

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

ISSUED SEMI-

MONTHLY

BY THE EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE OF THE

Michigan State

Grange, P. of H.



[Kalamazoo Publishing Co.'s Print.]

VOL. 4.—No. 11 }  
WHOLE No 67. }

SCHOOLCRAFT, JUNE 1st, 1879.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION  
will Expire with No.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR,

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.

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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.

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Acceptable advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square, for each insertion.

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

## THE GRANGE.

An Interesting Letter from Prof. W. J. Beal, of the State Agricultural College, on "How to Make a Grange or Farmers' Club a Success."

A strong Grange or farmers club is a great power for good in any community. Its success or failure is one of vast importance to any neighborhood.

Many of these organizations have been started with great enthusiasm and have prospered for a time, and then, for several causes, they have dwindled in numbers and in interest, or possibly they have ceased to exist.

There are several things essential to make a Grange or farmers club thrive. Every member must have some object in view and something to do. There must be some plan devised by which work shall be assigned to each member. Many of the members will rarely, if ever, volunteer to speak or write.

Nearly all will admit that farmers should have greater social advantages, that they should become better acquainted, spend more time in learning to write correctly and speak with ease before a company. They should learn to preside or act as secretary over public bodies.

This article is written to give a plan which has worked well in some cases. One farmers' club in Michigan and several Granges have adopted the following plan:

By some means one or more persons have selected a lot of suitable topics, and have arranged them for certain dates. Opposite the topics are written the names of those who will lead or take charge of the subject for discussion. This list is printed on slips every few weeks, or even a whole year in advance. Each member has a copy.

Capitol Grange, located at Lansing, has weekly meetings. The person getting up a programme asks each member to hand in a few topics which he would like to see brought up in the Grange during the year. These, with others, are arranged so as to make a variety and to bring each topic in the most suitable time of the year. The topics for each week are arranged for each week in the entire year. From time to time each member of the Grange is asked to lead on some topic, sometimes two or three persons to one topic.

A much greater variety of exercises is introduced than is customary for such gatherings. There are debates, lectures, essays, select readings, dialogues, pantomimes, tableaux, harlequins, charades, etc. There are several papers during the year, also accounts or reports of visitors to farms. This interests every member, or rather each member is interested in something. So far as is practicable, each member has his choice of duties. Every six weeks or two months, at least two weeks before any of it is to be used, a programme is printed for distribution. In case of absence, any one can see just what is coming at any meeting. This gives an air of certainty or stability to the Grange and all its meetings.

In the proper season the Grange has an exhibition of Indian corn, every family being urged to bring a sample of all the kinds they can raise or obtain from any neighbor not a member. In connection with the exhibition a committee is appointed to examine the grain and report. A recess is given for examination by all present. A vote is taken by all as to the first, second and third choice of field corn, pop corn, and sweet corn.

At another time there is a show of apples; at another, roots; at another, small fruits; at another, wheat, oats

and barley, in the straw and shelled. In these cases much of the interest depends on the full representation of products by all, or nearly all the members.

Some account of this plan has been given to several persons outside of Capitol Grange. The slips have been circulated and an increasing inquiry comes up for copies of the programmes.

Many Granges are adopting the plan, using some or all of the topics as given on the printed slips.

Every farming community ought to sustain a live Grange or club. If they do not, or if they have tried and failed there is a delinquency somewhere which must be humiliating to the people of that section. Such an organization for the advancement of the farmer is worth all its cost. It should not be given up without a hard struggle.

## Experiments in Cross-breeding Plants of the Same Variety.

BY PROF. W. J. BEAL.

The following article we copy from the American Journal of Science and Arts for May. It formed a part of Prof. Beal's lectures given last winter before the Farmers' Institutes. With reference to it, Prof. A. Gray, of Harvard University, writes that "the experiments are very neat and to the purpose," and then he gives the article the place of honor in the journal of which he is one of the associate editors.

Early in the spring of 1877 the writer received the first review of Darwin's book on "The effects of cross and self-fertilization of plants." The book seemed to be a most instructive production, one which has not been excelled in importance to the farmer by any work in this or in any age. But, in the words of the Gardeners' Chronicle, "it is certain that these practical results will be a long time filtering into the minds of those who will eventually profit most by them." If the results are so valuable, and if it will take a long time to reach the farmers, this "filtering" process cannot begin too soon, nor be too continuously kept before them. The writer lost no time in trying similar experiments on several of our cultivated plants, and beans, onions, Indian corn, and beans.

EXPERIMENTS WITH INDIAN CORN.  
Yellow Dent corn was obtained from two men in different portions of Michigan. In one case the corn had been kept ten years or more on the same farm, and in the other case 15 years or more on the same farm. In both cases the corn was much alike. The two lots of corn were planted in alternate rows in a plot by itself. The tops of one set of rows were all cut off, thus securing a perfect cross on those stalks. Seed from this cross was saved and planted to compare with corn not so crossed. The yield from the crossed seed exceeded the yield of that not crossed as 153 exceeds 100.

CROSSING BLACK WAX BEANS.  
There were, as shown in the plat below, eight short rows two feet apart with the plants finally thinned on July 10th to five plants about 15 inches apart in the row. The seed for half the rows (alternating) is called "old stock," and was raised in the garden the previous year from seeds which descended from those raised on the place for nine years or more.

The "crossed stock" was obtained as follows: In 1878 some seeds of the same variety of beans purchased of Jas. Vick. These were planted in a drill evenly mixed with seeds of the old stock.

These grew and looked alike, but the plowers were inter-crossed by bees. Seeds of this crop are termed "crossed stock."

On May 31st, 1878, 15 seeds were planted in each of the eight rows. The plants from the crossed seeds were generally much the largest, and, as will be seen, kept green the longest.

In ten days after planting, seeds of the old stock came up in each row, as follows: 4 7 7 9=27  
In ten days the crossed stock came up as follows: 12 10 6 11=39  
In 17 days the old stock came up as follows: 1 11 10 10=32  
In 17 days the crossed stock came up as follows: 12 13 10 14=49

On July 22d the pods fit for cooking on each plant numbered as follows, the pods on the two lots of plants were about alike in size:

Old stock.....	36	1	dead	7	13=57
Crossed stock..	dead	0	0	41	0= 41
Old stock.....	0	0	8	0	11=19
Crossed stock..	6	22	34	0	17= 79
Old stock.....	30	0	0	0	0=30
Crossed stock..	41	37	21	31	0= 130
Old stock.....	0	0	0	0	2= 2
Crossed stock..	10	29	30	26	2= 103
Total old stock.....	=108				
Total crossed stock.....	= 363				

This variety is generally raised for the purpose of supplying an early crop of beans to eat pods and all while young. The difference will be seen to be over three to one in favor of the crossed stock.

On August 9th the pods fit for cooking or past that condition were as follows:

Old stock.....	52	60	dead	43	45=200
Crossed stock..	dead	24	16	51	83= 174
Old stock.....	38	46	44	71	47=236
Crossed stock..	35	62	58	69	62= 275
Old stock.....	39	34	30	47	87=237
Crossed stock..	43	48	11	66	61= 249
Old stock.....	38	46	64	33	39=210
Crossed stock..	38	90	52	88	81= 340
Total old stock.....	= 883				
Total crossed stock.....	= 1048				

On or before September 16 all were harvested. The pods on each plant numbered as follows:

Old stock.....	60	62	dead	45	39=206
Crossed stock..	dead	160	64	29	139= 382
Old stock.....	44	48	36*	71	37=237
Crossed stock..	36	145	91	72	51= 396
Old stock.....	45	35	37	38	35=190
Crossed stock..	103	68	65	128	75= 429
Old stock.....	39	39	48	28	40=185
Crossed stock..	136	159	68	173	128= 653
Total old stock.....	= 818				
Total crossed stock.....	= 1859				

\*This plant contained a dead branch with 21 immature pods.

\*This plant contained a dead branch with 62 immature pods.

On comparing the table for August 9 with that for September 16, it will be seen that some plants of the old stock had lost part of their fruit. This was on account of the decay of 101 pods. The table also shows that two branches were broken and had died before maturing. These contained 73 pods.

Adding 101 and 73 to 818, we have 992 pods of the old against 1,859 of the crossed. In harvesting all those pods badly damaged were rejected. The beans of the old stock weighed 29.77 ounces avoirdupois, those of the crossed stock weighed 70.33 ounces avoirdupois, or nearly in the proportion of 100 to 236.

The difference would be a little less if we allow for the broken plants and decayed pods on the old stock. One plant of the old and one plant of the crossed stock died early and produced no fruit.

Six lots of beans each were taken at random from the old stock and weighed as follows:

50 seeds..281 grains.	50 seeds..260 grains.
50 seeds..262 grains.	50 seeds..269 grains.
50 seeds..270 grains.	50 seeds..284 grains.
Total, 1,616 grains.	Average, 269½ grains.

The same number of seeds was taken



from the crossed stock and weighed as follows:

50 seeds . 220 grains.	50 seeds . 210 grains.
50 seeds . 119 grains.	50 seeds . 210 grains.
50 seeds . 200 grains.	50 seeds . 220 grains.
Total, 1,279 grains. Average, 213 1-6 grains.	

The average weights of an equal number of beans from each stock were nearly as 100 to 79 in favor of the old stock.

#### AN OPEN GRANGE.

Europe and its Agriculture, by an United States Commissioner.

An Able Address by Hon. J. J. Woodman, of Paw Paw.

A large number of farmers and other citizens assembled Thursday afternoon at Stuart Hall to listen to an address by Hon. J. J. Woodman, of Paw Paw, Master of the State Grange, and one of the Agricultural Commissioners from the United States to the World's Exposition at Paris, last summer.

The address was given upon invitation of the Battle Creek Grange but the other Granges in the vicinity were well represented in the assemblage.

Soon after 2 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Mr. W. S. Simons, Master of the Battle Creek Grange, and the proceedings were opened with music by the Grange choir after which an appropriate invocation was made by Mr. Ryan B. Cowles, of Battle Creek township. Music again followed, at the conclusion of which

HON. J. J. WOODMAN

was introduced to the audience by Mr. Simons, and proceeded at once to give a most practical, instructive and interesting address. For more than two hours, the assemblage listened with deep attention to the discussion of the topic announced, which was

AGRICULTURE IN EUROPE AND THE CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASSES,

interspersed with personal anecdote and racy descriptions of incidents of travel and observation while he was abroad. The address was extemporaneous, being more animated and better received by the audience on that account.

The speaker's practical knowledge of agricultural topics, as well as his wide experience, gave ample assurance that the address would be full of interest—an assurance which was even more than justified in the address itself. Mr. Woodman's manner is impressive, his positions supported by strong and forcible argument, and his deductions clearly and eloquently expressed.

