

[Kalamazoo Publishing Co.'s Print.]

Vol. 4,-No. 16 Whole No 72.

SCHOOLCRAFT, AUGUST 15th, 1879.

THE PATRON'S DECLARATION.

THE GRANGE VISITOR. Exective Com. Department. Is Published on the First and Fifteenth of every Month

AT FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM. Invariably in Advance

J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager.

To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich. Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft.

To Contributors.

As the VISITOR now bears date the 1st and 15th of each month, to insure insertion in the next issue, Communications must be received by the 10th and 25th of each month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Acceptable advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1.0 per square, for each insertion. A Liberal discount will be made on standing advertisements of three months or more.

Officers National Grange.

Officers National Grange. MASTER-S. E. ADAMS, Minn. OVERSEE-J. J. WOODMAN, Mich. LECTUREE-MORTMR WHITEHEAD, N J. STEWARD-A. J. YAUGHN, Miss. ASST. STEWARD-WILLIAM SIMS, Kansas. CHAPLAN-A. P. FORSYTH, Illinois. TREASUREE-F. M. MCDOWELL, N. Y. SCORTARY-Wm. M. IRELAND, Wash'ton, D.C. GATE-KEEPER-O. DINWIDDLE, Indiana. CERES-MES. J. J. WOODMAN, Michigan. FLORA-MIS. J.S. T. MOORE, Maryland. LADY ASSTRTARY STEWARD-MISS CARRIE A. HALL, Kentucky.

Officers Michigan State Grange.

MJ.J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw.
0THOS. F. MOORE, Adrian.
LC. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.
SS. A. TOOKER, Lansing.
A. SA. E. GREEN, Farmington.
CSALMON STEEL, Bear Lake, Manis'e Co
TS. F. BROWN, Schoolcraft.
SECJ. T. COBB, "
G. KA. N. WOODRUFF, - Watervliet.
CERESMES. C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.
POMONA-MRS. G. W. EWING, Ross, Kent Co.
FLOBA-MRS. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw.
L. A. SMRS. A. E. GREEN, Farmington.

Executive Committee

F. M. HOLLOWAY, Chairman, - Hillsdale, J. WEBSTER CHILDS, - Ypsilanti, C. G. LUCE, - Gilead, Branch Co. WESTEROK DIVINE, Belding, Ionia Co. THOMAS MARS, Berrien Center, Berrien Co. WM SATTERLEE, Birmingham, Oakland Co. J. Q. A. BURRINGTON, Tuscola Co. J. J. WOODMAN, J. T. COBB, - Ex. Officio.

State Business Agents,

Detroit. Chicago. GEO. W. HILL & CO., -THOMAS MASON. - -

General Deputy.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - Muskegon

Special Lecturers.

R. E. Trowbridge, ...Birmingham, Oakland Co. Thos. F. Moore, Adrian, ... Lenawee Co Geo. W. Woodward .. Shelby, Oceana Co Samuel Laugdon, ...Bowen Station, ... Kent Co E. C. Herrington, ... Four Towns, ... Oakland Co M. L. Stevens, Perry, ... Shawasee Co L. R. Brown, ... Rawsonville, ... Washtenaw Co Andrew Campbell, Y. pailanti, ... " Mrs. Salmon Steele, ... Bear Lake, ... Manistee Co

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 Iree. Sample numbers furnished on application.

CIRCULAR.

HILLSDALE, Aug. 14th, 1878.

To the Patrons of Michigan. It has been reported to us that the Order is making inquiries as to the change in the Detroit agency, beyond what has been published in the VISIT-OR. For the information of all inter-ested we will say that Mr. Chidister tendered his resignation as agent in April, to take effect June 1st, designing to engage in other business. In looking for a successor to take his place, we fortunately, through him, found Mr. Geo. W. Hill and Alphonso Platt (the latter having been Mr. Chidister's chief clerk while he held our agency) just forming a partnership business as com-mission merchants. They proposed to take our agency on the same terms and conditions as made with Mr. Chidister. Satisfied from investigation that they were well posted in the business and of marked integrity, taking their bond, with approved security, in the sum of \$10,000 for the faithful performance of the trusts confided to them. From the fact of there being perishable consignments on hand when Mr. Chidister retired, it became necessary to take quick action, therefore the sub-committee originally appointed to establish the agency assumed the responsibility of making the change without calling the full Committee together. Hoping our action will be approved by our associ-ates, and good results accrue to all inter-

> J. WEBSTER CHILDS, F. M. HOLLOWAY.

Word is already passing along the lines of either political party that as the next year is presidential, it is of vital importance that party discipline be maintained, and the issues of the fall elections should be strictly confined to national affairs. All this clatter about the country going to ruin if this party or that succeeds is B O S H, and is in-tended to, and to a great extent will ac-complish its object; that is, to divert our minds from what to us should be the real issues of the next State elec-tion, viz.: a radical change in our sys-tem of taxation and railroad reform. Unless you are an office holder or office seeker, it don't matter—comparatively speaking—which party wins, for you will have the taxes to pay all the same. —Exchange. -Exchange.

-Exchange. There is a spirit abroad among the weak and discouraged Granges to do their first works over-and first of all to ascertain the causes of the decline in life and energy. This is striking at the root of the matter. Find out where the trouble is, and what is necessary to be done will be plain enough. When the difficulties are out of the way, mark out a certain line of work-social, literary, scientific, pecuniary, any one or all, and stick to it. Let it be something which will give both pleasure and profit, and go to work at it as though you meant business, and thus start in the new life. Some things should be done, not talked about. - Cincinnati Grange Bulletin. done, not tain. Grange Bulletin.

Sound aloud the Proclamation ! O'er and o'er, That the Patrons want a million Men of solid sense are wanted, For the Grange : Men whose worth of will and purpose, Cannot change ; Men with coolness and with courage For the storm. Who will join us in our struggle For reform ? For reform ? Call the roll !

BY L. EDGAR JONES.

Who will cast bis silly prejudice

Who will dat his suly prejudice Aside; Who will bravely breast the billows, And the tide; Who will try to raise the farmer From the mire, And will lift him from his bondage

Ever higher; Who will join us in our effort, So to plan That the husbandman may equal

Any man ? Call the roll ?

Who will join the march of progress, Hand in hand,
With the brawn, and bone, and sinew Of the land ?
Who will struggle that the husbandman May gain,
What is his by right of labor, And of brain ;
Who will break the iron fetters Of the past.
And demand his just inheritance At last ? Call the roll !

Have not toilers in the vineyard Right of birth To their portion of the bounties Of the earth? Are they not a noble army, Millious strong; Must they bow without a struggle, To the wrong? Who will join his brother toilers In their fight, For their heaven-established portion, And the right? Call the roll !

Who will fling his selfish narrowness

Who will fling his sense hards and Way; Who will help the righteous movement Of the day; Who will cut the woren meshes Of the net, That has made him but the plaything Or the pet Of the scheming politician And his crew, Who have used him as their puppet Through and through ? Call the roll !

Call the foll 1 Then the farmers' wives and daughters, Chiefest charm— Of the life that often crushed them, On the farm; Who will join us in our seeking For a change, That her rights may be established Thrcugh the Grange ? Who will give them first position, Like a man— And will tetter their condition If he can ? Call the roll !

Who will march beneath our banner, Till it wave— O'er his form among the victors— Or his grave? Who will wolk with thoughtful wisdom, And with sense That despises selfish impulse, And pretanse? Raise the cry of independence, Loud and long ! Till the world shall pause and listen To our song ; Let the bugles sound the onset— Beat the drum— Who is ready for the battle? Who will come ? Call the roll !

Call the roll !

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION will Expire with No.

General LeDuc.

General LeDuc.
A friend who has lately had opportunity to judge of the work performed by Gen. LeDuc in the Agricultural Department at Washington, expresses the following opinion, after extended personal inspection:
— "The Commissioner is a man who hop oppreciates the needs of the Department, and is doing his best to increase its efficiency. When he took of the country. Of course he could not make a sweep at once, but he is gradually making changes, all tending to greater efficiency and usefulness."
— Thus be admitted that Gen. LeDuc has found men at the heads of the country. Of course he could not make a sweep at once, but he is gradually making changes, all tending to greater efficiency and usefulness."
— Thus be admitted that Gen. LeDuc had the heas aided its development ing effort he has wrought changes in the department over which he preside, greatly to the advantage of the public-al least to that portion engaged in gite country to the importance of producing sugar at home, thus saving heat for an article that can easily be produced by home labor, is worth more than all else ever accomplished by the department before it was placed in his four the has been compelled to serve. All this has been done in the department of less mere, and it has been done in the agricultural press, which was studiously withheld, and is yet, except by a divelopment and earnest effort and and exception of the public dust withheld and is yet, except by a divelopment of the support of the

Human Thorns.

Human Thorns. There are certain disagreeable people in this world who seem to take a special delight in annoying others by remind-ing them of things they would willing-ly forget. They are human thorns, for-ever torturing their fellow-men for the sake of torture. Has a man met with a misforture in business, they are for-ever recalling the fact. Has a man indi-misforture in business, they are for-ever recalling the fact. Has a man indi-the stat are gone wandered into de-vious paths, they are forever reminding him of it, often by congratulating him that that is past. Has a man blunder-ed, they are forever remine humber is of the masculine gender, there is one way of getting relief. Hecan be knock-ed down and taught manners. When the thorn is of the feminine gen-der, the case is different, and not so easi-ly disposed of. But Causeur hears of one such scourge in petiticoats who got hat a little party, where some score of people were gathered , together. The thorn sta near a young man, who in dys gone by, had been guilty of fol-lies that cost him dearly. He had put them all behind him. But the hour took occasion to recall them in a subdued and confidential tone. The side could hear: "Madam," he said, "for five years I have been trying to forget all that. You have succeded better than I. I congratulate you." The subsided.

use and listen the onset-influence of liquor, and as the sheriff marched him up to the gallows the e? influence of liquor, and as the sheriff marched him up to the gallows the doomed criminal said he had sworn never to take another "drop," and he hoped that they wouldn't insist.

ested, we submit ourselves, Fraternally yours Of Sub-Com. for Det. Ag.

Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

Patrons of Michigan: we have rea-son to be grateful to the Great Giver of all good for the bountiful harvest which all good for the boundini harvest wh has just been secured in the very h condition; and it is proper that should unite, and make our "harv feats," what they are intended to by the "founders of our Order." he

by the "founders of our Order." "Ours is a social Order, all can find herein something to enjoy, and we be-lieve that there is nothing better for a man than that he should eat and drink, and that he should make his soul enjoy good in his labor." "It is from the hand of God," hence it is fitting that we should unite and

"It is from the hand of God," hence it is fitting that we should unite, and with music, and song, and praise ac-knowledge his goodness, and give thanks for the bounties bestowed. Ours is an intellectual Order, and one of its best and noblest features is to necessary education inspire thought

one of its best and noblest features is to encourage education, inspire thought, and bring more brain power to aid in the operations of the farm and the household. Hence at our "harvest feasts," we must have discussions, es-says, lectures, and a general inter-change of views upon all subjects relat-ing to the production, preparation, and marketing of the magnificent crop which has just been taken from the fields. fields

fields. August seems to be the most favora-ble month for these gatherings in our State, and the preparations which are going on all over the State for them, indicate how they are appreciated by the members of the Order, and clearly demonstrate that they have become fixed institutions, which will be held in the future as recularly as the annufixed institutions, which will be held in the future as regularly as the annu-al fairs of agricultural societies. No County or Subordinate Grange which is alive to the moral, social, and intel-lectual welfare of its members should fail to take part in these annual gath-erings and make them so enjoyable and useful that not only will the mem-bers of the Order be there, but farmers and their families who are yet outside the cate, and the public generally. be and their families who are yet outside the gate, and the public generally, be induced to meet with us. Let the in-vitations be general and welcomes cor-dial. It gives great pleasure to be able to announce to you that Brother Mor-timer Whitehead, Lecturer of the Na-tional Grange, has consented to return to this State and address the meetings arranged for him by the Lecturer of the State Grange, and published in his de-partment of the Vistron. He is a clear, truthful, and interesting speaker, and no Patron or farmer within reach of these meetings should fail to hear him. him. July 28, 1879.

