# GRANGE VISITOR BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE

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Michigan State



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# THE GRANGE VISITOR,

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J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager.

To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich.

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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 free. Sample numbers furnished on application.

### MIDSUMMER.

Around this lovely valley rise The purple bills of Paradise.

Oh, softly on you banks of haze 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,
I seek the coolest sheltered seat
Just where the field and forest meet,
Where grow the pine trees tall and bland,
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 swing,
In tune their merry whetstones ring;
Behind, the nimble youngsters run
And toss the thick swaths in the sun;
The cattle graze, while warm and still
Slopes the broad pasture, tasks the hill,
And bright when summer breezes break,
The green wheat crinkles like a lake.

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.
Sweet woodland muste sinks and swells,
The brooklet rings its tinkling bells,
The swarming insects drone and hum,
The sauring leaps among the boughs,
And chatters in his leafy house,
The oriole flashes by, and look!
Into the mirror of the book
Where the vain bluebird trims his coat,
Two tiny feathers fall and float.

As silently, as tenderly.

Two tiny leatures that and note.

As silently, as tenderly,
The down of peace descends on me.
Oh, this is peace! I have no need
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.

— Ati

-Atlantic

## Sweating Wheat.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

We notice by our exchanges that many of the farmers about the State are again threshing from the shock and hauling their grain direct to market. Ordinarily this plan has some advantages 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 generate the grade and sold.

and save the owner from 5 to 10 cents on the bushel.

The sweating process is one not generally understood. Taking either oats or wheat, or even hay, and stacking or mowing them in a short time, they will be found to be undergoing what is commonly known as the "sweat." On opening the stack the straw will be found damp as well as the grain, accompanied 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 by any good farmer until this period is

The result of the sweat is, that the The result of the sweat is, that the dead color of the berry is restored, while the kernel itself is filled out and is considerably plumper than when it went into the stack. But this is not all. During this period there has been a constant absorption by the berry of the nutritive elements in the stalk, rendered active by the fermentation, and this develops 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 consequently 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 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 exceeds all others in number. True, and in republican America, where the majority rules, upon the farmers' shoulders must rest the responsibility of our own and our nation's welfare, and the future prosperity of her industries, and the virtue and happiness of future citizens are to-day being wrought principally in the humble homes of her farmers.

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 depends 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 virtuous women—and your class must supply the world. What is any class, however great in numbers, without in telligence? Lacking that higher mental power and cultivation, farmers have long been a weak class. Wanting in social and political influence, the agriculturists, largest in number, have ever been subject to the the power of other vocations. Let us awaken, then, to use our own gifts, cultivate our mind, enlarge our capabilities, assert our rights and go and labor diligently, not only in the physical, but in God's great intellectual, social and moral vineyard. To do this, we must mass our forces, unite our efforts, in short, use ORGANIZATION.—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, by a constable; the necessary "notice" in commencement of a suit for ejectment. 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 landlord had to pay the costs, and gets neither possession of his property or rent. The design of law is to secure justice;

Thousands of cases occur where justice is defeated by mere technicalities. If the Legislature will devise some remedy for these wrongs, it can confer no greater boon upon the

PEOPLE.

—Lansing Republican.

# Bushel Boxes.

Ends, 12x14, made of inch boards. Cut lath 17½ in long, 6 pieces on bottom, 5 on each side; inside measure, 12x14x 15½. Out out hand-holes in the ends, say two inches from the top, and you have a cheap, couvenient bushel measure. Make half a dozen, and after using them you will make more the first rainy day.

### Two Civilizations.

Two Civilizations.

"A many years ago" two young men, John and James, Boston boys both, 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, raised a family and became one of the "solid men of Boston." Now it fell out that when John's eldest son—they 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 Boston?" he was asked: "Well, sir," said Jack, father thought I had better see his old home and get a taste of salt air." "Going to be here over Sunday?" "Yes, sir." "My pew is number—at Trinity. Hope to see you there. Glad to have met you." And there the interview ended. Now it chanced that not long after, James's son, roving through the west, reached Chigago. He remembered 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," answered the genial old gentleman, closing his desk with a vigorous slam. "We'll go up right now. There's plenty of time for a drive this afternoon. This 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"—"But, sir." broke in the overwhelmed young man, "I must go hom young man, "I must go home to-mor-row." "Tut, tut, my boy, don't talk that way. You can't begin to see this city under a week and you're going to stay that long anyhow." And he did. In fact, he's there now.—Boston Transcrint.

# 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, talent alone has saved them.

Young lawyers must remember that they can only impress the court by resting their feet upon the tables.

Never take a bigger fee than you can get.

get. Judges must rememaer they are elect-

get.
Judges must rememaer they are elected by the people.
If in behalf of your client 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 hunt for it. What are Judges paid for? When you have emptied your client's pockets, hand him enough money to pay his way home. This is an innovation on the established custom, that it is more blessed to give than receive.
Watch and pray—for clients.

### HEALTH AND MORALS.

### Laws Enacted 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 enumerate them specifically, it will be sufficiently 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 Fiint asylum, and a Reform School for Girls. This last is

# AN EXPERIMENT.

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in which the public have felt much interest, and regarding the practicability of which probably there will be differing opinions. The sum of \$30,-900 was appropriated for purchasing grounds, erecting buildings, and to pay current expenses, though of the latter there probably will not be much before the next meeting of the Legislature. The bill also looks to possible donations of land, money or material as an inducement for location. It is to be distinctly

# A WOMAN'S INSTITUTION,

A 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 women. The board having established a site of not less than 24 acres, are to prepare and adopt a plan for the grounds, buildings, etc, which, when completed, shall come within the cost and limit of the sum appropriated. Contracts are to be let to the lowest responsible bidders. Deeds, bonds and vouchers are to be deposited with the Auditor General. The board are required to make out and deliver to the Secretary of State on or before the first day of lungary in each wear a detailed. required to make out and deliver to the 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 traveling and other expenses necessarily 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

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

of the institution are to be a chairman and treasurer, and a clerk who may or 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 the first Wednesday of May. They are to prepare, systemize and adopt a system of government, having reference to discipline, instruction and health, and for the proper physical, intellectual 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 or family plan for girls from 7 to 20 years of age, in which there must be thorough, systematic teaching of all domestic industries, which industries shall take precedence of trades, and be a thorough education in every branch of household work.