The practical inferences drawn by Mr. Woodman from his observations in the various countries which he visited in Europe, including England, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Germany and Holland, were of especial value to the agriculturalists of our country and deserve to be put before the public in such form that they may be widely disseminated. His opportunities for making these observations were peculiarly favorable by reason of his position as Commissioner of Agriculture from this country, and he seems to have viewed everything in the foreign lands which he visited with the particular purpose of making the wisdom which he derived therefrom available by application to the circumstances existing in his own. The decline of British agriculture and its causes, the evil system of tenantry and the accumulation of land in the hands of the few, the peculiar advantages of the small farm system of the French, the rigid habits of economy which prevail among the French agricultural classes, the advantages of a judicious change of crops, the industry of the Hollanders, the patient devotion of the Swiss and Germans to the exacting demands of labor made upon them, the miseries derived from the monopoly of land in Ireland, the terrible evils of European Communism and its true antidote in the intelligence of the agricultural classes of the United States,—these various subjects were presented in a graphic style, and with such comments as to throw a clear light upon questions which are just now receiving earnest attention both in our country and in the old world. The address was rapturously applauded at its conclusion.

Mr. Woodman gave a private lecture to the Grange in the evening, and evidently left such an impression upon his audience in both instances that a very general desire is expressed that he may again favor our community with a similar visit.—*Battle Creek Journal.*

### Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange will be in this State from the 9th to the 20th of June, and will speak to the Patrons of the State as many times as it is possible during his stay, if the necessary arrangements are made for meetings. County or Subordinate Granges, desiring his services, will correspond with Bro. C. L. Whitney, Lecturer of the State Grange. Bro. Whitehead is a clear, forcible speaker, and an able man. All should hear him. His terms for lectures will be reasonable. J. J. WOODMAN.

#### Programmes for Capitol Grange, Lansing Mich.

MAY 24TH, 1879, 7½ O'CLOCK, P. M.—"Harlequins," Mrs. S. E. Nichols and others, among these there will be reading or essays by Mrs. P. Sutliff, Mrs. C. L. Ingersoll, Mrs. A. M. Bennett. Social. All of the above exercises are open to the public.

MAY 31ST, 7½ O'CLOCK, P. M.—"Cutting and curing Hay," Wm. A. Piper, Alfred Reeve, G. M. Towar. "A few good Grasses." "How to make a room cozy and pleasant," Mrs. Emma Linneberk, Mrs. G. S. Williams, "Reading," Miss. Ella Francis.

JUNE 7TH, 7½ O'CLOCK, P. M.—"How to run a Threshing Machine," James Cartright, A. N. Gillet, Warren Smith. "Threshing with a fail," A. Wheeler, Joseph Creyts. "Reading," J. B. Renner. "A Paper," Miss. Marion M. Elliot.

JUNE, 14TH, 7½ O'CLOCK, P. M.—"Show of Small Plants." "Kinds and proper treatment of Strawberries for a farmer," F. Gully, E. S. Thompson, W. Moore. "The modes of use of Small Fruits, and the need of them," Mrs. E. J. Reeve, Mrs. C. Taylor, Mrs. N. Gillet, Mrs. P. Hill. A vote for the three best Strawberries for the farmer.

JUNE, 21ST, 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.—"To keep Rats and Mice away from buildings," J. Tobias, A. S. West. "The best Bee and the best Hive," Wm. Dunham, S. Hilbert. Reading, Miss C. Buck. Essay, Miss E. S. Hole, Mrs. C. Rowe. "Shall we adopt a rotation of Crops, if so, and why?" John M. Caroll, C. Buck, Prof. C. L. Ingersoll.

JUNE, 28TH, 7½ O'CLOCK, P. M.—"Keeping up the fertility of the soil," Henry Robbins, Henry E. Porter. "Hints on Housekeeping," Mrs. Eliza Waterman, Mrs. Mary A. Hunt, Mrs. Lucy Burk. Telling a story, John Holbrook and others.

JULY 5TH, 7½ O'CLOCK, P. M.—"Hints on Farm Management," W. A. Dryer, J. Waterman, John Valentine. "Tableaux," Mrs. Marion Reeves and others. Declamation, H. Lawrence. Essay, Lafayette Weldon.

JULY 12TH, 7½ O'CLOCK, P. M.—"Confessing our mistakes in farming and other business," Howard Sweet, Wm. H. Clark, E. M. Hill. "Mistakes in Housework," Mrs. M. T. Taylor, Mrs. M. R. Dunham, Mrs. A. Nichols, Mrs. S. A. Tooker, Reading, Frank Rush, Mrs. S. E. Piper.

W. J. BEAL.

#### Notice of Meetings.

The quarterly meeting of Oceana Pomona Grange, will be held at the Hall of Sylvan Grange, June 25th, at 10:30 a. m. All members of the order will be welcome.

GEO. C. MYERS, Sec'y.

Ottawa Grange, No. 30, will have a Picnic on Thursday, the 12th day of June, the sixth anniversary of its organization. All members and friends of the Order are cordially invited to be present and listen to an address to be delivered by Brotner Mortimer Whitehead, of N. J., Lecturer of the National Grange.

E. J. McNAUGHTON, Sec'y.

LITCHFIELD, May 17, 1879. Hillsdale Pomona Grange, No. 10, will hold its next monthly meeting, by invitation, at Cambria Grange, No. 74, four miles directly South from Hillsdale City, on Wednesday, June 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Subject for discussion, Education. All Fourth Degree members are cordially invited to attend and take part in the exercises.

G. M. GARDNER, Sec'y.

### Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKOGON.

#### National Lecturers' Appointments.

Br. M. Whitehead is to be at Coldwater, on the 11th of June, at Berlin, Ottawa County on the 12th, at Kalamazoo, on the 13th of June. Arrangements are being made for Berrien Springs and Cass County. Who can arrange for a meeting on the 10th, and at a point easily reached. Other appointments can be made if prompt action be taken. Send in your applications, and secure the best Grange Lecturer in the Order, for a day and evening, and let him instruct the people.

All persons living within reach of the places named, should be sure to attend. Induce your neighbors to go with you.

#### Western Pomona Grange.

The May meeting of this Pomona Grange No. 19, took place at Muskegon, on the 22d and 23d of May, and was successful, both in regard to numbers and interest. Nearly every Grange in the jurisdiction was represented, some coming over fifty miles to attend the meeting.

The forenoon of the 22d was given to the reports of officers and Subordinate Granges. The lecturer reported four locations visited since the Feb. meeting, and a general increase of members and interest in all the Granges.

The afternoon was given to a public meeting which was addressed by J. J. Woodman, Worthy Master of State Grange, and Bro. Thomas Mason, our Chicago agent. Both were listened to with marked interest and attention, and for which our Order stands much higher in the estimation of the outside world than ever before.

The Master of Strawberry Grange, No. 554, in his address of welcome to Muskegon, gave some statistics of the work of that Grange. They had by concert of action secured a reduction of 4¢ cents per case, or 9 cents per bushel on the cost of transportation of strawberries to Chicago, saving to the fruit growers at least \$1,200 if not \$2,000, on the strawberry crop of this year. Will it pay to have a Grange? A corresponding amount saved on raspberries, grapes and peaches, will give a net saving to this location of \$4,000, and strawberry Grange claims to have done no more than any other Grange might do under similar circumstances. Brother Mason gave some interesting facts about the old and new systems of doing commission business, and explained to the satisfaction of all, that the North-Western Produce Exchange Association was doing a safe business, and worthy of the patronage of every Patron, and judging from the number of stencils given out. Bro. Mason will get some large consignments of fruit and other products.

Worthy Master Woodman spoke at length of the condition of farmers abroad and in the United States, and showed that our Order was a necessity, and would aid in saving the tiller of the soil of this country from the degradation of that of the old world.

The evening session was used for instruction in the Pomona Degree into which fourteen candidates were initiated. Beautiful singing and instrumental music was appropriately interspersed and added much to the meeting and its interest. The session of Friday opened at 9 a. m., giving all visiting Patrons ample time to inspect the water-works and other places of interest in the city before the session. When open, Bro. Mason further addressed the Patrons, answering all the many questions asked. An interesting and instructive essay was read before the Granges. Our readers will find it in another issue over the name of "Aggie." Secretary Chas. Wilde read a paper upon the use of flowers in home adornment—a copy of which has been solicited to publish in the VISITOR. Another essay came by mail to late for the session. This meeting will be long remembered, and the good it has done outlast the remembrance of the gathering,—we only say that in conclusion we have one wish unsatisfied, that two classes of persons were not all there. 1st. Those who don't appreciate the Order, and 2d. Those Patrons who don't see any good in the Pomona Grange Organization. The 1st would either join the Order or ever be silent, and the 2d would be workers and seek to have or join and work with a Pomona Grange.

Berlin June 12th.

The Patrons of this Jurisdiction Pomona No. 19, and vicinity will give Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, Lect. of N. G., a warm reception on the 12th of June, at Berlin Fair Grounds, where is the Hall, &c., of Ottawa Grange, No. 30. Everybody invited. Come. Picnic dinner.

#### At Spring Lake.

Afternoon of the 23d, found Bro's Woodman, and Mason with us at Spring Lake Grange 201, where we met many friends and Patrons, and had a small, but very interesting meeting, and if we mistake not, this Grange will advance in numbers and interest at once.

The June meeting of the State Pomological Society is to be held at Muskegon, June 17th, 1879. A full and complete programme has been prepared. Excursion rates have been secured on the railroads.

#### Hints about Help.

Have a distinct understanding with the hired help—both those on the farm and those in the house—as to term of service, amount of wages, time of payment, hours of labor, and the usual duties to be performed, so far as they can be outlined.

Leave nothing unsaid or undone at the beginning of the season that may lead to misunderstandings, hard feeling, or the breaking of contracts when in the midst of hard work.

In bargaining with them, do not ask of help to promise things that you know to be over-exacting. Demand a full day's work every time, and pay for that work promptly at the time specified in your agreement.

Give help good tools, and exact good usage and care for them.

Instruct men who handle teams, or who have charge in any way of the domestic animals of the farm, to treat them with kindness, feed them properly, and care for them as if their own property; and discharge those who disobey such instructions. For they are costing you money that they do not earn. Cruelty to animals is an expensive indulgence.

Impress upon hired men, and upon your own sons, the importance of thoroughness in their work. It is not alone how much they accomplish, but how perfectly it is done as well. Slighted crops give slight returns.

Set a good table for farm hands. It is not cake, pies, and sauces, but good bread, a variety of meats, and plenty of vegetables and fruit they crave, and that constitutes the most healthful and strengthening diet.

