# GRANGE VISIT हुपाँ EXECUTIVE <br> Michigan State commitree eme <br> Grange，P．of H． 

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

## MIDSUMMER．

Around this lovely valley rise
The purple bills of Paradise． The purple bills of Paradise． Her rosy face the Summer lays ！
Becalmed along the azure sky，
The argosies of cloudland lie， Whose shores with many a shining rift， Far off their pearl white peaks uplift．
Through all the long midsummer day The meadow sides are sweet with hay， Just where the field and forest m Where grow the pine trees tall and blan The ancient oaks austere and grand， The fringy roots and pebbles fret The ripples of the rivulet．

I watch the mowers as they go
Thro＇the tall grass，a white－sleeved row； With even stroke their soythes they swin
In tune their merry whetstones ring； In tune their merry whetstones ring
Behind，the nimble yeungsters run Behind，the nimble youngsters run
And toss the thick swaths in the sun The cattle graze，while warm and still Slopes the broad pasture，Fasks the hill And bright when summer breezes break， The green wheat crinkles like a lake．

The butterfly and bumblebee Come to the pleasant woods with me Quickly before me runs the quail The chickens skulk behind the rail， High up the lone wood pigeon sits， And the woodpecker pecks and flits． The brooklet rings its tinkling bells， The swarming insects drone and hum， The partridge beats his throbbing drum． The squirrel leaps among the boughs， And chatters in his leafy house， The oriole flashes by，and loo
Where the vain bluebird trims his coat， Two tiny feathers fall and float．
As silently，as tenderly，
The down of peace descends on me． of friend to talk，of book to read A dear companion here abides， Close to my thrilling heart he hides， The holy silence is his voice
I lie and listen，and rejoice．

Atlantic

## Sweating Wieat．

rom the St．Paul Pioneer Press．
We notice by our exchanges that again threshing from the shock and hauling their grain direct to market Ordinarily this plan has some advan－ tages to recommend it，but this year when the wheat has been bleached out by hot suns and repeated rains，it is not advisable．It should by all means go into the stack and undergo the sweat before being threshed and sold． This will in most cases raise the grade and save the owner from 5 to 10 cents on the bushel．
The sweating process is one not gen－ erally understood．Taking either oats or wheat，or even hay，and stacking will be found to be undergoing what is will be foundy known as the＂sweat＂On opening the stack the straw will be found damp as well as the grain ac－ companied by considerable heat，which lasts for a number of days．At such times it is difficult to separate the berry from the head，and it is seldom threshed by any good farmer until this period is past．
The result of the sweat is，that the dead color of the berry is restored，while the kernel itself is filled out and is con－ siderably plumper than when it went nto the stack．But this is not all． During this period there has been a constant absorption oy the berry of the dered active by the fermentation，and dhis activens and ripens the kernel． Some question whether there is any more gluten added，but it is our opinion that there is，and that it is richer in
albuminoids，and will make conse－ quently a higher grade of flour than if not stacked at all．But the suggestion we desired to urge was that stacking
would brighten the grain，which is would brighten the grain，which is
this year mostly of a dead color，and this year mostly of a dead color，and add a few dollars more to the revenue
of the farm，which all will frankly acknowledge is always small enough．

## The Power of the Farmer．

With the grandest of callings and the most important position in all the world＇s economy，the farming class and in republican America wer．True， and in repabican Amenca，where the majoulders must rest the resposibility shoulders must rest the responsibility and the future prosperity of her indus－ tries，and the virtue and happiness of future citizens are to－day being wrought principally in the humble homes of her farmers．
Dare you sleep，fellow tillers of the soil，when so much depeuds upon your vocation，when a world must be fed－ when manufacturers must be supplied with raw material to clothe the people， When commerce awaits your industry， and a nation needs true men and virtu－
ous women－and your class must sup－ ply the world．What is any class， however great in numbers，without in－ telligence？Lacking that higher ment－ al power and cultivation，farmers have long been a weak class．Wanting in social and political influence，the agri－ culturists，largest in number，have ever been subject to the the power of other vocations．Let us awaken，then，to use arge our capabilities assert our rights and go and labor diligently，not only in he physical，but in God＇s great intel－ lectual，social and moral vineyard To do this，we must mass our forces，unite our efforts，in short，use organiza－
tion．－Dirigo Rural．

## Law vs．Justice．

The design of law is to secure justice； but every one knows it has sometimes the very contrary result．To illustrate ： A short time since，the occupant of a house refused to vacate the premises or to pay any rent．The owner sent him， in a commentable，the necessary notice ment．The tenant，on trial，pleaded that he had not received a legal notice． The constable testified that he had read him the notice and left him a copy of the same．The court decided that his plea was good，as the law required a notice from the landlord to be served upon him，and a copy of the notice was not a notice，although the constable and the tenant compared the notice with the copy，and found them the same．Of course the intent of the law was fully complied with，but the land－ lord had to pay the costs，and gets neither
rent．
Thousands of cases occur where jus－ ice is defeated by mere technicalitles． remedy for these wrongs，it can confer no greater boon upon the

PEOPLE．
－Lansing Republican．

## Bushel Boxes．

Ends， $12 \times 14$ ，made of inch boards． Cut lath $17 \frac{1}{2}$ in long， 6 pieces on bottom 5 on each side ；inside measure， $12 \times 14 \times$ $15 \frac{1}{2}$ ．Out out hand－holes in the ends， say two inches from the top，and you have a cheap，couvenient bushel meas ure．Make half a dozen，and after us rainy day．
$\{$ Your Subscription will Expire with No．

## Two Civllizations．

＂A many years ago＂two young men， were fellow clerks in Kilby street．John went to Chicago in its muddy days prospered，married，raised a family and ere his head was gray became a well－to－ do，substantial citizen，open－handed and open－hearted．James remained at home．He too prospered，married，rais－ ＂solid men of Boston＂＂one of the out that when John＇s eldest son it fel called him Jack－was twenty－one，he visited Boston，bearing a letter to his father＇s oldest friend，whom he found in a dingy Pearl street counting room deep in the Advertiser．Jack presented the letter，and stood，hat in hand．while the old gentleman read it twice．＂So you＇re John＇s son？＂he said．＂You don＇t look a bit like your father．＂
Then there was a pause，Jack still standing．＂What brought you to Bos－
ton？＂he was asked：＂Well，sir，＂ said Jack，father thought I had better see his old home and get a taste of salt ＂Yir．＂＂Going to be here over Sunday？＂ at Trinity．Hope to see you there Glad to have met you．＂see you there． interview ended．Now it chanced that not long after，James＇s son，roving through the west，reached Chigago． He rememhered his father＇s friend by name，and hunted him up in his office． Well，my son？＂said a pleasant voice，before he had closed the door． ＂My name is James＂，sir，and I thought＂＂What！you don＇t mean to say that－．Of course you are．I might have known it．Where＇s your baggage？＂＂At the hotel，sir．＂＂At the hotel？We＇ll go and get it and take it right up to the house，＂answer－ ed the genial old gentleman，closing go up right now．There＇s plenty of evening you can go to the theatre with my girls，and to－morrow you and I will take a run out on the C．，B．\＆Q．， and have a look at．the country．Then I want to take you out to the stock－ ＂yards and have a trip on the lake＂－ bung man＂broke in the overwhelmed ow．＂＂Tut I must go home to＇molk that way．Y，tut，my boy，don＇t talk city under a week and you＇re going to stay that long anyhow．＂And he did In fact，he＇s there now．－Boston Tran script．

Rules for the Bar of 1879.
All lawyers are members of the bar but all members of the bar are not law yers．
Some lawyers practice at one bar and some at another，－some at both． All clients are guilty，but if acquited， Young lawyers must they can only impress remember that resting their feet upon the tables．
Never take a bigger fee than you can get．
Judges must rememaer they are elect ed by the people．
If in behalf of your efient you have nothing to say，do not say it but say something else．
A green bag is the lawyer＇s emblem． The greener the bag the greener the lawyer，and the bigger the bag－here the rule fails．
Never give the page or title of a case in offering an authority．Let the court When you have emptied your client＇s pockets，hand him enough money to pay his way home．This is an innova－ tion on the established custom，that it is more blessed to give than receive．
Watch and pray－for clients．

## HEALTH AND MORALS.

Laws Enaeted by the Last Legislature Relating to Public Health and the Reform School for Girls.

Michigan is a State distinguished for her public institutions. Not to enumciently introductory to say that two new institutions were provided for at the late legislative session-a separate school for the blind, to take the place of the blind department of the FFint asylum, and
This last is
in which the public have felt much interest, and regarding the practicability of which probably there will be
differing opinions. The sum of $\$ 30,-$ 000 was appropriated for purchasing grounds, erecting building 3 , and to pay
current expenses, though of the latter current expenses, though of the latter the next meeting of the Legislature. The bill also looks to possible donations of land, money or material as an in-
ducement for location. It is to be distinctly

## woman's institution,

the board of control to consist of four women and two men, and all the governing force, so far as practicable to be a site of not less than 24 acres, are 10 prepare and adopt
grounds, buildings,
completed shill etc, which, when and limit of the sum appropriated. Contracts are to be let to the lowest responsible bidders. Deeds, bonds and Auditor General. The board are Auditor General. The board are Secretary of State on or before the first
day of January in each year a detailed statement of their operations and of all expenditures made by them. The rily incurred by members of the board are to be audited and allowed by the
State Board of Auditors, and paid out of appropriations for the institution.

