic action.

### Down With the Swindlers!

Bro. Cobb:—Your editorial on the drive well and other patent right swindles ought to and doubtless will be heartily approved by every honest man. Every voter should pledge himself never to vote for another candidate for Congress unless said candidate gives a written pledge to do all in his power to amend the patent laws so as to effectually protect the innocent user of patented articles from robbery by all claimants.

The Elmira Farmers' Club have appointed a committee to investigate the claims of Green & Co., and they have obtained evidence to show that drive wells were used in New York over 40 years ago. No doubt this is another swindle similar to the sliding gate patent. I would suggest that you correspond with Bro. Armstrong with a view to unite with New Yorkers in testing Green's claims.

REFORMER.

## Correspondence.

### Our Institutes.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 27, 1881.

Editor *Grange Visitor*:—As a matter of information, may I remind your readers that the officers of the Agricultural College hold about six Farmers' Institutes each winter. The people in the vicinity where an Institute is held furnish hall and do half the speaking. These invitations should come in by the middle of November, as the State Board of Agriculture have usually acted on them about that time of year. A good hall and a good crowd of farmers are desirable.

W. J. BEAL.

### Drive Wells.

The following interesting information on the drive well question comes from Des Moines, Iowa, within a few days:—

There are over 300 drive well cases on file in the Federal Courts here, which have been on the docket over a year. It is expected that they will come to final trial at the next term. It may be of interest to thousands of well owners in Illinois as in Iowa, to know the status of these cases, and the probable outcome.

The cases may be briefly stated thus, as has been developed and briefly shown by the records. In September or October, 1861, N. W. Green, at Cortland, N. Y., suggested to several persons that he believed a well could be made by driving a pointed tube with holes in the side for water to pass through, into the earth, to which a pump could be attached to raise the water. He got Bryan Mudge, J. C. Carmichael, and one Robinson, to make the experiment, and after five trials, they succeeded in the latter part of October of that year. The Seventy-sixth New York Regiment was then in camp at that place. Green was its Colonel, and Julius A. Graham sutler. At the suggestion of Green, Graham hired Mudge to put a well in the mess house, which was paid for by Graham, and used while the regiment remained there. Subsequently Mudge and Hiram Suggett put in several wells in Cortland, in 1862-'3-'4-'5. In March, 1866, Green applied for a patent, which he received in 1868. In 1871 he surrendered that patent, and got a re-issued patent; and it is on this patent that all these drive well suits are brought. It is shown by abundant testimony that wells embodying all the principles claimed were made and in use in Cortland in 1858; and that in Warsaw, in 1858, was one exactly like Green's, and which was used one year, as sworn to by five witnesses. By over thirty witnesses it is proved that a drive well was in use in Independence, Ia., in 1861. Fifteen witnesses swear to the existence of a drive well at Hunt's, in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1850. Several witnesses swear that two wells were in use in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1860, and in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1858.

The record shows that, by stipulation of the attorneys, the complainants were to close their testimony July 1st, last; that they then asked and obtained until Aug. 16th; that on the 12th of August they obtained thirty days more time, which expired last Saturday. Unless they get more time, the cases will be tried in October. It looks very much as if they were seeking this delay solely for the purpose of pushing their claims for royalty. *Cincinnati Grange Bulletin, October, 1880.*

Eggs are an article of cheap and nutritious food which we do not find on our tables in the quantity economy demands. They are very convenient to take to market, and this is the disposition which too many farmers make of them. They probably do not fully comprehend how valuable eggs are as food; that, like milk, an egg is a complete food in itself, containing everything necessary for the development of a perfect animal, an is manifest from the fact that a chick is formed from it.



## TOO MUCH OF A LADY.

When Eve in the garden was plucking the rose  
And enjoying the Eden walks shady,  
I wonder if ever she turned up her nose  
And sighed, "I'm too much of a lady—  
Too much of a lady, dear Adam, to work."  
A helpmeet was made to be petted:  
You keep things in order: I really must shirk,  
Though the fact, dear, is deeply regretted."

To-day she has daughters whose delicate hands  
Are wholly unfitted for labor:  
It almost fatigues them to flutter their fans  
When they languidly call on a neighbor.  
Their mission on earth is to gossip and dress,  
And live upon life's sweetest honey;  
They haven't a bother or trouble, unless  
Their masculine bank fails infirmity.