Science is knowledge. Only this and nothing more: A, B, C and D agree touching any fact or principle. Expe-rience proves it. Reason confirms it. No one gainsays their testimony. This is science. The man who don't know can safely follow their opinion in this matter. Now, a life time on the farm will not be sufficient to demonstrate what an intelligent Grange may settle satisfactorily to all concerned in a single evening's discussion. The farm journal, to an extent does, or may do, the same thing, and has been a blessing to multitudes of farmers, but falls far short of the Grange work. In the latter the rationale of a theory or practice may be thoroughly sifted, and its truth or falsity proved. This is scientific. In the discussion, agriculture takes all knowledge for its province.

knowledge for its province. Now is the time to make preparation for the next wheat crop. What are you going to do about it? Will you do as you have always done, when your next neighbor harvests 30 bushels per acre to your 20? Are you going to sow the same kind you have always done, not-withstanding your neighbor has got what he has proved to be better wheat? You think this all chance and good luck! Well, get the opinion of your Grange on this. Give to every man in the Grange a single item to investigate and report on. Let it be understood that the others expect him to be thor-oughly posted as to that item, and then prove his point. One evening will not exhaust the wheat question-mor possi-bly all that may be said on a single point, but go at it in this way, and we will warrant both a good time in the Granges, and a better crop.

Florida Letter.

From the Husband

From the Husbandman. "Doc." called me "Judge" in accord-ance with the customs of the country. In this climate it is proper to take hold of a man's name by the handle. It is not necessary that your services in be-half of your fellow men have been of such value as to entitle you to the honor of a title. You meet a stranger, and he wishes to address you. He is ignorant of your name, antecedents or pres-ent condition. To address you as "Colonel." "General." "Doctor" or "Judge," is a delicate way of saying, "Colonel," "General," "Doctor" or "Judge," is a delicate way of saying, "I do not know your vocation in life, but your very distinguished personal appearance so impresses me that I know that you must be a person of note and entitled to an honorable address." If you really have no title, the one first applied will "stick," and thenceforth you will wear it. A year ago one of my neighbors from Jowa, who has lived by me for a score

A year ago one of my neignbors from Iowa, who has lived by me for a score of years, and, of course, knows I am only a common "plow-jogger," and no "Judge" at all, came to Florida, and he asked one of my "cracker" friends: "Why do you call Adams "Judge" he is no "Judge" but a common farm-er."

er." "I reckon we call him "Judge" be-cause 'pears like he is a judge of his own business," replied my "cracker" friend. A response that had, possibly, delivate bint to the investigator.

friend. A response that had, possibly, a delicate hint to the investigator. Most of us would indignantly deny that we enjoy being flattered, yet such denials are sadly insincere. If I am traveling among strangers, and one of them sharply shouts to me, "Look here, old chap!" it not only wounds my self esteem, but I at once form the only of the the is not only worm it my self esteem, but I at once form the opinion that he is not only very ill-bred, but is an unaccountably poor judge of human nature. If he had said "Judge, your attention one mo-ment;" it would strengthen my con-viction that I am a man of distinguish-ed presence, and I would pronounce him a man of good manners and one capable of detecting merit at first sight. So "Doc" called me "Judge" and I called him "Doc." But we were clearing hammock and

So "Doc" called me "Judge" and I called him "Doc." But we were clearing hammock and had coucluded to spare some of the fin-est trees solely on account of their effect on the landscape. We would clear out the underbrush, root and branch, which would be a small matter. I seized a little Cherokee bean to pull it up. It was an insignificant little shrub obout two feet high and a third of an inch in diameter. Of course it was covered with prickers. I gave it a little pull and was surprised that in such loose soil it did not come up at once. I gave it a lift that ought to raise a bush of three times its size, and itstuck fast as ever. I then braced my-self and gave a pull that would have discouraged a Florida cx, but the con-temptible little bush wouldn't budge. sen and gave a pun that would have discouraged a Florida ox, but the con-temptible little bush wouldn't budge. I invited Levi to give me a lift as "here is a two man bush." I thought I could detect in his face a look of pity for my weakness as he approached with his magnificent display of muscle, and grasped the obdurate bush. After one pull the look of pity was replaced by one of surprise and chagrin. He squar-ed those broad shoulders, and with the power of a mule snapped the stem asunder at the surface of the ground, leaving the roots undisturbed. Grub the thing out, said I, and I was dis-mayed to see his spade lay bare a great yellow root shaped like a carrot, tough as cotton wood, about the size of a stove-pipe and running perpendicularly and as contained a source of a store-pipe and running perpendicularly and indefinitely into the ground. He cut it off a foot or so below the surface at which place it was scarcely smaller

which place it was scarcely smaller than on top. Meanwhile Francisco was paying his repects to a patch of saw palmetto. This wretched cumberer of the ground has a stiff leaf stalk (on this rich land) from one-half to one inch in diameter and each edge is covered with a row of hooked teeth, hence the name "Saw Palmetto." The leaves are from two to three feet in diameter and armed all around the edges with sharp points. The leaves and stalks were from four to six feet high and so thick no human being could go through or look through. The roots are a rhizoma (like a sweet being could go through or look through. The roots are a rhizoma (like a sweet flag) running mostly under the surface of the ground. They are about the size of a stovepipe, and form a perfect net-work all through the ground. They are a tough, stringy, woody, spongy, elastic, unsplitable growth, a sharp ax will cut them readily but they will not "chip." The sand soon dulls an ax, then it will bound off the alligator-like bark like a hammer. This network of terrible horizontal roots is fastened down in a most thorough and work-manlike manner. The lower side is thickly covered with innumerable roots about the size, strength and length of a large whip-lash, and these run per-pendicularly into the ground fastening the rhizonas with a host of unbreak-able strings. We chopped and slashed the big roots with our axes. We stab-bed, and dug, and cut the small roots with our spades, and tugged with all our strength. One by one, in long pieces and short pieces, they gave way before our assaults, and we looked at the huge and rapidly growing pile of debris bark like a hammer. This network of before our assaults, and we looked at the huge and rapidly growing pile of debris behind us with the idea that we were actually accomplishing something val-uable. This work continued until noon when we took a critical survey of noon when we took a critical survey of the results. Our pile of palmetto roots was something wonderful. No one could see that and accuse us of inaction. But where did they come from? That was the puzzle. The piece of ground that we had cleared was utterly insig-nificant. It wouldn't make a respect-able onion bed. It did not look big enough to stack our roots on. It was positively disheartening. We' were drenched with sweat, tired by our own vlolent labor, and hungry as wolves. "Doc" was sitting under the shade of the great hickory, cool as a cucumber, with paper and pencil in his hand. "Are you writing a prescription for this complicated compound chronic rootedness?" I mildly enquired. "No, but I have been making some mathematical calculations using the re-sult of your forenoon's work as a basis, and my calculations using the re-

sult of your forenoon's work as a basis and my calculations indicate the cheer a basis and my calculations indicate the cheer-ful prospect that if you continue to clear saw palmetto faithfully for life's allotted span you will have enough clear ground to give you a respectable final resting place. Let us dine."

be give you a respective number for the setting place. Let us dine." Among the most thrifty and industri-ous inhabitants of Iowa are the Ger-man immigrants. They do not hesi-tate to settle on the grubiest, bushiest lands in the country, their patient per-sistent industry gradually transforms their patch of bush into a field of gold-en grain. They then buy an adjoining grub patch, patiently and contentedly grub out root and stump, till the golden harvest on that also gladdens their eyes. I imagine they never pass a dense thick-et of oak grubs that they do not invari-ably sigh for an opportunity to clear ably sigh for an opportunity to clear the ground for the plow. Now I ven-ture this prediction that after the toughest Dutchman now in America, or yet to come over, has attacked one piece of saw palmetto hammock he will nev-er like Alexander, weep for more worlds to conquer. After dinner we went back and chop-ped off all the growth at the surface

After think we will take and chop-ped off all the growth at the surface of the ground, leaving the roots undisturb-ed, then like true Floridians called it cleared. But such clearing! Every-taing cut sent up a legion of sprouts and they have sprouted, and we have sprout-ed them ever since all of which searce they have sprouted, and we have sprout-ed them ever since, all of which seems to contribute to their general health and luxuriance. If any one wants to know my private opinion of clearing hammock I will give it in language too forcible for publication. DUDLEY W. ADAMS.

In the same County, and composed of the same class of materials, we not infrequently find two Granges the counterpart of each other-the one in infrequently find two Granges the counterpart of each other—the one in earnest, diligent and progressive; the other, to all intents and purposes, dead as a coffin nail. Now, what is the cause of this difference. Sift the whole matter and it will be found that the whole lies in zeal on the one part and a want of it on the other. The life and activity will also be in proportion to the general zeal. A few zealous mem-bers may keep a Grange alive, but it is only when this spirit takes hold of many that it becomes a power. Bro. Patron, is your Grange a success ? Have you done, and are you doing your part to make the meetings pleasant and use-ful if yes, then infuse some of your zeal into the others. If no, then turn over a new leaf. Remember, what you attempt to do, strive to do well.—Bulle-tin.

'Two darkies were vaunting their cour-age. "I isn't 'feared o' nothin I isn't," said one. "Den, Sam, I reckon you isn't 'feared to loan me a dollar?" "No Julus, I isn't 'fraid to lend you a dol-lah, but I does hate to part with an ole fren' forebber."

Wanted, More Sheen,

The United States need more sheep. In all parts of this great country, to se-cure health and comfort, its people must have food and clothing. The sheep furnishes the best and most wholesome animal food, and the most comfortable clothing yet tested by the masses of our people. In malarial dis-tricts,—especially where extremes of heat and cold are frequeut,—woolen clothing and a freer and more common diet of good young mutton would in surelothing and a freer and more common diet of good young mutton would insure better health and better vigor than gen-erally characterizes pork-caters and wearers of cotton and fine linen. From the best data within our reach we ascer-tain that there are on the entire globe about 500,000,000 sheep. Of these the United States has but 35,000,000. Our manufactories consume annually more than 225,000,000 pounds of wool. If each of our sheep furnished five pounds of wool, there would be a yearly deficit of wool, there would be a yearly deficit of 50,000,000 pounds. Here is a good field for enterprising stockmen. We need double our present number of sheep. Let no one indulge a single fear sheep. Let no one indulge a single fear of over-production either of mutton or of wool. Could our flocks be tripled or quadrupled, they would add not only to the comfort and healthfulness of the people but to their intelligence and sobriety, as well as to the productive-ness of every field used as a sheep pas-ture.—Drovers' Journal.

The Cabbage Worm.

Repeated inquiries come to us for the best remedy for this formidable de-stroyer of the cabbage. From the duced to discard those which soil or con-taminate the leaves. When the plants are young and when the worms first make their appearance in comparative-ly few numbers, they are to be removed the band. The plants may be cleared taminate the leaves. When the plants are young and when the worms first make their appearance in comparative-ly few numbers, they are to be removed by hand. The plants may be cleared as rapidly as by the various applications used, counting in the time in preparing or procuring these applications. As soon as the heads form, use hot water. If any injury results from the heat, it will be only to the edges of the outer leaves. The body of the head cannot become heated. If the insects have be-come numerous, this will be found a rapid mode of their extermination. We are often asked for the degree in temperature to which the water should be heated. We cannot give the precise degree. The watering pot in which it is carried will not retain a high heat long, and the fine streams of water from the nose are partly cooled in their pas-sage through the air. It is supposed that a temperature of 120° will kill the worms, but greater heat is better, pro-vided the cabbage leaves are not scorched. Some practice is required to do the work right, and the operator may experiment on a few small heads, or else begin with warm water and gradually increase the temperature. In a little time he will learn to apply the water as it should be. Immediately after filing the watering pot when the water is hot, he will give a quick or in-stantaneous dash, and this will be suffi-cient to kill all the worms; after the water is partly cooled, the washing will be continued longer. The great advan-tage of this treatment is that the cab-bages are left perfectly clean.—Country *Gentema*. Gentleman.