## the executive officers

 of the institution are to be a chairman may not be chosen from the board of control, to be elected at the annual meeting of the board. The board is to meet once in three months, and oftener if deemed advisable, and annually on are to prepare, systemize and adopt a system of government, having reference to discipline, instruction andhealth, and for the proper physical, inhealth, and for the proper physical, in-
tellectual and moral training of the inmates, and for this purpose one member of the board is authorized to visit similar institutions. The school is to
be conducted on the cottage oe conducted on the cottage
or family plan for girls from 7 to 20
years of years of age, in which there must be domestic, industries, which industries shall take precedence of trades, and be a thorough education in every branch
of household wort of household work.
When prepared for the reception of inmates, every girl between the ages of
7 and 20 years who shall be convicted before any court or magistrate of being a disorderly person, or of any offense
not punishable by imprisonment for not punishable by imprisonment for
life, shall, except in cases deemed incorrigible, be sentenced to such school until the age of 21 years, if the court or to be committed to the school. The board of control may, as a

REWARD OF GOOD CONDUCT reduce the time sentence. All courts
and magistrates are required to and magistrates are required to certify
to the keeper of the school the age of every person committed by them, as ne police can be ascertained. Sentences by police courts or justices of the peace
are subject to review by the circuit or are subject to review by the circuit or
probate judges of the county. The
board of control denture on control may discharge or ingirls who are so far to theformed as to jusis, tify it, under certain prescribed conditions. Any girl who may be found
incorrigible may be returned to the court or magistrate by whom she was committed, who may pass such senfirst instance. A record is required to be kept of the names, ages and religious profession, dates of reception and leaving, and names and residences of pa-
rents of all girls, with facts of their discharge and destination. The board
is required to report biennially to the
Legislature.
Wayne County, which is $\$ 100$. The inspection of illuminating oils The act passed (reprint of house file takes immediate effect. The changes takes immediate effect. The changes in the first section authorize inspectors uninspected oils. A change in the phraseology also includes within the purview of the act all products of pe troleum used for illuminating purposes
But gas machines having closed outside reservoirs, street lamps, and machines or generators on the principle of the "Davy safety lamp," are
exempt from the Iaw. The test clause exempt from the law. The test clause
will probably interest the public as wuch as any feature of the law, and in order to a full understanding the lanare giverr. The old law requires the inspector " to reject for illuminating purposes all oils which, by reason of other substance with paraffine oil or reason, will not remain colorless and transparent when cooled for ten min-
utes to the temperature of zero, or which will emit a combustible zero, or which will emit a combustible
vapor'at the temperature of $140^{\circ}$." The new act omits the first test, and simply will emit a combustible vapor at the temperature of $120^{\circ}$. The provisions relating to the qualifications and duties spector and deputies, and to penalties for violations of the law, are not essen-
tially different from those of the old law, except that whereby the old law an inspector was subject to a fine of
$\$ 1,000$ for being interested in the trade while such supervisor, by the new law penalty is made $\$ 300$. The salary of
the state Inspector is fixed at $\$ 1,500$. and the pay of deputies is graduated according to the amount of oil in-
spected, but in no case to exceed $\$ 100$ per month. Inspectors are required to act, and to make complaints, and tie prosecuting attorney is require
secute in behalf of the people.
theatrfs and public halls. A new act (senate bill 206) provides
that all school-houses, churches, and other places of public assembly, in
cities and incorporated villages, shall cities and incorporated villages, shall
be provided with ample means of egress, with doors made to open outofticers shall so order. Such places of public assembly are forbidden to be used under a penalty of $\$ 100$ for each
offense, until the certificate procured from the proper officers act applies as well to public officers and officers of corporations having control of such places of public assembly, as to
individual owners. BOARD OF HEALTH-HEALTH OFFICERS. Section 1740 of compiled laws has
some provisions added designed to some provisions added designed to
make it more effective. A supplemental act makes it the duty of health torney all cases of neglect to give notice of the existence of small pox or other contagious 1734 and 1735 of the compiled
section laws. Another act authorizes boards of health to provide for the free vaccinavaccinated, or who have not been vaccinated within five years.
vital statistics.
Senate bill 181 provides for the collection and compilation of vital statisclerk to collect and compile, on blanks to be furnished by the superintendent of the census, the statistics comprising schedule five of the U. S. census law. The words, "superintendent of the census," cannot be supposed to refer to the officer of the United States by that the performance of dut not command officer, and there is no such officer under the State government. It is probably the superintendent of Vital the duty of the meant. It is made deeds, superintendreasu of, register of secuting attorney, and supervisor, proclerks of townships, to furnish to the county clerk, on his application the information required. County clerks are allowed compensation proportioned to the population of the county, for the service performed - $\$ 30$ being the least sum in counties of 10,000 inhabitants or less, and $\$ 70$ the highest in counties
haying over 40,000 inhabitants, except
general purposes of the tistics are to be returne act. The stary of State, and by him to be conrequired are of deaths during the ysir showing the name, month of death, age, sex, color, married or widowed, death.

## MALICIOUS ATTEMPTS AT INJURY.

 A special act provides that if any er to, or cause to be taken or received by any person, any explosive substance, or any noxious or dangerous figure, or disable any person, or do them bodily harm; and every person the commission of such offense, when death shall not result, shall be punished note xceeding five years-Lansing Rep.
## Preserve This Carefully.

In answer to C. W. C. I can give some facts which may be of use to
somebody, thereby saving life. The by a mad dog and ang of an anima hydrophobia is not less than nine days, animal has become months. After an scratch with the teeth upon a berson or slobber coming in contact with
sore or raw drophobia just as soon produce hyhad been bitten hy a mad dog. Hy he phiobia can be prevented, and I will edy for man or beast. A dose rorhorse or cow is four times as great as medicine any time before the to give time before the spasms
The fir
first dose
for a
person is one bruised, put in a pint of new milk, reduced to one-half by boiling, then take it at one dose in the morning, and fast until noon. The second dose same as first, except take two ounces of the
root; third dose the same as last taken every other day. Three doses This I know from there need be no fear. and know of a number of experience, where it has been successful. This is no guess work. Those persons I speak had been bitten by rabid dogs, that were penned up to see if they would go mad, and they did go mad and bit per-
This remedy thas been used in about the city of Philadelphia for 40 es the Goodman success, and is known quainted withan remedy. I am ache knew of its a physician who told me years, but never knew of than thirty failed where it was properly administered. Among other cases he mentioned was been itumber a mad dog. To half of
this number administered the remedy to the oth administered the latter all died of hyalf not. The those that took of hydrophobia, while milk showed no signs of that disease.R. C. Shoemaker in Country Gentleman Montgomery Co., Penn.

If oak, hickory or chestnut timber be of the sagust, in the second running of the sap, and barked, quite a large
tree will season perfectly twigs will remain sound for years Whereas that cut in winter and remaining till next fall (as thick as your wrist), will be completely sap-rotted and will be almost unfit for any pur-
pose. The body of the oak split into Chectnt will tor parison to will last longer, but no com cut in the eighth in August. Hickory to be worm-eaten, and will not subject time for fencing. When I last a long ing in 1802, it was the proctin farmtimber for fencing in the wiout White oak posts and black oak rails, cut at that time, I found did not last 1808 I began cutting fwelve years. In eighth month. Many of the oak rails cut that year are yet sound, as well as the baf those formed of chestnut. If howere be not taken off this month, however, it will peel off itself the secly sound. The more valuable fors of the trees are also in the winter. I dvi than when cut to try the experiment for themselves
and if post fences do not last twice as long, 1 forfeit all my experie
worthless.-Cor. $N$.
$Y$

## Fattening a Calf.

A lady correspondent, writing to the Germantown Telegraph, gives he method of raising veal calves without
feeding the cream with the feeding the cream with the milk. The method is nothing new, yet there may My principal object is to show $1 t$. ers and others that they show farm even veal their calves without giving them the new milk fresh from giving The best food to fatten a calf, without whole milk, is oil-meal, molasses and skim milk for the first two weeks, after which a little oat or barley may be used A calf may be made to weigh one hundred and twenty to one hundred and having had any new milk after the cow's milk was good. The oil-meal should be scalded and allowed to form a thick mucilage before being mixed
with the skimmed milk. may be added directly to the milk, and the whole may be given blood-warm. The proper quantity for a young calf is molasses, divided into three parts for one day's feed, added to the milk. After the first week. it may be gradually ncreased, and at the commencement of
the third week a spoonful of oil-meal and molasses may be given to eaeh feed; a quart of boiling water being
turned on the meal over night, and also in the morning to form a mucilage, and a spoonful of oat or barley
meal may be added, but this should be cooked. At present prices, the whole feed will not cost more than one dollar weight weeks, and an early calf of the o twelve dollars, I raised one late in the season, two years ago, by the above for feed, aside from the skimmed milk, and it brought nearly ten dollars. Should they have scours, give them a
tea made by boiling corn cobs in water and to add to the milk.

## Manare for Grasses.

The Michigan Agricultural College has made careful experiments with different manures as top-dressings for
grasses, with the following results: The result of a finglowing results: eight plots of nearly half an acre each of sandy warm soil, exhibited the fol The facts at the end of three years The top-dressing was applied in 1864 in 1864 and 1866 . The product of cutting and of each lot was weighed separately, and a perfect record kept The results for the four seasons were as follows: On the plot on which no manure or fertilizer was applied, the 8,740 weight of hay yield per acre was per acr. Where two bushels of plaster acre was 12,907 ths Where three bushels of salt were sown per acre, the yield was $12,867 \mathrm{Hbs}$., a ty loads of murt, the yield per per acre were laid on, of yield per acre was 13,816 ths., a gain
of 5,047 tbs. horse manure were laid on, the yield was 14,986 ths., a gain of 6,226 ths. These are results which indicate that there are fertilizers which will produce the plaster yielded a gain of 51 per cent., while the horse manure gave an increase of 81 per cent., or nearly a ton. more grass per acre in three years.

To Preserve Meat in Warm EATHER - Submerge in sour milk Rinse in cold water when wanted for ase. Animal heat must be out. Keeps

How to Clean a Tea or Coffer PoT.-If the inside of your tea or coffee pot is black from long use, fill it with on the stow in a piece of hard soap, se n hour. It will clean as bright as a dollar, and costs no work.
An amateur singer frightened a pair of canary birds to death. It was a case of killing two birds with one's tone.