It isn't the loveliest thing, to be sure,  
To dabble in cooking and dishes;  
But never a home was kept tidy and pure  
By dainty, esthetic wishes.  
I am free to confess there is something in life  
More attractive than putting a stitch in;  
And many a weary, industrious wife  
Isn't deeply in love with her kitchen.

But duty is duty, and dirt always dirt;  
And only the lazy deny it.  
Crocheting is nicer than making a shirt,  
But man never yet was clothed by it.  
To sit in a parlor, in indolent ease,  
Till one grows all fragile and fady,  
Or flounce through the streets, silly gazers to please,  
Is being too much of a lady.

Too much of a lady to darn up the hose,  
Or govern her house with acumen!  
Too much of a lady, wherever she goes,  
To ever be much of a woman!  
The muscles that God made are useless to her,  
Except to be wrapped up in satin;  
And as for intellect, she would prefer  
A bonnet to mastering Latin.

Too much of a lady to own a grand heart,  
To be a true daughter or mother!  
Too much of a lady to bear a brave part  
That ne'er can be borne by another!  
By fashion or birth quite too fine for this earth!  
When it comes to the Judgment's great pay-day,  
Though our Lord may delight in the lilies in white,  
Will He smile on "Too much of a lady?"  
—Cleveland Herald.

## Ladies' Department.

In Memoriam—James A. Garfield.

This Monday morning, as I write these lines, a Sabbath-like stillness pervades the atmosphere. Everything seems hushed; and I imagine that even the gentle breeze, as it floats through the evergreens at the front door, has a mournful sound as it passes on to the fields beyond. We, as a nation, stand as it were in the presence of death. It almost seems as if some member of each household had been taken from it. To-day our beloved President will be borne to his last earthly resting place. His body will be given back to the mother earth, and his spirit to the God who gave it.

One of God's noblemen has fallen: a great statesman has passed away. All these sad circumstances are veiled in an insoluble mystery, and weak humanity cannot lift the veil. A soul stamped with purity, nobility, and Christianity has gone to eternity to realize the joys that await those who live well on earth. We have suffered a great loss as a nation, but how much he has gained! No more will his pure soul be harassed by the perplexing cares of national affairs. No more shall unjust criticism hurl its anathemas at his manner of procedure—for it is not all sunshine and pleasure and ease to the one who occupies this seat of honor, the highest gift of the American people.

All these long years praying people have petitioned the Father of all our mercies to give us a Christian man at the head of our nation, one who feared God and worked righteousness, and one who should lead the people in the way of right and great prosperity. At last these prayers have been answered, and we had for our President a man of immaculate character, purity of action, of Christian fortitude, and indomitable will, who, when conscious that he was right, was firm as the adamant rock. But in an unguarded moment the murderous assassin shot the fatal bullet and laid him low, and after weeks of suffering, borne with wonderful patience and fortitude, death kindly released him. It has been a "bitter cup" that has been presented to our lips as a people, and many have asked that "it might pass by." But it was not to be. Perhaps as a Nation, we needed this lesson and affliction. There has been sin in high places. "Iniquity stalked forth at noon-day." Partisan spirit, animosity, and hatred have ruled too much the National affairs. A sacrifice had to be made, and James A. Garfield, "like a lamb without blemish," has been laid upon the altar of his country. Perhaps there will more good arise from his suffering and death, than if this calamity had never occurred. A sweet incense will arise and float all over our land, finding its way to every home, and into the hearts of men and women, and they will be the better for it, and realize, if they only will, that it is not all of life to live, nor of death to die.

O, that the mantle of his goodness and strength of character might fall upon our new President and his constitutional advisers, that they may have abundant wisdom and discretion that pertain to the best welfare of the Nation, that they walk in and out before the people carefully.

It seemed almost like a supernatural prolongation of the life of the president, that the mind of the American people might be prepared for the event of his death. Harmony has been created, partisan spirit, and factious feelings have been seemingly buried.

Poor Mrs. Garfield! with what heroism and fortitude she struggled with hopes and fears, watching and waiting to see her husband restored to health and to his family. But in the language of the Psalmist, "I went out of my house full, and returned to find it empty." May He who has promised to be the widow's God, and a Father to the fatherless, be to her like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.

And that aged mother who so doted on her James, how her heart is filled with anguish! But it is only a step for her over the river. The separation is not of long duration. She is nearing the other shore, and she will soon meet him in the better land. MYRA.

## Our Life Work.

BY SARAH L. STEDMAN.