When prepared for the reception of

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 life, shall, except in cases deemed incorrigible, be sentenced to such school until the age of 21 years, if the court or magistrate deem the person a fit subject to be committed to the school. The board of control may, as a

is required to report biennially to the Legislature.

INSPECTION OF ILLUMINATING OILS.

The act passed (reprint of house file 53) is a revision of the old law, and takes immediate effect. The changes in the first section authorize inspectors to anter upon the remises of manufactures. 53) is a revision of the old law, and takes immediate effect. The changes in the first section authorize inspectors to enter upon the premises of manufacturers and dealers, and to inspect any uninspected oils. A change in the phraseology also includes within the purview of the act all products of petroleum 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 law. The test clause will probably interest the public as much as any feature of the law, and in order to a full understanding the language of both the old and the new law are giver. The old law requires the inspector "to reject for illuminating purposes all oils which, by reason of being adulterated with paraffine oil or other substance, or for any other reason, will not remain colorless and transparent when cooled for ten minutes to the temperature of 140°." The new act omits the first test, and simply requires the rejection of "all oils which will emit a combustible vapor at the temperature of 120°. The provisions relating to the qualifications and duties and to penalties attaching to the inspector and deputies, and to penalties for violations of the law, are not essentially 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 51,000 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 inspected, but in no case to exceed \$100 per month. Inspectors are received. specied, but in no case to exceed \$100 per month. Inspectors are required to take cognizance of violations of the act, and to make complaints, and the prosecuting attorney is required to prosecute in behalf of the people.

# THEATRES 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 be provided with ample means of egress, with doors made to open outward, which the proper examining officers shall so order. Such places of public assembly are forbidden to be used under a penalty of \$100 for seed. offense, until the certificate of safety is procured from the proper officers. The act applies as well to public officers and officers of corporations having control of such places of public assembly, as to individual owners. individual owners

# BOARD OF HEALTH-HEALTH OFFICERS.

BOARD OF HEALTH-HEALTH OFFICERS.
Section 1740 of compiled laws has some provisions added designed to make it more effective. A supplemental act makes it the duty of health officers to report to the prosecuting attorney all cases of neglect to give notice of the existence of small pox or other contagious disease, as required by sections 1734 and 1735 of the compiled laws. Another act authorizes boards of health to provide for the free vaccination of persons who have never been vaccinated, or who have not been vaccinated within five years.

Wayne County, which is \$100. The sum of \$5,000 is appropriated for the general purposes of the act. The statistics are to be returned to the Secretary of State, and by him to be condensed and published. The statistics required are of deaths during the year, showing the name, month of death, age, sex, color, married or widowed, place of birth, occupation and cause of death.

# MALICIOUS ATTEMPTS AT INJURY.

A special act provides that if any person shall maliciously send or deliver to, or cause to be taken or received by any person, any explosive substance, or any noxious or dangerous thing, with intent to burn, maim, disfigure, or disable any person, or do them bodily harm; and every person privy to such intent, who shall aid in the commission of such offense, when death shall not result, shall be punished by indprisonment in the State prison by imprisonment in the State prison 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 time between the biting of an animal by a mad dog and showing signs of hydrophobia is not less than nine days, but may be nine months. After an hydrophobia is not less than nine days, but may be nine months. After an animal has become rabid, a bite or scratch with the teeth upon a person, or slobber coming in contact with a sore or raw place, would produce hydrophobia just as soon as though he had been bitten by a mad dog. Hydrophobia can be prevented, and I will give what is known to be a sure remedy for man or beast. A dose for a horse or cow is four times as great as for a person. It is soon enough to give medicine any time before the spasms come on.

The first dose for a person is one and a half ounces elecampane root, 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, to be taken every other day. Three doses are sufficient, and there need be no fear. This I know from my own experience, and know of a number of other cases where it has been successful. This is no guess work. Those persons I speak of were bitten by their own dogs, that had been bitten by rabid dogs, and were penned up to see if they would go mad, and they did go mad and bit persons. The first dose for a person is one and a half ounces elecampane root

mad, and they did go mad and bit persons.

This remedy has been used in and about the city of Philadelphia for 40 years with great success, and is known as the Goodman remedy. I am acquainted with a physician who told me he knew of its use for more than thirty years, but never knew of a case that failed where it was properly administered. Among other cases he mentioned was one where a number of cows had been bitten by a mad dog. To half of this number they administered the remedy, to the other half not. The latter all died of hydrophobia, while those that took the elecampane and milk showed no signs of that disease.—

R. C. Shoemaker in Country Gentleman, Montgomery Co., Penn.

a disorderly person, or of any offense 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 magistrate deem the person a fit subject 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 certify to the keeper of the school the age of 21 years, if the school he age of every person committed by them, as nearly as can be ascertained. Sentences by police courts or justices of the peace are subject to review by the circuit or probate judges of the county. The board of control may discharge or indenture, or return to their friends, girls who are so far reformed as to justify 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 sentence as would have been legal in the first instance. A record is required to be kept of the names, ages and religious profession, dates of reception and leaving and mames and residences of parents of all girls, with facts of their discharge and destination. The board discharge and destination of vital statistics the peace of the united the duty of the county derive the county destination of vital statistics. It is made the duty of the curb, vital to the county developed the peace are subject to review by the circuit or probable the peace as state law could not committed the winter. It is made the perf

and if post fences do not last twice a long, I forfeit all my experience a worthless.—Cor. N. Y. Herald.

### Fattening a Calf.

A lady correspondent, writing to the Germantown Telegraph, gives her method of raising veal calves without feeding the cream with the milk. The method is nothing new, yet there may be many who have never practiced it.