No city in the Republic, not even New York, so swarms with adventuresses as Washington, which has, for years, been the chosen field of the bold, dangerous, wholly unprincipled tribe. They can be counted by hundreds; they are of every sort and degree. They are in the departments, at the hotels, at the boarding houses—everywhere that a man can be found, seduced, or frightened. Their missions are multifarious, and their movements mysterious. They are seeking positions; they are lobbyists; they or their friends have claims. They need personal, political, pecuniary assistance—indeed, all kinds, except the moral kind. Most of them are blackmailers. The Widow Oliver was but one of many. They are so crafty and treacherous that public men of reputation or means are afraid of, and always on the alert against them. The late Salmon P. Chase would never, during his official life at the Capitol, see a woman he did not know intimately, except in the presence of witnesses. Many Congressmen, Senators, and other office holders, have also made it a rule to receive no visits from women alone. Senator Chandler, though not noted for delicacy, is particularly careful on this point. So is Ben Butler, despite his audacity and recklessness. These, and other public men, refuse to see women at their rooms, or houses, or anywhere, without third persons. The experience of others, if not their own, has made them wary and apprehensive. There are, doubtless, many men not afraid of any man. We question if there be any man not afraid of women. If there be, he has surely never been in Washington.—*New York Times.*



## Communications.

### Preaching and Practice.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

I thank M. E. C. for his criticism on the article "Preaching and practice." M. E. C. says one of the fundamental principles etc. Let them associate together; let them deal together. If we understand the position correctly, the Grange part of the farmers or users of plows have been anxious to associate together for the last ten years, believing the benefits might be made mutual, and I am glad to be able to say that some manufacturers have been willing to do both. But a large number have refused to do so—to deal with us upon the same terms they do with their agents who sell to us at an advance of from 25 to 50 per cent. above manufacturer's prices. Now with the best information I have, Bement & Sons are of this class never having consented to deal directly with the farmers or users of their plows. It looks to us as if Bement & Sons intended that we should come no nearer than to associate together, and that they took the same view the railroad companies do when they give free passes to legislators and congressmen, viz, when there is an opportunity for them to work for their interest they will feel obligated to do so, having received special favors from them, to refuse would be to show churlishness on their part. If Bement & Sons were not willing to receive us on the fundamental principles of our Order after having known us for years, then it would be quite in order to not accept the invitation if we saw fit to do so, and we think we should have lost none of our dignity by doing so. They saw they could capture the State Grange by moving on some weak point. So they resolved to fire cans of oysters instead of canister, having great faith that they would be received with open mouths, and when once filled, do doubt they hoped we would feel under everlasting obligation to buy their plows of their agents when they called on us. We have yet to learn that they are anxious to approach the customers on the fundamental principles of our Order. We never received a circular from them, stating they wished to sell us plows, and might have remained in blissful ignorance of them, perhaps, had they not stormed and captured the State Grange with cans loaded with bivalves.

M. E. C. says the motto of the State Grange is business before pleasure. We like the motto, now let us practice our preaching. On that very occasion the State Grange might have said to Bement & Sons, now for business, please give us your terms for the sale of your plows direct to the customer. Then when Bement & Sons had said, if that alters the case we have agents to sell our plows, we will send one to you in the Spring, you will find them very obliging, they will show you which end to put into the ground. We find so many farmers who don't know how to use the improved farm implements, so we send a man to show all about them, it only costs four or five dollars on each plow, but that insures a sale, and we cannot deviate from our established rules. Had the Grange talked business and received a similar reply to the above, then the State Grange would have shown itself a highly respectable and widely known body to have said to Messrs Bement & Sons, "business before pleasure," we have unfinished business to attend to, we have no time now for pleasure. M. E. C. says, those friends invited us in because they had an article to sell to us.

The business arm of the Order has been harmed more by this one cause, we believe, than any other viz, so many of us have had a highly respectable friend, brother, uncle or grandfather in every little town, who has received our trade, instead of putting it into the channel of co-operation that our attempts to live our preaching in this particular has resulted in many failures.

M. E. C. says, that the State Grange did not create Bement & Sons. Who did? Did not the farmers make Bement & Sons in a business point of view? Who are the farmers? Members of the State Grange. Who made the railroad corporations? Legislatures. Who make the Legislatures? Farmers do the most of it, if they do their duty. We admit that the process is different, but at the same time the end attained is similar, the farmer

makes the business of both of them. If all the manufacturers of articles which we consume had invited the State Grange to dine with them, would it not have prolonged the session to unnecessary length? To have refused would have been churlish. We are disposed to accept M. E. C.'s judgment as regards the confused state of mind, as a righteous one. And we wish to say to him, one great cause of the same is indigestion or a disordered stomach, and one cause of the latter is late suppers, though they may be composed largely of bivalves, and we will say to console M. E. C. that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. We preach against having privileged classes. Have we none in our Order. Who are permitted to be sent as delegates to the State Grange?

Hoping the time will come when we will practice nearer what we preach, also hoping to meet M. E. C. and do some of this business on strictly Grange principles, I remain

Fraternally yours,  
J. C. ENGLISH.

### State Pomological Society.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

It may be interesting to you to know that from the announcement made in all the prominent papers in this and other States concerning the fruit catalogue of our society. I have heard from readers of the *New York Tribune*, the most, and next from the readers of the *GRANGE VISITOR*. I enclose an announcement of our June meeting and hope a large number of your readers will see fit to take a respite for a day or two about June 17th, and attend with us at Muskegon. If you have not as yet secured a copy of my last report, (1878), I shall be happy to send you one. With good wishes for your success I am,

Yours cordially,  
CHAS. W. GARFIELD.

### JUNE MEETING AT MUSKEGON—LIST OF TOPICS, ETC.

The tenth annual meeting of the State Pomological Society will occur at Muskegon, in acceptance of an invitation from the people of that city. The opening session will be on Tuesday evening, June 17, commencing at 7½ o'clock, and the society will continue in session until the following Thursday noon.

The citizens of Muskegon have selected committees to arrange for the meeting, and give assurance that nothing will be wanting on their part to make the convention a success.

The Chicago & Lake Michigan and the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads will give excursions rates from all prominent points on their lines, and the Detroit, Grand Haven, & Milwaukee will sell tickets at reduced rates between Ovid and Nunica. Persons expecting to attend should communicate with the Secretary at once, naming the points on these lines at which they will start. Entertainment will as far as possible be given to members of the society, and very low rates are offered at the hotels for the general accommodation.

A large attendance is expected from all points on the lake shore and from many of the interior towns, attracted by the magnitude of the strawberry plantations about Muskegon, the accessibility of the location, and the interesting topics discussed. The following embraces nearly a complete list of

#### TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION:

1. What is the ideal market strawberry and what varieties approximate to it?
2. What is the ideal family strawberry, and what sorts come nearest to it?
3. Color as indicative of qualities in fruit.
4. Mutual influence of stock and graft.
5. Mulching and cultivating strawberries.
6. Economical irrigation of strawberries.
7. Practical hints on lawn making.
8. Habits of observation a practical assistance to the fruit-grower.
9. Suggestions for the Autumn fairs, in the selection, preparation and shipment of fruit.
10. Strawberries out of season, or how can we have strawberries the year round?
11. New facts about marketing berries and cherries.
12. How to use flowers in the home, the church, and the school-room.
13. The position of the Baldwin apple in Michigan.

14. Testing varieties: who should do it, and who can afford to do it.

15. The danger in over-production in small fruits.

16. Mutual relations of nursery-men and fruit-growers.

In order to have the discussions spicy and instructive, it is necessary that some preparation be given to the essays and remarks to be offered; and to this end, the list of topics is thus early sent out. We hope to hear from those who are to attend, and will not all who have had experience, in connection with any of the topics, try to attend and help on our work of disseminating horticultural information? Those who cannot attend, we urge to put their thoughts on paper and forward to the Secretary in order to be taken to the meeting and read at the proper time.

It is quite important that we have a complete report from each locality concerning the fruit prospects, and that as many Counties be represented as possible by specimens of the early fruits.

The revision of the fruit catalogue will take a prominent place in the programme of exercises, and as this catalogue is in the hands of thousands of Michigan fruit men, it is desirable that it receive careful attention and criticism, that it may be perfected for all localities.

Local horticultural societies are invited to send delegates, and a general invitation is extended to all friends of horticulture to be with us at our strawberry meeting. Remember the date, June 17, 18, 19, at Muskegon.

T. L. LYON, President,  
South Haven.  
G. W. GARFIELD, Secretary,  
Grand Rapids.

### Dedication of Silver Lake Grange Hall.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

May 6th was a day long to be remembered by the members of Silver Lake Grange. It was the occasion of the celebration of the third anniversary of the organization of this Grange, and the dedication of their new hall. This Grange was organized three years ago by Bro. D. C. D. Brooks with sixteen Charter members. It has since increased to fifty good substantial members, nearly every meeting adds one or two to our ranks.

The dedication ceremony was to have taken place at 10 o'clock a. m., but owing to the morning being misty, with a cold north wind, it was noon before the last load arrived at the hall, and everything was ready for the ceremony. The assembly was called to order by Worthy Master George H. Wightman. After an appropriate song by the choir the dedication ceremony began. Bro. D. C. D. Brooks of Solon Grange, No. 381, officiated as dedicating officer. The ceremony was performed to the credit of the Grange and entire satisfaction of the visiting Brothers and Sisters and friends assembled there. The ceremony at the altar was particularly beautiful and impressive. When each of the lady officers, Flora, Pomona, and Ceres in turn stepped up to the altar and laid thereon an offering of flowers, fruit and ripened grain, and in a clear, distinct, and impressive voice, repeated their part of the ceremony from memory, it brought tears to the eyes of many, and left an impression on their minds long to be remembered. After the dedication ceremony had been performed, in which there was a plentiful sprinkling of music, Brother C. W. Smith of Bear Lake Grange was introduced, and entertained us for nearly an hour with one of his little off-hand speeches, sparkling with wit and humor, for which he is famous. After another song by the choir we were dismissed by a benediction by Brother Smith.

Preparations had been made for setting the table out of doors, but as the day continued cloudy and cold, it was thought best to have dinner in the hall. Willing hands soon constructed a long table through the center of the hall, which the Sisters soon had spread with snow white linen, and laded with the good things they found in numerous baskets and boxes piled along in the preparation room. There is no use trying to mention anything on that table, all who have ever attended a Grange picnic know how it is themselves. I have often heard it remarked that "the table groaned under its load," but this was the first time I ever saw a table so loaded that it could not groan. After Bro. Smith had returned

thanks, our excellent table committee soon had about one hundred and fifty of us hard at work unloading that table. We did our best but there was taken up of the fragments the traditional "twelve baskets full" besides a large quantity of nice things that remained untouched. These were soon packed away in basket and box to be sent to the widow and the afflicted who were unable to be present. After an hour or more spent in a social way, the Master's gavel once more called the house to order to listen to the reading of the history of the Order of P. of H. from its first inception, by Bro. O. H. Kelly, written by the Secretary of this Grange for this occasion. The Secretary also gave a short history of Silver Lake Grange, all of which was listened to with marked attention. At a late hour in the afternoon we adjourned to our homes, all feeling that one more bright spot had been added to our farm life, for which the Grange has the praise.

Fraternally,  
S. A. GARDNER.

### The Patent Gate.

YPSILANTI, May 19, 1879.