It is just as cheap to raise a good breed of cattle as a bad breed. Scrubs will eat just as much as thoroughbreds. If you are not able to buy Alderneys and Durhams, then you can raise the corn breed. By corn breed, I mean those cattle that have enough to eat wind extended with bit days. Every those cattle that have enough to eat and are treated with kindness. Every farmer that will feed his cattle all that they can eat, and treat them with kindthey can eat, and treat them with kind-ness, in a few years will have blooded stock on his farm. All blooded stock has been produced in this way. You can raise good cattle precisely as you can raise good people.

A legal gentleman met a brother law yer on Court street one day last week, and the following dialogue took place between them:

"Well, judge, how is business?" "Dull, dull; I am living on faith and

hope," "Very good, but I have got past you, for I'm living on charity."-Boston Courier.

"I trust you will be true to me," he said in accents mellow. "Of course I will, my dear, said she—"till I get another fellow."

2

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Becturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKEGON.

Bro. Whitehead's Appointments.

In the last VISITOR we gave a list of he times and places of the picnics to e addressed by Bro. Whitehead, the Vorthy Lecturer of the National th be addr Worthy

be addressed by the number of the National Grange. In this number we review them, that there may be no error or want of notice, as this number of the VISTOR will reach most of its readers in time for all but one or two of the appointments. Have heard from all of these appoint-ments, and the note of preparations seems to have been promptly and earn-estly seconded, and the details to be worked out to secure success. The first appointment is at Bain-bridge, in the north part of Berrien Co., near the village of Watervile. The press of this County have aided to give publicity to the meeting, and I have no fear in saying that before this number is mailed to you who read these lines, the meeting will be recorded as a de-cided success. eided success

The meeting at Paw Paw, the home of our Worlhy Master, comes on Wed-nesday, the 13th inst., and if a crowd do not call it a success, then we shall never attempt to prophecy again. The Michigan Central Railroad will then have the opportunity to take the speaker to Jackson, en route for Spring-ville, in the north-western part of Len-awee County, a point accessible from parts of Hillsdale, Jackson and Wash-nawe Counties, from which we expect

awee County, a point accessible from parts of Hillsdale, Jackson and Wash-tenaw Counties, from which we expect to see many earnest tillers of the soil, in search of truth and rest, and they will find both. If the Springville meet-ing on the 14th is not a crowd, there will be one man disappointed. Dansville, Ingham Co., is the next appointment, for the 15th inst., a place near portions of Livingston, Washte-naw and Jackson Counties. Bro. Whitehead has been in this County, and has been well advertised. Bro. Mickley is also to speak, and if a fair day is vouchsafed, a large turnout will be seen listening to the little Lecturer of the National Grange and the stal-ward citizen of Lenawee County. The "City of Straits" must be reached that night, for Romeo, Macomb County, is the objective point for Saturday, the 16th. The meeting here is also well advertised, and it is to be on the camp-meeting grounds near the lovely village. There should be quite a large meeting here. Larger Oakland and St. Clair

meeting grounds near the lovely village. There should be quite a large meeting here. Lapeer, Oakland and St. Clair Counties are quite near, and if the farmers here have anything of the zeal and spirit they ough to possess, there will be enough in camp to satisfy even the far reaching voice of our eloquent National Keeper of the Seals of the Fra-ternity of the P. of H. The grounds and surroundings and conveniences at this place are faultless, and if Mortimer Whitehead was well known they would be filled as never before. Sunday and rest at our old home fol-

be filled as never before. Sunday and rest at our old home fol-low, and then a long night ride on the D., G H. & M. R. R. will take us to breakfast near the place of the 18th inst's labors, Bro. Milne's grove, Allen-dale, Ottawa Co. Many in this vicinity have heard the Lecturer, and of course they will come, and some distance if need be, to hear him again. The meeting of the 16th is to be at Fenwick, or near there, in the south part of Montcalm Co., easily accessible to the greater portion of Ionia County. Though this County is new, we shall expect to see a large audience of earnest Patrons, and many who are not yet within the gate. Grand Ledge for the 20th. If zeal and work will accomplish a successful meeting, this will be one. Letters on our table tell of work done and to be done. Clinton, Eaton, Ingham and Ionia Counties can all put in an appear-ance here, and will, but they can't dis-Courage us with numbers. In the grand old forest of Shelby, Sunday and rest at our old home fol-

ance here, and will, but they can't dis-courage us with numbers. In the grand old forest of Shelby, Oceana Co., we are to picnic on the 21st inst, and rembering a former occasion, we can, even now, see the very bushes time days of old, when the Scotch chiefs marshaled the clans. But let them come! We will not fear them if they come only in Patron's array. There to Grandville, near Day & Taylor's plaster mill and quarry, is the last move—and there everybody is ex-pected. Let them come,—everything and everybody will be ready on the 22d, at Grandville, Kent Co.

Worthy Master Woodman says of Bro, Whitehead's meetings: "The numerous calls which have been made for Bro. Whitehead to re-turn to this State and enliven our "Har-vest Feasts" with his interesting lec-tures and wise counsels, speak well for the Lecturer of the National Grange, and indicate how his recent labors have been appreciated in this State." I am confident that the Patrons of Michigan will give him on his refurn

I am confident that the Patrons of Michigan will give him on his return such a reception and hearing, as no other speaker in the interests of our Order and agriculture ever received in this State."

Grandville Picnic.

Having leisure at Grand Rapids on the 7th inst, we took the cars to Grandville and met Bro. J. B. Hamil-ton at the depot and requested him to

the 7th inst, we took the cars to Grandville and met Bro. J. B. Hamil-ton at the depot and requested him to show us the grounds on which is to be the grand harvest feast and reunion of the Order on the 22d. inst. A short walk from the depot brought us to the mill and quarry of Day & Taylor, where we found Bro. Taylor, the fore-man of the plaster company. He took us along the line of the railroad track 20 or 40 rods to a fine old sugar bush— the grounds selected for the thousands to enjoy themselves and to listen to the instruction of our Worthy Bro. White-head on the 22d of August. The grounds are fine, high and dry, with an excellent spring of water for drinking near by. The beautiful old monarchs of the forest yield an abun-dant shade with no undergrowth to obstruct the view, and we have no doubt that 15,000 people can hear the speakers without effort the ergan and singers and bands in attendance, and then seating capacity for a large crowd will be placed upon the gently rising ground, beyond which are many clumps of timber for the spreakers is to be erected, another for the organ and singers and the hitching of any number of teams and carriages which may come to this gathering. The mill and quarry are easily accessible to the ground, and an excellent opportunity to see the plaster rack in its vast under-ground domain, and follow it in all its stages of ascent—drying, crushing, shipping, etc., that it has to go through on its way to the fields of the farmer. This immense pit is drained by the largest of steam pumps, throwing a barrel of water at each stroke of the monster piston raising water enough to supply a large city and irrigate a large farm. The trains will run along side the quarry ard mill and stop right in the grove within 25 feet of the speak-ers' stand. What could be more con-venient? We found the Committee on Grounds venient?

We found the Committee on Grounds active, making every needful effort to have everything in readiness for the comfort and convenience of the Patron thousands they expect to entertain on

have everything in readiness for the comfort and convenience of the Patron thousands they expect to entertain on the 22d. We had also interviews with several and and the power to reach the grounds and return safely and cheaply to their homes on that day. Mr. A. M. Nichols, of Grand Rapids, the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago & West Michigan R. R., whose track runs to the plaster mill, is foremost in aiding us in our efforts to have a good time. He gives us half rates, round trip for a single fare, from any station on his road and return, and tickets are good from the 21st to the 23d inclusive. Better than 4th of July rates. Then the road runs a train each hour of the day if needed from Grand Rapids to the pic-nic grounds, and return in time for all trains upon other roads. The fare for this ride of 12 miles will be 20 cents. By tickets at Union depot. Milwaukee Ry. He cordially accedes to our requests for railroad facilities and will doubless give an excursion from Owosso to the grounds at less than half fare. In case the excursion cannot be given, from Grand Haven to Spring Lake to Grand Rapids and return the fare will be 75 cents, from Nunica and regure trains. The Valley road, Grand Rapids Di-sper mile, and I have asked that the tiket be good for three days. The G. R. & I. Ry. having every coach out that day on an excursion, could only give the rates to parties—2 cents per

mile to parties of 40 and more-tickets

mile to parties of 40 and more—tickets good for three days. The following committee and pro-gramme may be announced for the occasion. I copy from the posters sent out from Grand Rapids: John Porter, President, Grand Rapids; O. B. Whit-more, Chaplin, Grandville; Committee on invitations and Speakers, C. L. Whitney, John Preston, Marcus Buell; On Grounds and their Preparation, J. B. Hamilton, L. E. Taylor, A. N. Norton, Mrs. A. P. Arnold and Mrs. A. N. Norton; On Transportation, J. C. Euglish, J. T. Cobb and M. B. Hine; On Reception, Mr. and Mrs. John Porter, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Whitney; On Music, E. Manly; H. G. Holt and Lyman Murray. Programme: Exercises on the grounds to begin at 11 A. M. in the fol-lowing order: Music by the band. Prayer by the Chaplin. Vocal music. Address of welcome by E. A. Burlin-game. Response by C. L. Whitney.

ame. Response by C. L. Whitney.

Music. Address by J. J. Woodman.

Musie Dinner.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

Address of Mortimer Whitehead. Music. Other speeches.

All the officers and Executive Com-

All the officers and Executive Com-mittee of the State Grange are earnest-ly invited and expected to be present. All the County, Pomona and Subor-dinate Granges are invited to come in bodies, clothed in full regalia with

bootes, clothed in full regain with banners. Such are the preparation and expec-tations of the day. Shall we be dis-appointed? Bro. Cobb has in charge the arrangements with the M. S. & L. S. Ry., and will doubtless annonnee the same in his columns. Bro. Hine will endeavor also to arrange with the Newaygo Ry. Brothers and sisters, come and give Bro. Whitehead a rousing audience—a royal good-by meeting, and tell him if he thought us awake at his other visit, he may think us crazy now. What a good time the meeting will be to arrange with speakers to hold other meetings, and carry on the work of the grand revival of our Order— better, because just as the evenings lengthen, time and leisure for work come. Will not all weak Granges avail themselves of this opportunity? banners.

Dormant or Weak Granges.

We are pleased to receive quite fre-quent letters concerning the reviving of Granges. Shall ever be glad to re-ceive such, and will visit all if it can be done with slight expense. Send in your letters of inquiry some time ahead, and thus we may arrange to visit several on one trip, and help them at little expense to them. Now is the time to begin the work, and prepare for the winter's campaign.

"Credit to Whom Credit, etc."

We notice an article going the rounds of our exchanges accredited to an East-ern paper that first appeared in these columns. We like to have our articles re-published, if thought worthy, but let credit be given where it is due.

Straws.

IF you don't care to read this copylof the VISITOR or any other number, and keep the same, please hand it to some farmer neighbor, who may find in it pearls you had overlooked.

Whitneyville Grange, No 222, Ker Co., is erecting a new hall, which the expect to use soon, and which they wi have completed later in the season, an 222 Kent will when fully done have it formally dedi-cated to the work of the Order.

Wyoming Grange, No. 353, at Grand-ville, Kent Co., have leased a building for a series of years, and are having a hall done off in the same for the uses of their Grange.

While lightning-rodders have hit sev-eral wealthy and intelligent farmers in Western Michigan, yet not one belong-ing to the Order, and reading its signs of caution, have been sold, nor will they be if they read the VISITOR and attend the Owners. the Grange.