When you are losing money the most conomical thing you can do is to take n a partner. Th
usiness men do.

## Commanications.

## Pay in Advance.

We find in the Farmer's Friend the following excellent article which, from the initials, we conclude is from the pen of A. B. Grosh the first Chaplain of the National Grange. It should not only be read, but it embodies so much good Grange advice, that its sugges tions should be heeded.
"The eccentric John Randolph. "of "oanoke," once said that he had dis-
covered the Philosopher's stone, (whose covered the Philosopher's stone, (whose
touch changed everything into gold); and that it consisted of just four words - "Pay As you GO" I was glad when and that some of the Grangers had endorsed, and that many of the Patrons had adopted that same Philosopher's
stone for their use in all business operstone for their use in all
ations-" PAY AS You GO
It is a grand and highly profitable
moto th saves credit, which always motto. It saves credit, which always
involves inereased profits to cover risks, and losses, axd interest, and other unand losses, andenses of labor in leeping
avoidable expering
aceounts, making out bills and urging aceounts, making out bills and urging
collections. And it does not benefit the collections. And it does not benefit the
Ereditor only, but the debtor also; and that not merely in saving the increased
profits he must pay, as above stated, profits he must pay, as above stated,
but in saving him from the increased but in saving him from the increased
purchases he is very apt to make, if he purchases he is very apt to make, if he
must not pay "cash down." It is so easy to say, " charge it," that many a
tempting article which is not really tempting article which is not realy cash had to be paid, is ordered without
a serious thought, and "charge it" puts a serious thought, and "charge it" puts some pay-day arrives. But then, how almost tuseless and worthless does the
now eaten-up, or faded atd worn-out now eaten-up, or faded atd worn-out
article appear in comparison with its price in the bill, or with the hard-earned and more needed money, required to
pay for " that dead horse! " Perhaps pay for " that dead horse!" Perhaps not-wanted article has fallen greatly in
price before it was really wanted-if it price before it was really wanted-if it
ever was,-and it now requires more money to pay for it than it was
worth to the purchaser. Perhaps buying it required two or three other as useless expenditures to make it up, or doubly or trebly dear, and cost a great deal more in useless labor besides; all of turned to gold-that is into something far more really valuable-had the motto been obeyed, "Pay as you go." But there are many occasions and
kinds of business where kinds of business where even a more
precious motto should be observed-a perfect jewel, and converter of common values into diamonds. It consists of
only three words,-PAY IN ADVANCE. Are you a member of a Grange or other associations where weekly or monthly ization and insure your "good standing" "in it? "PaY IN ADVANCR!" It
will save you from all risk of being unable to pay when the time is up; all ment of dues, that almost, if not not altogether, disgraceful and dishonored position in the Order, when it is result o And it is carelessness and neglect when you could have avoided it, and did not,
by paying in advance. And this dia mond of a motto will do more. It will exalt your character as a worthy member, and fill your heart with joy and
peace of the consciousness of duty done-and well done. It will a'so be from suspension, and thus save others from suspension, and thus spread joy And it will also enable your Grange to obey the motto which will be to it to philosopher's stone-to pay as is it thees Are you a subscriber to a paper? its terms-"Pay in Advance!
all able to make it your own paper, you should be ashamed to "sponge on the of your own reading his paper (instead or, for a year-or (as some souls months- do Who are either criminally careless, or years y negligent) for two or three and fore-handed known some well-to-do my dear sir, "pay in advance," and you can paper will be yours, and it carefully and file it you please-read ause with more pleasurer,
will if it is the poor printer's paper, who cannot well afford to wait months and years before you pay him for it advance," and enjoy it week by week advance, an alongoy through the wear.
as you go an
" Pay in printer to use the philosopher's stone,
and pay as he goes.

Grand Ledge Grange Gossip-(quarterly
Meeting of Eaton Co. Grange.
Grand Ledge, June 30th.
Worthy Brother :
Perhaps a few lines from Grand Ledge Grange may be of interest to Patrons elsewhere in the State.
Our Grange is in a flourishing condition, because our members take a lively
interest in many things that pertain to ne good of the Order. Our meetings are well attended. Discussions upon subjects of vital importance to us, essays, recitations, and last but not least, our choir (built up because of the recent purchase of a fine organ by the Grange) adds very
The County quarterly meeting of the P. of H. of Eaton County, at Grange
Hall, in the city of Charlotte, on June Hall, in the city of Charlotte, on June
19th, was well attended, and much in19th, was well attended, and much in-
terest manifested in the future of the terest manifested in the future of the
Order. Committees were appointed to Order. Committees were appointed to
report at our next meeting; a plan for report at our next meeting ; a plan for
a County agricultural store at Charlotte, with sample rooms at other points in the County; also to arrange meetings at the several Granges in the County to test plows, that we may agree on the and then demand of the do the work, that plow points and other repairs be shall not cost more than the plow repairs year.
h. Shipman.

The Grange at Camden Centre.

## Camden Centre, Hillsdale Co

## Bro. J. T. Cobb

June 20th, 1879.
Enclosed you will find dues and quarof the year 1879, ending June 30th, please forward receipt for the same and please forward receipt
It would not do for me to stop here and say nothing about our crop prospect, neither would these lines be of tion interest to the sisters ould mention of our Grange picnic, which came off June 18th, as per resolution, passed at the regular meeting held May
14th. We opened the door to all, and at two o'clock called to order by nominating Bro. Wm. Bryan chairman,
Worthy Master Hewitt calling for an expression of the mass assembled, Bro Bryan was unanimously chosen, and with a splendid opening address, pre meeting. He said that we came together to exchange ideas upon passing events of great importance, and learn how we could best promote our individual, as well as the great agricultural a right to expect an effort by Patrons to effect pubpic good as well as private any subject pertaining to agricultnre will be proper for discussion.
He then appointed the committees to arrange the tables for supper, leaving the management of the whole affair to the ladies with whom it originated, and I think the chairman exhibited his
usual good sense in so doing, for when the ladies of Hillsdale County make a programme there is no such thing as programme there is thought of.
As Bro. Bryan took his seat, the discussion of different subjects comm, nced and continued with great introduce Bro. Willits, of length on the wool growing interest of the State, fol-
lowed by Worthy Master Hewitt, Bro. lowed by Worthy Master Hew.
Bryan, Bro. Larage and others. Bryan, Bro. Larage and his experience
Bro. A. Hewitt gave with the wire-worm. He says he has a field of very rich soil (and, by the way, this will apply to Bro. Hewitt's whole farm, for he has a good one) where he wheat, and these little pests virtually wheat, and these He says he has destroyed each crop. He says he has
since sown the same field two or three times and harvested a good crop, by the following process. He moistened the wheat, gave it all the lime that it drill. You that are troubled with the
wire-worm, try Bro. Hewitt's plan, th lime will do the wheat untold benefit if there is no worm destroying properties about it.
The writer, being called, came forall do, then taking up the subject of public and private improvements in outhern Michigan, dwelt some tim on the manner and disadvantage under
which the farming classes had cleared Which the farming classes had cleared
away the forests, drained the marshes and made passable the public highWays. While it has cost many of us a
litetime of toil to accomplish this, we would feel satisfied if we could leave free heritage to our heirs. A heritage
is not free when other men fix the is not free when other men fix the
price of every article that your land produces. I believe the producer should have something to say about fixing the prices. Farmers, in an agricultural
State, should control the Legislative branch of the government. During the discussion, Bro. A. H Barholomew, our purchasing agent, riety of goods to those present, and he disposed of a large amount.
The ladies reported through the committee that their part of the work was ready, and their report was received
with unanimous approval, and the with unanimous approval, and the
meeting was adjourned for the repast. Bro. Matthews invoked Divine favor I don't know that I could add a greater efforts were crowned with success. They seemed to have a special charm for the occasion, and everyone present seemed to be brought irresistibly under its infuence, all seemed happy. How can ceived at their hands. The richly perfumed flowers of rare beauty were tastefully arranged, as woman only can arrange them, to decorate hall and table. Now, a word about the crops and fine-prospect good. I think Hillsdale can pride herself on her nice fields of wheat. Grass is good. Oats look very
well since the June rains. Corn does not stand very even, prospect bad Fruit is showing up finely. The genral outlook is good.
ittle more activity has assumed a into market. Prices have ranged from If you find room for this, use it, and let Patrons know that Woodbridge grange, No. 183, still lives, and its cause. We have money enough to do a good brisk business, and this keeps np the interest, for the members see a
profit by buying through their agent.

Fraternally yours.
Sec'y M.
i. H. H.

Decisions in the Patent Gate Gases.
Bro. J. T. Соbb
I wrote you some time since, giving the readers of the Visiror the date set tates Court in the Dell case, under the Lee patent on farm gate, and also the lime for taking testimony in the suits against Randall and Predmore under the Teal patent. I now report proThe suit against Dell was decided in his favor, the patent being superceded by a cut of the gate in the American Agriculturist.
Thus ended
rand swindle. ase in the was taken in the Randall patent brought under the Teal patent June 18th, before a commissioner, in the city of Ypsilanti.
Twenty-one witnesses gave direct and positive evidence as to their use of the grate before 1860, some dating back to 1840. They were from among the best armers of Wayne, Washtenaw, Livingston and Jackson Counties.
Wednesday, June 25 th, was the day stipulated for taking testimony in the Predmore case, at Caro, Tuscola Co. Evidently the plaintiff's heard all they wanted to at Ypsilanti, as they did not put in their appearance to cross-examne. The defence proceeding with the nesses to the roll as to previous use.
I have received from members of th Order, in different parts of the State order, in ditions informing me of evidence I could use if I wanted, which I have not answered, the most of them I received too late, as we were obliged in our answer to bill of complaint to set p what we intended to prove and who by, and at the time of receiving communications our answer was in.

There is remaining from this date 40 days for taking testimony, on both closed and the cases will be pressed to a hearing.
yours,
H. D. Platt.