#### Worthy Secretary:

There are those in the State, no doubt, who are anxious to know what steps are being taken in the courts in regard to the cases there pending on the patent slide gate. In the case against Dell, which is on the Lee patent, that patent being the hanging of a panel of fence on one post (I would say here there is not a dozen of them in the State) is set down to be argued the 29th of May. In the case of Randall & Fredman, which are on the two post gate, there being tens of thousands of them in the State. The plaintiffs have commenced taking testimony before the Commissioner, for which they have thirty day's time. Then the farmers, or defense, have forty days allotted to them for taking their testimony, after which the plaintiff has thirty days for rebutting. The cases will then come to trial as soon as the Court can hear them. Yours fraternally,  
H. D. PLATT.

## Correspondence.

READING, May 13th, 1879.

Bro. Cobb:

As our Grange has not been represented in the *VISITOR* by letter, this may not be amiss. Union Grange was organized Feb. 5th, 1875, and during the more than four years which have elapsed since then, scarcely a meeting has been omitted, save on stormy nights, and the attendance has usually been good. We have received from the surrounding Granges some of their best members by dimit, as some of them have surrendered their charters. We meet once in two weeks, and once in four weeks, Saturday, at 2:30 p. m. We have during this time had but two Masters, our present Master now serving his fourth term. I suppose the nation would object to a President who would accept his office for the fourth time, but we are perfectly satisfied with our Master and he will have a good opportunity to serve a fifth term. Last fall there was shipped by our Master two car loads of wheat from Reading to Detroit, being the first ever shipped from that station except by the regular buyers. The profits on the two loads were \$15. Is there need of a middleman? We have a store in connection with the Grange, which although with a small capital and much opposition is a decided success. Our Grange steadily increases in numbers and is determined to be successful.

Fraternally yours,  
H. H. BRADLEY,  
Sec. Union Grange, No. 568.

BATTLE CREEK, May 17, 1879.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

I write you to say that Battle Creek Grange is in a prosperous condition. We had Worthy Master Woodman here on the 1st of May. He gave us a most satisfactory public address in the afternoon, followed by a private lecture in the evening.

I clip from the *Battle Creek Journal* an account of the address and send you for publication.

Wheat is looking well in this section. Apples will be a short crop at best. Peaches are setting fairly.

Yours Fraternally,  
W. L. SIMONS,  
Master, No. 66.



## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, JUNE 1, 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.

## OUR TRIP TO LANSING.

Monday noon the 26th, found us en route for Lansing. We had a desire to look over the solons of the State, after their five month's protracted labor for the good people of the State had so nearly reached its termination. A very cordial invitation from E. S. Thompson, of Capitol Grange, No. 540, to attend a Grange picnic, or May party to be held on his farm a little over a mile from North Lansing also attracted me thitherward at that date.

This invitation was also accompanied by a printed programme, so neat in the make up, and so stylish that we did not surmise its nature, until its delicate tuck was withdrawn and the sheet opened and inspected, that the uncouth Granger, the rude hayseed representative of the farm could in any manner be connected with the order of exercises, and the promised pleasures of the day.

Bro. Albert Judson, Master of Brady Grange, and Bro. M. Cox, past Master of Schoolcraft Grange favored us with their company. The day was lowery and the wind so cold that we were reminded even at our noonday start, of the friendly qualities of our summer overcoat and put it on at once.

We arrived at Lansing a little before 4 P. M. and at once repaired to the Capitol, as the stars and stripes floating aloft at each end of the building indicated that the Legislature was in session, and we desired to improve every hour of time. Going first to the Hall of the House we found about one-fourth of the member's chairs vacant, but all those present seemed intent on business.

This Legislature evidently, has not been unlike in some respects all legislative bodies of modern times, and therein is perhaps its justification. After having run for several weeks with work constantly accumulating, it discovered that something must be done to find a way of escape from what was fast becoming to themselves since the advent of warm weather monotonous and wearisome. A day of adjournment was fixed, and the members set to work to unload in the few remaining days the accumulations of weeks, or rather months. As but two days remained before the final day of adjournment of course the legislative mill was running under a full head of steam. While individual members were absent or indifferent to what was being done, there was general activity and a prevailing disposition to dispose of the work on hand. Every one seemed good natured and less solicitous about the quality of the work done, than to close it out and be done with it.

After an hour or two spent in the House we crossed over to the Senate Chamber to find its members struggling with the accumulated pile of sense and nonsense which successive long weeks of labor since Jan. 1st had brought forth from fertile brains and active pens. The session soon closed for the afternoon, and the presiding officer, Lieut. Gov. Sessions was relieved from duty, and we took the

opportunity of having a good hour's visit with him in his own room back of the Senate Chamber.

Bro. Sessions is in good health and spirits, has stood at his post faithful to official duty through all these weary weeks of legislative floundering, and will gladly hail the hour when his gavel strikes the last moment of the session, and his official announcement declares the thirtieth session of the Legislature of Michigan at an end.

On our return to the Senate chamber after supper we were both surprised and gratified to meet on its threshold Brothers Holloway and Luce of the Executive Committee of our State Grange, fresh from their homes and apparently like ourselves casting about to see something of our public servants and their work. It soon turned out however that their visit to Lansing was one of business. They were on their way to the Agricultural College in obedience to an order of the State Grange.

It will be remembered by those who attended the last session and by those who have since read its proceedings, that a new standing committee was created to be known as The Agricultural College Committee. Its members were to be appointed from the members of the State Grange and the Executive Committee, as from such only, by their holding over from year to year could an annual report be assured. Brothers Holloway, Luce and Childs were appointed such committee and on this Monday they commenced their first work in the discharge of the duties devolved upon them. Brothers Holloway and Luce had thought their visit at this time was opportune, as Senator Childs was already in Lansing and no expense on his account would be incurred, but at this hour of the session it was quite impossible for him to leave, so it was arranged that our company should go with the other two members of the Committee to the College Tuesday morning.

Bro. Luce, true to his habits of industry was on hand early in the morning with a livery suited to our wants, and with such an able Jehu as he, we started off with a feeling of confidence that was in no way impaired when the team was returned to its owner at 4 P. M.

Arriving at the College we found President Abbott with soiled hands busy in his garden. Profs. Beal, Kedzie, Ingersoll, Carpenter and Fairchild were each engaged in his special department. Our visit was not at a favorable time to take full account of all the interests of the institution. It was vacation and the other professors, the farm manager, and all of the boys were away for a week and we can therefore make no allusion to the College and the educational work pertaining to it. And we would say right here that we do not mean to write up our observations in detail. We were with a committee charged with the duty of examining and reporting at a future day and we do not mean to get very much in their way.

Prof. Beal first took us on to a plot of ground of some two acres on which he is experimenting with all the various trees and shrubs native and foreign, that he can get hold of; the object being, as we understand it, to determine their adaptation to climate, their habits, hardness, rapidity of growth, etc. From here we started out to look at the barns, yards and out-buildings, the stock and take a general survey of the farm. We found the stock all in fine condition and much of it luxurating in clover. This every good farmer knows is as it should be.

The wheat, oats and meadow looked well. The corn was up and had a good stand, but the hired man who as we came up to the field had just unhitched from a two horse cultivator, would not have been proud of himself or his employer if he had heard the comments of the several members of our company. But perhaps the college students do that work better than the hired man.

The fences on the farm were in good order—things about the barns and yards were in very good shape; in the tool chamber, where all the small farm implements are kept, perfect system seemed to have been established and maintained. One student is entrusted with the care of the tools and nothing goes out without being charged by him to the boy that takes it, and if damaged maliciously it is charged to the culprit.

We should make reference to some experiments with wheat and other grains but Prof. Ingersoll has himself promised to give me for publication a more full and complete statement of his work than I could give by my own observations and inquiries.

A good substantial dinner awaited us on our return to the college grounds in the students dining hall, and we were well prepared by our long tramp for that sort of work.

Many things that we made a note of in our ramble we have not time to mention and really prefer not to anticipate the report of the Committee on Agricultural College, and will only add that the professors to whom has been committed the work all seem to be earnest, faithful workers in their several departments, and anxious to do good work, each in his sphere, in advancing the agricultural interests of the State.

As soon as we well could after dinner we prepared for leaving, promising to return later in the season and take time for a better acquaintance with the College, its Professors, the farm, and its management. Bro. Luce was not long driving us to the farm of Bro. E. S. Thompson, where we found the members of Capitol Grange No. 540, and their friends listening to an essay read by Bro. Hiram Shipman of Grand Ledge. He was followed by Bro. R. E. Trowbridge in a good practical talk of half an hour. Bro. Holloway responding to a call, put in some fifteen minutes of good earnest talk and left the field for Bro. Luce who is never allowed to be silent when present in a meeting of Grangers. As he is always loaded, of course we had a good short speech which all seemed to enjoy.

On our return to Lansing we dropped off at the Grange Store in North Lansing to take a brief survey of the situation. We found the institution quite unpretending in appearance and evidently not intending to get above its business.

The association started with a small capital, bought the property they occupy at Grange prices, have a commodious hall over their sale room or store, with a plaster house in the rear close to the track of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R. Plenty of agricultural tools were on the premises, and inside was a small stock of goods which is being constantly turned over as the wants of the Patrons and their friends in the vicinity require. Close to the plaster house stands the five-ton Jones scale that every enterprising farmer should have, who is fairly out of debt and means to know what he is doing in his business.

The management of the store is economical, independent and indifferent to the style of the town, has minded its own business and we should think from what we saw and

heard has done it well. It is, and so long as it pursues its present course, will be a success. Bro. C. Goodnoe is salesman and seems to be the right man in the right place. After supper we again repaired to the Capitol to note the progress of legislation. While we believe we have had an overdose of special legislation at this session, yet we were sorry to see bills one after another on which time had been spent receive the support of a large majority of the members present and fail of enactment for the want of two or three votes, simply because members were absent, though they may have been no further away than the postoffice or the cloak room. This disregard of the duties which they have assumed is neither creditable to the members nor honest to the State that pays for services not rendered. We have not time before we go to press to review the legislative record of these members who have deliberately disregarded the wishes of a large majority of the people of the State. In the next number of the VISITOR we shall freely criticize the votes of some of the members of the Legislature. The State Grange recommended certain measures, the people of the State in great numbers petitioned for the enactment of laws that should carry into effect those measures. Those who have opposed these measures are upon the record and we propose to introduce them to their constituents.

We had thought that the smaller the body the less likely to waste time in talking buncombe, the greater the chance for good faithful work, but we have weakened a little on that as a proposition after noting some of the work of the Senate.

When we saw in the Legislative Journal that the bill relating to appeals from Justice Courts, which has been our hobby, was taken up in the Senate and referred to its Judiciary Committee, we saw defeat stamped on the measure. In due time the committee reported a substitute for the Bill which had passed the House, and as might be expected from a committee of lawyers the substitute was intended to kill the measure, having as the friends of the original Bill, all saw at a glance, no other purpose. As it provides that all cases may be appealed on application from a party to a suit, his agent or attorney, to a Circuit Judge, or Circuit Court Commissioner whose order endorsed thereon is all that is required. This is simply adding to the machinery without affording any more protection to the people who are paying thousands of dollars annually in every settled County of the State to aid in carrying on law suits in the Circuit Courts of the State, where the sums in litigation are too trifling to hardly demand the serious attention of a Justice of the Peace.