"How are we working solely for selfish purposes, and how much to make a place among us for truth, honor, and justice, that shall live and bless the future?"

The above was given me for a subject. Brothers and sisters, as I look into your faces to-day I feel assured that these words fall not upon the ears of men and women whose lives have been blessed by wealth and leisure, but they address themselves to the understanding of the earnest, constant workers on life's busy fields, the toilers whose hands and hearts are more than full of life's daily and hourly cares and burdens.

As you pause for a moment at your work how the pain, born of those meaning words, "working solely for selfish purposes," tingles along the tired nerves, and burns itself into the throbbing pulses, and the thought comes up, Am I thus working for naught, worse than naught?

I answer, no! my brother, no! my sister: rarely, if ever, is any human being so utterly wretched as to be cut loose from all sympathy with his fellow men, so isolated as to have none to claim his care and support; and none can labor that the tired hands of father or mother may rest, none labor that helpless infancy be protected and shielded, that wife or husband be cheered or blessed, that the stranger who asks a cup of cold water or a morsel of bread may have his wants supplied,—I say that none who toil for these things will be working solely for selfish purposes. No, he who shall do this shall reap a nobler, a sweeter reward than the pampered son of wealth, who gives of his abundance his thousands for the same objects, but denies himself of not a single pleasure. A widow's mite will be remembered when a Peabody's millions shall have been forgotten, for she gave out of her necessity, he out of his abundance and that which he could no longer retain.

It is not, then, working for selfish purposes to toil for those we love, for those who have a claim upon us, for a needy brother—and every human being is our brother.

But let us look well to it that we do not toil for the body at the expense of the mind. Let us draw a bold line between our real necessities and our imaginary ones. Let us sometimes forget the present moment and look into the coming years.

Tired mother, as you deny yourself of the coveted hour's reading to ply the busy needle, remember that your child's soul as well as the body may be hungry, naked and cold. Put one less ruffle upon the little dress, and try to answer wisely the question that is perplexing the hungry little mind. Its proper solution may add a beauty to that soul that shall indeed be a joy forever. Let the little apron sometimes go soiled and torn if your time is needed to wipe out an impression that would smirch that soul's purity.

Looking over memory's pictures I see a sweet child of five summers; I look into lovely brown eyes that mirror only truth and innocence; that reflect a soul as pure as a dew drop, a heart as trusting and guileless as an angel's. I see a fond mother ever anxious that that fairy form may be clothed in garments of fine texture and of elaborate make, so concerned, so busy that the eager little questioner is told to go and stay in the kitchen with Katie, and not bother mama just now. The little hungry mind is sent away unfed and unclothed; turned over to an ignorant, perhaps corrupt serving girl, that she may thereby have more time to fashion a garment that shall fill the little mind with pride, vanity, and self conceit.

Twelve years have passed and our little love inspiring child is a young lady of seventeen, vain, frivolous, and selfish. The brown eyes have a bold, haughty look. No longer is that mother asked for counsel or advice. She floats a trifler on life's busy stream, leads a life as useless, but by no means as harmless as the fitting gnat that dances in the summer's sunshine. Dress, show, and the adulations of the leering libertine are the elements that feed her diseased mind. Her influence is an atmosphere of moral and mental death to all who breathe it. Did that mother work that truth, morality, and honor might be placed on a higher basis? Did she labor wisely for that which should live and bless the world?

As I write I look out over a broad expanse of lovely field, rising gradually with many a pleasing swell and line of beauty. There, a towering field of nature's own planting; to right and left of it fields of fragrant clover, dotted over with lovely maple and dark

leaved oak, the wholesurmounted by a wall of living green. All is beauty, picturesque, enchanting beauty, but I never look upon it without a thrill of pain, and why? Nestled in one of the sheltering nooks is a cottage with nothing but a portion of roof peeping from among the encircling peach and apple trees; that, too, is lovely, but that cottage is the home of a large family of boys and girls, brought up in ignorance and a selfish disregard of all that is ennobling and purifying. A lying, thieving set. Sons grown to manhood's years are satisfied to roam the woods with a gun upon their shoulders, with minds as uncultured as the long gone savage who lived a life as praiseworthy, and passed away and left no record of a single noble deed, who breathed no wish for anything higher or better, lived his aimless, useless life and passed away leaving the same heritage of ignorance and degradation to his children, and they to theirs for generation after generation. Centuries rolled over their heads, and Columbus found them still the unprogressive savage of the long gone centuries, and when earth's history shall all have been written four short words will tell it all,—they lived and died.