Received.

3

Received. The premium list of the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society is at hand. In its 96 pages it well advertises the fair at Grand Rap-ids, Sept. 22d to 27th inclusive. The premiums are liberal, and well distrib-uted. Especially would we call atten-tion to its new department for children under 15 years of age. This department has six classes and offers \$200 in pre-miums for the encouragement of indus-try among children. The classes are: ist, animals and pets; 2d. product grown or collected and arranged; 3d, prepared products; 4th, manufactured articles; th, needle and fancy work; 6th, artistic and miscellaneous. We notice premi-ums for penmanship, letter writing and map drawing, etc. Parents will do well to encourage their children to strive for prizes in all these classes. Send for a list and set the children to strive. Address the Secretary, JAMES COX, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Farmers' Garden.

The garden is of scarcely less import-ance to the farmer than the farm itself. The garden is of scarcely less import-ance to the farmer than the farm itself. It is really in advance of the farm when we consider the comforts of home. The farm supplies the substan-tials, such as meat and bread, and re-plenishes the purse, which, of course, is the main item, but it is the garden that the good housewife is indebted to for the many side-dishes served up so regularly three times a day, which play so important a part in making the life of the farmer desirable above that of other men. If the garden is neglect-ed, its influence must be felt three times a day throughout the entire year. And how uncomfortable it must be to the good husbandman to hear his faithful wife remark during that period, "Well, I have nothing to cook." To provide the larder well is the farmer's first duty. This he owes to himself and his family. Then let him plant a good garden, not were her noted. This he owes to finite in a good garden, not merely a patch of potatoes and a few rows of peas, but let him select a choice spot of ample size, manure it well, put it in good order, and from his seed cat-

spot of ample size, manure it well, put it in good order, and from his seed cat-alogue select every variety of vegetable seed that do well in our climate. Plant your seed in the proper time, and tend them well, so that through the following year, instead of having noth-ing to cook, your wife will find it diffi-cult to select from among the good things in her larder those necessary for a meal. The usual mode of gardening is little better than having no garden at all. Do not be content with the usual slip-shod way of doing things, but do them right. The time spent in the garden is not lost. It pays better com-paratively than the labor in the fields; and above all things else, do not let it be put off until other work is done, but prepare your garden ispot and sow the seed as early as the season will admit, and continue to sow as the time arrives for the planting of different seed for vegetables for late use. **Dried Annles.**

Dried Apples.

Applesshould be dried as soon as pos-sible after they are cut, to have them light colored; stoves and kilns should be used in preference to putting them out on a scaffold to run their chances for rain or sunshine; and as soon as dried they should be boxed up tight, to keep them from the insects which de-posit their eggs among them and pro-duce the worms which spoil so many of them. In this way they may be kept for years with perfect safety. Some time ago, while purchasing a lot of dried fruit, we discovered small pleces of sassafras bark mixed among it, and upon inquiry we were informed

of dried fruit, we discovered small pieces of sassafras bark mixed among it, and upon inquiry we were informed that it was a preventive against the worms. It is said that dried fruit put away with a little bark (say a handful to the bushel) will save unmolested by; those troublesome little insects, which so often destroy hundreds of bushels in a 'single season. The remedy is cheap and simple, and we venture to say a good one. good one.

Philadelphia proposes to introduce the needle in the public schools. As an improvement on the bent pin we think it will prove a success.

A little boy, weeping most piteously, was interrupted by some unusual occur-rence. He hushed his cries for a mo-ment, the thought was broken. "Ma," said he, resuming his sniffle, "what was I crying about just now?"

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

THE GRANGE VISITOR. SCHOOLCRAFT, AUG. 15, 1879.

Secretary's Department.

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

WE found our name as one of the Committee on Transportation on the programme of the Kent Co. Grange, who have charge of the State Grange picnic at Grandville, on the 22d of August, and the L. S. & M. S. R. R. assigned us. That we might offer special inducements to our friends to go to Grand Rapids and Grandville, I have assumed the responsibility of chartering a special train for that day and propose to offer less than onethird regular rates.

The special train will leave White Pigeon at 6:30, arriving at all stations through to Grand Rapids, 30 minutes after time of regular morning train.

Fare to Grand Rapids and Grandville and return from

White Pigeon,	1.50
Constantine,	1.50
Three Rivers,	1.40
Schoolcraft,	1.25
Kalamazoo and all intermediate	
points to Allegan,	1.00
Alloran	75

From all points north of Allegan, half regular fare to the Rapids.

These rates cover the fare on the C.

and W. M. R. R., from Grand Rapids to Grandville and return.

Perhaps this special train may start from Coldwater, but we are not sufficiently posted as to the wants of our people to say so, as we go to press.

This is a splendid chance for a trip over the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Let us have the *big train* to the State picnic.

STATE PICNIC AT GRANDVILLE.

The VISITOR of Aug. 1st, Lecturer's Department, gave Brother Whitehead's last August meeting in Michigan at Grand Rapids. This was premature and soon after changed to Grandville, in conformity with a project first started by Bro. J. C. English to have a farmers' State Picnic at Grandville.

Wherever this project has been presented it has seemed to *take* well. With the reduced fares and cheap rates secured over the railroads centering at Grand Rapids, we ought to have for this State Pienic ten thousand people at Grandville on the 22nd.

Grand Rapids is known as the most enterprising city in the State, and we expect a great many farmers will seize upon this opportbuity to see Grand Rapids at small cost to themselves. Those who are lively and mean to make the most of the day will make a hasty survey of the Valley City, and then take a train at the Union Depot and arun of ten minutes down to Grandville over the C. & M. L. S. R. R., a distance of six miles.

From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. trains will run every hour to Grandville and return, which will give visitors a chance to do Grand Rapids briefly, and attend the State Picnic where the visitor will find several thousand farmers, with thier wives and daughters—the fair women and brave men of the State. Once at Grandville Picnic grounds, they will find, we think, long tables loaded down with not only the substantials, but the luxuries of the cellar and larder of the good housewives who have come from far and near to give to this gathering the benefit not of their presence only, but of their careful work and skilled labor.

This throng of young and old will present a collection of honest, indedendent people, of far more than average intelligence, and aside from anything else that Grandville may have worth seeing, will be worth going to see on the 22nd inst.

We have great faith that our Grandville friends will have ample accommodations in a nice grove, for all who visit them that day, and this first farmers' State Picnic will be *the event* of the season.

The gypsum or plaster bed of Day & Taylor is 20 feet below the surface, and is 22 feet in thickness. There is of course quite a huge cavern of a place made by the removal of rock and debris in the four years that this quarry has been worked. As there are fissures in the rock where little streams of water find an easy outlet, there is all the time some water in the quarry seeking the lowest place with a disposition always to fill up. To keep the quarry in working order, Day & Taylor have in use, I understand, one of the largest pumps in the State. All who desire, can examine the quarry, and see for themselves the plaster formation, the work of mining, the hoisting to the surface, and piling up to season.

The mill will be running that day so that the process of crushing, grinding and transporting to the warehouse can all be inspected. Besides the very complete works of Day & Taylor, there are, 100 rods from the mill, two of the largest mills in the State. These two mills, with all the fixtures, cost over \$200,000, and have both been sold by the Sheriff within the last two years.

"They say" the Grangers did it, well, perhaps there is more than a grain of truth in that "they say," for we have a distinct recollection of making a contract with the General Agent of one of these mills in the city of Detroit in November, 1874. That contract signed and sealed by competent authority is still in my office and calls for \$3.00 per ton on cars at Grandville, and if that contract had not been repudiated by the company, probably the farmers of Michigan would have paid not less than that price per ton for plaster at the mills from that day to this. Plaster manu-facturers at that day supposed that farmers should raise grain and stock, sell their farm products for any price offered, buy plaster and other offered, buy plaster and other things wanted, of agents or regular dealers, and mind their own business as their fetters. as their fathers had done before them. Well, the farmers have learned something in the last ten years, and so have these manufacturers, who have been selling plaster at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton, and we hope what each have learned will be to their mutual advantage in the future.

Farmers have learned by this plaster experience, which they have had, that with harmonious action they can acccomplish what they undertake by co-operation, and these manufacturers have learned that a few agents who produce nothing, but merely live by standing between the producer and the consumer, are really of less value to them, than the farmer himself who uses the product. Manufacturers should learn, if they have not already, that when in our "Declaration of Purposes" we said that "For our business interests, we desire to bring producers, and consumers, farmers, and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible," that we were sincere—really in earnest, and that we believe we have mutual interests which, when well understood, will secure those "friendly relations."

But we began by saying that these two mammoth mills are but a little way from the picnic grove, and there can be seen the open plaster beds, and in addition to the manufacture of land plaster these mills manufacture stucco, and we can see how that is done.

We may be sure of one thing, there will be enough to see, if we say nothabout the speeches which the programme calls for, to make this a very enjoyable excursion, and we hope now that as the very busy season is past, and our abundant harvest is safely garnered, that all our farmer friends will feel like taking a rest from work for a day, and with some members of the family, and a well-filled basket be part and parcel of the State Picnic at Grandville.

ABOUT LEGISLATION.

We ask careful attention to the series of letters which Lieut. Gov. Sessions has kindly consented to furnish the VISITOR, the second of which appears in this issue. The farmers of the State have certainly a greater interest in all that concerns the people of the whole State than any other class, and we should not be far from wrong were we to say as great an interest as all other classes combined.

Our readers should keep this in mind as they read these letters of Bro. Sessions. In doing so the question will be presented to every reader, do the farmers protect themselves from a burden of taxation, (some of it quite unnecessary,) as well as they might? Is not their property from its visible character carrying more than its share of the burden of government? not other classes, more wide awake, sometimes secure exemption wholly or partly when they should not? Have farmers looked as well after all that concerns their interests as other classes of society have done? If they have, there is no good reason why they should not continue to take care of themselves as well as they can; and if they have not, there is certainly the more need that they become better acquainted with such governmental affairs as in any way directly or indirectly affect them.

Read carefully these letters of Gov. Sessions,—talk with each other, and with your neighbors about the various topics introduced, and by these means much valuable information will not only be secured to yourselves, but will be diffused, and with a better understanding of how our laws are made, by whom, who, and what they are made for, I trust we shall be bet ter prepared to select more intelligently the men to whom this work is committed of making new statutes and repairing old ones, once in two years.

Bro. Sessions position gave him the best opportunity for forming an intelligent opinion of men and measures, and with his cool head and good judgement we can depend on getting reliable information upon whatever point he touches, and probably some good suggestions that should not be lost upon the intelligent readers of the Vistron. We say intelligent, because we believe that Michigan ranks high as a State and we are ready to assume that the Patrons of Husbandry and other readers of the paper are decidedly above the average of her eitizens in point of intelligence, and we hardly think the point will be disputed.

We say then again, read Gov. Sessions's letters, and if you want any more information upon any point connected with the subjects considered, we presume you will be enlightened by raising a question that does not require too much search atter figures to answer.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AND EDU-CATION.

"Ypsilanti is proud of her union school building. It is of modern architecture, three stories in height, while a lofty tower effectually sets off the whole and makes it an imposing edifice. The architect was the late Henry T. Brush of Detroit."

We find this item in one of our State papers. The same might be said of many other school buildings in the State in our cities and large villages, nor need we limit the statement to large villages, for some of our smaller ones have a fine union school building to be proud ot. Not unfrequently after having enjoyed this kind of luxury for a few months or years the tax payers cease to feel those emotions of pride that welled up in their hearts as they looked upon the massive and beautiful pile when the job was pronounced "done" by the contracter and accepted by the district.

Too many of those three-story beauties were, when done, charged over largely to the future, with much of their cost to the next generation, by issuing ten per cent, bonds, the interest of which together with its other liabilities, has been about all the burden the people could stagger under through the hard times of the last few years.

