

COOLING MILK FOR BUTTER MAKING.

During summer the milk as soon as it is drawn from the cows should be cooled down to a temperature of 60° to 62°, and this temperature maintained while the cream is rising. To accomplish this there should be a spring of pure cold running water at hand, and tanks should be made to hold the milk while cooling; and in most cases at the time till it is to be skimmed, unless it can otherwise be kept at a temperature not exceeding 64°. In Orange County, New York State, which is famous for butter, the plan adopted is to have tanks 6 feet wide, by 10 to 12 feet long and 20 inches deep. These tanks are constantly supplied with cold running water, which can be conducted by pipes so as to run through several tanks, each elevated enough above the other in gradation to give a very gentle flow from the highest one down to the lowest. The milk as soon as drawn from the cows is placed in long tin pans, which are at once placed in the tanks and remain there till the cream rises, which usually takes from 12 to 24 hours, the length of time depending somewhat upon the state of the weather and richness of the milk given by the cows.

The butter makers of that portion of Pennsylvania where the celebrated Philadelphia butter is made, construct spring-houses with cement floors, over which water is flowed, and the milk pans are set on the floor. Narrow elevated plank walks are arranged so that the attendants can pass among the pans to handle and remove them for skimming or setting. The plan adopted there is to take off the first cream that rises within twelve hours, and set that aside for the manufacture of the very choicest butter. The cream that rises afterwards is not equal in quality to the first, and is kept separate, to be made into butter of a second grade of quality. The butter made from the first cream brings \$1 per lb.; the other a less price.

If cream is left too long on the milk, or becomes in any way tainted or soured, a first-class article of butter cannot be made, as decomposition has then already set in. Really first-class, well-made butter should retain its sweetness and flavor for months, while, as ordinarily made, it loses flavor and begins to turn rancid in a very short time during warm weather. The cream is churned at the same temperature it is kept at—60° to 62°—and it should not in any case exceed 64°. In churning, the butter should not come in less than half an hour after commencing to churn, and the motion of the churning must be kept steady and uniform. If it comes too quickly there is a less quantity, and generally inferior in quality. The best Orange County butter-makers have found from long experience that the process of churning should occupy 40 to 45 minutes to ensure the best quality and largest yield of butter, and that it is better to take an hour in the process than to have it come in half an hour. They are very particular to use only cold, pure spring-water in washing the butter, and not to allow their hands to come in contact with it during the process of making up.

BEARING CHICKENS.

The following rules to ensure success in raising choice fowls are given by a successful breeder. 1st. After they are hatched keep the hen and chicks in a clean, warm, dry coop. 2nd. Do not let the chicks get out of the coop in the mornings until the sun has dried the dew from the grass. 3rd. Do not let them out at all in wet weather. 4th. Give them clean food and pure fresh water, which must be renewed at least twice a day. 5th. Do not let them have access to slops, garbage, or dirty water. 6th. Let them remain quiet and undisturbed as much as possible, and make the coop so that they will be rat proof at night.

CRIB-BITING AMONG HORSES.

This ugly habit is most common among horses that are kept constantly stabled. At first it is merely a habit provoked by idleness, and hence is most frequently found in horses that are not accustomed to regular work or exercise. In turn it becomes eventually a disease that is almost incurable, and very provokingly destructive to all the surroundings of the horse affected. It is also very apt to become catching from one horse to another where they are stalled together, or if a horse is in close enough proximity to a crib-biter to hear him tearing away with his teeth at every thing within his reach. It may be cured if taken in its early stages. Being usually a concomitant of indigestion caused by high feeding and want of sufficient exercise, any substance which acts as a stimulant to the horse's stomach will be beneficial. A lump of hard rock salt kept within reach of the horse at all times while in the stable is very efficacious in stopping the practice of cribbing if it has not become habitual.

If this does not suffice, add a large piece of chalk, and wet the hay and oats fed to the horse. Give such medicine as will keep the digestion in order; good ventilation in the stable and regular daily exercise.—*Free Press*.

From the Prairie Farmer.

Patrons of Husbandry.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ILLINOIS STATE GRANGE.

According to notice the Masters of the subordinate Granges of Illinois, to the number of twenty, assembled at Dixon on the 5th inst., for the purpose of re-organizing the State Grange.

In the evening an informal meeting was held, at which a general interchange of views was had, and the members posted themselves in the workings of the order, as explained by the Secretary of the National Grange.