We live in another age and surrounded by higher and better conditions of society, but are we working for any higher and better aims? Are we striving to better those conditions? for that they are susceptible of being bettered no one will deny. Are we simply absorbents, taking all the good that other minds and hands have wrought, and giving nothing back in return? Do we keep in mind those lines of the poet:—

"Not enjoyment, and not sorrow  
Is our destined end or way;  
But to live that each to-morrow  
Finds us higher than to-day."

Are we laboring to advance the standard of truth, justice, and honor, or are we content if our actions escape by just so much as a hair's breath the stigma of injustice, falsehood, and dishonor? It is astonishing to note the difference between our ideas of these cardinal virtues in theory and practice.

Sitting at the tea-table of an acquaintance the other day, the conversation turned to a business transaction wherein a shrewd neighbor had taken advantage of a poor man's ignorance to dispose of a worthless horse for a sound animal. "Ah," said this father of a family of growing boys "neighbor S. made a big thing of it; he is shrewd; he will get along in the world."

"A big thing of it." Yes it may prove to be a big thing when weighed in the balance of eternal justice, and the time comes when that which ye have meted shall be measured to you again. Would that father then sit down and deliberately tell those boys that to be successful in life they must be dishonest, they must lie and cheat; that it is a fine thing to take advantage of another's ignorance or necessity? Could he have told them more effectively than he did?

We have such an inborn love of success that we are often tempted to admire it, even when acquired by unjust or doubtful means. The farmer who is fortunate enough to gain a competence, the merchant who counts his wealth by thousands, the speculator and the railroad king who count theirs by millions, the commander who wins the battle, in fact all, down to the ragged street urchin who succeeds in getting the better in a fist encounter with his equally begrimed and tattered fellow unfortunate, all are looked up to by their associates, until, with some, success is always honor, failure always disgrace. In many cases the decision should be reversed.

Here is a fine farm, broad acres well tilled, commodious barns, a large house, fine stock, superb horses, the best and most approved form of machinery, "surely," you say, "here is a farmer who has made farming a success." "Yes, yes," answers your attendant, "and he has large accounts in the bank, he could live without doing another stroke of work if he chose. Life with him has been a success." Not quite so fast my friend, because he has made his business a success, it by no means proves that his life is a success. Let us have something more than this glimpse of a life. Let us look into his home.

Would you call that coarse, hard featured face the mirror of a beautiful soul? Can you read there, love, benevolence, and kind will? Do you think those hard lines, the cold look in those unfeeling eyes, are the outcome of a life lived in the practice of truth, justice, honor, benevolence toward all men and malice toward none?

No need to look farther, no need to see his poor, patient wife, toiling every day to the utmost extent of her strength, his girls kept from school to save the miserable pittance of a hired girl's wages, his sons brought up in ignorance, and left at hard work until they hate it, and vow they will leave the farm at the first opportunity—and be assured they will.

No need to look into the desolate room in which all their home life except their sleeping hours are spent. Walls destitute of ornament, unless half-worn coats and caps may be so called, tables furnishing the meagerest supply of books and papers. "We have no time to throw away on books," says this lord and master. No need to look into the parlor of which the owner is evidently a little proud, if, indeed, he has any pride, except in fine stock and abundant crops. One look is enough. It has the

closeness of a dungeon; no ray of sunshine finds its way through the tightly closed blinds. Every curtain is down. The furniture has a stiff, hearse-like appearance. One draws a breath of relief as he recrosses the threshold, and feels still further relieved as the outer door closes upon him.

Yes, we will look into his barns and stables. No stint of means here, no lack of comfort for his fine stock, no lack of conveniences for himself. That wind-mill is a fine thing; those pipes, for conveying water into his barn, are exceedingly convenient. "Oh, yes; I like to have things handy, and it is such a saving of time and strength," says our entertainer. But I noticed that his wife and daughters brought their drinking-water from the front yard through the sitting and dining rooms. Strange he had not thought of pipes there and the saving of their time and strength, to say nothing of exposure to winter storms and summer heat.

Yes, those are superb horses, and you can see at half a glance where this successful man's pride lies. And why should he not be proud of those things? He has spent more time and care on those thoroughbred horses than any child he has. Yes, he has devoted more care and thought to that fine stock than to his wife and children.