The prominence of lawyers has been maintained in this as in all former legislatures. No matter how weak or wicked may be their work the fact of being a lawyer seems to command a following.

The bills for reducing the rate of interest, for restricting the right of appeal from justice courts when the judgement obtained was less than \$50, for limiting the attorney fee for foreclosure of mortgages, making champerty unlawful, and other measures that were clearly in the interest of the people, have been killed in one house or the other after days or weeks have been spent in their consideration.

Bills that if passed might directly or indirectly affect the lawyers bread and butter have each in their turn in some way been throttled. There is little hope of improve-



ment in legislation until the people by such full and free discussion of all important questions that interest them shall act intelligently and know before election that they are electing men who will represent them and their interests.

Present this matter of restricting appeals from justice courts to the people of Calhoun county or any other agricultural county in the State and give them a chance to cast an independent ballot upon the question and nineteen-twentieths would vote to restrict according to the terms of the bill passed by the house, and killed by the senate judiciary committee.

When I left Lansing at noon on the last day of the session this poor substitute had not been read in the House, and probably was not reached before adjournment.

With mortgages plastered upon farms in every neighborhood in the State and upon nearly every block in city and village, and almost every other species of property, with a stipulated attorney fee that in mortgages for small amounts sometimes exceeds the principal, this lawyer influence has defeated a bill that named \$25 as the very lowest attorney fee for foreclosing a mortgage and \$100 as the maximum sum for the foreclosure of mortgages covering the sum of \$10,000.

This poor dead bill, No 238 is short, but it has the brand of the senate judiciary committee and is a characteristic production, we intend to write its obituary some other day when we have more time.

In the brief time spent at Lansing, we had seen enough of legislation to satisfy us that the thirtieth legislature of the State has not made itself famous for the good work it has done.

The communication from Bro. Platt, President of the Mutual Defense Association will be read with interest by the Patrons of the State, and for the information of all parties interested, we have looked over our record of pledges received from Granges, and we find that 59 Granges have responded to the call of the Executive Committee, pledging sums from \$5 to \$25 each. The total amount so pledged is \$669, and many have said they were ready to vote more money if needed. As 59 is but a small proportion of the live Granges in Mich., we hope those who have so far taken no action, will not fail to do so at their next meeting. It is a matter of business, and we should not hesitate to bear our fair proportion in the defense of these test suits. It is vastly important that the defence be complete. There should be no half way work. There is too much involved to allow any incomplete work to weaken the defense.

Let us prove the value of the Order by our unity of action in sustaining those who by voluntary association have undertaken to defend us all from this systematic raid upon our pockets, which these sharpers had planned.

We hope our Bro. Patrons of Kalamazoo County will not only be present themselves at the Mass Meeting on the 13th inst., but that they will induce their neighbors to turn out and give Bro. Whitehead a big audience in our beautiful Court-House yard in Kalamazoo. The Committee of arrangements have fixed upon 2 o'clock for the address of Bro. Whitehead.

We expected by a little delay in the issue of the VISITOR of June 1st, to be able to give a full line of appointments for Bro. Whitehead, for the two weeks that he has promised to Michigan in June. But have not received them from Bro. Whitney, who has the matter in charge.

#### THE WOOL MARKET OF THE SEASON.

In relation to the price of the wool clip of 1879 we notice that some of our agricultural papers have fallen into a sort of echo of the bear operators who are always active just before any crop is ready for the Market, by direct and indirect influences to create and establish low opening prices for the farmer's products.

This interest has been at work for some weeks, to create the impression that 25 cents would this year be a good price for wool. But a small supply of old stock, brought only a few days ago the manufacturers on to the market with such a demand for immediate consumption that the market was stimulated, and an advance of from 3 to 5 cents established.

Now we started out not so much to state this last fact, as to insist that agricultural papers should be careful never to countenance in the least these bear operators. This "two shillings for best wool" is but a repetition of the bear cry of last year, and which bagged a few blanket lots, more or less, at every buying point in the State.

The future is very much where it always was, in the dark, but we see no reason why Michigan farmers this year should not say as they mostly did in this county last year, "Our good wool cannot be had for less than 30 cents per pound, nothing less will buy it," and they got it. The same held good applied to wheat. A large number of our farmers said that they must have \$1 for their wheat, and although wheat has been a dollar but a small part of the time since last August more wheat has been sold for a dollar than for less.

We are sorry to see farmers hold for an exorbitant price, and carry their grain and wool over from year to year, as we notice that the farmers who do so are seldom the ones who get rich faster than their neighbors, but we are glad to see by a sort of common consent or coincidence of good judgment, a fair price determined upon and a steady holding on to obtain it. We think Michigan farmers should insist on an advance over last year's prices for their wool, and believe they will get them.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF STATE AND NATIONAL GRANGES.

We have a supply of the Proceedings of both the National and State Grange Sessions of 1878, for Masters of Granges. When a report of the Master and Secretary elect for 1879 has not been received, of course we cannot send them. We find many such. Some that are very active and doing good work are not found in the list because the Secretary of 1878 did not do his duty and report the names of Master and Secretary of 1879.

The biographer of W. A. Armstrong failed to supply us as promised in our last, with a sketch of his life, but sent in stead an electrotype of Col. V. E. Piollet, Master of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, and his biography as it appeared in a late No. of the *Musbandman*. We trust an acquaintance with so eminent a Patron will be acceptable to our readers.

TELL your neighbor and your friends every where that the GRANGE VISITOR has several hundred more subscribers than it had one year ago and that we will send it from June 1st to the close of the current volume, Dec. 15, for twenty-five cents. This ought to give us 500 subscribers this month and will if our friends will give the matter their attention.



V. E. Piollet

#### Col. Victor E. Piollet.

For more than forty years the man whose picture adorns this page has had recognition in Pennsylvania as a leader of public opinion. Although he has seldom held public office he has wielded an influence in the affairs of State more potent often than that exerted by the men he has aided to official position. The causes may be traced in his remarkable history.

Victor E. Piollet was born in the valley where he now lives—the Susquehanna valley—in Bradford county Pennsylvania. His father was a Frenchman of finished education and fine address, who left his native land partly because of political troubles, but mainly impelled by a laudable ambition to improve his fortunes, and his warm attachment for the transatlantic republic his countrymen had aided during the throes of the prolonged struggle for independence, mingling their blood with that of the earlier colonists on many ensanguined fields where the support given by the generous and brave allies turned the tide of victory to the struggling colonists. The young Frenchman, true to the instincts that guided him hither, became a citizen, and marrying happily, established his home near the spot where the son Victor has now his farm mansion. His career was not marked by accumulated riches, but he won the respect and friendly regard of his neighbors by kind offices generously employed as an instructor in branches of learning usually beyond the reach of country youth in those days, when the valley in which he had made his home was sparsely settled, and secluded by the rugged wilds surrounding it.

Before Victor had attained his majority the father died, but not before he had impressed on the mind of the son the traits that marked his own mental character. The boy had inherited a love of learning that made him an apt student, so that with limited opportunities he secured a good education.

While looking about, undecided how to make a start in entering his chosen profession, young Piollet conceived the bold idea, that with temporary aid in purchasing, he could wring from the soil the price of a farm of liberal proportions more easily than he could pay for a few acres. He had abundant physical stamina and resolute courage, but no money. Yet he had determined upon the question of proprietorship, full of faith that he should reach it, if he could but obtain a loan of enough money to buy the tract upon which his fancy had fixed. It was then little better than wild land, but in his vision it spread out in fertile fields, with orchards, barns, and other improvements that his hands would create. Planning with a purpose, he succeeded in convincing the cooler judgment of a capitalist, with whom he had but slight acquaintance, that money loaned to him to carry out his project would be safely invested and returned as terms might

be made. He borrowed \$5,000, a large sum for a young man to take with a certainty that all his labor would be lost if he failed at maturity to repay. The lender had security in the land it is true, but every improvement put upon it by young Piollet was at risk, if payment should fail. The whole sum was borrowed for a term of years wisely stipulated to allow the grand effort to reclaim the wilderness, time to bring its fruits. The result showed that the calculation was well made. When the day of payment came the money had been saved, although farther risks had been taken. Finding that the men employed on the new farm could not make purchases of needed supplies for their families on favorable terms without ready cash, and that such payment could not always be made by the employee, while barter was the rule in home transactions, he thought himself:

"I will establish a store. If these men can not buy cheaply on my orders I can get the goods and sell them at as low prices for work as others get when they sell for money. I want the work, and the men want the goods. We will exchange to our mutual advantage."

To resolve was to act. Taking all the money he had saved up to apply on the payment for his farm, he went to Philadelphia where he visited several merchants and made plain statements of his want. He must have several thousand dollars worth of goods, and he had but a few hundreds to pay down. Without difficulty he got unlimited credit, and with a boldness amounting almost to audacity, he used it to the full extent of his need. The venture brought profitable results. When the debt matured he had the money with which to pay it, and he promptly redeemed every promise. Thus the store became to the proprietor a source of profit, and to the men employed on the farm a convenience, saving the time required to visit the town two or three miles distant, as formerly, when their weekly supplies were purchased there, and actually adding to the profits of their labor, by the greater convenience and cheapness of the goods they must have.

There was in this venture a certain effect which impressed those with whom Mr. Piollet had to deal, with a sense of his ability to manage affairs, and insured their respect. They had seen the first burden of debt assumed by him, and many of them had made the easy prediction, "He will find deep water when pay day comes, he may get along for a while but young fellows don't pay for farms so easily as they think." The fact that he established a store, notwithstanding heavy obligations, taking all his property in the risk, won for him admiration, and proved also a strong support in future enterprises. He had proved that independence which wins respect. He had shown business capacity affording safe guaranty that engagements would be met at whatever cost of effort, thus acquiring standing among business men without which his



tasks would have been more difficult. During the war with Mexico Col. Piollet was in active service, his military title dating from that period. He was elected to the legislature of his State several times and his service in that body secured changes in the public policy beneficial to the commonwealth. Two or three times he has been nominated for Representative in Congress, but the majorities of the opposing party were too great to overcome. A run for the office of State Treasurer a few years ago showed his hold on the popular mind by great gains made from the customary majority of his opponents, but not great enough to give him the office.

It is more pleasant, however, and more in accord with the purpose of this sketch to consider Col. Piollet as a farmer. Agriculture is the chosen profession, in which his labors have been marked by original research, extending the field of practical knowledge and entitling him to the rank of leader. The land which he tills are in some degree the product of his skillful labor for, as he found the soil it was not as fertile as it is now. Experiments with clover many years ago led him to the conclusion that it would prove an invaluable agent in maintaining and even augmenting fertility. While pursuing a systematic course, clover has been the base. Large fields of wheat and corn come in their regular sequence, but clover underlies the whole system. That the crop may be utilized to the fullest extent, he has, for many years, kept large herds of cattle to consume the entire product, thus permitting a return to the land of his favorite crop fitted to impart fertility, increasing profits, which under less provident management would not be attainable. Long ago he introduced new strains of blood in his herds with a view to improvement. The short-horn is in high favor on his farm after many years of trial. Unlike many feeders who declare the profit is not in breeding but in maturing animals bought when partly grown, Col. Piollet sees gain from the start. Using thorough bred males he does not doubt that calves may bring profitable returns even if sold before their first winter, although the buyer must make up his mind to pay long prices if he would get the high grade calves from the breeder who calculates with nice exactness what they will do at two or three years old.