## Cutting Clover Seed.

Worthy Sec'y Cobb
Cut clover seed when the heads are ri pe and the stalks green, the seed is
then all made and none wasted, the greenness of the stalks will toughen it and prevent wasting. Cut with the
mower, the same as hay ; the horses will walk on each side of the swath and not step on it to make waste. Rake ing around the field as the mowe, godriving the horse between two swaths, raking just two swaths. Draw immediately. The winrows will be in bunches, each swath making a separate bunch. Pitch on these bunches one by lifting it on to the load. This is the ight way to rake and pitch all hay. This method for seed is easy, quick and

## aves all the crop.

## An Effective Trap for Rats.

In W. H. Gibson's "Complete American Trapper," recently published, we
find the following simple method of catching rats, which we can vouch for as being very effective and free from objections which usually attach to oning, which often leaves premises offensive:
The barrel trap device possesses great advantages in its capabilities for f the v an almost unlimited number also takes care of itself, requiring no re-baiting or setting after being once put in working order, and is sure death o its prisoners. A water-tight barrel
is the first thing required. Into this is the first thing required. Into this
pour water to the depth of a foot. Next dampen a piece of very thick paper, nd stretch it over the top of the barrel ike a drum heau, ty low the upper hoops. When the paper
dries it will become thoroughly flat and straightened. Its surface should then be strewn with bits of cheese, etc., and the barrel so placed that the rats may jump upon it from a neighboring surace. As soon as the bait is gone a
fresh supply should be spread on the paper and the same operation repeated for several days, until the rats get accustomed to visit the place for regular rations, fearlessly and without suspic-
ion. This is half the battle, and the capture of the greedy victims of misplaced confidence is now an easy matus before, and a few again be spread as before, and a few pieces of cheese gum Arabic. It is a good plan to smear parts of the paper with an to smear parts of the paper with gum,
sprinkling the bait on it. When dry cut a cross in the middle of the paper, self and the barrel to take care or it along, spies the tempting morsels, and wis his accustomed confidence, jump on the paper. He suddenly finds himself in the water at the bottom of the
barrel and the paper is closed and barrel and the paper is closed and ready for the next comer. There is not
long to wait. A second victim tumbles in to keep company with the first. A third and a fourth soon follow, and a dozen or more are sometimes thus entrapped in a very short space of time."

## Preserving Eggs for Winter.

Put the eggs into a large pail and pour boiling water over them, then put a cover over them and count sixty, with a thin towel, and pack with little end down in buckwheat-hulls, oats, or bran. Put in a place where neither frost nor danp can touch them, and they will keep for months. The boiling water shuts up the pores of the egg-
shells, and keeps them fresh, while it shells, and keeps the
does not cook them.

## does not cook them. Another way is to

Another way is to rub each egg over way them on a table to with a cloth. Lay them on a table to dry, and then
pack away tightly. Lime-water and salt will also keep eggs, but they are not so, well kept as by these other methods, as they absorb the salt, and the
white looses its freshness, and will not white looses its freshness, and will not
beat to a froth or give lightness to a beate.
cake

## The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, JULY $1 \check{\text { T, }} 1879$.

## Sexretayy's गֲfpartment.

J. T. COBB,<br>SCHOOLCRAFT<br>Officers and members of Subordinate Granges in corresponding with this office, will plea always give the Number of their Grange.

## THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

We find quite a full report in the Lansing Republican, of July 2d, of the meeting at the Agricultural College, noticed in our last paper. resolutions which we were compelled to' omit, and which were unanimously adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the aims of this society, of the Agricultural College, and the State Grange are the same,-that of educating and elevating the farming class.
Resolved, That it is eminently wise that there be an annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society at the College for the purpose of examining the
work done by the College, and of aidwork the Faculty by advice and eriticising the Faculty by advice
Resolved, Tbat the members of the State Agricultural Society commend they believe it to be exerting a great influence in behalf of agriculture. Resolved, That we learn with pleas ure that more than 50 per cent. of the graduates are farmers, and that the in tluence exerted by these graduates is a hopeful promise for the College and for the elevation of the farmer.
Resolved, That the State Agricultural Society expresses a feeling of regret lege the appropriation asked for by the lege the appropriation asked for by the
board.

Every notice of the meeting which we have seen has been favorable, and in one or two instances such notices have extended to some sharp criticism of the action of certain members of the Legislature who during the session spoke disparageingly of the Agricultural College, and op posed making the necessary appropri ations to carry on the work undertak en, while these same men were willing to vote any amount asked for by the University. Those Hon. gentlemen probably belong to the old school of worthies who think "anybody knows enough to be a farmer," but lawyers and doctors should be manufactured at the public expense.

It is a pity that the farmers of an agricultural County, in an agricultural State, should be so indifferent to their own interests as to send such men to legislate for them.

We fancy that we have a model government - that we, the people, our conceit until we really thint this Yankee nation takes the lead in everything

When we come to look the facts square in the face, we find there is scarcely a government on the face of the earth that claims to be civilized that does not foster and encourage agriculture more liberally than the United States. We have an Agricultural College in Michigan. It is but one of many State institutions that demand and receive support at the hands of the State Legislature at each recurring session. Is it not true that the appropriations for the Agricultural College are more grudgingly bestowed than for the support of ther State institutions.
If, as some allege, the Agricultural College is not up to that standard of excellence that it ought to occupy, then, instead of trying to kill it, or make it a reproach to the business or science of agriculture, our best efforts
should be directed to making the College more useful and valuable to the agricultural interests of the State.
There is and will be a diversity of views as to just what should or should not be done and how the institution should be conducted. No man can be entirely sure that he knows what the College should be in all its departments in order to subserve the agricultural interest of the State, but he may be sure that the more interest is felt, the more the subject is discussed, the better acquainted the people become with the College the sooner will it become a model institu tion.

We trust that before members are again elected to the Legislature from agricaltural districts, that their views upon this question of sustaining the Agricultural College will be known to their constituents, and then if they fairly represent their district we shall have no canse for complaint.

Meantime we deem it the duty of our agricultural papers to fairly and frequently call the attention of their patrons to the objects sought to be attained by the establishment of this institution-to the work already done -and to the work now being prosecuted in the interest of the farmers of the State.

## LAWS AND CONSTITUTIONAI

## AMENDMENTS.

The Lansing Republican has in its last issues an abstract of, or some reference to laws passed at the late session of the Legislature. In look ing them over, we have so far
found but two that were petitioned for by the Patrons of the State.
The first law reducing the test on kerosene oil, and the other amends section 749 of compiled laws by pro viding:

That any female of or above the age of 21 years, who has resided in this State three months, and in the town ship ten days next preceding any elec
tion, shall be eligible to the office o tion, shall be eligible to the office of
school inspector, or superintendent of schools."
The last amendment is an act of sim ple justice, and can do no harm. We hope to see good results from the exercise of these newly acquired rights of the ladies. In time Legislatures may get as far advanced as the Grange, and accord equal rights to the sexes. Every change by way
legislation is in that direction
But three amendments to the Constitution are be submitted to the people. The first relates to the disposition of penal fines assessed and collected, which are now required to be appropriated to the support of public libraries, and-which the pro-
posed change will leave for disposiposed change wion to future legislation.
The second amendment proposed, relates to the salary of the Governor, which by the Constitution is now limited to $\$ 1,000$. This amendment, if adopted, will increase the annual salary of the Governor to $\$ 3,000$. It is notorious that being Governor of Michigan is rendering service that takes nearly all of some man's time, and requires the expenditure of an amount of his own money about equal to the salary given him by the State, The Legislature by the proposed amendment have recognized the fact that the people are unalterably opposed to high salaries. This is but a moderate and reasonable compensation, and snbmitted for the first time as an independent proposition we have no doubt will be adopted. These two amendments will be submitted to a vote of the people on the first Monday in April, 1880.
The third amendment proposes to add an additional section to article 14 , to stand as sesction 15 of said arti-
cle, to enable the city of Detroit up on such terms and conditions as the Legislature may prescribe, to aid in the construction of a railroad bridge or tunnel to an amount not exceeding one per cent. of the assessed value of the taxable property of the city This amendment is to be submitted the November election in 1880

A large proportion of the town ships of the State have no library fund, and the amount of fines collected is so meager that practically the provision of the Constitution as it now stands is a dead letter, and the Thendment perhaps be better adopted.
Though we are free to say that if Though we are free to say that if
the fines collected are doing good anywhere now the matter had better be left as it is, for the Legislature, if the amendment is adopted, will probaly squander an equivalent of the whole amount in determining what disposition to make of this money.
The second amendment should be adopted. The third amendment is a matter of some interest to the whole State, but appears so local in its character that but little general interest will be felt.

In A conversation recently with a member of the Board of State Auditors, some facts were developed that speak very favorably of the management of the State government under the present administration. In the Auditor General's office the work is farther advanced than at the same date last year, although the clerical orce has been reduced from 86 to 57 , and the monthly expense account is $\$ 2,000$ less than it was last year. In the office of Secretary of State there has been an increase of two Clerks, without additional expense. In the office of the State Land Commissioner -Mr. Neasmith-three clerks have been dispensed with, and the work of the State Road Commissioner, formerly carried on outside, at a cost of $\$ 1,000$, has been taken into that department in addition, making a net saving of $\$ 3,800$. The work of the office is kept up, though with less force. The total saving in the departments is at the
The Board of State Auditors visited Jackson last week for the purpose of examining a tract of 26 acres of land contiguous to the State Prison, through which in working out a new and extensive plan of sewerage, there was developed last year sufficient coal for prison use. The annual cost of coal has been about $\$ 4,000$, and if the examination which the Board have by the use of short-time convict labor, that is not available to contractors, a saving of three thousand dollars per annum can be made. The legislature appropriated $\$ 10,000$ for the necessary estimates and purchase of this tract of land, if the Board of State Auditors should determine that the interest of the State requires such purchase. The examination so far made, indicates that the proposed purchase contains coal enough to last the prison for fifty years.

