

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. 12 }
WHOLE No. 68. }

SCHOOLCRAFT, JUNE 15th, 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.

To Contributors.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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

A Liberal discount will be made on standing advertisements of three months or more.

Officers National Grange.

MASTER—S. E. ADAMS, Minn.
OVERSEER—J. J. WOODMAN, Mich.
LECTURER—MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, N. J.
STEWART—A. J. VAUGHN, Miss.
ASST. STEWARD—WILLIAM SIMS, Kansas.
CHAIRMAN—A. P. FORSYTH, Illinois.
TREASURER—F. M. McDOWDLE, N. Y.
SECRETARY—Wm. M. IRELAND, Wash'ton, D.C.
GATE-KEEPER—O. DINWIDDIE, Indiana.
CERES—Mrs. S. E. ADAMS, Minnesota.
POMONA—Mrs. J. J. WOODMAN, Michigan.
FLORA—Mrs. JAS. T. MOORE, Maryland.
LADY ASSISTANT STEWARD—Miss CARRIE A. HALL, Kentucky.

Officers Michigan State Grange.

M.—J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw.
O.—THOS. F. MOORE, Adrian.
L.—C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.
S.—S. A. TOOKER, Lansing.
A.—S. A. E. GREEN, Farmington.
C.—SALMON STEEL, Bear Lake, Manistee Co.
T.—S. F. BROWN, Schoolcraft.
Sec.—J. T. COBB, " "
G. K.—A. N. WOODRUFF, Watervliet.
CERES—Mrs. C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.
POMONA—Mrs. G. W. EWING, Ross, Kent Co.
FLORA—Mrs. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw.
L. A. S.—Mrs. A. E. GREEN, Farmington.

Executive Committee.

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

State Business Agents,

J. M. CHIDESTER, Detroit.
THOMAS MASON, Chicago.

General Deputy.

C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.

Special Lecturers.

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

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 LIGHTNING-ROD DISPENSER.

BY WILL CARLETON.

If the weary world is willing, I've a little word to say
Of a lightning-rod dispenser that dropped down on me one day,
With a poem in his motions, with a sermon in his mien,
With hands as white as lilies, and a face uncommon clean,
No wrinkle had his raiments, and his linen glistened white,
And his new-constructed necktie was an interesting sight;
While I almost wish a razor had made red that white-skinned throat,
And his new-constructed necktie had composed a hangman's knot,
Ere he brought his sleek-trimmed carcass for my women-folks to see,
And his tip-saw tongue a buzzin' for to gouge a gash in me.

But I couldn't help but like him—as I always think I must.
The gold of my own doctrine in a fellow-heap of dust;
When I fired my own opinions at this person round by round,
They drew an answering volley of a very similar sound;
I touched him on religion, and the hopes my heart had known,
He said he'd had experience quite similar of his own.
I told him of the doubtin's that made dark my early years;
He had laid awake till morning, with that same old breed of fears.
I told him of the rough path I hoped to heaven to go;
He was on that very ladder, only just a round below.
I told him of my visions of the sinfulness of gain;
He had seen the self-same picters, though not quite so clear and plain.
Our politics was different, and at first he galled and winced,
But I argued him so ably he was very soon convinced.

And 'twas getting near the middle of a hungry summer day,
There was dinner on the table, and I asked him would he stay?
And he sat him down among us, everlasting trim and neat,
And asked a short, crisp blessing almost good enough to eat;
Then he fired up on the mercies of our Great Eternal Friend,
And gave the Lord Almighty a good, first-class recommendation.

And for an hour we listened to the sugarc-coated scamp,
Talking like a blessed angel—eating like a blasted tramp.

My wife, she liked the stranger, smiling on him warm and sweet—
It always flatters women when guests are on the eat.)
And he hinted that some ladies never loose their early charms,
Add he kissed her latest baby and received it in his arms.
My sons and daughters liked him, for he had progressive views,
And chewed the quid of fancy, and gave down the latest news,
And I couldn't help but like him, as I fear I always must,
The gold of my own doctrines, in a fellow-heap of dust.