As a part of his system there is complete provision for saving all the manure made in his stables. To provide against possible loss, the floors are all grouted and laid in cement, by which even the liquids are turned into receptacles, duly provided, and incorporated with the solid portions ready for use when and where the fields need enriching.

Besides the work expended on his broad acres, Col. Piollet has rendered service to the farmers of his State of greater value than they can estimate. As a writer and a speaker he has labored with untiring zeal to enlighten them regarding their true condition. It has been sometimes charged that his efforts in this direction have been stimulated by the hope of official position; but there is strange incongruity in the accusation, for he has been bold in depicting the shortcomings of farmers as a class, and delineating their subservience to politicians; a course not especially designed to please, and quite inconsistent with currying favor. No doubt his opinions sometimes verge upon extremes, but they are nevertheless fully expressed. He is singularly free from concealment, and it may, therefore, be assumed that his ambition, whatever it may have been, has appeared plainly to his fellows, and that they err who charge him with ulterior purposes in his labors in behalf of that class in which he is proud to be ranked.

As a public speaker Col. Piollet has rare natural abilities. With fine presence, full, melodious voice, fertility of thought, keen and quick perception, he must be accorded high rank as an orator. These qualities have given him deserved prominence as a speaker before popular audiences. But behind all this is the stimulus of intense desire to elevate agriculture to the dignity of a profession, to give it the high rank to which it is justly entitled as the most important industry upon which the future greatness of the republic must be based on a safe and lasting foundation. It is not assumed that he is always right in his methods, but it is fair to say his sincerity of purpose entitles him to high consideration and the warm regard of the class in whose behalf his great labors have been expended.

Between his views and those of the *Husbandman* on questions of public policy, there have been radical differences, disagreements that still exist, and are likely to be continued. Their nature has been shown in various articles from his pen admitted to these columns with the accompanying criticisms in the past year. But these have not weakened, on either side, that personal regard which disputants may maintain when there is only the purpose to present truth. On the question of finance Col. Piollet has believed that the *Husbandman* advocated doctrines opposed to the best interests of the people, while on the other hand the *Husbandman* could see in the system accepted and urged by him, dangerous tendencies, imperiling the welfare of the class for which he has made many real sacrifices. But his arguments have been presented as the opinions of an honest man.

Two years ago the State Grange of Pennsylvania elected Col. Piollet as its Master, after he had filled for a full term the office of Lecturer, not as the mere figure, but as a real worker giving to the executions of his tasks unstinted labor. At the last meeting of his State Grange he was re-elected Master, notwithstanding his expressed desire to retire from the office. Having reached the age when most men seek ease, and when in affluence, as he is, the enjoyment of the well earned fruits of toil, he felt that he could not again accept public duties. But his sympathies for those to whom his life is devoted caused him to yield to the flattering expression by his fellows designating him with one voice as the choice they could not relinquish. In his high office there will be no diminution of labor.

At his home Col. Piollet dispenses old fashioned hospitality. As the genial host he is delighted when he can contribute to the happiness of others. That he may have many happy years in the sweet enjoyment of the blessings which a busy and well-ordered life entitles him to in its decline, is the ardent wish of his many friends.

## Correspondence.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Paris Grange, No. 19, is now in a most excellent condition. Its membership is steadily increasing, and ere the season closes, we will have one of the finest Grange halls in the State.

Very truly yours,

M. GOODELL, Sec.

At a special meeting of Oakland Pomona Grange No. 5, P. of H. held at Four Towns, on Tuesday, May 20, 1879, resolutions were passed, endorsing the action of the Ingham Pomona Grange, in regard to purchasing seeds of the firm of D. M. Ferry & Co.; also a resolution against the members of this (Oakland Pomona) Grange purchasing seed packages, bearing the name of D. M. Ferry & Co., until such time as the said firm shall honor our orders for seeds without discrimination between us and local retail dealers.

J. J. JACKSON, Sec.

Worthy Brother:

Our Grange is in a flourishing condition, with sixty-five members. We have freed ourselves of the chaff and driftwood and now we are stronger than ever before. We conferred the Fourth Degree on seven candidates the 3rd of May, and have several others who intend to take the first Degree at our next meeting. We have literary exercises and discussions which make our meetings very interesting and well attended.

Yours fraternally,  
SECRETARY,  
Morenci Grange, No. 280.

FREMONT CENTER, May 13th, 1879.

Worthy Brother Cobb:

At the last meeting of Newago Co. pomona Grange, No. 11, the sum of ten dollars was given to aid the Mutual Defense association in their resistance to the slide gate swindlers. This amount is subject to the order of the properly constituted authority of the State Grange. More will be pledged hereafter if needed.

The next meeting and installation of officers will be held at Ensley Grange Hall, No. 544, on the second Tuesday of June at 2 p. m. A pleasant meeting is expected.

A. TERWILLIGER, Sec.  
pro tem.

## Ladies' Department.

### SUMMER IS COMING.

'Tis the last day of May, and the spring-time is fleeting.

And summer will come at the dawn of the day;

The June days are coming with beauty and sunshine,  
And winds sweetly scented with newly-mown hay.

The moments are fleeting the moments are flying

Impatient I wait for the red 'morning light;

For full well I know that the spring-time is dying.

And summer, bright summer, is coming to-night.

Bright June, with her foliage and fairy-like blossoms,

The month when the blossoms are all in full bloom,

When velvety bees sip the dew from the clover,  
And fresh morning-glories are open till noon,

When lily-bells droop by the swift-flowing river,

And late violets grow by the stream, silver bright;

Oh, June! all the night have I watched at my window,

For summer, bright summer, is coming to-night.

My heart bounds with joy when I think of the summer,

When the birds are so merry with rapturous glees,

When the meadows are white with the sweet starry daisies,

And pebbly shells shine 'neath the waves of the sea.

The moments are flying the moments are speeding,

How fast the hours go in their wonderful flight!

Ah, there is a star in the blue heavens gleaming,

And summer, bright summer, is coming to-night.

—Grace I., age 12, in St. Nicholas.

### COOKING.

Written by Mrs. Isaac S. Pound, and read before Corey Grange, No. 291.

Worthy Master and Patrons:

The subject assigned me by our Worthy Secretary is one upon which a great deal might be said, and it is one in which we are all personally interested, for who does not like something good to eat. Although I feel incompetent to do it justice, I will however obey the order "emanating from the proper authority" and simply give a few reminiscences of my own experience and observation in battling with this branch of housekeeping.

One of the first things to be considered, and one of great importance is good wood. I repeat it, not simply the name, wood, but good, dry, seasoned wood. One of the greatest nuisances I used to have to contend with was old, rotten rails of some ancient dilapidated fence that refused to stand on its own foundation any longer; also green black oak grubs that could not be coaxed to burn in the clearing by any amount of poking and blowing. I happened to have a slight acquaintance with a farmer who used to say to his hired help, "Boys, I wouldn't bother with those old rails and grubs any longer, just throw them into the wagon, and take them to the house for the women to burn, we can't spend so much time with them out here, they can be burned at the house and save us the trouble."

Now just think of it a minute, if we are obliged to put more of this rotten and black material in the stove while engaged in, well, I will say making biscuit for our husband's dinner, as some men are so partial to warm biscuit, you know, although mine doesn't strictly belong to this class. Now our hands are in a pretty predicament, aren't they? We are obliged to resort to the soap dish, and apply bountifully and scrub vigorously to remove this black before resuming our work at the dough tray. I should like to be presented to that weak, patient, long suffering cook who does not on such occasions as these, lose all patience even if her supply is equal to that of the venerable patriarch Job. I doubt not, some of the brothers begin to think I am certain lecturing on poor wood, well I always sympathize with all who are in trouble, and I will simply say for your consolation, Brothers, that if the shoes have sharp tacks in them and yet are made especially for your feet, you will please don them with as much grace as possible and wear them constantly, un-

til you make a pledge that in the future you will never be guilty of not providing good wood for your better half to cook your dinner with. Furnish good, dry, seasoned wood, and I will pledge you my word, Brother, that you will be met with a smile instead of a frown when you enter your kitchen or dining room. I feel that there might be a great deal more said about wood, but I forbear as I do not wish to arouse the indignation of the lords of creation.

I will now proceed to make a few remarks on the art as well as the science of cooking, for I think all will acknowledge cooking to be not only an art but also a science as well. To know how to cook economically is quite an art. Making money is an art; now is there not more money made and lost in the kitchen than anywhere else? Does not many a hard working man have his substance wasted in the kitchen? And does not many a shiftless man have his substance saved in the kitchen? A careless, thoughtless cook will waste as much as a man can earn. It is not what we earn that gives us a comfortable supply of this world's goods. A long life is to obey nature's laws, which in themselves are simple. To be indifferent to want, is not to want what we really do not need. Prodigality and idleness are crimes against humanity; but frugality and industry, combined with moral virtue and intelligence, will insure happiness and national prosperity. Economy is often seen in nature's own work, and is supported by the Bible precept, "gather up the fragments, let nothing be lost." I think saving is more difficult with some people than earning. There are those who always put half-dollars into their cake, quarter-dollars into their puddings and pies, while others only put cents, and my opinion is, the cent dishes are always the most healthy, if not so pleasing to the palate.

Almost any woman can cook well if she is provided with plenty to do with. That I think is the secret of good cooking. But I suppose the real science of cooking is to be able to cook a good dish with but a little out of which to make it. As to the principles of cooking, remember that water cannot be made more than boiling hot, no matter how much you may hasten the fire you cannot hasten the cooking of meats, potatoes or anything else, one minute. A brisk boil is sufficient. When meat is to be boiled for eating, always put it into boiling water at the beginning, for by so doing the juices are all retained but if for soup cut in small pieces and put in cold water, and simmer slowly until done, by so doing its juices are all extracted. The same principles hold good in baking. Make the oven the right temperature, then give it time to bake through, for if you try to hurry you only burn instead of bake. So if you attempt to hurry the boiling, the wood only is wasted, and attempting to hurry in baking renders the food unfit for eating.

Newberg, March, 7th, 1879.

### Moral Character.

There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty and power of man as a good character. It is his wealth, his influence, his life. It dignifies him in every condition and glorifies him at every period of his life. Such a character is more to be desired than every thing else on earth. A man though he be poor in dollars and cents, possessing a good character, is richer by far, than he, who counts his dollars by the hundreds of thousands; and has not a good character to sustain him. No servile tool, no cringing sycophant, no treacherous office seeker, ever bore such a character. The pure joys of righteousness never spring in the natures of such a person.