Education is undoubtedly a good thing, but we have gone a little wild on this matter of education and building s, we have taxed ourselves in many places beyond our ability to pay, and have imposed a mortgage on our successors for an immense amount of *show*, and a good deal of it is above the "*third story*."

We look upon many of these union school houses costing from \$60,000 to \$75,000 as an exhibition of the *big head*, a condition that is apt to overtake boys in their teens, and sometimes men don't grow away from it, as shown in the management of their private business, but the condition seems to develop better in Boards of Trustees in villages than elsewhere, and these three-story evidences of it, are not the only ones. On another square not far away we frequently find another proof of it with a spire towering upward, not quite out of sight.

With regard to the many innovations of the last quarter of a century in methods of teaching, we have noth-ing now to say, but are clearly of the opinion that in our public buildings a spirit of rivalry has often in the construction of school buildings, and churches involved an expense out of all proportion to the ability or needs of communities to pay. While we would not be understood as undervaluing the education of the schools, colleges, and all our institutions of learning, of which we as a people are so proud, we feel that the popular mind has no well defined idea of what an education should be, to be worth most to the individual, to society, and to the State.

To us no one thing seems so important, and we may add, no one thing is usually so difficult as to determine what a boy's natural qualities have best fitted him for. On the foundations laid by the accidents of natural developments, what sort of training, or, education will qualify him best to take good care of himself, and those who may be dependent upon him, and leave the world at last when he must, the better for his hav-

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

ing lived in it. Thousands of the fathers and mothers of the land seem to believe that to give their boy or girl a good education, the more the better, is to have discharged the better, is to have discharged the highest paternal duty, and secured for them the necessary means to en-gage successfully in the great battle of life.

We have been told all of our life that "just as the twig is bent the tree inclines," and our observation tells us that seldom a greater misfortune befalls a man, or rather a boy, than to have his early life misdirected. Undertaking to defeat nature herself, and build a structure where there is little or no foundation, must always prove a failure. Disre-garding this truth finds many a boy now studying Latin, who should be following the plow, digging up stumps, or engaged in some handicraft that would provide him with bread and butter, and many a man, if his youth-ful steps had been directed aright would have known less Greek, and more of good, honest work.

The labor of the country is supporting an army of men, many of them educated, who without that education would have been better men and more useful citizens. There are large numhers of educated leeches who produce nothing, but in some way livethey are not tramps, and though they produce no more than he, yet it costs we the people ten times as much to we the people ten times as much to support each one of them, for they must in some way have a good living and good clothes. Like the tramp, they insist that "The world owes me a living," and this old saw has been so often repeated that too many have come to believe it true. No more mischievous saying has been so often repeated as this. The world, or socie-ty owes no man a living until he has put forth his best efforts to earn it, and has been thwarted by the accidents or misfortunes to which all are liable. We commend then, above all things, a thorough, practical educa-tion that involves labor of the hands as well as of the head, and if circumstances, which so often give direction to our lives, ultimately push any for-ward into professional life, where brain work, and that alone is demanded there need be no fear of failure.

We have been led to these reflections by the item given at the head of this article and by the following which we clipped from an exchange:

which we clipped from an exchange: ONLY ONE LIBERAL EDUCATION.— President Elliott's views on education, as expressed in his address at the Smith female college in Massachusetts, are the cause of considerable comment. "I may as well abruptly avow," he said, "as a result of my reading and observa-tionin the matter of education, that I recognize but one mental acquisition as an essential part of the education of a lady or gentleman,—namely, an accu-rate and refined use of the mother togue. Greek, Latin, French, Ger-man, mathematics, natural and physi-cal science, metaphysics, history, and esthetics are all profitable and delight-tul, both as trainings and acquisitions, to him who studies them with intelli-gence and love; but not one of them mas the least claim to be called an ac-quisition essential part of a sound training." This coming from the pres-radical.—N. Y. Eve. Post. We cannot do better than supple-

We cannot do better than supplement this by quoting from an address of Hon. Henry W. Lord. His subject being "The relations of education and industry to crime and pauper-ism." We have room now but for a short quotation, but sufficient to indicate his idea of what constitutes education. He says:

"Our idea of education is more comprehensive than colleges, and broader than books. Let us take two instances from extreme cases. Extreme cases illustrate principles.

do nothing though possessed of three languages. We submit, then, the proposition that it would have been better for the man who had learned to read and write in three languages without being per-fect in either and could do nothing else, to have learned his own language well, and to have devoted the time ex-pended on the other two languages to the acquirement and mastery of one good trade.

the acquirement and mastery of one good trade. That it would have been better for the man who had learned to work toler-ably in three trades, to have learned one trade well, and to have devoted the time spent in acquiring the other two to such learning from the books as that amount of time would have afforded him concurning.

to such learning from the books as that amount of time would have afforded him opportunity. Education, rightly defined, is to bring up a child physically as well as mentally—for that is what the Latin word from which we derive education means—teaching his mind to think to some end and to some purpose, and his hands to work for himself and for oth-ers, jaccording to what an old English writer calls the mystery of some handi-craft; such an education would un-doubtedly go far to diminish crime and still further to reduce pauperism; but that which is falsely catled education per se. or par excellence, based on a the-ory that mental instruction concludes education; and ingores industry and all teaching to that end, and especially if it have a tendency to lift the pupil above the level of respect for industrial pursuits—such an education does not tend to prevent crime, but it does tend to promote idleness prolific of crime and prolific of pauperism.

WE had in our drawer for a long time the article on womans' suffrage, part of which appears in this issue, in the Ladies' Department.

Brady Grange, before which it was read by one of its members, by vote requested its publication. Its great length has compelled it to wait until we should find a dearth in that department, believing that where we had several articles on hand from differ-ent correspondents, that their publication would interest more of our readers than any one long article. As the coast is clear we embrace this first opportunity to print this paper. Since this Department was introduced it has been sustained in a manner most creditable to the ladies, and proved a valuable addition to the paper.

LET us all meet at Grandville. August 22d.

It is not generally known that for scouring knives, forks, spoons, and tin-ware, the common water lime, such as is used in plastering cellars, cisterns, &c., is one of the very best materials. It does not scratch and will not injure your best silver. Apply with a damp cloth. The more often such things are cloth. The more often such cleansed the more easily they 9.76 cleaned.

THERE is probably nothing in this transitory world that will yield larger and quicker returns on the amount in-vested, than poking a wasp with your finger to see if he feels well.

Communications.

Michigan Agricultural College.

BY PROF. J. W. BEAL.

This is the oldest agricultural college now existing in the United States, hav-ing been opened to students in 1857, 22 years ago. It was at first entirely sup-ported by the State. The income from lands sold now amounts to only about \$16,000 ayear. The means for making up this fund to run the College is ap-propriated by a conservative Legisla-ture, who uniformly give something to keep the College going and make some improvements. These appropriations have not been large. There is no vet-erinary department, nor no mechanical department; both are much needed.

erinary departmenit, nor no mechanical department; both are much needed. Female students are admitted. There are usually from four to a dozen in at-tendance. There is no special course of study, not even one separate class for them. The study well, and stand high. There has been an effort made to make a place for them, but so far it has falled. Those having the College in charge think it stands higher now than at any former time, though there are still faul t

think it stands higher now than at an p former time, though there are still faul t finders in plenty. The last catalogue showed 239 students in attendance, all in the regular course except a few spec-ial students who recited with them. From the start, all studies have clus-tered around agriculture as the center. The aim has been to train men for in-telligent farmers. The term agricul-ture I use in its broadest sense, intend-ing it to include horticulture, botany, chemistry, entomology, anatomy, sur-veying, and some knowledge of French, German, English literature, mathemat-ics, etc.

German, English literature, mathemat-ics, etc. From the time of its organization, students nave uniformly been required to work three hours a day. The sopho-mores work all the year on the farm, the juniors all the year in the horticul-tural department: the freshmen and seniors are divided in different places. During the past few years especially, the seniors have been used as assistant foremen in various places. Students all work from one to four o'clock in the afternoon, except a few who have specafternoon, except a few who have spec

afternoon, except a tew who have appendix ial duties. In the course of instruction unusual care is taken to illustrate and put in practice everything as far as possible. Students are set to making experi-

ments. The officers of the College have never The officers of the course of study, This

Students are set to making experi-ments. The officers of the College have never attempted butone course of study, This runs through four years. Students are taken directly from the best common schools. By having all the students in the same course of study fewer teach-ers can do all the work. Economy has always been urged as a necessity. The graduates number 171. The first class graduafed in 1861, and numbered seven students. That was 18 years ago. Over four-sevenths of them are grad-uates of the last five years. Many of them left here poor, and some were in debt. Most of them wanted to go to farming, and most of those did go on to farms if they had the means to buy, or if their parents could help them. To hire out to work on a farm by the month a young man can get \$16 a month. Most of the poor graduates can earn more money at something else. In this country there is litle opportunity for a young man to get a position as a foreman on a farm. Farmers act as foremen for their own farms. Some graduates teach a while; some engage in other business to get a little money ahead. Most of them are their best work. Some of them never intended to be tarmers, and never will be. They did not enter the college to learn farming, but because of the good opportunities for learning chem-istry, botany and anatomy, to enable them to become good physicians. The College has no right to exclude such. About 40 per cent of the graduates are now farmers, and of those intimately connected with the advancement of ag-riculture are a goodly number of others. Among the last class are two or more on agricultural papers, 11 professors or teachers in colleges, one Secretary of Michigan Pomological Society. In all cases but one the professors belong to agricultural colleges. The farm contains 676 acres. There are about 300 acres cleared. The land is

cases but one the processors belong to agricultural colleges. The farm contains 676 acres. There are about 300 acres cleared. The land is not of the highest quality, and is espec-ially unsuited for pomological purposes. Freshmen enter college about Sept. 1.

There is a long winter vacation, begin-ning about November 15th, of three and one-half months, which enables the students to teach school. They re-turn about the last of February, and close the year about the last of August, having a short vacation toward the last of May. Students are on the farm about all of the growing season, when they can work to the best advantage. The chemical laboratory is conveni-ent, and well equipped with apparatus. The course runs daily through two years. The general museum is valu-able for its economic entomology and the geology of the State; also the birds and mammals and other animals of the State. During the present season there will be erected a fine laboratory for bet-ter work in botany and horticulture, to contain also a museum of vegetable prod-ucts. The greenhouses are good, and well kept up. They cost over \$9,000. Additions will be made this year and next costing \$1,500. The library is rich in agricultural books and periodicals, and very well supplied with other read-ing matter.

and very well supplied with other read-ing matter. Every year some experiments have been made, not because there was any money given for the purpose, as there had been almost none, nor because the professors had any time for it, but be-cause they were interested in the work, and made what experiments they could for the love of the work. The teachers are overworked. Several of them spend their long winter vacation among the farmers at institutes, lectures, etc. They attend bee-conventions, Granges, Po-mological societies, etc. The reports of the college and agricultural papers con-tain results of experiments made here. They are valuable, but nowhere near what the professors would be glad to make had they money and time, or a sufficient division of labor.

Co-operation and Confidence.

LANSING, Aug. 8th, What question among American farmers has ever occupied so much of the public mind as that of the Grange and the Grangers? Co-operation, what is it? Is it not one of the important features of the Grange movement? Are not people awakening to the fact that it is the determination of the farmer to have a share in the profits of his labors, without the intervention of middle-men? Do not many of our most intel-ligent men suppose it is the duty of the Patrons of Husbandry to wage war on all tradesmen? But how erroneous and ignorant not to know that all soci-ety is made up of necessary trades and LANSING, Aug. 8th. and ignorant not to know that all soci-ety is made up of necessary trades and callings, and that each is a necessity to the other! We can no more do with-bout the tradesman than they without the farmer. If the farmer should stop the plows and cease to labor, what a state this world would be in! One half the universe would starve. So you see we are the propelling power. We should therefore be up and doing, for those who are the first to put their hands to the plow will be first to reap the rich rewards of their toil. We must not forget the great living princi-ples of the Order for which we are must not forget the great living princi-ples of the Order for which we are united. We may be independent to a great degree of all dealers who persis-tently ignore the Patron, but we should co-operate whenever practicable in order to establish the principles of our noble Order, and all true Patrons will. More co-operation will give us equal rights and privileges, harmonious opin-ions, and necessarily promote the good of the Order. By co-operating we have already realized many profits, and might have many more if we had more confidence in each other. We must work together. It seems as though every Patron should be interested in all laudable undertakings of the Grange, every Patron should be interested in all laudable undertakings of the Grange, and assist to make them successful so far as possible, for the success of any enterprise is due to the united efforts of the whole body. Confidence in each other and co-operation will ensure suc-cess in whatever we undertake. B. C. GOODNOE.