With what a lordly air he strides over his broad fields pointing out the productiveness of this and the convenience of that. Why should he not feel proud of them? He has paid a heavy price for them. To buy this he gave his wife's health; to purchase that, his son's education; for that he threw away the priceless wealth of a daughter's love. Surely he has paid a fearful price for each of them and why should he not be proud of his health?

Shall we call this man's life a success? How much has he labored that truth, justice, and honor should find a place in the world? How much has he done that shall live and bless the future? When he shall have passed away will his children revere and hold in happy remembrance his memory? Will the few acres that will be theirs by inheritance be any compensation for a dwarfed mind, a childhood robbed of its gladness, a manhood and womanhood shorn of its strength and beauty? Will it give them back the beloved mother, who in the prime of life went down to her grave under her heavy weight of cares and neglect?

The picture is not a pleasant one. Let us go to this man's less successful neighbor. His farm is less extensive, his buildings less pretentious, but an air of comfort pervades the place. "Will you please to walk in," are the pleasant words that greet us, and looking into the speaker's pleasant face we feel sure they come from a kind heart. As we enter the cosy sitting room, a tastefully dressed woman rises to repeat her husband's welcome, and in their quiet presence you feel that you are quite at home. Your eyes rest with delight upon books, papers, and the thousand little things that bespeak culture, refinement, and taste. What if the carpet is of home made rag, it is neat and clean. That table is certainly a very inexpensive one, but its cover is bright and pretty and that little vase of flowers is so exquisite that the most elaborate carving could not please the eye half so much.

By-and-by the children come trooping in from school or their play in the orchard. The little ones are so eager for the first kiss from mama or papa that they do not notice for the moment the stranger sitting there. The older ones have made their respectful acknowledgment and are quietly gathering up the little hats and bonnets dropped in such eager haste. You feel assured that love, and not fear rules that happy home, and as the oldest son comes in from the field you see by his pleasant look and cheerful tone that his labor has not been to him a wearisome task. He knows the evening will bring him the hour's quiet reading, the intelligent and instructive converse of father and mother, and perhaps some interesting guest from the neighboring town, for it is a place where culture and refinement love to come. After the evening meal if you are a lover of music you will find some of the happy group ready and willing to play for you.

As you come away you feel assured that those children in after years will rise up and call their parents blessed. Had you visited the barns and stables you would probably have found that less thought and care were devoted to these than to the home and family; yet you know that those children will have a heritage of far greater worth than broad acres and hoarded bank stocks and lives that will be an honor to their parents and a blessing to the world, for truth, justice, and integrity have been practiced as well as taught in that pleasant home.

Do you say that these are uncommon cases? By no means. You will find their counterpart in almost any community, but with, I am sorry to say, a large percentage of the former, and among them many with a sadder shading. With a feeling that is torture to me comes the picture of one such, where a man with more of the brute than of the human in his make-up, has ruled his family with a rod of iron. He has trampled with remorseless heel upon the sensitive heart of wife and child until he has crushed out all the affection of one and made himself an object of fear and loathing to the other.

A nation's hand is raised in horror at the dastardly deed that with one fell blow struck our chief executive to the earth, and stretched him for weary days and weeks upon a bed of pain and languishing. But here is a wretch, and that wretch a husband and father, who, for year after year has been striking blow after blow at the quivering hearts of a whole family, and yet the world calls this man a successful man, for he has acquired wealth. His neighbors call him a fine fellow because he can make himself agreeable when he chooses. Ah, my hearers, words cannot paint the heart aches, the blighting anguish many a sensitive child has to endure at the hands of those who should give kindness and sympathy only. How often at the hearthstone of many an American home of plenty has come to my mind Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Cry of the children."

"Do ye hear the children weep, oh my brothers,  
Ere the sorrow comes with years?  
They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,  
And that cannot stop their tears.  
The young lambs are frisking in the meadows,  
The young birds are chirping in the nest,  
The young fawns are playing with the shadows,  
The young flowers are blooming towards the west;  
But the young, young children, oh my brothers,  
They are weeping bitterly!  
They are weeping in the playtime of others;  
In the country of the free,  
They are binding up their hearts away from breaking  
With a cement from the grave."

I must beg your pardon for having run so far in this direction, but I feel that is a subject that touches very close upon our text. A few years hence and the children will fill our places, and how shall they live lives of honor, truth, and justice if their childhood is neglected and embittered?