If young men but knew how much a good character would dignify and exalt them, how glorious it would make their prospects in this life, and the life to come, never should we find them yielding to the groveling and base-born purposes of human nature.

It is the parents duty to improve upon the minds of their boys while young, the beauties of a good moral character. Educate them to be honest and truthful, teach them to make virtue their beacon star, to guide them in the path of life. If the boys are taught these principles there need be no fear but what the man will sustain a character that will be beyond reproach in this world, and help prepare him for a brighter and better world than this.

VERONICA.

Sherwood, No. 96.



The Two Purse Questions.

We have heard of the laws of the Medes and Persians, of blue laws, of laws human and Divine, but I would like to enquire, when, where, and by whom the law was made that gives the husband the exclusive right to handle all the money and carry the purse, and from time to time dole out the contents thereof in accordance with his views of liberality, or innate stinginess, causing the wife to ask for every penny wherewith to supply the needs of the family, and often times she is obliged to go down into the valley of bitter humiliation, (unnecessarily,) and come as a supplicant to obtain the necessary amount to supply the wants of her household, when in fact she has fairly earned a large proportion of it by her own individual exertion.

To illustrate this state of affairs I will cite you to two instances that came under my observation, one an acquaintance and the other a stranger. It happened on this wise: While waiting at the store for my husband to finish up his errands and get his talk out with Brother Grangers, I was an observer of what was passing on before me. The first woman was intent on selecting a shawl. She meant to be moderate in her demands, and with a view to getting one that would be serviceable and without any of the showy and ornate colors, she asked my opinion, and of course I cordially gave it. She turned them over and tried the different ones on. They hung gracefully from her shoulders, for she had a good form and a pretty face. I imagine she thought how much comfort she thought she would take wearing one of them from her pleased look. One was laid aside and I suppose the matter settled. After a time her husband came in and asked if she was most ready to go home. She looked up so beseechingly, and said, I need a shawl so much. I would like this one. He gave her a look that implied he thought she had lost her reason and was in danger of becoming insane, and that she had forgotten how much money he had to pay out for hired help, or farm implements, for he was a well-to-do farmer, and had his farm under first-class cultivation, and all the necessary machinery to make his work easy. He turned over some cheap shawls with dull, dingy colors, and thought she might be satisfied with one of those, but did not say she could have any, then with "when" and with a hurried tone he said, "come, make up your mind quick as I must go home, it is almost chime time," and in about ten minutes he drove in front of the store ready to go. She quickly said to the clerk, "I believe I'll not take one today," and walked out crushing back the tears she would not have others see. I thought to myself, you poor mistaken man, for a few paltry dollars you have wounded a trusting heart, leaving an ugly scar which will take years under very favorable circumstances to obliterate, perhaps never, and a few such acts of thoughtlessness will cause her to drift away in her feelings of love and respect. She had left a rich father's house a few years before with an ample wardrobe, and now that it needed replenishing, he was her almoner, and how foolishly he dealt out their means, a part of which she had so justly earned.

Scene the second. A farmer's wife came in to buy what she deemed needful. She looked care worn, and as though she had worked early and late, and practiced economy, lo! these many years. Her selections were of the substantial kind, no lovely ribbons, or filling lace, not much in fact for herself, but for the other members of the family. The bundle was tied up, the bill made out, and she waited for her husband to come for her. He came at last, and she timidly approached him and asked him for some money. Ugh! I had as soon approach an iceberg to ask for a farm. He sternly enquired how much she wanted. She hardly dared tell, but the clerk was waiting, the bill must be paid, and she named the amount. He drew forth his plethoric purse and pinched every dollar as if he would be glad to make two of it, and stalked out of the store, she meekly following as if she had committed some great crime.

Sometimes we hear the prayer ascend to the Heavenly Father for the poor, down-trodden, and oppressed. Does it mean the poor crushed wives such as we have been talking about? Does it mean the wife whose bright hopes and fond anticipations are blighted by such scenes of humiliation and selfishness on

the part of the husband in the presence of strangers. My sympathies go out toward such a woman whose destiny is united with such a man whose sordid views and innate selfishness crushes all before him in his haste to be rich. But I do not denounce all men as such tyrants, far from it, there are many, very many, who set aside self and do all in their power to make life pleasant and attractive for their wives, and who make them their equals in many respects, (business affairs included), and as they walk side by side the journey of life neither crushes the other in their onward march. There are two sides to this question. Let us hear from some one else. MYRA.

The Cultivation of Flowers.

The following paper was read by John Shepherd, formerly secretary of the Saginaw County Agricultural society, at the May meeting (1879) of Patrons of Husbandry of Thomastown.

On motion it was resolved that *The Courier* of East Saginaw be requested to print the same, and also that a similar request be made of *THE GRANGE VISITOR*:

BROTHER AND SISTER PATRONS:—One month ago to-night, Sister Adams made a motion that I should read an essay on the cultivation of flowers. Brother and sister cultivators of the soil, is it possible that the ladies of this Grange (humble as it may appear to some people) wish to arouse our minds to the necessity of cultivating flowers away out here, some ten miles, as it were, beyond the Saginaws, in a new country, full of brush and stumps, logs and log houses of the rudest kind? Is it possible? and if so, why is it? Because our movement is aggressive and progressive; because it fosters not only a spirit of industry in the community, but tends to mental elevation and a more general appreciation of the beauties and harmony of nature.

We have discussed during the past winter the subjects of pruning orchards, planting shade trees, the growing of spring crops, and now we come to consider the cultivation of flowers. I am sorry that a subject of so much importance is not in better hands, and did I not feel that little was expected I should not make the attempt.

Beautifying our homes with flower beds and flowers, so as to make them more attractive, is not so hard a task as many might suppose, and I am sure you will find a pleasure connected with the performance which will a great deal more than repay you for your trouble, and the outlay will be but small. A single dollar will go a good way towards the purchase of seeds to make a start with.

It is not necessary for me at this time to advocate preparation by plowing and sodding and seeding for a nice, level lawn, but only the cultivation of flowers. Nice lawns, dotted with shrubbery, will follow as you advance.

In the first place I would say, you must take care of your fowls, for you can have no flowers where chickens are allowed to run at large. Your beds can be made in any shape to suit your fancy; round, square, half-moon, diamond, or long with round ends, and stones put close together, or three or four inches apart, with here and there a large stone for contrast and variety. When your beds are spaded and shaped by husband, son or hired man, to your liking, procure scrapings from the barnyard and pulverize finely mixing with the top earth, and carefully picking out all grass, stone and rubbish, breaking all lumps of earth, the finer the better.

I need hardly say that your flower beds will be best and look best on either side of the approaches to your house, and all paths or walks should be straight, or gradually curved, as the ease may be, and a very little lower than your flower beds. Having prepared your beds, take your seeds in papers and with your hands (either with or without gloves,) lower the seed quite lightly pressing the soil down and scattering a little loose soil on the top to make it look nice and fresh; water, and if very hot, shade slightly in the middle of the day until the plants are well up. Use water in the evening that has been warmed by the sun's rays. When plants are well up, transplant to such places as you like, and shade for a few days. Stake and tie to keep winds from breaking.

The flowers that I would recommend for new beginners are pinks, mixed pansies, asters, balsams, (called lady slippers,) phlox, (mixed colors,) ten weeks stocks, petunias, portulaca, pop-

pies, linnias, verbenas, sweet peas, morning glories, sweet Williams, dahlias, gladiolus, with some common roses and honeysuckles. These papers, purchased of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., will about use up your dollar; but with good luck and careful attention you will be quite likely to carry from our county fair next fall one of his chromos, which he offers to every county society in this state for the finest show of cut flowers that are grown for pleasure and not for money-making. And I hope that Lelia Grange will make a creditable show of cut flowers.

I might say something about house plants, but will defer to some other time. I would say, keep your flowers free from weeds and stir the soil often. In the month of September protect from night frosts until after the county fair.

For one I sincerely hope that this Grange, as an agricultural institution, will make a creditable show in Saginaw City at the county fair this fall.

In conclusion, I must say that I am sorry this essay was not in better hands, for as I had to take care of myself when but eleven years old, I had no chance for an education, and have had to paddle my own canoe ever since. But I hope that what I have said may be of some use to you in the cultivation of some beautiful flowers. And if you succeed this year, I am sure you will never again be without flowers as long as you live. And you will find that after a hard day's toil a walk among God's most beautiful flowers—sent to gladden the eyes and cheer the spirits of his children—will make you feel quite rested, and your flowers will be a source of attraction to all your friends, and tend to promote harmony, kindness, and a love of the beautiful among yourselves. They will be to you as it were, a Bible of nature, from which you can daily draw lessons of love and wisdom to aid you in the battle of life. "Tell me," said a lady reformer, of a criminal or drunkard who loves flowers, and I will tell you that there is good hope of reforming him."

Brother and sister patrons, you are most heartily welcome to this essay, and if approved by you I shall be most happy to add my mite in the way of information at any other time.

Confer With the Boys.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Complaints are arising all over our land with regard to farmer boys desiring to leave their homes when quite young and start for the city. Is this true of them? We regret to say it is but too true. But as there is a reason for all things, so there is in this case; and as far as I can ascertain this uneasiness is not so often occasioned by a dislike of farming as it is by the manner in which the father transacts his business or some little misunderstanding between father and son. How often have we seen a boy of a lively, jolly, social disposition and a great kind heart, trying in vain to enjoy himself at home with some little harmless game driven off to a neighbors to spend the evening, because his parents happened to be trained in the belief that "boys should be seen and not heard," and that games of all kinds were the "devil's own invention and they would not allow it in the house.

Oh, kind-hearted and well-meaning parents, in your great desire to rear your children aright, be careful and not draw the dividing line to one side. Remember that boys (and quite young boys) have rights which you feel bound to respect. In our opinion harmless games played with schoolmates around your own cheerful fireside and should they desire it, a helping hand from you, will teach them to respect your wishes, to be much more choice in their use of language, and have a tendency to give them a feeling of contentment and satisfaction with home and its surroundings. Council with them about the work and not scoff at an idea advanced, because it differs from the manner in which you were taught 25 or 30 years ago. Give to them the entire charge of some part of the work. The care of the fowls, a small portion of the stock, or a few acres of land on which to experiment. Teach them to do a part of the thinking and planning.

It will be much better for them to experiment and fail (if fail they must) on a small scale, than in after years to have a failure of an entire crop, when there is a family depending on them for support.

Try this father's and my word for it, in years to come, when your hair is

frosted with the snows of many winters and your hearts are ripe for the reaper death, you will not have occasion to complain that there are so many vacant chairs around your heartstone because of your childrens roaming disposition. Fraternaly Yours, JUNO.

THE GRANGE VISITOR and *Michigan Homestead* will be sent to the same address for a year for \$1.65. The money must accompany the order.

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture has been holding a series of farmers' institutes similar to those held in this State, and with like good results.

The tenant farmers of England pay a larger sum per acre for the use of land than they would be obliged in purchase money for better lands in this country.