At the opening of the morning session, the committee on by-laws being ready to report, presented a code of by-laws, which were first read entire, and then discussed and voted upon by section. As finally adopted by the Grange the by-laws are as follows:

TITLE.

ARTICLE I. This Grange shall be known and distinguished as the Illinois State Grange, and in all its acts shall be subject to the Constitution of the National Grange.

MEMBERS.

ART. II. The members of the State Grange shall be the Masters and Past Masters of the Subordinate Granges of the State.

MEETINGS.

ART. III. This Grange shall hold regular annual meetings on the Second Tuesday in December, at such place as the Grange may by vote decide at last annual meeting. Special meetings may be called by the Master and Secretary, by giving written notice to each Subordinate Grange thirty days in advance, or by vote of the Grange at a regular meeting.

QUORUM.

ART. IV. Twenty members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

ART. V.—Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the Master to open and preside at all meetings of the Grange, and, in conjunction with the Secretary, to call special meetings.

Sec. 2. The duties of the Lecturer shall be such as usually devolve upon that officer in a Subordinate Grange.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Overseer to assist the Master in preserving order, and he shall reside over the Grange in the absence of the Master. In case of a vacancy in office of the Master, he shall fill the same until the next annual meeting.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Steward to have charge of the inner gate, and to preside over the Grange in absence of the Master and Overseer.

Sec. 5. The Assistant Steward shall assist the Steward in the performance of his duties.

Sec. 6. The Secretary shall keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Grange; make out all necessary returns to the National Grange; keep the accounts of the Subordinate Granges with the State Grange; receive and pay over to the Treasurer all moneys, and take a receipt for the same.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys from the hands of the

Secretary, giving his receipt for the same; to keep an accurate account thereof and pay them out on the order of the Master, first getting the consent of the Executive Committee; he shall render a full account of his office at each annual meeting, and deliver to his successor in office all moneys, books and papers pertaining to his office, and he shall give bonds in a sufficient amount to secure the money that may be placed in his hands, which amount shall be payable to the Master.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the Gatekeeper to see that the gates are properly guarded.

ELECTIONS.

ART. VI. All elections shall be separately, by ballot, and a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice.

VACANCIES.

ART. VII. In case of vacancies caused by death, removal or resignation of any officer elected, the Master may fill such office by appointment, for the unexpired term.

COMMITTEES.

ART. VIII.—Sec. 1. All Committees, unless otherwise ordered, shall consist of three members, and shall be appointed as follows: two members by the Master and one by the Overseer.

Sec. 2. At the regular annual meeting a Committee on Finance shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to audit all accounts previous to their being paid. To them shall be referred the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer for examination.

Sec. 3. At the first annual meeting an Executive Committee of six members shall be elected by ballot, (of which the Master elect shall be an "ex-officio" member,) three of whom shall hold their office for two years and three for one year, their several terms of service being determined by lot; and at each annual session thereafter there shall be chosen three members of said committee, who shall take the place of the retiring members. The duties of this committee shall be confined to business, and during the recess of the Grange they may suggest or adopt such regulations as may seem necessary and expedient for the welfare of the Order.

The Master and Secretary shall call a meeting of the State Grange, as provided in Article III. of these By-Laws, upon written request signed by four of this Committee.

ANNUAL YEAR.

ART. IX. The Annual Year of this and Subordinate Granges shall commence on the first day of January, and end on the last day of December in each year.

QUARTERLY DUES.

ART. X. The Secretary shall see that the quarterly dues of Subordinate Granges are promptly paid; and in case the dues remain delinquent two quarters, the delinquent Grange shall be reported to the Master of the State Grange. On receiving such notice it shall be the duty of the Master to warn the delinquent Grange, and if the dues are not forwarded in thirty days, it shall be the duty of the Master to revoke the charter of such delinquent Grange.

APPEALS.

ART. XI. Any Grange whose charter has thus been revoked may appeal to the State Grange at any regular meeting, asking for reinstatement, and the State Grange shall have power to reinstate such Granges subject to such penalty as may seem just.

WITHDRAWAL AND TRANSFER OF MEMBERS.

ART. XII. Any member of this Order may affiliate with a Subordinate Grange by presenting a demand, showing that he is a member in good standing, upon a vote of the Grange receiving such petition.

DEPUTIES.