AMONG the prizes offered by the French Agricultural Society are one for the best essay on the tariff question in its application to agricultural interests, and one for the best essay or report on the resources of the principal States of the American Union and the quantity of cereals and live stock which they might in ordinary years have for ex-port to Europe.

"Home, or the Last Loaf," is the Home is about the last place to loaf in a man would think of.

5

Communications.

Michigan Legislature-No. 2.

НомЕ, July 22, 1879.

HOME, July 22, 1879. Bro. J. T. Cobb: It may be a matter of interest to your readers to know the class of men that compose the average Legislature. Hav-ing the means to do so, I will exhibit the two last Michigan Legislatures as shown by the manual to-wit: 1877: Senate-32 members, -8 Lawyers, 6 Far-mers. 3 Doctors, 3 Merchants, 2 Lum-bermen, 2 Manufacturers, 1 Horticul-turist, 2 Bankers, 1 Miner, 3 Real estate agents, 1 Capitalist. House-100 members, -16 Lawyers, 36 Farmers, 6 Doctors, 3 Manufacturers, 3 Clergymen, 10 Lumbermen, 2 Bankers, 5 Merchants, 16 Miscelleanous. 1879: Senate-

Doctors, 3 Manufacturers, 3 Clergymen, 10 Lumbermen, 2 Bankers, 8 Merchants, 16 Linbermen, 2 Bankers, 8 Merchants, 17 Lawyers, 10 Farmers, 2 Doctors, 3 Lumbermen, 4 Merchants, 1 Engineer. House-17 Lawyers, 37 Farmers, 12 Doctors, 13 Merchants, all others 21. The State census of 1874, shows that those engaged in agriculture in Michi-gan numbered 186,890. The number of Lawyers was at that time 1,563. Phys-icians, 2,337. These figures are pre-sented as I find them, and are entilled to eareful consideration. Of them-selves they are not evidence of any wrong or injustice, for if farmers judge that lawyers make better laws than they can, and prefer to be represented by them it is their privilege to choose

that lawyers make better laws than they can, and prefer to be represented by them it is their privilege to choose whom they prefer. After the Legislature is organized the introduction of bills is in or-der. If the bills are agreed to by both houses, and approved by the Governor they become laws for the time being, and can be enforced by the proper officer, or by the courts. The Constitution limits the introduction of bills to the first fifty days of the session and prohibits their presentation there-after. The result is the first fifty days of the session is devoted almost exclu-sively to the introduction of bills, very little is done or thought of but to write and present bills, and there seems to be a strife or rivalry among members, old and young, of the Senate and House, to see which will get in the most bills. At the end of fifty days when the work that is proper and nec-essary should be all, or nearly all done, there is an enormous pile of bills, most-ly rubbish, or worse, in the hands of the several committees to be examined and acted upon by them, and then by each House in committee or otherwise.

the several committees to be examined and acted upon by them, and then by each House in committee or otherwise. The object of the Constitutional pro-vision, which was to practically limit the time of the legislative sessions, is perverted, and the effect is the reverse of what was intended, and the tendency is to extend it indefinitely. That is not all, nor is it the worst result. In the strife to introduce bills, many get in that would not otherwise be thought of, and there is constant effort—too of-ten successful—to tinker, to make some trivial change in every statute, yes, in almost every section of every statute, and often several different bills to amend the same section will be reported and printed. And as every member who gets in a bill, has some interest, or feels some paternity for it, and as this feel-ing is infectious, and extends, and ac-cumulates mutual interest, much use-less, worthless, and often pernicious trash is enacted, and cumbers the stat-utes of the State, while time and effort is required to discuss bills that should trash is enacted, and cumbers the stat-utes of the State, while time and effort is required to discuss bills that should not be introduced. There are some-times changes required in our laws, bad laws, and useless laws should be repealed; but constant tinkering and changing only leads to annoyances and confusion; and long observation and much reflection leads me to the conclu-sion that the fifty day's limit in the Constitution tends continually to aid the accumulation of bad laws, and the expense of legislation. In my letters I purpose to give your readers information of the number and kinds of bills that were introduced in .

The my letters I purpose to give your readers information of the number and kinds of bills that were introduced in. each House, in order that they may have some idea of the hazards they take when their representatives meet, and the occasion they have for feeling relief and thankfulness when the day for final adjournment is reached. The practice that prevails of giving passes to members of the Legislature by railroad officers has also the effect to lengthen the time of legislative ses-sions, and is objectionable in every as-pect in which we can view it. And unless the railroad men abandon the practice the only remedy that can be made effective is a Constitutional pro-

hibition and penalty. Where the body of the people desire a change in the Constitution, and are resolved that it shall be made, it will be found possi-ble, and will be done with less waste of time and effort than has been expended on the interminable question of increas-ing salaries of officers at a single ses-sion. Very truly, ALONZO SESSIONS.

Festival of Michigan Lake Shore Grange.

To Ed. Grange Visitor: Our festival came off as per notice, and we had a very pleasant and profitable time

and we had a very pleasant and profit-able time. The crowd began to come in about 6 p. M., and continued to come until after 9. It was soon discovered that but a small portion of the crowd could get into the hall, so we had to provide temporary accommodations out of doors. These were hastily arranged, and consequently imperfect. But all seemed to feel so good that no com-plaints were made. The weather was very pleasant and a better time for such an entertainment could not have been desired. The Committee were expecting a lively turn out, and consequently pro-vided amply,-yet they did not expect such a crowd. It was said by many that this was the largest gathering of farmers ever held in West Casoo. Over 300 were served. Cake, ice cream and lemonade were all swept away,-yet everybody had just enough. About 9 the meeting was called to order by the Master, and proceeded to carry out the regular programme. The music by the Glen Cornet Band was good, tho' several of their number were not present.

The bross of the defined of their number were not present. The opening prayer by Rev. A. C. Merritt was able and appropriate. The song by the choir, "The Grand Old Farm," was well sung, although they labored under many difficulties. Singing on the ground, with poor lights, was rather an upbill affair. The reading of the preamble to the Constitution of the Order, and the Dec-laration of Purposes by the N. G., was listened to with attention by those without the Gates, — and many re-marked, "That's all right. If they live up to that, it must be a good thing."

thing." The quilt was then disposed of, and Mr. W. C. Sheffer drew the prize. He very generously gave it back to the Grange, although he did not belong to the Order. It was then sold at auction, bringing \$3. Rev. A. C. Merritt was called on for a speech, and responding, spoke briefly of the enthusiasm of the hour. Such a cathering of farmers had near before

speech, and responding, spoke briefly of the enthusiasm of the hour. Such a gathering of farmers had never before been seen in the town. and to his belief, not in the County. He spoke of the hopes and prospects of the farmer, and the necessity of intelligence for the farmer as well as for other professions. How could he "cause two spears of grass to grow where but one grew be-fore" without knowledge? How could he cause two peaches, or apples, or pears to grow where but one grew be-fore, or what was better, to cause one to grow, that would be worth half a dozen that would have grown without his ef-fort. But how could he do all this without knowledge? The brain must be used as well as the arm. He hailed the signs of the times, this enthusias-tic gathering, as an auspicious omen for the future intelligence of agricultural classes, and hoped to see them rise to the position that rightfully belongs to them—at the head of all other profes-sions.

them-at the head of all other profes-sions. The Master then made a few brief re-marks, thanking all for their presence, kindness and attention. He referred to the preamble and Declaration of Purposes as read in their hearing, and cordially invited all good farmers who sympathized with us in our objects and purposes to come in and help us carry on the good work, until the farmer could rank with the most talented men in the land. We needed all of our Bro. farmers,--none were so poor that they could not help some, and none were too wise to be taught, and it was only through organized effort that we could hope to succeed. A vote of thanks was tendered to the band and choir for their part in making the entertainment pleasant. Also to

the entertainment pleasant. Also to Mr. Sheffer for his generous gift. About 10 P. M. the Chaplain gave the benediction, and all went to go their

way rejoicing. The net proceeds of the festival was \$20. Only a few months ago the organ enterprise was started, with the small \$20.

contribution of 25 cents, and now we have nearly \$50. This is truly worthy he patient and persistent labors of the sisters of our beloved Order. God bless hem! The Grange "opens wide its doors and bids her welcome." And surely she is a blessing, to the Grange here and everywhere. Fraternally yours, W. A. WEBSTER, Master Mich. Lake Shore Gr., No. 407.

The Agricultural College.

LANSING, Aug. 1st. '79.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :

Bro. J. T. Cobb: As much has been said in regard to the Agricultural College of our State, and quite a general dissatisfaction ex-pressed by our Order, at the action of the last Legislature in making so small an appropriation for its needs, perhaps a few lines of its history might not be amiss. There is probably no subject under the control of the Legislature upon which there is such a variety of opinion. But few deny its necessity, and that it has been, and is a great help in the education of our people. Yet many are not willing to have it fully sustained and brought up where it should be, because it does not follow their plan of an Agricultural College or farm.

farm. Of the numerous visitors I chanced to meet within the last year, hardly two of them were satisfied with what they saw, and it did not fill their ex-pectations. The sum of the objections are, "It is not a model farm," or "It is not a full university." I also found that all were much better satisfied after an examination and a talk with the instructors and students, and that the College gained many friends through the winter,

College gained many friends through the winter. If the College and farm are not what they should be, it is because public sen-timent has not demanded more. Sec. 11, art. 13, of the Constitution says that "the Legislature *shall* encourage intel-lectual, scientific and agricultural im-provement, and shall establish as soon as practicable and provide for the es-tablishment of an agricultural school, and that they should use the 22 sections of salt spring lands for that purpose. It was in carrrying out the provisions of and that they should use the 22 sections of salt spring lands for that purpose. It was in carrrying out the provisions of this section that the farm was pur-chased and the Agricultural College opened in 1857. By the act of Congress of July 24, 1862, 30,000 acres for each member were granted to the several States. This would have given Michi-gan 240,000 acres, but as the land had to be selected in not less than quarter sec-tion parcels, the State has only 235,673 acres, owing to the selection of faac-tional pieces. Of this 78,900 have been sold, giving an income of \$17,723 as the amount that can be used, as per reports of last year. The total income when the lands are sold will, at present rates, amount to \$50,783. But by the terms of the act named these lands must be sold by the State and invested in safe stocks at an interest of 5 per cent. The Legislature has raised this to 7 per cent. "All expense of selection manare-

Legislature has raised this to 7 per cent. "All expense of selection, manage-ment and sale must be paid by the State, so that the entire proceeds with-out any dimunition whatever shall be applied as hereinafter mentioned. No portion of the fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretense what-ever, to the purchase, erection, preser-vation, or repair of any building or buildings; except 10 per cent of the amount received may be used for the purchase of land for sites or experi-mental farms. "The leading object of such College shall be, without excluding other scien-

mental farms. "The leading object of such College shall be, without excluding other scien-tific and classic studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to pro-mote the liberal and practical educa-tion of the industrial classes in the sev-eral pursuits and professions of life." From these conditions it will be seen that the people can make this College just as high a school as they wish, and can have practical instruction in "me-chanic arts," when they erect proper buildings and furnish proper tools and machinery. The salaries of the pro-fessors are fixed by the Board of Agri-culture, and some of the Legislators thought the salaries too high and tried to reduce them by restrictions in the use of the appropriations, which was a very unvise policy, as the result has proved. Teaching, like everything else will always seek the highest mar-ket, and higher offers from other States

have already drawn from us several of our best professors, and we now loose Prof. Ingersoll who has been a good and efficient manager of the farm, and and efficient manager of the farm, and teacher. In the matter of salaries it is not good economy to allow other States to outbid us. In comparing the ex-pense of a course at the University with a course at the College, we shall see that we shall save over \$100 per year. That saving makes the College accessible to fully 50 per cent more of the farmers and mechanics of Michigan than the University can be.-while the the farmers and mechanics of Michigan than the University can be,—while the habits of labor kept up through the school term will give us 75 per cent more educated laborers than will come from the classic and professional schools of the University.