He was spreading desolation through a piece of apple pie,
When he paused and looked upon us with a tear in his off-eye,
And said, "Oh happy family!—your blessings make me sad,
You call to mind the dear ones that in happier days I had,
A wife as sweet as this one, a babe as bright and fair;
A little girl with ringlets like that one over there,
I worshiped them too blindly!—my eyes with love were dim!
God took them to His own heart, and now I worship him.
But had I not neglected the means within my way,
Then they might be still living, and loving me to-day.

"One night there came a tempest, the thunder-peals were dire;
The clouds that tramped above us were shooting bits of fire,
In my own home, I, lying, was thinking to my blame,
When, crash!—through roof and ceiling the deadly lightning cleft
And killed my wife and children, and only I was left.

"Since that dread time I've wandered, and naught for life have cared,
Save to save others' loved ones, whose lives have yet been spared;
Since then it's been my mission, where'er by sorrow tossed,
To sell to virtuous people good lightning rods—at cost—
With sure and strong protection I'll clothe your building o'er,
'Twill cost you fifty dollars, perhaps a trifle more;
What little else it comes to at lowest price I'll put,
(You signing this agreement to pay so much a foot").

I signed it, while my family, all approving, stood about,
And dropped a tear upon it—but it didn't blot it out.
That very day with wagons came some men, both great and small,
They climbed upon my buildings just as if they owned them all.
They hacked 'em an' they hewed 'em, much against my loud desires;
They trimmed 'em up with gew gaws, and they bound 'em down with wires.
They trimmed 'em and they wired 'em, and they trimmed and wired 'em still,
And every precious moment kept running up the bill.

My soft-spoken guest a-seeking, did I rave, and rush, and run,
He was supping with a neighbor, just three miles further on.
"Do you think," I shouted, "that I wanted a mile of wire
To save each separate hay-cock from heaven's consumin' fire?
Do you think, to keep my buildin's safe from some uncertain harm,
I'm goin' to deed you over the balance of my farm?"

He looked up quite astonished, with a face devoid of guile,
And he pointed to the contract with a reassuring smile.
It was the first occasion that he disagreed with me,
But he held me to that paper with a firmness sad to see.
And for that thunder-story, ere the rascal finally went,
I paid two hundred dollars, if I paid a single cent.
And if any lightning-rodder wants a dinner-dialogue
With the restaurant department of an enterprising dog,
Let him set his mill a runnin' just inside my outside gate.
And I'll bet two hundred dollars that he won't have long to wait.

—Farmers' Review, Chicago.

Delicacy of the Mint Scales.

The fine gold-weighing scales made in Philadelphia for the New Orleans mint, and placed in position yesterday, are marvels of mechanical invention and accurate workmanship. The larger of the two has a capacity of 10,000 ounces troy, or about 686 pounds avoirdupois, and when loaded to its full weight will indicate a variation of one thousandth part of an ounce, or the millionth part of its weighing capacity. Another pair of scales is the one intended for weighing gold only. It has bearings composed of the finest agates, which have been ground with wonderful precision. So delicate is this machine that it will give the precise weight of a human hair, and is susceptible to the slightest atmospheric changes. Millions of dollars' worth of precious metals will be weighed annually upon these scales.
—New Orleans Times.

It requires six quarts of broom corn seed to plant an acre.

Clover-huller Infringement Suits.

ROLLIN, May 24.

Worthy Sec'y Cobb:

DEAR SIR:—I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject that is attracting the attention of the farmers of this and adjoining counties, and I might say the whole State as well, our farmers are being hauled up by the wholesale before a United States Court in the city of Detroit and there robbed of from one hundred to three hundred dollars each, and it seems that we have no redress, but pay. The farmers are poor enough, God knows, without being robbed of what little they have saved, by some rich corporation; and by the way, this, unlike the infamous gate swindle, takes in the poorer classes, men who are obliged to work by the day and job for a living. The manner of procedure is substantially as follows: Ten or fifteen years ago A. bought a clover huller of some manufacturing company and pays therefor an exorbitant price on account of the patent on it, and supposes that he has a perfect right to use it, but it seems he has not, for he is called upon by an agent of the Birdsell Manufacturing Co., and told that his machine is an infringement on the patent of John C. Birdsell, of South Bend, Indiana, and that he can settle with said John C. Birdsell for one hundred dollars. A. of course, refuses to pay, and the result is that he is summoned to appear at Detroit at some future day to answer to charges preferred against him by John C. Birdsell. Now perhaps you know how much of a chance he stands without any money, against a rich company who have lots of it to spend. I can count 20 men in a circuit of as many miles, and nearly all of them poor men, who have to work for a living for themselves and families, who are commanded to appear before Judge Waite in the city of Detroit, on or before the second Monday in June, there to answer to charges preferred against them by John C. Birdsell, president of the Birdsell Manufacturing Company. Two of these men never owned or operated a clover huller in their lives, but they must be put to the expense of defending a suit in the United States Court or pay their hundred dollars with the rest. Nor is this the worst of it, I understand that our sewing machine manufacturers are now engaged in an extensive litigation and the probabilities are that we will be asked to pay a royalty on those also, our reapers and mowers and all our farm machinery will probably be handled in the same way. Just as soon as the patents expire and they have sold all the machinery they can at an exorbitant price, then the fortunate holders of the original patents comes on and sees the innocent purchasers for damages and costs and drags him before a United States Court and there robs him of all he has. I say robs him, for it is robbery on a gigantic scale. Patrons and farmers, we may as well wake up first as last to this fact, that we must combine to protect our rights and interests, as farmers, peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we must, or else sleep on quietly, and let them rob us without a protest. Let each Grange in the United States at their next meeting, resolve not to use a single implement or allow one to be used on their farms that has been manufactured by the Birdsell Manufacturing Company or any other company that brings suits of a similar character, and advise all their neighbors to do the same, and advertise them in every newspaper in the land that will give you a hearing, and see if that will not bring them to their senses. Fraternally Yours,
SYLVESTER LAMB,
Overseer of Rollin Grange, No. 383.

"The Legal Rights and Liabilities of the Farmer."

BY C. H. RICHMOND, OF ANN ARBOR.

President and Members of the Farmers' Club of Washtenaw County:—In accepting the invitation from your club to prepare a paper on the "Legal Rights and Liabilities of Farmers," I am aware that I may be charged with presumption, and criticised for attempting to state the law, which has so many subtle and nice distinctions.

I claim, however, no great amount of originality in what I shall read you, either in form or substance; but have quoted from the laws of this State, and from an address delivered by the Hon. E. H. Bennett, of Massachusetts.

The first question that naturally suggests itself, in the consideration of this subject, is:

HOW TO PURCHASE A FARM.

A person desiring to purchase a farm—having made an examination of the premises to his satisfaction, and come to a clear understanding and agreement with the seller upon all material matters, unless payment for the farm is to be made down and a deed, delivery and possession of the same is at once made—should draw or have drawn up a contract of bargain and sale, which should state in detail the terms agreed upon by and between the parties, as to time of payments, when deed and delivery of possession is to be made, and any other particulars of importance; which contract should be signed in duplicate by the parties, and witnessed, or a single contract or a bond for a deed executed in the same manner and left with a third party for the benefit of both the contracting parties.

That a mere verbal or oral contract or agreement for the purchase or sale of real estate of any kind is not binding (in law) upon either party, is quite generally if not universally understood; but, as is frequently the case, negotiations preliminary to the purchase of real estate, are carried on by letter or in some cases by telegraph. It may not be as generally known or understood when written or telegraphed propositions, for the sale and purchase of real estate by and between two parties, become or are regarded in law as binding as contracts.

A proposition to sell a farm or real estate of any kind—made in writing or by telegraph—for a stated price, will not be binding on the party making the proposition until the proposition is actually accepted, and the purchaser agrees in writing to pay the price or sum stated in the proposition.