How this thought cheers you in your toil, "My children will be benefited by what I am doing, they will reap what I am sowing." But take care that an enemy does not sow in their young hearts, while you are so busy you cannot watch, a harvest that will choke out all and make your toil worse than vain.

Spend more time with the child and less on the field that you hope will be his years hence. Spend less time on what you *think* may make him happy in the future and more on what you *know* will make him happy now, and virtuous, truthful, honest, and just for all coming time. Every moment may go freighted with a heavy load of your fondest hopes if you are not wise in time.

How are we working, solely for selfish purposes and how much to make a place among us for truth, and justice, that which shall live and bless the future? Questions truly full of terrible meaning to every one of us, whether we realize it or not. And perhaps the framer meant that we should answer them in regard to our public duties, in reference to the claims society has upon us, as to how fully we are living up to the principles we profess as Grangers, and the teachings of the Order—all noble and binding duties and privileges. But, as to what has been done in this direction by the Patrons of Husbandry as a society, you know better than I can tell you, and in regard to how faithfully we, as individuals, have performed our part I leave for each to answer also. There is much here for us to do and I think we rob ourselves and our brothers also if we fail to perform it, but I think it a secondary duty. All public duties are secondary. Our first and highest duty is in our homes and to our own families. We cannot neglect our duty there and be true elsewhere. We cannot do our full duty there and fail elsewhere. If a life of truth, honor, and justice is lived there we will live it everywhere. If our lives there are pure, our principles and aims high, if we seek our highest development, that atmosphere of virtue, refinement, and culture will be a power to bless all who breathe it, a power that shall live and bless the future.

If we truly love our children and seek their highest good we will visit the school room where they spend so large a portion of their time, as often as we visit the farm where the best blooded stock is found. We will certainly find as much time to visit the lecture room as well as the theater, the Grange meeting as the meeting at the saloon.

## Can Women Take Care of any More Rights?

After reading the article entitled "Woman and the ballot," by May Maple, I thought I would pen a few stray thoughts on the subject. I think some of her arguments are good and I would cheer her on in the good work, if it would be of any benefit to women to vote or take on themselves any more cares or anxieties of mind. And when I hear any one speaking of Adam and Eve, and laying all the blame on Eve for eating the forbidden fruit first, she knew that Adam had just lost a rib and she felt more able to do the work, and if he liked to be waited on as well as most men do, he was satisfied to let her do all the chores.

Women have a great influence if they are true wives and mothers, in making the laws of the land, and in looking into the future it would be hard to tell whether it would be better for women to vote or not, and as May M. has written so much on one side I will look on the other, and it may be the means of some one else giving their views and we may finally discern which side is best.

There are many women who have time to read and keep posted about the laws of the land, and know who to vote for, and attend







## Patrons, Caution!

A Mr. Quarterman is representing that he is manufacturing a Paint equal to, or the same as the Ingersoll Ready Mixed Paint. The facts are that previous to 1876, A. M. Ingersoll manufactured under the Jas. Quarterman patent, but the paint proved to be poor and unreliable, and large quantities were returned as unfit for use, and great dissatisfaction was expressed by others. Good paint was sent to many, at great expense, and Mr. Quarterman's patent was returned to his heirs as perfectly worthless. Since 1876 the Ingersoll Paint has been an entirely different article and gives perfect satisfaction, which we guarantee. It is unquestionably the best and cheapest paint in existence. PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, 162 South St., New York.

N. B.—Send for our new elegant Color Card. Freight paid as heretofore.

## FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber having retired from his farm on account of failing health, now offers a portion of it for sale, containing 148 acres under a good state of improvement, good fences, and living water in every field, good buildings of all kinds required on a large farm, a good bearing orchard. Will sell with or separately, all the stock, teams, machinery and utensils, consisting of 4 horses, 35 head of cattle, 11 of which are thorough-bred Short Horns, and the balance high grades of the same breed, among which are 8 A No. 1 milch cows; 235 fine wool Merino sheep, a number of hogs and poultry; Empire nine-hoe combined grain drill; Buckeye wheel cultivator; a two-horse tread power, stalk cutter, root cutter, field roller, and other implements too numerous to mention. Prices and terms easy. For further particulars inquire of R. G. Bostwick on the premises situated on section 30 in the town of Cannon, Kent county, Mich., 4 miles southeast of Belmont station, G. R. & I. R. R., or of the subscriber at Lowell. M. B. HINE.