Bro. Whitney had hoped to get the appointments for Bro. Whitehead's August lectures in Michigan all complete in time for this number of the Visitor. But it is harvest time and there is so much to do that must be done at once that some have been a little dilatory in this matter. It is now the 14 th, and we must go to press to-day. Our next number will give the programme of Bro. Whitehead's appointments and we will try and get it out early so that nothing may be lost by the failure of a general notice at this time.

In the last two Visitors there was n article upon the legal rights and liabilities of farmers that is worth the subscription price of the paper for a year. In this fast age few of us find time to look over old files of papers -have no time to look back, but are only too eager to look forward and get into next week as soon as possible. While this is too true, we ought as a matter of real interest, to resist. this tendency enough to save from the general destruction which overtakes the papers that come into most. families such valuable articles as the one referred to. We have advised keeping a file of the Visitor, and we are not disposed at this time to advise differently, but when a file is not kept, and you are determined to never be able to ind one about the house ten days old, we ask you to cut out the article on "The legal rights and liabilities of farmers" and paste t in your scrap book, where you can find it next winter, for by that time you ought to read it again. If you have no scrap book, forthwith resolve that you will have one, and don't put off getting a suitable book for that puroose longer than till "after harvest."

A Gentleman who served the last Legislature asked me the other day it it wan't about time to stop criticising the Legislature, now that its work was done, and the members have gone home?" To which we an wwer, that some of the work was so shabby that we think it very desirable to show the people who are the responsible parties. It may have the effect now that these gentlemen are at home to compel them to stay there. We shall therefore from time o time call up some measure that came before the Legislature and make up the record of members.
This issue will visit Michigan farmers when they are in the hurry of harest and securing the staple crops, and many will hardly see the paper at all. We have some good promises
on file from Brethren who will send us valuable communications after har vest. We do no not intend to let the paper be less interesting than it has been. We hope our friends who favor us from time to time with correspond ence will remember that we must de pend on them largely to make the Visitor interesting to the Patrons of the State.

Bro.J C. English, of Lowell, has suggested that the Patrons of Michigan have a grand pienic some time in August, when Bro. Whitehead is in the State and can be had, at Grandville, near the plaster mill of Day \& Taylor. Very few of our people know much about how plaster is mined and prepared for market, and the works of Day \& Taylor have a greater interest to our Michigan Patrons than any others' can have. be used to go and come, cars can probably be hired at such rates as would make the expense light.

We should be glad to hear from our friends in different parts of the State. This project involves some work, but if it is well supported it can be made a grand success. Shall we have a big picnic at Grandville in August next?

We have the proceedings of the National Grange, and of the State Grange of Michigan for 1878, which we should be glad to mail to
about 100 Masters of Granges in about 100 Masters of Granges in
Michigan, and to which they would be entitled if we had received a report of the election of Masters and Secretaries for 1878 from the SecreSecretaries for 1878
tary of the Grange.

If our foreign news is reliable, farmIf our foreign news is reliable, farm-
ers may expect to sell the fine crop of ers may expect to sell the fine crop of
wheat they are now harvesting in Michigan for better prices than they realized last year. So many reports, however, are thrown upon the market, that have no foundation in fact, that no good Granger should begin to spend money that
high-priced wheat.
The outlook for the American farm-
The outlook is improving. The chances are er is improving. The chances are
that we have been at the bottom of the hill long enough and if we have, when we move we must ascend, if but slowly. The Grange has taught us many useful lessons, which will not be lost, and if we but keep the principles of the Order always in view and faithfully regard them, the farmers of this country will soon occupy a higher plane in social and bu
they have heretofore.

We learn from Day \& Taylor that they sold of plaster this year 6,000 tons, being something less than last year. About 1,000 tons were sold in
Wisconsin. The plaster furnished by Wisconsin. The plaster furnished by Day \& Taylor was of superior quality used. It was very finely ground and as they have track scales and knew every time just how much was shipped
there was no occasion for finding fault about weight. The buyer got what he ordered every time. They have a full force employed mining rock for the trade of 1880, and the Patrons of Michigan can rely on getting as good plaster as can be made.

As some of our Brother Secretaries persist in filling the date blank in quarterly reports with the wrong date we call attention to this fact that a "quarter" ends with the last day of the quarter, and not with the first day of the following quarter.
Do not fill the date space in the second line of quarterly reports with January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, or October 1st, as those days begin not end the several quarters.

A letter from Bro. Whitney gives assurance that the demand for Bro. Whitehead will exceed the time he has assigned to Michigan in August. His appointments are all arranged by
Bro. Whitney, and notice, so far as Bro. Whitney, and notice, so far as
arrangemrents have been made are given in his department of this paper.
We hope large audiences will greet Bro. Whitehead, and trust his coming results.

We have received no report of the names of the Master and Secretary elect for 1879 from the following Granges:

$W_{E}$ find on our table "Our Little Grangers," a four page illustrated sheet, designed, as its name indicates, for the farmer boys and girls of the country. It is issued from the office of
the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin, as a supplement to that paper. We have only had time before going to press to look over this first number hastily. It seems a very neat, readable sheet, well suited to our little folks. It is a venture that we shall be glad to have succeed.

## THE HUSBANDMAN.

Give fools their gold, and knaves their power, Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall; Who sows a field or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.
For he who blesses most is blest;
And Goo and man shall own his worth Who toils to leave as his bequest
An added beauty to the earth.

And, soon or late, to all that sow, The time of harvest shall be given
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shali grow, If not on earth, at east in haerven -.6 . Whititer.

## derturex; difpartment.

## whitney,

muskegon.
National Grange Lecturer.
Bro. Mortimer Whitehead is to be with us from August 11th to the 22d, intime and- talents depends upon ourtime and. talents depends upon our-
selves. He should speak every day and selves. He should speak every day and
evening. Some one must have him on Monday, as great a meeting could be had on Monday as on any other day, and where there is a will there is a way, the greater the obstacle, the greater and more persistent shonld be the effort to secure success. Arrangements made on Saturday will keep over Sunday. Ice may be needed. for some use it. But whatever the day and place, let all go
and hear Bro. Whitehead. You will and hear Bro. Whitehead. You will

## Plenies.

The time is near at hand for the season of pienies. The interests of our this season be fruitful, and that it may
beso.t Let arrangements be made in season. 2 d, Appoint central, accessible and available locations.
3d, Put the details into the hands of
known workers who will see that all known workers who will see that all the needed elements of success are at hand and used.
4th, Advertise, advertise by using the press and posters, and then by personal effort
tified.
5th, See that all outside farmers who will make good Patrons are informed, nay urged, to come, that ant stirred up and all opponents invited.
6th, Omit nothing that will make the meeting pleasanter, most useful to the farmers of the vicinity, and advance the interests of the Order.
nite Let officers and members all unite and work together
their motto and object.
This is the recruiting season of another winter campaign number of delegates to State Grange and the number of Granges there represented testify how
season has been used.

## A Model Confession.

Seventy years ago, in a Vermont town, a young lawyer-a member of a large church-got drunk. The brethren said he must confess. He demur-
red. He knew the members to be good people, but that they had ther ains faults, such as driving sharp bargains, screwing the laborer down to row wages, loaning money at illegal rad for sale, representing articles But they were good people, and etc. But they were good people, and
pressed the lawyer to come before the church meeting to own up his sin of taking a glass too much, for they were a temperance people before temperance societies existed. The sinner finally went to the confession; found a large gathering of brethren and sisters,
whose bowed heads rose and whose eyes glistened with heavenly delight as the lawyer began confession: "I confess," began he, "that I never took
ten per cent for money" (six was the ten per cent for mis confession, down legal rate. a brother's head with a groan. "I never turned a poor man or shelmy ," Down went another head. "If confess I never sold a skimmed-milk cheese shrieked for mercy. "But," conconcluded the sinner, "I have got drunk, and am very sorry for it."
Whereupon the meeting was peaceably dismissed.

## Commanications.

Letter from Lieut. Gov. Sessions.-No. 1
Номе, July 10, 1879.

## Worthy Secretary

It is some over thirty days since my relief from official duties enabled me to return to the country and the farm.
Never did I appreciate God's bright sunshine. His pure air, and green grass, as I have done since my return, and never before did I enjoy farm life and farm work so well. If I had made no promise others might take care of the Visitor, both pen and pencil I would shun, and I warn you that I am in no
state of mind to enjoy the task I am about to undertake.
You have very properly devoted time and space to the discussion of the very important subject of state legislation, people think and reason very little, one that affects them all in a degree., and one that they should thoroughly understand and control.
Having been a very attentive and interested spectator of the proceedings and acts of the two last Legislatares, I purpose to give your readers, in a ew
brief letters, some facts and suggestions as occur to me on the subject, and such only as I deem worthy of interest and consideration.
And first it is proper to say, that my intercourse with each Legislature, and and agreeable. The kindness and confidence of Senators and their uniform courtesy and forbearance has made my work easy. No personal or party strife
or bitterness has occurred in the body of or bitterness has occurred in the body of able and faithful men who composed each Senate, and I regard each and all with kindness and respect. Whether from accident or otherwise, each succeeding Legislature is made mainly of new men who went as strangers to each and all their energies are taken to the and ant ther energies are taken the the atmost to prepare themselves for the dis-
charge of their important duties. In the last State Senate only three Senators in the previous senate were returned, and many of the Senators came with no Legislative experience
in either house; and in order to prepare themselves for an intelligent discharge of their duties, they are subject to a degree of effort and industry that few are willing to submit to. The theory or our government is, that the people rule by representatives who are supposed represent and to regard them, and it is supposed that petitions coming from is supposed thave some influence; and the right to petition is doubtles
garded by many as a very sacred right, when the fact is, I fear, the average legislator is often subject to influences remote from home and those he should represent, and the sacred right of petition is so thoughtlessly and uselessly indulged in that the prayer of the peti-
tioner is treated with very little respect tioner is tr
or regard.
The result is, the busy working portion of our people have very little in-
fluence, and appear to take no interest in our legislation.
changes made in them, they do not my changes made in them, they do not al-
ways operate equally, they oceasion too ways operate equaly, the expense is not much expense, and always fairly proportioned. In every Legislature the lawyers will be ably represented. Is it unreasonable for them to take care of their interests? The doctors will also be well represented. Every city and village will have able men to guard the interests of cities and villages; and their interests will be attended to. And what reason have you or I to complain? If the people in the country are not well represented, and
not well protected who is to blame, and where is the remedy? In a great state where is the remedy is based on agriwhere every interest is based on agri-
culture, and where the prosperity and culture, and where the prosperity and the products of the earth, those engaged in creating the wealth of the state are the most numerous, and under our system can not only protect themselves but can governif they have the desire and the requisite intelligence. And if there is anything to complain of in the legislation or state, the class that of the laws or the state, and is too obstinate or indifferent to attend to its interests should not complain but should
rather look about and see whether there is any reason for any complaint, and in so, should try the most direct and suit able remedy
The object of my letter to the VISI Tor is to ask attention to the subject,
and to occasion thought and discussion and to occasion thoughts are furnished will be stated with care, and can be relied upon. My opinions can be taken for what they are worth.