L G HUNT.

Grange Meetings and Picnics.

BANGOR, July 28th, 1879. Brother J. T. Cobb: The Quarterly meeting of the Van Buren County Pomona Grange, No. 13, will be held in the hall at Bangor vil-lage August 28th, at ten o'clock A. M. All Fourth Degree members are invit-ed. Come one, come all, and let us cul-tivate kind regards. There will be an open session commencing at 7 o'clock in the evening, when this question is open session commencing at 7 o'clock in the evening, when this question is to be discussed in open Grange; "Re-solved that the right of suffrage ought to be extended to both men and women alike; but that no one should be allow-of the orbit or more through the orbit of ed to vote who cannot write, or read the Constitution of the United States." the Constitution of the United States." A. W. Hayden and Geo. Breck, chief disputants. There will aslo be a Coun-ty pienic held in the Fair Grounds at Paw Paw, Aug. 13. Brother Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange will deliver an address. A grand time is expected, come one, come all and hear him.

F. Goss. Sec'v

A BASKET picnic will be held by the Patrons of Oceana County, on the bank of the creek, two miles north of Shelby, on the 21st of August, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Bro's Whitney and Whitehead will both be present and address the meeting. A very pleasant time is expected, and all are cordially invited. Invitation is especially ex-tended to the friends in Mason and Ne-waro Counties. A special meeting, of wago Counties. A special meeting of the Pomona Grange will be held in the village of Shelby in the evening, which Bros Whitehesd and Whitney are exnected to attend.

GEO. C. MYRES, Sec'y Oceana, Pomona, No. 23.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

The notice of the meeting of the Berrien County Grange, No. 1, in last VISITOR for Thursday, Aug. 26, 1876, should have read Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1879.

Fraternally yours, CHAS. HOGUE, Sec'y.

The St. Joseph County Grange will hold their annual picnic at Klinger's Lake, on the grounds of Mr. Weather-wax, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. Bros. J. J. Woodman and J. Webster Childs are engaged as speakers. A cor-dial invitation is extended to all.

In the rallroad investigation now go-In the railroad investigation now go-ing on in New York, it was shown that Mr. Jewett, president of the Erie Rail-road, received a salary of \$40,000. Forty thousand dollars a year! Judge Ship-man council for the Erie "insisted that man council for the Erie "insisted that what Mr. Jewett receives, as compensa-tion, was a matter between him and the stockholders alone, and did not concern the outside public." Now, we, the out-side public, insist that it does concern us, for we have all these bills to pay, and do not propose to stand it. When railroads find it necessary to employ the ablest lawyers in the State to ob-struct a committee in its efforts to get at the truth, we are satisfied that "there's somethin" that smells." at the truth, we are satisfied 'there's somethin' that smells."

MRS. PARTINGTON has been reading the health officer's weekly report, and thinks "total" must be an awful ma-lignant disease, since as many die of it as all the others put together.

"LANDLADY," said he, "the coffee is not settled." "No," she replied, "but it comes as near it as your last month's board bill does;" and that man never spoke again during the meal.

Ladies' Department.

HOUSEWORK.

Washing, mopping, baking, churning, Next day ironing must be done, And the buay housewife findeth Little rest till set of sun. Then the knitting and the sewing, With the buttonholes to make. Oh, the patching and the darning, How they make our fingers ache.

But of all the varied duties That we busy housewives find, I do think that washing dishes Is the most provoking kind. Why, the times they must be handled, O'er and o'er day after day, Almost makes one wish the china Were in bits for children's play.

Now, don't tell me I am wicked— I know that as well as you : But somehow, when I am weary, Dishes make me feel so blue. And the only cure I've found yet Is a paper or a book, When my family are settled Each in his own cozy nook.

I know well that very many Have obtained the needed grace, With a patient, cheerful spirit, All life's petty ills to face. Oh, that I were of that number! Then, with heart for any fate, I might, with cheerful spirit, "Learn to labor and to wait." -Diri

. Dirigo Rural

Woman Suffrage.

Woman Suffrage. The suffrage of all citizens I deem of great importance, and how any intelli-gent person can view it otherwise, is something I cannot understand. I think all the people need is the time to look at it on all sides, to know that it is right and just, and that our laws will become purer and better when woman's voice and vote has a power in the land. On moral questions alone, if nothing else was thought of, her influence is enough to make our best and purest citizens wish it. For no matter how much opposers may scoff, and say we have not the brains to compete with man, they will not deny that in morals women are acknowledged man's supe-riors. One has only to read the statis-tics of crimes and visit our places of punishment to see the comparison of guilt between man and woman. And in our courts of justice does sex lighten the punjoshment for the adfineer? No guin between man and woman. And in our courts of justice does sex lighten the punishment for the offense? No. Men expect us to know right from wrong; but could we vote, it is alleged, we have not the mind to decide for ourselves.

we have not the mind to decide for our selves. The opposers of woman suffrage are willing enough to have a woman testi-fy for them in an important law suit. Women have mind enough for that. But when they vote they will vote just as their husbands tell them to. Granted that they will; many women never mary, and many are left widows. Is it right that they have no voice, and have no one to represent them ! If they have property it is taxed as heavily as a man's. If they commit crime they are just as amenable to the laws, and yet women have mo voice in making those laws. Many say the law is now better for women than for men. Very strange that, to the detriment of them-selves, they would do so well by us. In ordinary business life we will see if they are so thoughtful, and pay women more for the same kind of work, just because they are women. In all places where women are employed (except in the professions, and there woman is the as well qualified, for in many jast, it is not said that you are a woman, of course we cannot ay as wuch." It is not said that you are not as well qualified, for in many ismade of it. If a woman apply for a "For a man we pay so much, but as you are a woman, of course we cannot ay as much." It is not said that you are not as well qualified, for in many ismade of a widowed mother working to support her little ones; or any be, the main-siay of her fam-stricken by disease; or perhaps work-because her husband had been stricken by disease; or perhaps work-because her husband who had prom-stricken by disease; or perhaps work-because her husband who had prom-stricken by disease; or perhaps work-because her husband who had prom-stricken by disease; or perhaps work-because her husband who had prom-stricken by disease; or perhaps work-because her husband who had prom-stricken by disease; or perhaps work-because her husband who had prom-stricken by disease; or perhaps work-because her husband who had prom-stricken by disease; or perhaps work-because her husband who had prom-stricke

woman does the same work as a man,

THE GRANGE

woman does the same work as a man, and does it as well, why not pay her as much. It is nothing to the employers how that money is spent. This alone shows man's generosity to woman. This is not so complex but what any woman can understand it. In New York city alone there are 2,000 street walkers. Many of them are driven to it by the starvation prices paid for their sewing by wealthy mer-chants. There are too many that would rather ruin a beautiful girl than save her. It is enough to make one's blood freeze in our veins to read what so many sewing women do for a mere pittance, and because she is human and falls, she is cursed. If all men were as thoughtful for the interest of working women as A. T. Stewart proved himself to be, we should feel that our interests might be consid-ered as much as if we made the laws ourselves. These very men that glory in the downfall of women heve as more

ourselves. These very men that glory in the downfall of women have as much power in their ballot as the purest man that exists. And sisters, right here I wish to speak more particularly to you. We, as women, have it in our power to make the moral standard as high in man as woman. Why do we so scorn the victim, and yet greet the cause of all her shame with smiles. Why is crimeso terrible in woman, and nothing in man. nothing in man. I think the time will come when

Nothing in man. I think the time will come when women are more independent, that a man must prove himself worthy to as-sociate with pure-minded women before be can be admitted to their presence. Till but within a few years woman's only avenue for making a living was by honsework, teaching, or by the ever-lasting needle. But now how many places, and every year the field widens. Did man give her equally the chance with himself freely! By no means. Every step she has gained has been with a struggle. If you think women are not as able as men to judge of their needs, we can easily point to you emi-nent lady physicians, lawyers, sculp-tors, etc., that thought they knew what they wanted, better than many of our able professors of colleges, that tried so able professors of colleges, that ried so hard to keep the doors closed, so that none but our brothers could have a col-legiate education.

able professors of colleges, that trieu su hand to keep the doors closed, so that none but our brothers could have a col-legiate education. Women have proved that they have brains as well as perseverance, and have bden victorious. One case I will elite : Miss Hulett, of Chicago. the eminent lawyer, was once a poor girl. She sup-ported and educated herself, studied iaw, and was ready to be admitted to the bar, --but because she was a woman she had to fight the courts of Illinois for two years before they would admit her. She was only 24 when she died, but she had gained such eminence that her income from her profession was \$3, -000 a year. She practiced in every court in the city, and was respected and admired by all of her brother-lawyers that knew her. They eulogised her highly when she died, not merely as a member of the bar, but as a woman. Thanks to her, any woman with brains and ability can practice law in that State. When suffrage is granted, as it surely will be, our laws will be made equal. We ask no favors, only give us the same chance with our brothers, - why not? Woman has proven her ability to take care of her-self, full as well as man. How many women are left with little ones to care for, and under so many disadvantages too, and with tact and management wilk keep them together until they can care for ithemselves. As the law is, she can only have the use of one third of the property during her life-time, and if there are any doits to pay, with pay-ing the judge and settling up, a great part is used and little left for the widow and children. How is it, if he is left can he keep his family together? Hard-ly ver, and has all the property. Here woman is found his superior. How many times a mother could do so much more for her family could she slip into her property all together. But I heard an opposer say, "What if she marries again, and has children, she can cheat the first husband's children out of all the property. That is as broad as it is long. As far as my observation goes, ma women, and the

The shoe seems to pinch right here, many of our brothers are so fearful that some other man's children will get

some of his property. No matter if he and his wife commenced life with noth-ing, and both worked hard, aud maybe she raised a large family of children, to hear him talk, it is all my property. But, mind you, if a man does not pros-per, it is taken for granted, he must necessarily have an extravagant and wastefulwife. So at times women are remembered.

VISITOR.

[To be continued in the next number.]

How to Grow Cuttings off Geraniums, Verbenas, Etc.

<text>

Telephone for Boys.

<section-header>

at the other end of the string however, they reproduce themselves as sounds.— Ex.

Correspondence.

SMITH CREEK, St. Clair Co., August 5th, 1879. Bro. Cobb .

SMITH CREEK, St. Clair Co., } Bro. Cobb : August 5th, 1879. } Bro. Cobb : As I was one of the unfortunates sued by the Birdsell Co. for something or nothing, and summoned to appear be-fore the United States Circuit Court in Detroit, and as I learn through our use-ful paper, the VISITOR, that there are quite a number of our Bro, Patrons and farmers in the some fix, now my pur-pose in writing this is to have you pub-lish it in the VISITOR, and let our brother farmers know that we have a defence association for the gate swindle —and we ought to have one for all pat-ent right swindles. If the present one cannot be made to cover them, let us of Bro. Pratt and unite as one man and say that we will not pay until we are convinced that they have a just claim. Now, Bro. Patrons, let us who are disposed to unite in this defence, send our names and addresses to the same firm of Beakes & Cutcheon, of Detroit, and E. P. Ailen, of Ypsilanti, as they have been retained by the defence asso-ciation and have familiarized them-selves in patent right law and are worthy of our regard, as I think. I let my matter with them and told them that I would make this proposi-tioh to all our Bros. through the VIS-trok, and now. Bros., you can send your summons or put your matter into their hands, by sending to them by mail and they will inform themselves on the legality of these claims, and advise us for the best, and if we unite, it will make the cost to each much less. Their card is Beakes & Cutcheon, attorneys; offices, 54, 55 aud 56 Seitz block. Detroit.