The same is the case if the proposition be accepted conditionally; although it be in writing, the person making the offer will not be bound, but may, at any time before the offer is unconditionally accepted, change his mind and withdraw his offer, or sell to another party on more advantageous terms. This he may do, even if the party to whom the proposal is made has in the meantime concluded to accept the offer, and has even gone so far as to purchase stock, tools and farm implements, and with his family moved to the premises, intending to pay the price and take possession.

The owner may even then refuse to sell, and the expectant and much disappointed purchaser will have no legal remedy to compel him to convey the farm or to pay the costs and expense incurred, relying on the seller's keeping his word.

The same principles apply to the purchaser or quasi purchaser. The seller may rely upon the word of the purchaser, and the purchaser may even enter upon the land—by permission of the owner—and sow grass or other seed, and afterwards change his mind and refuse to take the farm or pay the price orally agreed upon. He cannot be compelled to fulfill his agreement or pay damages for the nonfulfillment of it. An ordinary refusal of a farm for a given time is a very uncertain thing to rely upon, unless you are dealing with a man whose "word is as good as his bond." The business way—and, only safe way—then is, to have a written contract, stating fully all points of agreement, or a bond for a deed duly executed by both parties in duplicate, or a single one to be left in the hands of a third person for the benefit of both of the contracting parties.

If a particular time be stated in an offer of sale in which it may be accepted, the acceptance or such offer must be strictly within the time limited—as

well as the condition stated—in the offer, to be legally binding upon the person making the offer. Contracts as well as sales of all kinds, made on Sunday, are void (compiled laws, sec. 1, chap. 44, 12th Mich., 3781.)

"WHAT ARE THE LEGAL BOUNDARIES OF A FARM?"

The boundaries of a farm are determined by fixed, visible and permanent monuments, such as rocks, trees, or stones, and stakes, at the corners; these with the measurements are usually fully, and definitely described and set forth in the deed, and it is from them we are to determine, how far the farm extends.

But most of the land in this State are described in title deeds according to the government survey, either in part or whole. Should there be a difference in the number of acres, stated in the deed; and the number of acres, found by the measurement, courses and distances, within the bounds, (monuments) the monuments will control the rest, and determine the boundaries as well as number of acres in the farm. The rule then is where the monuments are permanent, and visible and certain they control; and when the courses and distances are found to differ from them, the courses must be varied, and distances lengthened or shortened to comply with the ascertained objects or bounds (1 Doug 19, 14th Mich.)

Of so much more importance are the known boundaries, than the number of acres stated, that if the seller falsely stated the number of acres in order to deceive the purchaser, the purchaser will have no redress, if the seller honestly and truly pointed out the boundaries in making the sale (102, Mass., 217) while a fraudulent statement of the boundaries would effectually annul the sale, though the farm actually contained more land than was stated, or supposed by either party (19th N. Y., 183).

If the corner or boundaries be marked, and known by monuments such as a rock, tree or stump, or other similar object, and the line runs to the object, it extends to the center of it; if the line is to a wall or fence, its true line passes through the center of it, not by the side of it. If the farm be bounded on the side by a stream or river, the grant carries with it the bed of the stream to its centre, unless a contrary intention clearly appears from the conveyance itself, (1 Mich. 202) and if there be any islands between the centre of the stream and the bank, they belong to the owner of the main bank.

But if the farm be bounded on one part by a certain lake or pond, the line stops at low water mark, and does not extend into the lake; if it be described to be, by the shore, (under the laws in some States), the line will stop at high water mark and will give no special rights or privileges beyond that line. Lakes and rivers that are navigable, although they may not be used continually the public have a right to their use, for such purpose; but they acquire and have no right to the banks.

The law makes it a criminal offence for any person to wilfully and maliciously deface, destroy or remove, established landmarks or monuments that denote the boundaries of farms, highways, etc. It will be perceived, therefore, the necessity of care being taken to preserve the established landmarks.

The Mosaic law reads, "Cursed be he that removeth his neighbors landmarks, and all the people shall say amen." Also in Proverbs, "Remove not the old landmarks, and enter not into the fields of the fatherless."

Having considered what are the legal boundaries of a farm, I proceed to examine the question of

WHAT A DEED OF A FARM INCLUDES.