Alonzo' Sessions.
Simple Cure for the Headache.
The Omaha Herald says: "If the saying is true that "he who canses two grew before is a public benefactor," how much more is he who discovers a remedy for one of the most distressing diseases that a poor human is heir to ? Having been afflicted many years with neuralgic headache, and after trying all the remedies I could hear of without any benefit, I had given up all hope of cure, and having an elder brother die of was no cure for it, I happily thourht of was no cure for it, I happily thought of trying salt, and in a short time I was now about two months since I tried the experiment, and I have not been troubled with it since. Now I want to let "the world and the rest of mankind" know the remedy, and it is. so simple any one can use it. Take a pinch of salt and snuff it up the nostrils until you can taste the salt in your throat. Do not blow your nose for a considerable time, but, as the water ruas onf, nuff it until you can spit it out of your you feel any return of it, repeat the you feel
remedy.

## Dust Boxes.

Just look how the fowls enjoy themselves in the dust, first under oue wing. and tail, till all the whole body is thoroughly dusted. This bath in the dust is as essential to their health and watering as is a bath in cool, pleasan persons neglect to provide their fowls, those they keep in confinement, with this, not only luxury, but real necessity in chicken economy. Dry earth-or more properly speaking, dust from the public road, where the sun and air have dried, and the passing wheels have ground it fine-is one of the most valuable and least expensive deoderizbe freely used in the poultry hould be feel used is of the try house, on fowls clean, and the house pure the free from impure odor. Shallow boxes about two feet square and some six or seven inches deep, filled with this dust, should be kept in places sheltered from the rains. The fowls will soon find the boxes, and will take a bath two or keep awes each day. This serves to to be on the fowls, and will also brighten the feathers. A slight sprinkling of dusted carbolic acid on the dust in each box, assists very materially
eradicating lice and other vermin.

## Drying Sweet Corn.

J. M. Haynes, of Lebanon, O., finds a sweet corn crop more profitable than a distillery. He raises over 500 acres of this crop annually. The drying-house employs 50 persons. The fresh ears are the grain is then cut off rapidly with cutters having concave faces. It is then spread on perforated zinc tables, and heat applied four or five hours from long furnaces, stirring constantly. It is then packed in barrels of three bushels each for shipment. Great care is required to have the corn just at the right age, and to have it dried just enough to keep well. Four bushels of fresh corn on the crib make one bushel dried-the wholesale price of which is $\$ 20$ to $\$ 22$ per barrel. At fifty bushels of corn per els, and give over 2000 barre of dried corn, which, at $\$ 20$ per barrel, would be corn, w
$\$ 40,000$.

Moths in Carpets. - Moths will work into carpets in rooms that are kept dark or warm, in winter as well
summer. Before laying down the summer. Before laying down about the floor, and occasionally sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

## 'Zadies' geppartment.

## BLESSINGS-ALL FOR YOU AND I.

Spring's soft air is sweet and cool, When the wind is still; Gushing fountains fill the pool At the Master's will. Fairy cloud banks come and go In the smiling sky,
Sailing on with gold aglow,
All for you and I.

## Sontle showers and

Inspiring joy, and
All so joy, and hopes renew,
Lovely songsters in fair ;
Whisper bye and bye, Flowers will bloom so pure and fair, All for you and I

Little pattering footsteps fall On.the list'ning ear, Little voices sweetly call, Lisping names so dear All is lovely, everywhere In the earth and sky Music, birds and flowers so rare All for you and I

From the loaded apple trees Blushing apples fall Daisy-asters on the leas Gentle breezes fan the brow When the sun is high All for you and I.

Then comes autumn's sweet caress, And the dreamy haze Inspiring love and tende
Blessing all our days; And the silent song she sing All through earth and sky, Pointing to the wealth she brings, All for you and I.

Shall we then in sighs and tears Waste the healing balm

## To the lovely calm

Shall we not, as Hea
Lay our tronbleaven meant,
Lay our troubles by,
And receive the riches sent,
All for you and I.
West Casco, July 7th, 1879 .
Georgetown Grange and Its Fourth of July Celebration.

Jenisonville, July 6, 1879. To Ed. Grange Visitor
Since the Visitor has been a guest amongst us, I have promised myself upon the arrival of each number that would send a communication with some statement of the prosperity of our
Grange, but on account of being stantly occupied I have neglected to stantly occupied I

## Georgetown Gran

been in existence abge, No. 458, has 70 good, efficient, active mepears, has is at present enjoying unity of action among its members, and a growing desire for universal diffiusion of knowledge and the promotion of the interests of the agriculturists. We have semimonthly meetings, and when business permits, literary exercises fill all unoccupied space.
Grange some three months ago, there were, including ours, four Granges represented, and the subject of uniting nicnic onding a celebration and basket picnic on July 4th was discussed, and satisfactory entertainments of the bind in which it has been the lats of the kind us to participate.
Georgetown being the most central among the four, it was decided to hold it in a grove on the farm of Holden $C$ Lowing, and there, in one of the loviest of nature's cathedrals, with a dense beech and maple shade between us and the canopy of heaven, congregated about 1,800 people.
Three Sabbath-schools, with their beautiful banners, joined the multitude and entertained us in our after-dinner exercises in a most beautiful and satisfactory manner-their anthems and credit to both themselves and their teachers.

The Rev. Mr. Halliday, from Allen dale, acted as Chaplain; A. N. Norton of W yoming, as President of the Day;
Mr. Velsy, of Allendale, read our Dec Mr. Velsy, of Allendale, read our Dec-
laration of Purposes, and the Hon. John Porter, of W yoming, the Declaration of Independence, and E. A. Burling ame, of
the day.
The day passed off without accident spiritous liquors allowed on the malt or The orator was detained some two hours beyond the appointed time, obliging him to shorten his remarks, very much to our disappointment, but the part which we heard was well re ceived by the listeners.
The exercises closed
The exercises closed with toasts and responses and fine music, among which were some very well executed comic songs by Walter Ball, of Grandville,
and a finely executed solo, by Miss Shepley, of Grand Rapids.
pleasant exchanges of wit after many and enjoyed a pleasant ride to their re, spective homes, a drenching rain having, on the night previous, cooled the heated atmosphere and placed the dusty roads in fine
of any length.
The length.
The general sentiment of those who were present being, "May we live to

Mrs. H. D. We
Grs. H. D. Weathergax

## Waitling for Happiness.

## Charlotte, July, 18 ti9.

Everyone wants to be happy. It is toil through all stares Men work and order to be happy. Wealth, power, fame, every earthly good is sought, be session will enhance his happiness.
The poor man looks at his neighb
splendid mansion, and believes within himself that wealth brings happiness He fancies that if he could stand upon the piazza of a heuse like that and look out upon a domain of equal dimensions
he would be profoundly happy. So be he would be profo
toils to grow rich.

## Everybody is

time. Deep down to be happy sometime. Deep down in every human heart, acknowledged or unacknowl edged, lies the conviction that some just yet perhaps, but bye and bye.
Everybody looks and hopes for the better. We all believe in the to-mor-
row which shall be better than to-day and " much more abundant."
It is an illusive belief. It.
tion which draws us along is a decepuntil the grave is the next step by day, us. It is the chimera which cheats us out of our happiness, for there is, no time but to-day, and to-morrow will
never come. If you desire happiness, dover come. If you desire happiness,
do wait for it, take it to-day. Whatever of comfort and peace
be wrung out of the present peace can thankfully, and build not upon the future. To-day is the only time. If you are going to do a good deed, do it to-day. If you are purposing to break up an evil habit, do it this moment. If you are going to enjoy the good things Which God gives you, enjoy them to-
day, even if those same good things be simply the boon of fresh air and pure sunshine and blue skies.
Let no one think we are crying down born to work, far from it,-we were all doses is a blessing work in reasonable should be idle, but we do or woman habit many men and wo despise the giving all their time to toil and tave of no recreation. It is as wrong to them selves, to their families, and to the com munity in which they live. Of course, no one is to blame for honorably striv ing after competence. None of us want to be dependent on others for subsist matt, it when we come to die, what matters it if our estate should fall short of what to every comfort and enjo the sacrifice of should say of and enjoyment that men "Well, he left a large pre are buried, ter take the happiness, anderty." Betat the best does the world give enough go along. If we wait for it and expect it bye and bye it may never come. day if we only look sharp for them Friends, if you would be happy, enjoy the present moments. Put vain repinings away. Borrow no trouble, it comes fast enough without borrowing. Spend no time lamenting over what
cannot be remedied. Make the best of

everything. Try to remember that no matter how dark the clouds may be mind that there is no lot in life exempt from sorrow, and do not forget that however badly off you may deem yourself, you might be even worse. Spare time for reading and for social intercourse, and do not put in the everlast.
ing plea of business when your wife delays you a moment when your wife delays you a moment longer than you climbs on your knee and begs for one more romp with papa.
Ambition dos apa
ments of pleasure nor us such mowealth, nor the longing after fame buit of the love of friends, the appreciation and sympathy of our nearest and dearest, the approbation of our own consei ence, and trust in God, gives us a peace which no worldly honors can bestow.