Their card is Beakes & Cutcheon, attorneys; offices, 54, 55 aud 56 Seitz block, Detroit. Yours fraternally, THEODORE BATHY, Of Grange 462.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :

Bro. J. T. Colb : I have looked in vain for some com-munication from Porter Grange, No. 427. We have plenty of brothers and sisters that could, if they would, write interesting letters. Our Grange was organized about five years ago, with about 60 members. Some have left us because they were not of us; and death has removed three of our members. We have had some to initiate, so that our number holds good, at least in workers. In short, the ups and downs of new or-ganizations has been our lot. Our meet-ings are well attended, considering that some have four or five miles to go, but those farthest off are the somest there. We held our annual picnic and trial of farming implements on June 5th. The W. M. of the S. G., J. J. Wood-mann, talked to us for two hours in al. Such a speech will do any Grange good. Politics Is not allowed in our Grange meetings, but I should like to see such men as Bro. Woodman represent the tarrents of our district in Congress. Yours fraternally, C.

C.

School.

The sixth term of the So. Boston Select school will commence Sept. 29th, and continue twelve weeks. Designs of school and regulations same as last term. Suitable boarding places may be obtained at reasonable rates within convenient distance from the hall. Tuition, four dollars. Students who purpose attending will please notify the teacher three weeks before the opening of the school. For farther in-formation apply to Miss EVA WHITE, Box 104. Saranac, Mich.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

HANOLD-Died at his home, in Keeler, July 12th, 1879, aged 38 years. At a meeting of Keeler Grange, No. 139, the following reso-lutions were adopted: WIERERAS, In obeyance to the mysterious law of nature and of being, the Great Reaper Death has cut down in the prime of life, our fellow worker SIREON HANOLDS, and, WHERERAS, That in the death of Brother HANOLDS this Grange has lost a faithful mem-ber, the community an honest, upright citizen, the afflicted family a kind husband and father, therefore the

erefore Resolved, That to our stricken Sister Han-

olds, we tender our heartielt sympathy, know-ing that words are but feeble consolation in this, the greatest trial that a wife can know. May the God of the widow and the fatherless throw light upon the darkened life; and in the protecting power of fraternal association, may pathetic hearts and willing hands to lightes the load, to smooth the rugged path of the be-reaved widow and her fatherless children. *Resolved*. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased Brother, a copy be sent to the GLANES visitor at to one of the County papers with a request for its publication. Mas. M. E. BARTIOLONEW. Mrs. O. COOX.

WHEREAS, It has pleased The Great Master to remove from our midst, at the age of 57, our worthy and beloved Brother, ISAAC BUNYAN, Past Master of Sturgis Grange, No. 332, there-

In an answer of Sturgis Grange, No. 332, there-fore Resolved. That in the death of our Brother, we have lost a useful and beloved member of our Order, and that as a Grange we lament his death and tender our sympathies to his wife, family and friends who mourn his lost. Resolved. That our Charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that these resolu-tions be entered upon our records, a copy sent to he family, and one to the GRANCE VISITOR for publication.

H. C. RAWSON, J. S. RICHARDSON, Committee.

Sturgis, Aug. 3, 1879.

PRICE LIST of SUPPLIES Kept in the office of the Secretary of the

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

 Ballot Boxes, (hard wood,)
 \$1 25

 Porcelain Ballot Marbles, por hundred,
 60

 Blank Box, ledger ruled, for Sceretary to
 100

 Bank Box, ledger ruled, for Sceretary to
 100

 Blank Bocord Books, (Express paid),
 100

 Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the
 100

 Treasurer, with stub, well bound,
 50

 Blank Recipits for dues, per 100, bound,
 50

 Bank Recipits for dues, per 100, bound,
 50

 Cashing's Mannal,
 60

 Applications for Membership, per 100,
 50

 Withdrawal Carais, per doz,
 25

 Dimits, in envelopes, per doz,
 25

 Single copy 15 cts per doz,
 180

 Rituals, single copy, 165
 50

 Blank "Articles of Association" for the
 150

 Blank "Articles of Charter, all complete,
 160

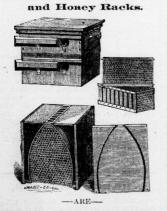
 Notice to Delinquent Membership, J. A. Cramer, Cloth,
 100

mer, Cloth,.... Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100, ... Address, J. T. COBB.

SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

COLVINS' HUREKA BEE-HIVE

60 40



A DECIDED SUCCESS.

Fifty per cent more surplus comb honey than from any other Hive now in use. Highest tea-timonials from the most successful Bee-keepers in the State. New beginners, start right! Old Bee-keepers, look to your interest! Give this Hive a trial and see its superior merits. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY GRANGE.



THE GRANGE VISITOR.

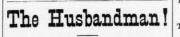
SCATTERS THE SEED EVENLY 34 inches wide under the Shovel. An Adjustable Governei Regulates the Depth, and Covers the Seed Unitormly from one to three inches, as desired. Combining all that is desirable in Broad-cast Seeding, with the advantages of Drilling. We also manufacture a Grain Drill, using the Todah, which is Warranted to Give Satus-table.

action. or no sale. Can be attached to any drill in place of othe teeth. For further particulars address

KALAMAZOO GRAIN DRILL CO. KALAMAZOO, MICH

BEES! BEES! BEES!

For Sale.—Choice Italians in movable-comb ives. For particulars and price address, SOUTHARD & RANNEY, Kalamazoo, Mich, hives.



EVERY FARMER Should TAKE IT.

It is thoroughly Reliable and Practical in Every Department.

It is Owned, Edited and Managed by FARMERS, and is an able Ex-

ponent of the Agricultural

Interests of the Country.

THE HUSBANDMAN discusses public questions from the farmer's standpoint. It demands that the burdens of taxation should be more equita-bly placed on all classes of property, and that the farming interests be thereby measurably

the farming interests be thereby measurably relieved. THE HUSEANTMAN contends against unjust discrimination in freight charges, by which the present railroad management is heaping heavy burdens on the farmers of this and other States. No other tarmer's paper pays as careful heed to its Market Reports, which are thoroughly reliable and accompanied with comments show-ing the condition of the market and tendency of prices. In short, THE HUSEANDMAN seeks to promote in every way the greatest good of the agricul-ral class, and is such a paper as farmers every-where ought to read and support. The reporte of the discussions of the famous

Elmira Farmers Club

occupy about one page of the paper each week, and are alone worth more to any practical farmer than the cost of subscription. Many of the leading farmers in different parts of the country are among its large number of components.

of the country are among its large number of correspondents. Hon Alonzo Sessions, the present Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, and an old and successful farmer, in a letter urging the farmers of his own county to take this paper said: "I have read Thr HUBSANDAMA for more than two years, and I do not hesitate to recommend it as the IEST FARMERS FAPER that I ever read. I take and read several other papers, but I will say frankly that no paper comes to my house that is more welcome to myself and to all my family, and not one that is read with so much pleasure and profit." As a representative of the GRANGE, This HUBBANDEAN is highly prized by the leading members of the Order, in all sections of the country. It is not sensational, but is candid and influential.

The Husbandman is a Large Eight-Page Paper, and Only \$1.50 per year. Postage Free.

The interesting character of THE HUSBAND-MAN, and low price, commend it at once to farmers everywhere, and-make it an easy task to secure a club of subscribers in any Grange or community. Bend for sample copies which are furnished irree. Address,

HUSBANDMAN, Elmira, N.Y.

We will send THE HUSBANDMAN and THE GRANGE VISITOR for one year, for \$1,70. and in Clubs of five or more, \$1.60 each.



and thousands of articles with no special classification, which you may learn the price of for nine cents. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only insti-tution of the kind in America who make this their special business. Address,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 and 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

I WILL SELL

THREE INCH AND THREE AND ONE-FOURTH INCH THIMBLE-SKEIN WAGON, COMPLETE, FOR \$45. THREE AND ONE-HALF INCH FOR \$48

THREE INCH AND THREE AND ONE-FOURTH INCH, WITHOUT BOX OR SEAT, \$35.

THREE AND ONE-HALF INCH, WITH-OUT BOX OR SEAT, \$38.

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.: DEAR SIR.—Your's of the 7th came in my absence, hence this delay to answer. In reply to your inqury, I will state that the wagon you sent me, and which has been run one year, is entirely satisfactory. As yet, every part is per-fect. 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.

Grange HEADQUARTERS THOMAS MASON,

General Commission Merchant, 183 SOUTH WATER STREET.

CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.

Purchasing Agent for the Patrons of Husband-ry, authorized by Executive Committe of the Michigan State Grange; Agent of the N. W. Produce Exchange Association, principal office, Buchanan, Mich.; also, Agent of the Michigan Lake Nove Fruit Growers Association, Steven-Lake Shore ville, Mich.,



PELTS, TALLOW, and DRESSED HOGS.

CRAIN, HOCS, and CATTLE In Car Lots. Also,

LUMBER in Car or Cargo Lots.

Having a large and conveniently arranged House in the business part of the city, we are prepare to handle goods in any quantity, and, being on the SHADY SIDE of the street, can show PERISHABLE goods in BEST CONDI-TION, throughout the day. With

SUPERIOR FACILITIES,

and close personal attention to business, we hope to merit, receive, and retain a liberal share of your patronage. Orders for goods in this market will be filled at lowest wholesale rates.

Cash must Accompany Orders to Insure Prompt Attention.

to Insure Prompt Attention. — REFERENCES:— Executive Committee of Mich. State Grange. J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Mich. J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich. J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich. Herman, Schaffner & Co., Bankers, Chicago, Ill. Thomas Mars, Berrien Centre, Mich. W. A. Brown, Sec'y Mich. L. S. F. G. Ass'n, Stevensville, Mich.

Stencils, Shipping Tags, and Market Reports furnished on application. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. mar.12'79

GEO. W. HILL & CO.. 80 Woodbridge St., - - Detroit,

OUR DESCRIPTIVE

Are now prepared to handle

Wheat, Oats and Corn,

IN CAR LOTS.

Having plenty of storage room we can also handle

APPLES. POTATOES. BUTTER. BEANS CHEESE, EGGS.

and in fact anything and everything that a farmer has to sell,

On as Favorable Terms as any House in the City.

We also PURCHASE ALL KINDS OF GOODS for STORES, CLUBS and Families

At the Lowest Wholesale Price. Consignments and Orders Solicited. jy12 no70tf.

5-TON STOCK SCALES, \$50.

FREIGHT PAID, AND NO MONEY ASK ED TILL TESTED.

JONES, of Binghamton,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y

Paw Paw, Mich., May 18th, 1878. JONES, OF BINGHAMTON: My Scales give entire satisfaction. I have subjected it to the most severe tests, and find it not only correct in aveighing large or small amounts, but perfectly reliable. Yours, Fraternally, [Signed] J. J. WOODMAN.

may6m



PRICES REDUCED FOR 1879.

PATRONS' PAINT COMPANY!

Ingersoll's Ready Mixed Paints, Paris Green and Brushes.

Best and Cheapest Paints in the World.

Freight paid on Paint and Paris Green to all parts of the country. So it makes no differ-ence where you live, you get goods at the same price as if you were at the Factory.

Our Book "How Every one can Paint," with 20 Brilliant Colors, Brushes, etc., illustrat-ed, mailed free upon application to PATRONS' PAINT CO., 162 South St., N. Y.

-TRUSTEES :-