The deed of conveyance not only transfers the land, but all the buildings belonging to the vendor situated on it; the timber standing and fallen in the woods and fences; but also the fencing posts, rails, etc., which have been once used in fences, but taken down and piled up for future use in the same place (2c Hill N. Y. 142). Any new material for fence, but never used, will not pass by the deed, unless the same be distributed along the line, in readiness to be put into fence. Wood cut and corded up for sale will not pass. Growing crops and fruit on the trees, and manure, also pass by the deed unless they are expressly reserved; a mere oral agreement however, reserving them will not be valid in law, (19 Tickering 315). If the intention is that they be reserved, the reservation should be stated in the deed, unless delivery of the deed and

possession of the land be withheld until they can be removed by the vendor. If there be any buildings on the farm, built by and for the use, and in the possession of a third party with the consent, and permission of the owner of the farm, the deed will not convey such buildings, because such buildings are the personal property of the builder, and are not appurtenances, or part of the reality in such case; they do not belong to the owner of the land to convey. With the buildings, the window blinds if once attached, although at the time away from the buildings for repairs or painting, are included; not so if the blinds are new, and have never been fitted to the house.

The lightning rods on the house and other buildings will go with the farm. Pumps fastened to the house are a part of it in law, (99 Mass. 459), kettles one or more set in brick work, for cooking food for cattle, and other farm purposes, are conveyed by the deed as is the farm bell, if there be one on the house or other buildings (102 Mass. 54).

The deed should be signed and acknowledged by the seller and his wife, if he have one, in the presence of at least two witnesses, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county in which the land is located. A deed takes effect immediately on delivery, and one without witnesses is good in equity as a contract for the sale of the land, and may be enforced. (Walworth 280, N. Y.)

I shall notice briefly in connection with the foregoing topic.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS.

By the constitution of this State, a homestead to the value of fifteen hundred dollars is exempted from execution, and cannot be taken for payment of debts of either the husband or wife, or both, except by their joint consent. It may be mortgaged or sold by husband and wife, if he have one; but the husband cannot waive the right without the written consent of his wife, and a deed executed by the husband and without the wife's signature would be void—the object of the exemption being as much for the protection of the wife and family as for the husband. (7th Mich. 488.)

A married man has the same right in and power over, in all respects, her real and personal estate she would have if unmarried, and can deed, sell and deliver the same, and it is not essential (although best he should) that her husband join her in or assent to the deed, sale and delivery of the property—(6 Mich. 457, 4 Mich., 6.)

INSURANCE OF BUILDINGS ON THE FARM.

"Insurance is a personal contract, and does not pass with the title of the property insured, a change in title to the property, the whole or part only avoids the contract or policy; therefore whenever changes occur in the title it is important to the purchaser, that the policy of insurance be assigned to him immediately, and the consent thereto obtained from the company or its authorized agent in writing.

Since steam is being applied so largely and successfully as a motive power in the operations of the farm, especially in threshing grain and sawing wood, the question of insurance of farm buildings assumes an importance, and receives more careful consideration than heretofore, by both the assured and insurer, the comparatively new situation or condition seems to require new provisions in the policy or contract between the parties; and whatever the new provisions may be, it will be well if the farmer be careful he does not on his part violate them or any of them. In making any material and permanent repairs, in any change of occupancy, or in any change of consequence in the heating or cooking apparatus; the company or its agents should be notified and consent obtained in writing, for if the alteration or permanent repairs be of such a character as to cause a material increase of danger from fire, the policy of insurance will be avoided. Further, the farmer may be chargeable with gross negligence and carelessness, if he do not avoid his policy; if he allows ashes to be stored in boxes or barrels in or outside his dwelling or sheds, and if he have a kettle set in brick or otherwise for the purpose of cooking food for his cattle or swine, he should see that it be so placed as not to endanger the burning of his buildings, and the same care should be observed in using steam power, and on other occasion where it

is necessary to have fires outside of the dwelling.

It is held by the courts that a policy of insurance covers all loss which necessarily follow from the occurring of a fire, whether the injury arises directly or indirectly from the peril, or necessarily from incidental and surrounding circumstances, the operation and influence of which cannot be avoided. (11, Mich., 425.)