Lowell, Aug. 8, 1881. lsept44

## Alabastine

Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a durable finish for walls, as it is not held on the wall with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone Cement that hardens with age, and every additional coat strengthens the wall. Is ready for use by adding hot water, and easily applied by anyone.

Fifty cents' worth of ALABASTINE will cover 50 square yards of average wall with two coats; and one coat will produce better work than can be done with one coat of any other preparation on the same surface.

For sale by paint dealers everywhere. Send for circular containing the twelve beautiful tints. Manufactured only by ALABASTINE CO.

M. B. CHURCH, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich. july1-tf.

## OFFICE OF

GEORGE W. HILL,

80 Woodbridge St., West,

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 7, 1881.

DEAR SIR:—I have decided to make every Grange the following offer, which will give each family represented an opportunity of saving a considerable amount on their groceries, and at the same time will be little or no trouble to the Secretary to transact the business.

I will send to any Grange, upon receipt of order with SEAL, the articles named in subjoined list, and if goods are not lower in price than at home stores, and not in EVERY RESPECT perfectly satisfactory they may be returned at MY expense of freight BOTH WAYS.

My cases are made and arranged expressly for the purpose; goods cannot get damaged, or mixed; lids have hinges, and screwed down, the whole is a complete little GROCERY STORE; prices guaranteed two weeks. Don't be confined to the list if anything else is wanted, but I do want the case to go out complete. I am trying to solve the problem of how I can supply each Grange with their goods—especially Groceries—at the lowest prices, with the least expense to myself and least trouble to the Secretary, so that it will be to our mutual advantage. I think I have hit on the right plan, but may have to make some changes. If you ever expect to be benefited pecuniarily, accept my offer and try my plan long enough for me to get it into practical order.

## ORDER NO. ONE.

12 lbs. Best Jap. Tea in 2 lb. Pkgs.	45c	\$5 40
24 " Best Rio Coffee in 4 "	16c	3 84
6 " Gloss Starch	1 "	75c
6 " Corn Starch	1 "	85c
12 " Good Soap	1 "	65c
12 " Baking Powder	2 "	25c
12 " Cream Tartar	2 "	25c
6 " Ground Pepper	1 "	25c
6 " Ground Ginger	1 "	25c
3 " Nutmeg	1 "	\$1.00
Total		\$22 08

Empty cases to be returned very soon.

LAMP CHIMNEYS ARE PACKED SIX DOZEN IN A CASE.

Size "0"—smallest—40c per doz., or \$2 40 per case.  
"1"—medium—45c " " " \$2 70 " "  
"2"—large—60c " " " \$3 60 " "

Sold by the case only.

1 Bushel Baskets, \$2 60 per doz.

OYSTERS IN CANS AND BULK.

ROGER'S PLATED WARE.

SCALES OF ALL SIZES AND KINDS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

SALT.

I will furnish Salt for stock and fertilizing purposes, IN BULK, on board cars at Bay City, at \$4.50 per ton, in car lots of 12 to 15 tons, which is equivalent to 63 cents per barrel.

Freight rates to your station on application.

Everything in the Line of Merchandise Purchased for Patrons.

Observe the following changes in Prices from my last List:

Syrup and Molasses, about 5 to 10c per gal. advance	
Raisins, " 45 to 60c per box	
Peanuts, " 25c per pound	
Matches, " 30c per gross	
Brooms, " 25c per doz.	
Fine-cut Tobacco, " 5 to 10c per pound	
Smoking, " 2 to 5c " "	
Soap of all kinds, " 1c " "	
Best Family Crackers 7c per lb. and 25c for barrel.	

Oct15tf

# PATRONS' PAINT WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Ingersoll's Pure Ready-mixed Paints.  
Send for Color-card and Prices.

OFFICE,  
162 SOUTH STREET,  
NEW YORK.

MASTERS and SECRETARIES  
Please write under Seal,  
For CONFIDENTIAL Circulars.

## COOLING MILK and BUTTER.

We present here with an illustration of the Acme Creamer and Butter Cooler, manufactured by us at Schoolcraft, Michigan.

The advantage claimed for this Creamer over its competitors, is its combination of Creamer and Butter Cooler at prices within reach of all.

The water tank is lined with zinc, with an air space between it and the wood tank, which is lined with heavy inodorous waterproof paper. It has double doors, with an air space between, making it the most perfect non-conductor of heat or cold.