THE Bohemian hullless oats are all right, which cannot, however, be said of those engaged in selling them where agricultural papers do not circulate.

THE average yield of potatoes in the United States to the acre in 1878, was 69 bushels, whereas in 1777 it was 91 bushels to the acre.

No matter how many theories may be advanced, each farmer must study his farm in order to cultivate it to the best advantage.

THE labor of one man and a horse is equal to the work of five men.

Dividend.

The Patrons' Paint Company have declared a cash dividend of seven per cent. for the year 1878, payable March 1st 1879, to stockholders of record, Dec. 1st, 1878. This is the 3d annual dividend the company has paid, and with guaranteed dividend, 25 per cent, makes 96 per cent for three years.

Fraternaly, O. R. INGERSOLL.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

CLARKSTON, May 24th, 1879.

Bro. J. K. HARRIS, of Independence Grange, No. 275, died April 29th, 1879, aged 28 years.

The following resolutions were adopted by our Grange, and ordered sent to Grange VISITOR.

WHEREAS, The Great Master above having taken from our midst Bro. Jay K. Harris, and left us to mourn his seemingly untimely death, and

WHEREAS, Bro. HARRIS was an active member of our Grange, and a zealous worker in the cause; Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. HARRIS, our Order has lost an ornament, and our Grange one of its most active and faithful members.

Resolved, That we do appreciate the efforts put forth by Bro. HARRIS for the welfare of our Grange, and we deeply feel our loss.

Resolved, That we tender our heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family in this their first great loss.

E. FOSTER, }  
MRS. E. FOSTER, } Com.  
G. W. KING, }

HALL OF CENTERVILLE GRANGE, }  
May 17th, 1879.

WHEREAS, A Divine Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst our Worthy and much esteemed Sister Mary Pashby, Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our Sister, the Grange has sustained a loss only surpassed by that of her afflicted parents and friends.

Resolved, That this Grange extends to the afflicted and sorrowing family that sympathy which flows from hearts that feel for others woes.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the Grange records, a copy be presented to the family of the deceased, and also offered for publication to the Grange VISITOR, the *Centerville Republican*, and the *Constantine Advertiser* and *Mercury*.

MARCUS F. BAILEY, }  
JAMES YAUSEY, } Com.  
MARY A. YAUSEY, }

Let us drape our Hall in mourning,  
While the clouds of sorrow fall,  
Bring the ivy and the myrtle,  
Twine them all along the wall.

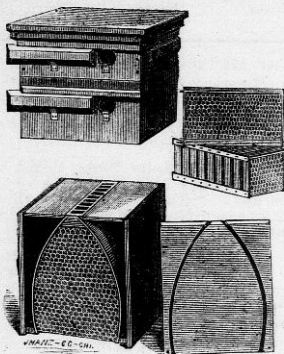
Let us gather round the altar,  
Let our Chaplain offer prayer  
While we drop a tear for Mary,  
For we miss her everywhere.

Strew her grave with pretty flowers,  
Place a marble at the head  
While she calmly, sweetly slumbers  
In the city of the dead.

Touch the organ keys most lightly,  
Let us chant a gentle strain;  
Death has robbed us of a treasure,  
Yet our loss shall be her gain.



## COLVINS' EUREKA BEE-HIVE and Honey Racks.



ARE—

### A DECIDED SUCCESS.

Fifty per cent more surplus comb honey than from any other Hive now in use. Highest testimonials 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. For particulars address,

EUREKA BEE-HIVE CO.,  
Schoolcraft, Mich.

### Grange HEADQUARTERS.

## THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant,

183 SOUTH WATER STREET,  
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.

Purchasing Agent for the Patrons of Husbandry, authorized by Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange; Agent of the N. W. Produce Exchange Association, principal office, Buchanan, Mich.; also, Agent of the Michigan Lake Shore Fruit Grocers' Association, Stevensville, Mich.,

Respectfully solicits Consignments of

**FRUITS, VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGGS,**

**Poultry, Wool, Hides,**

**PELTS, TALLOW, and DRESSED HOGS.**

**GRAIN, HOGS, 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 prepared to handle goods in any quantity, and, being on the STADY SIDE of the street, can show PERISHABLE goods in BEST CONDITION, 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.**

#### —REFERENCES.—

Executive Committee of Mich. State Grange.  
J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Mich.  
J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich.  
Herman, Schaffner & Co., Bankers, Chicago, Ill.  
Thomas Mars, Berrien Center, 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

### GRANGERS AND FARMERS,

## Look to Your Interests!

We are now prepared to furnish you with the

### Wolcott Patent Sectional-wheel Windmill,

Put on the cars at Albion, at regular WHOLESALE PRICES. This offer holds good wherever we have no Agents. The Wolcott Mill has been 6 years in use. We can furnish hundreds of testimonials. Write for Circulars L. J. WOLCOTT, Box 298, Albion, Mich.

## Paints and Paris Green.

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 difference 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., illustrated, mailed free upon application to PATRONS' PAINT CO., 162 South St., N. Y.

#### —TRUSTEES:—

T. A. Thompson, Pres., Past Lec. Nat. Grange  
Samuel E. Adams, of Minn., Master "  
D. Wyatt Aiken, of S. C., Ch'm Ex. Com. "  
Mortimer Whitehead, of N. J., Lec. Nat. "  
O. H. Kelley, Past Secretary National Grange.  
J. W. A. Wright, Muster Cal. State Grange.  
M. D. Davie, Master State Grange, Kentucky.

## The Husbandman!

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 Exponent 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 equitably placed on all classes of property, and that the farming interests be thereby measurably relieved.

THE HUSBANDMAN 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 farmer's paper pays as careful heed to its Market Reports, which are thoroughly reliable and accompanied with comments showing the condition of the market and tendency of prices.

In short, THE HUSBANDMAN seeks to promote in every way the greatest good of the agricultural class, and is such a paper as farmers everywhere ought to read and support. The reports 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 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 country to take this paper said: "I have read THE HUSBANDMAN for more than two years, and I do not hesitate to recommend it as the BEST FARMERS PAPER 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, THE HUSBANDMAN 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 HUSBANDMAN, 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. Send for sample copies which are furnished free. 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.



# Our 24th

Descriptive Illustrated Price List

IS NOW READY, and will be SENT FREE to any person who may ask for it. From this desirable book you can obtain the wholesale prices of nearly every article you may require for personal or family use, such as

Ladies' Linen Suits, at \$1.10 and upwards.  
Serge, Mohair, Poplin, Bourette and Cashmere Suits at \$4.50 and upwards. All well made in the Latest Styles.

Also, a full and complete line of

Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cutlery, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling-Bags, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Teas, Tinware, Saddles, Baby Carriages, Rocking Horses, Velocipedes, Groceries, etc., etc.

We sell all goods at wholesale prices in any quantity to suit the purchaser. The only institution of the kind in America. Address,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,  
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

I AM RECEIVING ORDERS FOR

## HONEY LOCUST,

From Patrons at Wholesale Prices, as follows:

One year, No. 1, very fine,..... \$4.00 per 1000  
" " No. 2, good,..... 2.50 " "  
I wish to deal directly with the farmer. Dealers are taking orders at \$6 to \$10 per 1000. Patrons will save money by dealing directly with me. I have several thousands yet to sell.  
HENRY COLLINS,  
Past Master 333, White Pigeon, Mich.  
April 1st, 1879.

## I WILL SELL

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

THREE AND ONE-HALF INCH FOR \$48

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

THREE AND ONE-HALF INCH, WITHOUT 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 inquiry, I will state that the wagon you sent me, and which has been run one year, is entirely satisfactory. As yet, every part is perfect. There are several of your wagons in this vicinity that have run for several years, and I have heard of but one complaint, and that I do not regard as strictly reliable.

Yours truly,  
J. J. WOODMAN.

## Garden & Flower Seeds.

Thanking former patrons, we again offer GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS and PLANTS, &c., at low rates.

We Will Send \$1.50 worth of Seeds, in Papers or by the Ounce for One Dollar.

We will send PLANTS and SHRUBS by Express at 25 per cent Discount—and add enough to pay expressage. Correspondence, with stamp, invited. Send Orders early to

Lake Shore Greenhouse and Garden,  
March 12-12. Muskegon, Mich

## J. M. CHIDISTER,

STATE BUSINESS AGENT, P. O. H.,  
DEALER IN

## GRAINS.

—AND—

All kinds of Country Produce,  
80 WOODBRIDGE ST., West,  
DETROIT, - - MICHIGAN.

### BEES! BEES! BEES!

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

## 5-TON STOCK SCALES,

\$50.

FREIGHT PAID, AND NO MONEY ASKED TILL TESTED.

JONES, of Binghamton,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

may6tu

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 weighing large or small amounts, but perfectly reliable.

Yours, Fraternally,

[Signed] J. J. WOODMAN.

## ATTENTION HUSBANDMEN!

PHILO OTIS,

Dansville, - - Michigan,

Manufacturer of

MORGAN, HALF MOOLEY

AND

Telegraph Grain Cradles, Hand Rakes, &c.

To Patrons, I offer my entire stock at wholesale prices, in lots to suit customers. Long experience, improved machinery, competent workmen, good timber, and honorable dealing. I ask and expect your patronage. Correspondence solicited, and promptly answered.

I will deliver goods by team within a radius of forty miles. Outside of that, will ship at Mason, or Williamston.

Repairs furnished when ordered.

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS!

AFRIQUE,

AMERICAN,  
CAPT. JACK,  
CHAS. DOWNING,  
GREEN PROLIFIC,  
GEN. SHERMAN,  
JUCUNDA,  
SENECA CHIEF,

AND 20 OTHER VARIETIES,

At 15 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 500, \$4.00 per 1000.

HORT. DEPT. AGR'L COLLEGE,  
Lansing, Mich.

## German Horse and Cow Powder.

It should be the aim of every farmer to make his horses and cattle as handsome and useful as possible. Nearly every teamster who drives a team of very fine horses feeds Condition Powders, either openly or secretly.

The German Horse and Cow Powder is of the highest value for stock. It aids digestion and assimilation. It helps to develop all the powers of the animal. It improves its beauty and increases its usefulness. It makes fat and milk. By using it a horse will do more work, and a cow give more milk, and be in better condition, with less feed.

By giving poultry a heaped tablespoonful occasionally in a quart of chop, it will keep them healthy and increase the quantity of eggs. By giving hogs a large heaped tablespoonful, with the same quantity of salt, in a half peck of scalded wheat bran for every four hogs, twice a week you will prevent Hog DISEASE.

Put up in five pound packages, six packages in a box, at 12 cents a pound; or in sixty pound boxes at ten cents a pound. The receipt is posted on each package and box. Made by Dr. Oberholzer, at his mills, No. 2 Fester Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo Co-operative Association, No. 31 North Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich., and by J. M. CHAMBERS, Illinois State Business Agent, Chicago, Ill., at the Lowest Wholesale Price, when ordered under the seal of the Grange. may16-1f