My principal object is to show farmers and others that they can raise or even veal their calves without giving them the new milk fresh from the cow. 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 forty pounds at four weeks old, never 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. The molasses may be added directly to the milk, and the whole may be given blood-warm. The proper quantity for a young calf is a tablespoonful of oil-meal, the same of molasses, divided into three parts for one day's feed, added to the milk. After the first week, it may be gradually increased, and at the commencement of the third week a spoonful of oil-meal and molasses may be given to each 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 for five weeks, and an early calf of the weight mentioned, will bring from ten to twelve dollars. I raised one late in the season, two years ago, by the above method that cost less than one dollar 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.

## Manure 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 single top-dressing on eight plots of nearly half an acre each of sandy, warm soil, exhibited the following facts at the end of three years:
The top-dressing was applied in 1864, and the grass was cut twice each season in 1864 and 1866. The product of each 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 total weight of hay yield per acre was \$,740 lbs. Where two bushels of plaster per acre were applied, the yield per acre were applied, the yield per acre was 12,907 lbs., a gain of 4,167 lbs. Where three bushels of salt were sown per acre, the yield was 12,867 lbs., a gain of 5,047 lbs. Where twenty loads of muck per acre were laid on, the yield per acre was 13,816 lbs., a gain of 5,047 lbs. Where twenty loads of horse manure were laid on, the yield was 14,986 lbs., a gain of 6,226 lbs. These are results which indicate that there are fertilizers which will produce as good results as plaster. For instance These are results which indicate that there are fertilizers which will produce as good results as plaster. For instance the plaster yielded a gain of 51 per. cent., while the horse manure gave an increase of 81 per cent., or nearly a tonmore grass per acre in three years.

PRESERVE MEAT IN TO PRESERVE MEAT IN WARM WEATHER—Submerge in sour milk, changing milk when mold appears. Rinse in cold water when wanted for use. Animal heat must be out. Keeps any length of time and retains flavor.

HOW TO CLEAN A TEA OR COFFEE How to CLEAN A TEA OR COPPED.

POT.—If the inside of your tea or coffee pot is black from long use, fill it with water, throw in a piece of hard soap, set on the stove and let boil from a half to an 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 economical thing you can do is to take in a partner. That is the way careful business men do.

# Communications.

Pay in Advance.

We find in the Farmer's Friend the 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 suggestions should be heeded.

good Grange advice, that its suggestions should be heeded.

"The eccentric John Randolph. "of Roanoke," once said that he had discovered 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 I learned that our Order had found out, 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 operations—"PAY AS YOU GO."

It is a grand and highly profitable motto. It saves credit, which always involves increased profits to cover risks, and losses, and interest, and other unavoidable expenses of labor in keeping accounts, making out bills and urging collections. And it does not benefit the creditor only, but the debtor also; and that not merely in saving the increased profits he must pay, as above stated, but in saving him from the increased in the increased.

that not merely in saving the increased profits he must pay, as above stated, but in saving him from the increased 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 needed, and would hardly be wanted if cash had to be paid, is ordered without a serious thought, and "charge it" puts it almost out of mind until the trouble-some pay-day arrives. But then, how a serious thought, and "charge it" puts it almost out of mind until the trouble-some pay-day arrives. But then, how almost useless and worthless does the now eaten-up, or faded and worn-out article appear in comparison with its price in the bill, or with the hard-earn-ed and more needed money required to pay for "that dead horse!" Perhaps that the then unheeded and almost not-wanted article has fallen greatly in 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 to correspond with it, and thus it was doubly or trebly dear, and cost a great dealmore in useless labor besides; all of which the Philosopher's stone had 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 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.

can be considered and all another price before it was really wanted—if it ever was,—and .it now requires more money to pay for it than it was more really valuable—had thus it up, or to correspond with it, and thus it was doubly are rubly duer, and cost a great which the Philosophier's stone had turned to gold—that is into something far more really valuable—had the motto more really valuable—had the motton of more really valuable—had the motton of with the Philosophier's stone had turned to gold—that is into something far more really valuable—had the motton of more really valuable—had the motton of more really valuable—had the motton of will one of the philosophier's to the sisters of this section of Michigan if I should omit and kinds of business where even a more really valuable—had the motton of will one of washing the philosophier's to more really valuable—had the motton of washing in the philosophier's to more really valuable—had the motton of washing in the philosophier's to the sisters of this section of Michigan if I should omit and kinds of business where even a more really valuable—had the motton should be observed—and washing the philosophier's valuable into diamonds. It consists of consists of the philosophier's washing the philosophier's washing the philosophier's valuable washing the philosophier's valuable washing the philosophier's stone—to pay a subscriber to a paper's washing the philosophier's stone—to pay as subscriber to a paper's washing the philosophier's stone—to pay as subscriber to a paper's pay the philosophier's stone—to pay the philosophier's

will if it is the poor printer's paper, who cannot well afford to wait months and years before you pay him for it and make it your own. So, "pay in advance," and enjoy it week by week as you go along through the year. "Pay in advance," and so enable the printer to use the philosopher's stone, and pay as he goes.

A. B. G.

Grand Ledge Grange Gossip-Quarterly Meeting of Eaton Co. Grange.

GRAND LEDGE, June 30th. Worthy Brother !

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
the 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 much to the interest of our
meetings.

adds very much to the interest of our meetings.

The County quarterly meeting of the P. of H. of Eaton County, at Grange Hall, in the city of Charlotte, on June 19th, was well attended, and much interest manifested in the future of the Order. Committees were appointed to report at our next meeting; a plan for a County agricultural store at Charlotte, with sample reorne at other wints in report at our market and 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 least possible number to do the work, and then demand of the manufacturers that pleas points and other repairs be that plow points and other repairs be made first class, to the end that repairs shall not cost more than the plow each

H. SHIPMAN.

# The Grange at Camden Centre.

CAMDEN CENTRE, Hillsdale Co., ) June 20th, 1879.

wire-worm, try Bro. Hewitt's plan, the lime will do the wheat untold benefit, if there is no worm destroying proper-

Wire-worm, try Bro. Hewite's pian, the lime will do the wheat untold benefit, if there is no worm destroying properties about it.