## Charity in the Grange.

It is well for the good and perpetuity of the Order of the Patrons of Husband for "Cnow that charity is inculcated, mers of this nover faileth." The frawisely and well, using this as builded wisely and well, using this as the chie malice toward none." Upon this foundation is laid a platform strong and sure, on which we may firmly stand and erect a building, grand and fair, embel lished with such precious stones these, love and good will to man,-casting aside such rubbish as this, envy and hatred. We are constantly building our own and in a great measure the character of
surrounded.

## Our lives are songs: God writes the words,

 And we set them to music at pleasure,And the song grows glad, or sweet, or sad As we chose to fhion sweet, or sa

We must with the music, whatever the song Whatever its rhyme or meter
And if it is sad, we can make it glad,
Or if sweet, we can make
Recognizing the universal brother hood of man, the Grange has opened up a wide fleld of labor for its members. Are any strong? they are taught to bear the, infirmities of the weak. Have any been blessed with an abundance of this World's goods? they are here taught that "We are all brethren," and he that hath freely received should also freely give. Do any need sympathy
and encouragement? Among the memand encouragement? Among the memhearty co-workers and ardent sympahearty
thizers.
The Grange came in as a check to gaining a hold on which was fast country. They were becoming of this lated, too much absorbed in their isoselfish plans, anxious at least to possess the outward show of wealth. possess "pay as you go" system of the Grange is placing its members upon a firmer basis. The distinctions of wealth are thrown aside, and they are made to fee that real worth and personal merits are the only passports to social equality,
and in this I think lies the chief beau ty of the Grange.
The barriers of strife and pride ar ied deap own, and its timbers are bur er as members of one body meet togeth tial to the other, and the Master truly the servant of all.
The Grange has come to us as a prec ous boon, its teachings are parec noble, we are made better men and women by its lessons of charity and my Brothers and Sisters let us labor with our whole might for its improvement and transmit it to our children, ind with these precious words, "And now abideth Faith, Hope, Charity, these three, but the greatest of these

Mrs. W. K. Sexton,
Howell, Livingston Co.
Good Paste - Paste that will keep unchanged in warm weather may be teaspoonful of fine alum in two quarts of water, and let it boil. Mix a pint of flour smoothly into a pint of cold water, and stir it into the boiling alum water, continuing the boiling and stirring till the flour is cooked, and the whole is clear, like starch. Add to this about half a teaspoonful of essential oil of acid; strain through a little carbolic perforated tin strainer a wire gauze or wide mouthed strainer, and bottle in corked to keep outdust.

## A Home-made Carpet.

An eastern lady says: Have any of you a spare bed-chamber seldom used
which you would like to small expense? Go to the carpet at er's store, and select a paper lookinangmuch like a carpet as you looking as Having taken it home, first paper find floor of your bed room with brown th per or newspaper. Then over this pa down your wall paper. A good way pu do this is to put a good coat of pay to upon the width of the roll of paper and the length of the roond, and then lay down, unrolling and smoothing at the same time. When the floor is all cov ered then size and varnish-only dark glue and commoh furniture varnish the better for the darkening will look all give it. When it is dry purg these will give rugs by the bedside and before the
few toilet table, and you have as profe the pet as you could wish. A carpet, too,
that will last for that will last for years, if not subject to constant wear, and at a trifling expense. mer, prepared in this way-used it con stantly ; and when the house was sold in the fall, the purchaser wished me to take up the oilcloth, as he wished to make some alterations which would be
sure to injure it.-Patron's Helper.

## Wood from Strait.

Mr. H. S. Hamilton, of Businnell, iil has discovered a process for making
hard-wood lumber out of commo wheat straw, with all the effects of polish and finish which is obtainabl on the hardest of black walnut and mahogany, at as little cost as clear pine lumber can be manufactured for.
The process of manufacture, as ex
plained by Mr. Hamilton, is as fol plaine
lows
Ord
Ordinary straw board, such as is man the purpose. As many sheets are take as are required to make the thickness of lumber desired. These sheets are passed through a chemical solution which thoroughly softens up the fibre and completely saturates it. The whole is then passed through a succession of rollers, dried and and hardened during
the passage, as well as polished, and the passage, as well as polished, and
comes out of the other end of the macomes out of the other end of the ma-
chine hard, dry lumber ready for use. chine hard, dry lumber ready for use.
It is claimed that the chemical properties, hardening in the fibre, entirely prevent the water-soaking, and render the lumber combustible only in a very hot fire. The samples exhibited could hardly be told from hardwood lumber, and in sawing the difference could not be detected. It is susceptible of a very high polish, and samples of imitation of marble, mahogany, etc., were shown which might have deceived the most experienced eye. Not only does Mr. in sash doors a substitute for lumber stuff, but aiso and blinds, and finishing walnut and other woods in the manufacture of all kinds of fine furniture, stitute, for., and also an excellent subpieces, bureaus, etc. He claims that it pieces, bureaus, etc. He claims that it
will not warp in the least.-Homestead.

Cheese.-Ex-Governor Seymour is
ight. In takin:s an interest in the right. In takin: an interest in the manufacture of cheese, he is doing
more good than if he were President. We are making English cheese for We are making English cheese for many; but isn't it a pity that the bes We wish our goes away from home use cheese more generally as an article of food. In some parts of Europe cheese is the standard dish among the most healthy of the peasantry. A soon as the prejudice against it is don away with, we hope our farmers will use it at home. It largely supplies the place of meat. Ex-Gov. Seymour, in devoting the last years of his life to
urging that our farmers should make urging that our farmers should make

## Clorrespandente.

## Another Swindle.

Bro. Cobb
July 4th, 1879.
This is to let the readers of the VIsITTor know that certain parties (man and four chromos. The subscriber must pay 50 cents when he subscribes for pay paper, and 50 cents when the paper and pictures come. The swindlers tell a smooth story and promise the paper for 16 months. Eight weeks have passed since they were to deliver the
chromos, and I fear it will be eight weeks longer. Anywav, he got my 50 cents, and I am not the only one that
signed. Bros. and sisters, do not pay signed. Bros. and sisters,

Secretary 610.

## Arenac, Bay Co., July 7th. <br> Bro. J. T. Cobb :

I send herewith my quarterly report and $\$ 1.15$, which, with the 64 cents credit, as per your receipt, makes the
$\$ 1.80$ due you at this time. $\$ 1.80$ due you at this time.
I prize the VISITOR highly and hope to see it increase in usefulness. I ad-
mire the stand it takes in legislative mire the stand it takes in legislative
matters, and hope that its influence matters, and hope that to an extent as to may be up our members generally to
wake them do as was remarked by Bro. T. W. Moore at the last meeting of State Grange, when speaking about appointing a committee to look after the reso-
lutions and recommendations of the State Grange at the closing session of the Legislature. "Why don't you do
these things at home," were his words, these things at home," were his words,
noble words that should go to the heart noble words that should go to the heart
of every Patron in the State and be reof every Patron put to good use at the membered and put to good use at if to will not result in sending to the Legislature men having more of the interest
and welfare of the agricultural class at and welfare of the agricultural class at
heart than is the case with the many lawyers who are now members of the present Legislature.

Yours truly,
Joser Pr. Payba.
Sec. Bay Grange, No. 59.
Battle Creek, July 8th.
Bro. J.
I wish to inform you that the co-operative store at Battle Creek is still doing
a very lively business in all its various a very lively business in all its various
branches of trade, but I have not time to give many items; I will mention one. We have received and shipped
within the last 18 days 4,897 pounds of butter, most of which was packed in by the manager. The price paid was from one to two cents more than the regular market price here. On Saturday, one week ago, about i,500 pounds Was received in one day, and goods
given in exchange for a large portion
of it. of it. Yours fraternally,
H. B. Ho

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { fraternally, } \\
& \text { H. B. HoAgland. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## West Casco, Allegan Co., ${ }_{\text {July }} \mathbf{7}, 1879$. Worthy Brother cobb:

Will you please give notice through the VIrstor that the sisters of Michigan Lake Shore Grange, No. 407, will
hold a cake and ice cream festival at hold a cake and ice cream festival at -o'clock P. M. They have, just finished a very Peautiful quilt, for the benefit of
the organ fund the organ fund, which will be disposed of on that occasion. The proceedings
of quilt and festival will be used towards paying for an organ for the Grange. Neighboring Granges and ethers are cordially invited.
By order of Committee.
By order of Committee.
W. A. W.

## Battle Creek, July 2d, '79.

 Bro. J. T, Cobb :The quarterly meeting of the Calhoun county Grange, No. 3 , will be on Thursday Aug. 14,79 , at 10 o'clock A. M. All fourth. degree members are cordially invited. Come one, come all; for a good time is expected. Richard Keeler, Sec.
The regular meeting of the Livingston Co. Council will be held in Grange Hall, Howell, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1879.
Mrs. W. K.'SexTon, Sec.

Bro. J. T. Cobb: July 7th, 1879. St. Joseph County Pomona Grange
will hold a regular meeting in the will hold a regular meeting in the Graye Hall at Centreville, on Thurs-
day, July 31st, 1879, at 10 o clock A. M.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { All members of the Order are cordially } \\ & \text { invited. } \\ & \text { W. G. LELAND }\end{aligned}$ invited.