The Butter Cooler or Safe is made of galvanized iron, and is so placed in the water-tank that it is wholly surrounded by water, which keeps it at a low temperature.

It is not only used as a Butter Cooler, but as a receptacle for fresh meats and all articles for family use usually kept in an ice refrigerator, and at no extra expense or labor, as the water that is used to cool the milk is sufficient to keep the cooler at desired temperature.

The milk cans are twenty inches high, holding eighteen quarts. They have a ventilator in the cover that allows all the gases to pass off while the milk is cooling, making a better quality of butter than can be produced with cans that are sealed tight before the gases or animal heat is allowed to pass off. These cans, when filled with milk, are placed in the water tank beside the Cooler, and are surrounded and rapidly cooled by the water flowing among them.

The skimming is done perfectly by an arrangement upon the side of the milk can, and so simple that a child ten years old can skim a can in less than a minute.

By this process the cream is first drawn off, leaving all sediments in the milk instead of drawing off the milk and gathering all the impurities in the cream, such as thick substance, often streaked with blood, which many times escape the observation of the most careful butter makers. This gives the butter made by the Acme system, a reputation for purity, which insures a better price and more ready sale.

The Acme Creamer and Butter Cooler saves two-thirds the labor in butter making, which sells at a remunerative price to the producer. It is so arranged that all the water pumped for the stock, either by wind power or by hand, passes through the tank, that being sufficient, no extra labor is required. Farmers should investigate this system, and not stick so tenaciously to the old way, and be obliged, as they often are, to sell their butter at ruinously low prices.

Schoolcraft, Mich., August, 1881.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, MASTER'S OFFICE, GILEAD, MICH., August 23d, 1881.

MESSES. McCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich., August 23d, 1881. We have now tested the Acme Creamer until we are satisfied that it is a good thing. It makes less work with an equal amount of better butter than with pans. Yours truly, C. G. LUCE.

McCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich., After thoroughly testing your Creamer and Butter Cooler for the past two months, we can say that in all respects it is a complete success. It not only saves a great amount of labor, but furnishes a cheap and convenient place for milk and butter. During the extreme hot weather and thunder showers, our milk remains sweet. We have the same grade and quantity of butter without the use of ice. It is simple in its arrangement, and is easily kept clean; and lastly but not least, we regard it as possessing that essential quality of being a time and labor saving arrangement for making butter, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. L. F. COX & WIFE. Portage, July 30, 1881.

Send for Circular and Price List.

McCALL & DUNCAN, june15-tf. SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

MESSRS. McCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich., I have given the Acme Creamer a thorough trial, by setting equal amounts of milk in the Creamer and in shallow pans in the cellar: From the shallow pans I made 2 1/2 lbs. of butter; from the Creamer 4 lbs., and better quality. I can make more butter and a great deal better quality in the Creamer with one-third the labor. The Cooler will keep butter in a splendid condition for any length of time. It certainly is as necessary to have a place for the preserving of butter until ready for market, as for the raising of cream. After using it through the heat of the summer, I find the Cooler an indispensable addition to the Creamer. You will always find me a true friend and warm advocate of the Acme Creamer and Butter Cooler. MRS. O. H. FELLOWS. Prairie Ronde, Mich., July, 1881.

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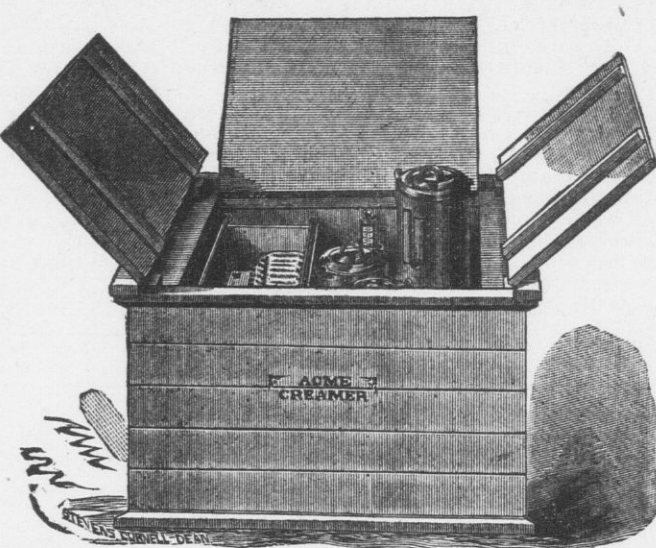
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ACME CREAMER

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