The writer, being called, came forward and made apologies, of course, as all do, then taking up the subject of public and private improvements in Southern Michigan, dwelt some time on the manner and disadvantage under 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 lifetime of toil to accomplish this, we would feel satisfied if we could leave a free heritage to our heirs. A heritage 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. Bartholomew, our purchasing agent, was busily engaged in selling every variety 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 meeting was adjourned for the repast. Bro. Matthews invoked Divine favor. I don't know that I could add a greater tribute to the ladies than to say their efforts were crowned with success. They seemed to have a special charm for the occasion, and everyone present seemed

ribute to the ladies than to say their tellotre to the ladies than to say their 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 influence, all seemed happy. How can we forget the rewards we have have received 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 then I am through. Wheat looks very 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 general outlook is good.

Mereantile business has assumed a little more activity since wool came into market. Prices have ranged from 35 to 38 cents per lb.

If you find room for this, use it, and let Patrons know that Woodbridge Grange, No. 183, still lives, and its members are zealous as ever in the cause. We have money enough to do a good brisk business, and this keeps up the interest, for the members see a profit by buying through their agent.

Fraternally yours.

Sec'y M. H. H.

There is remaining from this date 40 days for taking testimony, on both sides, at the end of which, proofs will be closed and the cases will be pressed to a

Fraternally yours, H. D. PLATT.

### Cutting Clover Seed.

Cutting time.

Worthy Sec'y Cobb.

Cut clover seed when the heads are ripe 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 immediately with the wheel rake, going around the field as the mower did, driving 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 one, putting a fork into a bunch and of the stalk of the same property of the same part of the load. This is the bunch. Pitch on these bunches one by one, putting a fork into a bunch and lifting it on to the load. This is the right way to rake and pitch all hay. This method for seed is easy, quick and saves all the crop.

SLOAN COOLEY.

# 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 other methods, especially that of poisoning, which often leaves premises offensive:

"The heavest trans decision."

other methods, especially that of poisoning, which often leaves premises offensive:

"The barrel trap device possesses great advantages in its capabilities for securing an almost unlimited number of the vermin in quick succession. It also takes care of itself, requiring no re-baiting or setting after being once put in working order, and is sure death to its prisoners. A water-tight barrel is the first thing required. Into this pour water to the depth of a foot. Next dampen a piece of very thick paper, and stretch it over the top of the barrel like a drum head, tying it securely below 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 surface. 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 suspicion. This is half the battle, and the capture of the greedy victims of misplaced confidence is now an easy matter. The bait should again be spread us before, and a few pieces of cheese should be attached to the paper with gum Arabic. It is a good plan to smear parts of the paper with gum, sprinkling the bait on it. When dry cut a cross in the middle of the paper, and leave the barrel to take care of itself and the rats. The first one comes along, spies the tempting morsels, and with his accustomed confidence, jumps on the paper. He suddenly finds himself in the water at the bottom of the 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.

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, very slowly. Take them out, wipe dry with a thin towel, and pack with little end down in buckwheat-hulls, oats, or bran. Put in a place where neither frost nor damp can touch them, and they will keep for months. The boiling water shuts up the pores of the eggshells, and keeps them fresh, while it does not cook them.

Another way is to rub each egg over with linseed oil, put on 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 beat to a froth or give lightness to a cake.

# THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, JULY 15, 1879.

# Secretary's Department.

J. T. CORR. - - - SCHOOLCRAFT

Officers and members of Subordinate Grange in corresponding with this office, will pl 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 State Agricultural Society, the end and aims of this society, of the Agricultural College, and the State Grange are the same,—that of educating and elevating

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 aiding the Faculty by advice and criticising them when necessary.

Resolved, That the members of the State Agricultural Society commend the work done by the College, and that they believe it to be exerting a great influence in behalf of agriculture.

Resolved, That we learn with pleasure that more than 50 per cent. of the graduates are farmers, and that the influence 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 that the last Legislature denied the Col-

al Society expresses a feeling of regret that the last Legislature denied the Colthe appropriation asked for by the

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 criti-cism of the action of certain mem-bers of the Legislature who durof the Agricultural College, and opposed making the necessary appropriations to carry on the work undertaken, 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 agricul-tural 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, govern ourselves, and we have nursed our conceit until we really think this Yankee nation takes the lead in every-

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 Agricul-tural 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 other 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 make it are proach to the business or science of agriculture, our best efforts 14, to stand as section 15 of said article at this time.

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-

We trust that before members are agricultural 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 cause 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 CONSTITUTIONAL 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-

"That any female of or above the age of 21 years, who has resided in this State three months, and in the township ten days next preceding any election, shall be eligible to the office of school inspector, or superintendent of schools."

The last amendment is an act of simple 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 of 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 disposi-tion 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 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 submitted 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

cle, to enable the city of Detroit upon 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 at the November election in 1880.

A large proportion of the 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 amendment perhaps be better adopted. Though we are free to say that if the fines collected are doing good anywhere now the matter had bet-ter 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

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 force has been reduced from 86 to 57, and the mouthly 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 rate of more than

\$26,000 annually.
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 authorized should prove satisfactory by the use of short-time con-vict labor, that is not available to contractors, a saving of three thousand dollars per annum can The legislature appropriated \$10,000 for the necessary esti-mates 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. White-head'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. now the 14th, 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

In the last two Visitors there was an 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 possi-While this is too true, we ought as a matter of real interest, to resist 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 and 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 it 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 re-solve 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 "if 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 answer, 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 We shall therefore from time to 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 harvest 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 harvest. 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 correspondence will remember that we must depend on them largely to make the Visitor interesting to the Patrons of

Bro. J C. English, of Lowell, has suggested that the Patrons of Michigan have a grand picnic 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. Over roads where regular trains could 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 Michigan, and to which they would be entitled if we had received a re-port of the election of Masters and Secretaries for 1878 from the Secretary of the Grange.