RIGHTS IN THE HIGHWAY.

If in the deed, the farm be described as bounded on one part by or upon the road or highway, the farmer owns and his line extends to the centre of the roadway, and he may take or appropriate to his own use all the grass, trees, stones, gravel or sand, or anything of value to him either on the land or beneath the surface, subject only to the superior right of the public to an unobstructed right of way, or the right to travel over the road, and the right of the proper public officer to the use of such of the material as may be necessary to make and keep the road in repair, and he may remove of the material elsewhere for the repair of the road but for no other purpose. No other has a right to feed and pasture his cattle, cut the grass or trees, or deposit his wood, old wagons, saw-logs, or rubbish of any kind thereon. (8, Mass., 57618, Allen 473.) The owner of a drove of cattle which stops on the road to feed, or a drove of hogs which root up the soil, is as much liable at law to the farmer as if they did the same thing inside his fence.

Apples or other fruit on the trees or fallen to the ground, nobody and nobody's children have the right to gather and carry away, although the tree may stand wholly outside the fence.

No person has the right to cut off the limbs of your shade or fruit trees in order to move any of his buildings along the highway, (4th Cushing 371.) If a person in the road in front of your land, use insulting and abusive language, he is liable to you as a trespasser on your land, (11th Barbour 390.) His rights to the highway are to pass along it in an orderly and becoming manner—"the right to use the road, not to abuse it."

Notwithstanding the farmer owns the soil of the road, he cannot use it in such a manner as to in any way obstruct or interfere with its use by the public for travel: it has been dedicated to the public for that purpose, but for no other. He shall not obstruct it by leaving his wagons, logs, wood, farm implements, pig-pens or any other obstruction outside his fence within the limits of the road, without being liable for any damage that a traveler may suffer by coming in collision with any such obstructions in the nighttime, but may be fined for obstructing the highway. His fence must be put entirely on his own land, and not half on the road as in the case with line fences between adjoining farmers; and the proper officer will have authority to compel him to remove it, if he do place it over the surveyed line of the highway. Should the road be discontinued the farmer may close it up, and use the land as part of his farm.

(To be Continued in next number.)

Origin of Foolscap Paper.

Every kind of paper is known to the stationers by its name, quarto post, 8 vo. post, foolscap, etc. The term foolscap, to designate a certain kind of paper, no doubt has puzzled many a young enquirer. The origin is not only amusing but historical. Charles I. of England, granted numerous monopolies for the support of the government. Among others, was the privilege of manufacturing paper. The water mark of the finest sort was the Royal Arms of England. The consumption of this article was great at this time, and large fortunes were made by those who had purchased the exclusive right to vend it. This among other monopolies, was set aside by the parliament that brought Charles to the scaffold; and to show their contempt for the king, they ordered the Royal Arms to be taken from the paper, and a fool, with his cap and bells, to be substituted. It is now over two hundred years since the foolscap and bells were taken from the paper, but still paper of the size, which the Rump parliament ordered for their journals, bears the name of the water mark, then ordered as an indignity to Charles.

Florida Letter.

FROM DUDLEY W. ADAMS.