ART. XIII. There shall be appointed by the Master of the State Grange a sufficient number of Deputies, whose duty it shall be to organize new Granges, on application having been made to them by those desiring such an organization; to install officers of Granges when the same have been elected, and they shall be vigilant that no disorder shall obtain in the Granges under their jurisdiction, and shall report promptly any such disorder to the Master. Deputies shall receive, for organizing new Granges, their travelling expenses and five dollars additional for each day's service actually necessary for the work. No other Granges shall hereafter be recognized except those organized by Deputies appointed as herein specified, and by Masters.

AMENDMENTS.

ART. XIV. These By-Laws may be amended or revised at any regular meeting of the Grange by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. The consideration of these by-laws during the entire morning session.

The afternoon of the second day was employed in general discussion of the aims of the order, and in perfecting members in working the ritual, and other secret workings of the order.

On motion it was Resolved—That we desire the National Grange, at its next meeting, to change the Constitution of the National Grange

so that officers of the State Grange shall be elected annually; and that until such change is made, we, as a State Grange, request a dispensation allowing us so to act.

It was also Resolved—That each and every member of the State Grange be hereby instructed to ascertain, at the next meeting of their respective subordinate Granges, how many and what kinds of agricultural implements are wanted soon by their members, the manner in which they can pay for them, and that they report the same to the Master of the State Grange, that he may order them if they so desire, cash or approved notes to accompany each order.

In explanation of this resolution, it may be said that masters of some of the subordinate Granges had been offered for their members' implements at as good a discount as manufacturers allow to their regular agents. It is a movement to favor members of the order who desire to do away, as much as possible, with middle-men, and to reap the benefits of direct dealing with manufacturers.

The meeting was one of harmony and general good feeling, and much enthusiasm was exhibited in furthering the spread of the order, and in securing the objects for which it was established. As will be noticed, the Granges as yet are confined to a most exclusively to a few counties of the State, (several Granges at a distance were not represented), but interest in the matter is very rapidly spreading, and there seems no doubt but, with a continuance of the present zeal on the part of those connected with the order, and wise counsel in its management both here and in the other States, that the work of uniting the producing classes will progress with a rapidity commensurate with the importance of the movement.

In this connection we publish the following

Plea for Organization Among Farmers.

One of the distinguishing features of the present, as compared with former times, is the tendency in every department of labor or business to a so-called effort.

Organization is the watchword of every enterprise. Organized effort builds railroads, establishes steamship lines, controls Legislatures, moves Congress, makes and un-makes the "powers that be"—does everything, indeed, short of an actual usurpation of Supreme power. The merchant, the politician, the speculator, and indeed every class of men with whom intelligence is the moving force, have not been slow to avail themselves of a power which, collected even from feeble sources, is, when agitated, well nigh irresistible.

The agricultural interests alone, perhaps, furnish an exception. The husbandmen alone have not manifested the disposition, if they have possessed the power, to organize. They have been the beggars who have received the crumbs that have fallen from the tables of others. The source of all wealth—the only producing power in the whole category of intelligent forces, they have with surprising humility and unparalleled meekness, accepted the favors which the condescension and graciousness of those whom their industry has supported, have deigned to bestow. Like the dairyman's cows, their diet has been scant or generous, according as the interest or necessities of the master require. The chief eye has been to the product, and it has not answered quite to the full the golden egg. What wonder, then, that the cases and responsibilities of the farmer have been accounted service rather than emolument? What wonder that the intelligent and enterprising youth has fled from them as from a bondage? The refinement and respectability of the class have been brought to it, at least to a great extent, by those who have come from other callings, and who have adopted agriculture, not so much as a means of profit and a resource, as a mode of spending an elegant leisure and enjoying the wealth acquired from other sources.

The superior intelligence which any of the class who have been bred to it, and been brought up in it, have shown, has been developed in spite of its disadvantages, rather than under its stimulating influences. However much the agricultural classes may be made the subjects of complimentary phrases and flattering designations, this is too palpably true to be gilded by any intelligent and observing farmer. The farmer has little to do but to grub and to plow. He seldom leaves his work except to go to market or to mill. His grain is received at the elevator, his cattle, and hogs, and sheep, and wool are picked up by the enterprising speculator. His supplies are passed over to him for cash or on credit, with the invariable per cent. of profit which the merchant's hieroglyphics do not reveal. His implements of husbandry

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