Ir our foreign news is reliable, farmers 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 here was considered to the constant of th that have no foundation in fact, that no good Granger should begin to spend money that he is to realize on

high-priced wheat.

The outlook for the American farmer is improving. The chances are hill long enough and if we have, when we move we must ascend, if but slow-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 business life than 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 Day & Taylor was of superior quality and gave entire satisfaction wherever 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 arrangements have been made are given in his department of this pa-

We hope large audiences will greet Bro. Whitehead, and trust his coming to our State will be followed by good

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

3, 13, 19, 22, 28, 38, 42, 47, 54, 62, 68, 77, 82, 86, 87, 102, 103, 106, 108, 112, 128, 130, 133, 134, 143, 144, 155, 157, 160, 168, 174, 186, 189, 199, 212, 214, 248, 261, 263, 268, 273, 287, 289, 295, 297, 307, 310, 317, 328, 338, 342, 345, 364, 367, 370, 377, 384, 385, 388, 390, 394, 402, 403, 404, 406, 409, 421, 425, 427, 436, 438, 441, 443, 449, 452, 456, 457, 459, 460, 461, 465, 470, 471, 474, 480, 482, 485, 492, 499, 518, 528, 529, 553, 464, 565, 574, 582, 592, 602, 616, 623, 624, 630.

WE 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

### 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 God and man shall own his worth Who toils to leave as his bequest An added beauty to the earth.

# Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKEGON.

### National Grange Lecturer.

Bro. Mortimer Whitehead is to be with us from August 11th to the 22d, inclusive. How well we shall use his time and talents depends upon ourselves. 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 should 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 probably not have another opportuni-Bro. Mortimer Whitehead is to be probably not have another opportunity.

### Plentes.

The time is near at hand for the season of pienics. The interests of our Order and its members demand that this season be fruitful, and that it may

be so, 1st, Let arrangements be made in sea

2d, Appoint central, accessible and available locations. available locations.

3d, Put the details into the hands of 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 see that everyone wanted is notified.

5th. See that all outside farmers who will make good Patrons are informed, nay urged, to come, that all dull, dor-mant, sleepy Patrons are stirred up and

mant, sleepy Patrons are 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.
7th, Let officers and members all unite and work together, with success, their motto and object.
This is the recruiting season of another winter campaign. Let the number of delegates to State Grange and the number of Granges there represented testify how well the picnic season has been used.

# A Model Confession.

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 demurred. He knew the members to be good people, but that they had their little faults, such as driving sharp bargains, screwing the laborer down to low wages, loaning money at illegal rates, misrepresenting articles they had for sale, 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 legal rate). On this confession, down went a brother's head with a groan, "I never turned a poor man from my door who needed food or shelter." Down went another head. "I confess I never sold a skimmed-milk cheese for a new one." Whereupon a sister shrieked for mercy. "But," conconcluded the sinner, "I have got drunk, and am very sorry for it." Whereupon the meeting was peaceably dismissed.

# Communications.

Letter from Lieut. Gov. Sessions .- No. 1.

Home, 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, a matter about which the body of our a matter about which the body of our people think and reason very little, one that affects them all in a degree, and one that they should thoroughly under-stand and control

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 Legislatures, I purpose to give your feaders, in a few brief letters, some facts and suggestions as occur to me on the subject, and such only as I deem worthy of interest and consideration.

only as I deem worthy of interest and consideration.

And first it is proper to say, that my intercourse with each Legislature, and all the members has been very pleasant 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 salts and faithful men who composed. courtesy and forbearance has made my work easy. No personal or party strife 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 other, to legistative history and methods, and all their energies are taken to the utmost to prepare themselves for the discharge of their important duties. In the last State Senate only three Senators in the previous Senate were returned, and many of the Senators ame 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 of our government is, that the people rule by representatives who are supposed to know the wishes of those they represent and to regard them, and it is supposed that petitions coming from the people have some influence; and the right to petition is doubtless regarded 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 treated with very little respect or regard.

The result is, the busy working portangent and the very little respect to the contract of the part of the petition is not houghtless by and uselessly indulged in that the prayer of the petitioner is treated with very little respect or regard.

indulged in that the prayer of the petitioner is treated with very little respect or regard.

The result is, the busy working portion of our people have very little influence, and appear to take no interest in our legislation.

We have too many laws, too many changes made in them, they do not always operate equally, they occasion too much expense, and the expense is not 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 and the remedy? In a great state where every interest is based on agriculture, and where the prosperity and progress of all interests depend upon 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 govern if they have the desire and the requisite intelligence. And if there is anything to complain of in the legislation or in the administration of the laws of the State, the class that has the power to rule, and is too obtained.

Mother of the laws of the State, the class that has the power to rule, and is too obt

rather look about and see whether there is any reason for any complaint, and if so, should try the most direct and suit-

Is any constant of the most unecessors, should try the most unecessors, should try the most unecessors, should try the object of my letter to the Vistron is to ask attention to the subject, and to occasion thought and discussion. Such facts as are furnished will be stated with care, and can be relied upon. My opinions can be taken for what they are worth.

Very truly,

Alonzo Sessions.

### Simple Cure for the Headache.

Simple Cure for the Headache.

The Omaha Herald says: "If the saying is true that "he who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one 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 the disease, and told by the doctor there was no cure for it, I happily thought of trying salt, and in a short time I was delighted to see it had the results. It is 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 runs off, snuff it until you can spit it out of your mouth. In changeable weather, or if you feel any return of it, repeat the remedy.

### Dust Boxes.

Dust Boxes.

Just look how the fowls enjoy themselves in the dust, first under one wing, then under the other; overhead, back and tail, till all the whole body is thoroughly dusted. This bath in the dust is as essential to their health and well-being as is a bath in cool, pleasant water to a person, though too many 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 deoderizers and absorbents known, and should be freely used in the poultry house, on the drooppings of the fowls, to keep the fowls clean, and the house pure and 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 three times each day. This serves to keep away the lice, if any should hapto 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 in eradicating lice and other vermin.

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 steamed five minutes to "set the milk"—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 acre, 500 acres would yield \$5,000 bushels, and give over 2,000 barrels of dried corn, which, at \$20 per barrel, would be \$40,000.