## A Frog Barometer.

Out at the Lafayette Park police station they have a weather prophet which eclipses Tice and all the barome-
ters in the neighborhood. ters in the neighborhood. It is a frog
of the genus Hyla, more familiar to of the genus Hyla, more familiar to the general reader as the tree toad.
Hunt, the superintendent of the park, was mildly abusing his barometer one day for misleading him, when the officer of the beat, an old frontiersman,
said he would show him a trick. He took a glass jar and threw into it some stones and a couple of inches of water.
Then he whittled out a little wooden Then he whittled out a little wooden
ladder and put it in the jar. After ladder and put it in the jar. After
some lively scrambling a tree toad was some lively scrambling a tree toad was
caught, chucked in, and a tin top
screwed on. The weather indicator screwed on. The weather indicator
was complete. When it is going to be was complete. When it is going to be
fair weather that toad rests on the top round of the ladder, solemnly blinking the hours away. From twelve to fifteen hours before a change to bad
weather the "general," as they call him, begins to climb down, and hours before a storm sets in, he squats himself on a stone, and with his head just above the surface of the water, peers
aloft at the coming storm. Let the aloft at the coming storm. Let the
weather be changeable and shifting, as weather be changeable and shifting, as
Old Probs says, and the toad goes up and down the ladder like a scared
middy. When it is fair, and the toad middy. When it is fair, and the toad
rests aloft his skin is of a light grayish rests aloft his skin is of a light grayish
green. When the change comes the skin turns black as the toad goes down the ladder, becoming a jet, shining black by the time he reaches the bot-
tom. The fame of the toad has through the Lafayette park neighbor-hood.-St. Louis Times-Journal.

It has been the good fortune of Scraps in the course of his life to know an honest lawyer. He was a sound coun-
sellor and a very able man. He never, sellor and a very a ong man. He never, in the course of a long life, espoused a
cause until he assured himself that his client had right on his side. Seekhis chisptid many years since on an important case, and so important that it portant case, $\$ 25,000$ and some six years of time, ending only in the United
States Supreme Court Scraps was somewhat surprised to be told, "If you have a just cause of action I will take
your case, but if you have not you had your case, but if you have not you had
better go to Mr. better go to Mr.
yer who stood at the head of the profesyer who stood at the head of the profes-
sion in his locality, and who was afterwards retained by the other side. He was once defending a contested will.
The trial was proceeding satisfactorily The trial was proceeding satisfactorily,
and the validity of the will was sure to and the validity of the will was sure to
be established, as the evidence was all
in in without the contestants making the shadow of a case. He was proceeding
to argue the case, and in the course to argue the case, and in the course of his argument thok the open sheet on
which the will was drawn in his hand, and as he was eloquently expatiating on the wickedness of the attempt that was being made to set it aside, he accidentally held the will between himself and the light, and saw the water lints in the paper which gave the year in
which the paper was made, and which which the paper was made, and which
was subsequent to the date of the will. was subsequent to the date of the will.
He stopped short in his argument. looked intently at it for a moment, threw it on the table, and: " Your
Honor, I withdraw from this case," and walked out of the court-room. The atorney for the other side took the pa-
per, and holding it to the light, saw at orce the water lines, and, of course, got his case. Scraps told all this and much more concerning his honest friend to one of the leading lawyers in this State, and his only reply was, "He died poor,
didn't he?" Yes, he died poor.- Ex.

There should be a continual inflow of opinions from all quarters into an editorial office. The editor is glad to re-
ceive notes of approval or dissent. If ceive notes of approval or dissont.
every body says, "Things are going well enough: I need n't take the time and enough: I need n't take the time and
trouble te express approval, nor to hint what attentions our section of the country needs," the editor is nonplussed. Such silence is mysterious and depressing. If the notes of dissent, assent, approval, or comment come in numerously and from all quarters, the editor knows
that his readers are taking interest in what he says, and naturally all his en-
ergies are quickened and stirred. Beergies are quickened and stirred. Bethe topics and lines of thought that most meet the needs of readers. Moral. Write to the editor just such helpful notes - not intended for publication. Write often. Those distant should thus make themselves near. Remember that the mails often miscarry, and for this reason if you have addressed a publication office and get no response, it is your duty or privilege to write again.
Probably not a week passes that we are not taught that mails miscarry.-Ex.

Politics in the Grange, as we commonly understand the term, is a poor tion contemplates the accomplishment, of no good. It seeks darkness because its deeds are evil. Yet while repudiating political questions, and taking no didates in political campaigns or canGrange is axerting aise and benefi cent influence. Not in making or un making of Democrats or Republicans but in diverting the minds of both or personal prejudice; and meeting on the same common level, in the social ions, and the wise judgment in practiions, and the wise judgment in practi-
cal aflairs, each as exhibited to the other more common sense, conscientious scruples and broader views than other. The tendency is to obliterate the asperity of party-and when this spirit shall be general, party platforms generalities.-Cincinnati Grange Bul letin.

## Dryer, of Lansing, Michigan,

Please inform J. B. K., of Port Auindispensable Farmer that if he the mix one fifteen to twentieth part sulphur with the salt fed to sheep through the summer, the sheep will have no no ticks in the last eight or ten years. respondent of the Farmer recommend ed a tobacco wash or dip as sure to kill ticks. Two or three weeks after another correspondent wrote, declaring that
he knew the tobacco dip to be a sure cure for ticks, for he had tryed it, and it not only killed the ticks,
lambs too."-Mich. Farmer.

Gardening in. French Schools.Throughout France, gardening is prac tically taught in the primary and elementary schools. There are at presen 28,000 of the schools, each of which has a garden attached to it, and is under ing a knowledge of the principles of

What kind of a ship has two mates ad mo captain? Courtship
Every married man knows that the tongue is mightier than the pen.
What is the best way to curb a wild young man? To bridal him.

DrugGISTS say that it is very amusing to see the customer mentally stand on one foot when broaching a purchas of bedbug poison. Most everyone i "sent in by a neighbor," you know.
A fine paste for scrap-books can be made or a teasporolyed in enough wa por to make a pint of flour paste. Let it come just to a boil, stirring all the time; aud a few drops of oil of cloves to prevent mould.
Q. What iz the best religious kreed
to hav? A. Charity. If a man will swop off all the religous kreed he has got on hand, and invest the proceedsein chari-
ty, he will always be proud of the job.
"What's your occupation?" asked a visitor at the Capitol, of a bright boy whom be met in the corrider. The boy
happened to be a page in the House "I'm running for Congress," was the reply.
A Yankee humorist was giving an account of his experience as a hotel keeper. "Did you clear anything by rail fence getting away from the sheriff," was the ready answer.

## The Legislative Session.

The nuinber of days on which the ecent legislature held actual sessions ments, was 110. The total number of ments, was 110. The total number of house was 507, lost in the house 58 ; otal number passed by the senate 532 ost in the senate 63 . The total number passed by both houses and approved by the governor was 438 , namely, 268 public acts, 136 local acts, and 34 joint resolutions. The :number ve-
toed by the governor was 11. In 1877 the total number of acts and joint resolutions passed and appr.
$400 ;$ in 1875,$437 ;$ in $1873,424$.

Turnips Among Corn-A Westchester County, N. Y. farmer is in the ips among his corn at the last passing of the cultivator, when the pants are about two feet in height. The turnips do not make much growth until the corn is cut, after which they swell rapidy. The cost is nothing except for seed and harvesting, and the corn being already cut is not injured when the turnips are gathered in. From one to four hundred bushels of turnips per acre have thus been obtained without lessening the corn crop. Weeds are not tolerand and the whole strength of the and is devoted, as it should be, to useful crops

## THE REAPER, DEATH.

Bro. J. T. Cobb.
We are aware that the columns of the Vissor are always crowded, but in our affliction we crave room for a few words.
Our beloved Sister, Maria Beers, bade adieu to this life with all its hopes, joys, and sorrows,
on the evening of June 8th. She was the oldest of the sisters of our Grange, beloved and respected by all. She was a charter member, and even after disease had enfeebled her frame and rendered her step slow and faltering, she emained punctual to the last.
In her last days she had the satisfaction of knowing that her life as a wife and mother had been such as to win her sons and daughters to the home and occupation of their father and mother. Of the six adult sons and daughters left to mourn the loss of a mother, they are all either farmers or the wives of farmers.
> $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mrs. C. G. Luce, } \\ \text { Mrs. C. R. Green, } \\ \text { Mrs. A. A. Luce. }\end{array}\right\}$ Com.

Flower Creek, June 30th.
Vied, of consumption, June 21st, 1879, AL-
BINA I. BARRER, aged 21 years, 9 months and 11 days. At a meeting of Flower Grange, No. 497, held at Grange Hall, June 2sth, 1879, the foliowing resolutions were adopted
WHEREAS, The Great Master above has seen fit to remove from our midst Sister Albina I. Barber, a worthy member of Flower Grange ;
therefore, therefore,
Resolved, That in the death of our Sister, the Grange has sustained a loss only surpass by that of the afflicted family and friends. Resolved, That this Grange oxtend to the
afflicted and sorrowing family that sympathy afflicted and sorrowing family that sympathy which flows from hearts that feel for others
woes. upon the Grange records, a copy be presented
to the family of the deceased, and also offered for publication to the Grange Visitor and Oceana County Journal.

Frank L. Baker, Sec'y.
Died, in Hazelton, Shiawassee County, Mich., April 19th, 1879, Sister Matilda Judd. aged Grange, No. 606, and wife of John Judd, Sr. Resolved, That in this sudden dispensation
our Grange has lost a cherished member and friend the memory of whose ever helpful hand and kind heart will never be forgotten by those who knew her. $\qquad$ ighbor, the poor a benefactor, the Church a beloved and efficient member, and the Grange one of its most liberal and zealous
supporters. upporters.
Resolved, That as Grange supporters we
mourn the loss of our sister, and tender our meartfelt sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family in this, their hour of affliction.
Resolved, That the foregoing Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be Gublished Visitor.

## F. J. Richardson E. D. Babcock,

Committee.

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