# Badies' Department.

# 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.

Gentle showers and falling dew So purify the air, Inspiring joy, and hopes renew, All so sweet and fair; Lovely songsters in the air 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 Whiten summer's pall: Gentle breezes fan the brow When the sun is high; Golden harvests wave and bow, All for you and I.

Then comes autumn's sweet caress And the dreamy haze, Inspiring love and tenderness, Blessing all our days; And the silent song she sings 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 Shall we close our eyes and ears To the lovely calm? Shall we not, as Heaven meant, Lay our troubles by, And receive the riches sent, All for you and I. West Casco, July 7th, 1879. W. A. W.

### Georgetown Grange and Its Fourth of July Celebration.

JENISONVILLE, July 6, 1879.

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 I would send a communication with some statement of the prosperity of our Grange, but on account of being constantly occupied I have neglected to communicate before.

Georgetown Grange, No. 458, has been in existence about five years, has 70 good, efficient, active members, and is at present enjoying unity of action among its members, and a growing desire for universal diffusion 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.

At an entertainment given at our Grange some three months ago, there were, including ours, four Granges represented, and the subject of uniting and holding a celebration and basket picnic on July 4th was discussed, and it resulted in one of the finest and most satisfactory entertainments of the kind in which it has been the lot of many of 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 cathedrais, 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 hymns being finely executed, and a credit to both themselves and their teachers.

The Rev. Mr. Halliday, from Allendale, acted as Chaplain; A. N. Norton, of Wyoming, as President of the Pay; Mr. Velsy, of Allendale, read our Declaration of Purposes, and the Hon. John Porter, of Wyoming, the Declaration of Independence, and E. A. Burlingame,; of Grand Rapids, was Orator of the day.

The day passed off without accident—there being neither powder, malt or

the day.

The day passed off without accident —there being neither powder, malt or spiritous liquors allowed on the ground. 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 received by the listeners.

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.

The people dispersed, after many pleasant exchanges of wit and wisdom, and enjoyed a pleasant ride to their respective homes, a drenching rain having, on the night previous, cooled the heated atmosphere and placed the dusty roads in fine condition to enjoy a ride of any length.

The general sentiment of those who were present being, "May we live to enjoy many another."

MRS. H. D. WEATHERWAX, Georgetown, Ottawa Co., Mich.

### Waiting for Happiness.

CHARLOTTE, July, 1879.

CHARLOTTE, July, 1879.

Everyone wants to be happy. It is the aim of every life. Men work and toil through all stages of existence in order to be happy. Wealth, power, fame, every earthly good is sought, because the seeker believes that their possession will enhance his happiness.

The poor man looks at his neighbor's splendid mansion, and believes within himself that wealth brings happiness, He fancies that if he could stand upon the piazza of a house like that and look out upon a domain of equal dimensions he would be profoundly happy. So be toils to grow rich.

Everybody is going to be happy some-

out upon a comain or equal dimensions he would be profoundly happy. So he toils to grow rich.

Everybody is going to be happy sometime. Deep down in every human heart, acknowledged or unacknowledged, lies the conviction that sometime or other happiness is coming. Not just yet perhaps, but bye and bye.

Everybody looks and hopes for the better. We all believe in the to-morrow which shall be better than to-day and "much more abundant."

It is an illusive belief. It is a deception which draws us along day by day, until the grave is the next step before 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, do not wait for it, take it to-day.

Whatever of comfort and peace can be wrung out of the present, accept it 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 which God gives you, enjoy them to-day, even if those same good things which God gives you, enjoy them to-day, even if those same good things which God gives you, enjoy them to-day, even if those same 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 honest labor, far from it,—we were all born to work, and work in reasonable

simply the bools of fresh ar and pure sunshine and blue skies.

Let no one think we are crying down honest labor, far from it,—we were all born to work, and work in reasonable doses is a blessing. No man or woman should be idle, but we do despise the habit many men and women have of giving all their time to toil and taking no recreation. It is as wrong to themselves, to their families, and to the community in which they live. Of course, no one is to blame for honorably striving after competence. None of us want to be dependent on others for subsistence, but when we come to die, what matters it if our estate should fall short of what we hoped the sum total would amount to. Is it worth the sacrifice of every comfort and enjoyment that men should say of us after we are buried, "Weil, he let a large property." Better take the happiness, and little enough at the best does the world give us as we go along. If we wait for it and expect it bye and bye it may never come. There are little pleasures for us every 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 there is blue sky beyond. Bear in 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 everlasting plea of business when your wife delays you a moment longer than you think she ought, or your baby boy climbs on your knee and begs for one more romp with papa.

Ambition does not give us such moments of pleasure, nor the pursuit of

Ambition does not give us such moments of pleasure, nor the pursuit of wealth, nor the longing after fame, but the love of friends, the appreciation and sympathy of our nearest and dearest, the approbation of our own conscience, and trust in God, gives us a peace which no worldly honors can bestow.

MRS. D. EDDY.

# Charity in the Grange.

It is well for the good and perpetuity of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry to know that charity is inculcated, for "Charity never faileth." The framers of this noble structure builded wisely and well, using this as the chief corner stone, "Charity toward all, and 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, embellished with such precious stones as 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 those with whom we are character of those with whom we 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 choose to fashion the measure.

"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 it sweeter."

Recognizing the universal brother-hood of man, the Grange has opened up a wide fleld of labor for its members. a wide field 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 members of this fraternity are ever found hearty co-workers and ardent sympathizers.

thearty co-wonters and aruent sympathizers.

The Grange came in as a check to the extravagance which was fast gaining a hold on the farmers of this country. They were becoming too isolated, too much absorbed in their own selfish plans, anxious at least to possess the outward show of wealth. The "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 feel that real worth and personal merits are the only passports to social equality, and in this I think lies the chief beauty of the Grange.

the only passports to social equality, and in this I think lies the chief beauty of the Grange.

The barriers of strife and pride are thrown down, and its timbers are buried deep out of sight. We meet together as members of one body, each essential to the other, and the Master is truly the servant of all.

The Grange has come to us as a precious boon, its teachings are pure and 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, inscribed with these precious words, "And now abideth Faith, Hope, Charity, these three, but the greatest of these is Charity."

MRS. W. K. SEXTON, HOWELL, Livingston Co.

Good Paste - Paste that will keep Good Paste—Paste that will keep unchanged in warm weather may be made in the following manner: Put a teaspoonful of fine alum in two quarts of water, and let it boil. Mix a pint of flour smoothly into a pint of fold 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 cloves or cinnamon, or a little carbolic acid; strain through a wire gauze or perforated tin strainer, and bottle in wide mouthed jars, which should be corked to keep outdust.

# A Home-made Carpet.

A Home-made Carpet.

An eastern lady says: Have any of you a spare bed-chamber seldom used, which you would like to carpet at small expense? Go to the paper hanger's store, and select a paper looking as much like a carpet as you can find. Having taken it home, first paper the floor of your bed room with brown paper or newspaper. Then over this put down your wall paper. A good way to do this is to put a good coat of paste upon the width of the roll of paper and the length of the room, and then lay down, unrolling and smoothing at the same time. When the floor is all covered then size and varnish—only dark glue and common furniture varnish may be used—and the floor will look all the better for the darkening these will give it. When it is dry, put down a few rugs by the bedside and before the toilet table, and you have as pretty a carpet as you could wish. A carpet, too, that will last for years, if not subject to constant wear, and at a trifling expense. I myself used a room one entire summer, prepared in this way—used it constantly; 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 Straw.

Mr. H. S. Hamilton, of Bushnell, Ill Mr. H. S. Hamilton, of Bushnell, Ill, has discovered a process for making hard-wood lumber out of common wheat straw, with all the effects of polish and finish which is obtainable 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 explained by Mr. Hamilton, is as follows!

Ordinary straw board, such as is man-

The process of manufacture, as explained by Mr. Hamilton, is as follows:

Ordinary straw board, such as is manufactured at any paper mill, is used for the purpose. As many sheets are taken 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 comes out of the other end of the machine 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. Hamilton claim a substitute for lumber in sash, doors and blinds, and finishing stuff, but also as a substitute for black walnut and other woods in the manufacture of all kinds of fine furniture, coffins, etc., and also an excellent substitute for marble-top tables, mantelpieces, bureaus, etc. He claims that it will not warp in the least.—Homestead.

CHEESE.—Ex-Governor Seymour is right. In taking an interest in the manufacture of cheese, he is doing more good than if he were President. We are making English cheese for England, and German cheese for Germany; but isn't it a pity that the best of everything goes away from home? We wish our farmers would come to 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. As soon as the prejudice against it is done 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 cheese, is doing a good work. Many of our farmers do not really know that great quantities of cheese are made in this country and exported abroad.—Ex.

CONUNDRUM.—Why is an Englishman like a bee? Because he has a queen to rule over him.

There is great trouble with Mt. Ætna this season. The Italians cannot keep the cratur quiet.

A boy with his elbows out was asked the cause and replied: "I laughed in my sleeves till I burst them."

# Correspondence.

Another Swindle.

Rro. Cobb :

Bro, Cobb:

July 4th, 1879.

This is to let the readers of the VISITOR know that certain parties (man and wife) are canvassing for a paper and four chromos. The subscriber must pay 50 cents when he subscribes for the 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. Anyway, he got my 50 cents, and I am not the only one that signed. Bros. and sisters, do not pay for anything until you get it.

Yours fraternally,

Secretary 610.

ARENAC, Bay Co., July 7th. Bro. J. T. Cobb :

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.

I prize the Visitor highly and hope to see it increase in usefulness. I admire the stand it takes in legislative matters, and hope that its influence may be felt to such an extent as to their political rights and duties. Let 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 resolutions and recommendations of the State Grange at the closing session of 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, noble words that should go to the heart of every Patron in the State and be remembered and put to good use at the next election to be held, and see if it will not result in sending to the Legislature men having more of the interest and welfare of the agricultural class at heart than is the case with the many heart than is the case with the many heart than is the case with the many lawyers who are now members of the present Legislature. Yours truly, JÖSEPH F. PAYEA. Sec. Bay Grange, No. 59.

BATTLE CREEK, July 8th. Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

I wish to inform you that the co-operative store at Battle Creek is still doing 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 pails furnished by us, and as instructed 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 1,500 pounds was received in one day, and goods given in exchange for a large portion of it. Yours fraternally,

H. B. HOAGLAND.

West Casco, Allegan Co., July 7, 1879. Worthy Brother Cobb:

Worthy Brother Cobb:
Will you please give notice through the Visitor that the sisters of Michigan Lake Shore Grange, No. 407, will hold a cake and ice cream festival at West Casco, on Saturday, July 26, at 6 o'clock P. M. They have just finished a very beautiful quilt, for the benefit of 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 others are cordially invited.

By order of Committee.

W. A. W.

BATTLE CREEK, July 2d, '79. Bro. J. T. Cobb:

The quarterly meeting of the Cal-houn County Grange, No. 3, will be held in the hall of Pennfield Grange, 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 Livings-ton Co. Council will be held in Grange Hall, Howell, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1879. Mrs. W. K. SEXTON, Sec.

July 7th, 1879.

St. Joseph County Pomona Grange will hold a regular meeting in the Grange Hall at Centreville, on Thursday, July 31st, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M. All members of the Order are cordially invited.

W. G. LELAND, Sec'y.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :

## A Frog Barometer.

Out at the Lafayette Park police station they have a weather prophet which eclipses Tice and all the barome-Out at the Lafayette Park police station they have a weather prophet which eclipses Tice and all the barometers in the neighborhood. It is a frog 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 ladder and put it in the jar. After some lively scrambling a tree toad was caught, chucked in, and a tin top screwed on. The weather indicator 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 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 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 bottom. The fame of the toad has spread through the Lafayette park neighborhood.—St. Louis Times-Journal.

through the Lalayette park neighborhood.—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 counsellor and a very able 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. Seeking his aid many years since on an important case, and so important that it consumed \$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 better go to Mr. ——," naming a lawyer who stood at the head of the profession in his locality, and who was afterwards retained by the other side. He was once defending a contested will. The trial was proceeding satisfactorily, and the validity of the will was sure to be established, as the evidence was all in without the contestants making the shadow of a case. He was proceeding to argue the case, and in the course of his argument took 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 lines in the paper which gave the year in which the paper was made, and which 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 holding it to the light, saw at once 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,—din't he?" Yes, he died poor.—Ex.

There should be a continual inflow of coninces from all quarters into an edi-

There should be a continual inflow of opinions from all quarters into an editorial office. The editor is glad to receive notes of approval or dissent. If every body says, "Things are going well 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 There should be a continual inflow of

that his readers are taking interest in what he says, and naturally all his energies are quickened and stirred. Besides he thus gets a thousand hints as to the 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 business. A secret political organization contemplates the accomplishment, of no good. It seeks darkness because its deeds are evil. Yet while repudiating political questions, and taking no interest in political campaigns or candidates, as a silent political power, the Grange is exerting a wise and beneficent influence. Not in making or unmaking of Democrats or Republicans, but in diverting the minds of both of personal prejudice; and meeting on the same common level, in the social intercourse, the interchange of opinions, and the wise judgment in practical affairs, each as exhibited to the other more common sense, conscientious scruples and broader views than either had believed possible of the other. The tendency is to obliterate the asperity of party—and when this spirit shall be general, party platforms will be something more than glittering generalities.—Cincinnati Grange Buletin.

W. A. DRYER, of Lansing, Michigan,

writes:

"Please inform J. B. K., of Port Auron, as well as all other readers of the indispensable Farmer, that if he will mix one fifteen to twentieth part sulphur with the salt fed to sheep through the summer, the sheep will have no ticks to kill. My sheep have supported no ticks in the last eight or ten years. Some ten or a dozen years ago, a correspondent of the Farmer recommended a tobacco wash or dip as sure to kill ticks. Two or three weeks after another correspondent wrote, declaring that 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, but his lambs too."—Mich. Farmer.

GARDENING IN FRENCH SCHOOLS.— Throughout France, gardening is prac-tically taught in the primary and ele-mentary schools. There are at present 28,000 of the schools, each of which has a garden attached to it, and is under the care of a master capable of impart-ing a knowledge of the principles of horticulture.

What kind of a ship has two mates and no 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 purchase of bedbug poison. Most everyone is "sent in by a neighbor," you know.

A FINE paste for scrap-books can be made of a teaspoonful and a half of pounded alum dissolved in enough water to make a pint of flour paste. Let it come just to 'a boil, stirring all the time; add 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 religious kreed he has got on hand, and invest the proceeds in 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 it?" asked a listener. "I cleared a sixrail fence getting away from the sheriff," was the ready answer.

### The Legislative Session.

The Legislature Session.

The number of days on which the recent legislature held actual sessions, exclusive of Sundays and adjournments, was 110. The total number of bills and joint resolutions passed by the house was 507, lost in the house 58; total number passed by the senate 532. lost 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 vetoed by the governor was 11. In 1877 the total number of acts and joint resolutions passed and approved was 400; in 1875, 437; in 1873, 424.

TURNIPS AMONG CORN.—A Westchester County, N. Y. farmer is in the
habit of sowing Yellow Aberdeen turnips among his corn at the last passing
of the cultivator, when the plants are
about two feet in height. The turnips
do not make much growth until the
corn is cut, after which they swell rapidly. The cost is nothing expent for seed corn is cut, after which they swell rapidly. 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 tolerated, and the whole strength of the
land is devoted, as it should be, to useful crops. ful crops.

### THE REAPER, DEATH.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

We are aware that the columns of the Visi-TOR 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 remained 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

MRS. C. G. LUCE, MRS. C. R. GREEN, MRS. A. A. LUCE.

FLOWER CREEK, June 30th

Died, of consumption, June 21st, 1879, ALBINA I. BARRER, aged 21 years, 9 months and

BINA I. BARRER, aged 21 years, 9 mounts—and 11 days.
At a meeting of Flower Grange, No. 497, held at Grange Hall, June 28th, 1879, the foliowing resolutions were adopted.
WHEEEAS, 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 surpassed by that of the afflicted family and friends. Resolved, That this Grange extend to the afflicted and sorrowing family that sympathy which flows from hearts that feel for others'

woes.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread 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'v

Died, in Hazelton, Shiawassee County, Mich., April 19th, 1879, Sister Matupha Judo. aged 66 years, a beloved member of Hazelton 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.

Resolved, That the community has lost a worthy neighbor, the poor a benefactor, the Church-a beloved and efficient member, and the Grange one of its most liberal and zealous supporters.

Resolved, That as Grange supporters we mourn the loss of our sister, and tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family in this, their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Shiawassee American and the Grange Visitor.

F. J. Richardson,

F. J. RICHARDSON, E. D. BABCOCK, Committee.

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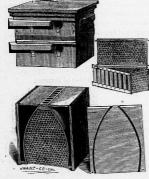
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the farming interests be thereby measurably relieved.

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of prices.

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ONE-HORSE WAGON, THILLS, BOX AND SPRING SEAT, \$35.

Delivered on Cars at Niles, Mich.

## E. MURRAY.

MASTER'S OFFICE,
Paw Paw, Mich., April 20th. 

E. Murray, Niles, Mich.:

E. Murray, Niles, Mich.:

DEAR SIR.—Your's of the 7th came in my absence, hence this delay to answer. In reply to your inquiry, I will state that the wagon you sent me, and which has been run one year, is entirely satisfactory. As yet, every part is perfect. There are several of your wagons in this vicinity that have run for several years, and I have heard of but one complaint, and that I do not regard as strictly reliable.

Yours truly,

J. J. WOODMAN.

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

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[Signed]

J. J. WOODMAN.

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