In ante bellum times most of the few inhabitants of south Florida were engaged in cattle raising, and they obtained their lands like other nomads. Whenever it occurred to one of these people that a new location and fresh pastures would be desirable, he would load upon his primitive horse or ox-cart, the family bake-kettle, hard-corn, cracker, (hence the common appellation of these people "cracker") and other trifling appurtenances of a "cracker" cabin, which would not make a respectable outfit for a hunter's camp. The wife and a dozen—more or less—of flaxen-headed "pledges" complete the load. He "calls" his bunch of cattle, mounts his pony, and off goes the little caravan for pastures fresh and scenes that are new. When a Yankee calls his cattle he ejaculates the syllable "ko!" "ko!" "ko!" without regard to tone or pitch something like the exhaust of a freight locomotive, a most unmusical and ludicrous noise. But when the true Floridian rushes to gather his bunch of stock he pours out on the morning or evening air a stream of sound clear as a bugle, and loud as a trumpet. It rises and falls in liquid cadences through an octave or more in the exact and harmonious intervals of the gamut fifths, thirds and sixths octaves, or single notes. The power and sweetness of some of these half-wild voices is wonderful. I have heard at evening a "call" three miles away, clear and sweet as an Eolian harp. The first time a northerner hears this sound pouring and reverberating through the great pine forests, waking the echoes, and giving life to the solitudes, he listens with a delight and wonder he can never express. For myself I can say that after hearing it for years I never fail to suspend work to listen. Its effect on the cattle is something magical. I was riding through the pines with one of these cattle drivers and I saw a quarter of a mile away a scattered bunch of stock. Wishing to see the effect of a "call" I said, "Captain, give them the cattle call." The Captain was an expert. A stream of music poured from his throat, clear as liquid silver, and rolled away among the pines. These half-savage, wild-eyed, many colored cattle, instantly stopped feeding, raised their heads like startled-deer, and looked around for the familiar sound. At the second call one of them, apparently a leader, started slowly toward us. The others moved slowly towards the leader. As call followed call the herd increased its speed, and soon the whole crowd came rushing toward us heads and tails erect like a drove of buffalo. The caravan we left a moment ago in pursuit of a fresh range, will travel for days or weeks till a suitable spot is found, then stop, build a house, deaden a piece of land, and are at "home." Possession is their title. In all this section such a title is considered good and universally respected. Such places are bought and sold by these people, and such formalities as deeds are always dispensed with as wholly superfluous. The buyer pays the stipulated price, takes possession, and his title is perfect. The seller loads his cart, "calls" his bunch of cattle, and is gone. The spot which had taken my fancy, and the possession of which, seemed necessary to my temporal happiness, was owned by one of these men and held by such a title. It was settled before the war and used mainly as a sea-island cotton plantation. The owner was a staunch Union man, but was forced into the army and perished in Virginia, fighting against the flag he loved. The plantation changed hands and I bought it from the last owner, obtaining such a title as was customary here. All these years Uncle Sam was happy in the belief that he owned this tract. The records in the Government Land Office showed our Uncle's title to the premises to be perfect. So to humor the whims of the old gentleman, and out of regard for his venerable striped trousers and bell-crowned hat, I sent him \$14,000 in lawful money, took his receipt and possession, thus becoming a citizen of the flowery state of Florida. My plantation consists mainly of first rate pine land free from underbrush. It is high and gently rolling, some of it reaching an elevation of at least one hundred feet above the lakes. That is an unusual elevation for Florida. I have twenty or twenty-five acres of "hammock," composed of live oak, water oak, bay, cabbage, palmetto, saw palmetto, brantto, brambles, Spanish bayonet, saw palmetto, brambles, Spanish bayonet, muscadines, hickory, per-

simmon, &c. &c. There is a piece of march that will furnish an in-exhaustible supply of muck. It fronts a half mile on lakes Beauclair and Dora, and the Oklawaha river. The improvements are a house, smoke-house and corn-crib, all built of pinelogs. A half-acre around the house is inclosed with a rail fence, and planted with orange and lemon trees. About ten acres had been cleared in the hammock, but was now growing up to weeds and brush. About thirty acres of pine land had years before been deadened and planted to corn and cotton. It was now covered with bream sedge, sandspurs, and other southern weeds. Persimmon sprouts were taking full possession. Short stumps and stubs, tall stubs and naked trees of lightwood, relics of the ancient pine forest, stood all over the ground. This was inclosed by a rail fence, and was called the "old field." At one time there had been a house on it, and some old moss-covered sour orange and fig and peach trees, indicated the spot where the last race of men had lived. A great mound of sand scattered over with human bones and stone axes and broken pottery, told of the pre-historic race that had lived and loved and died on this spot. Along the shore of the lake were shell mounds, broken pots, flint arrows and chips of flint, hinting in an unmistakable way of the races that had preceded us here, and gazed in rapture at the same beautiful scenes that enrapture me now. This old field commenced near the lake and sloped gently upward for about sixty rods, at which distance from the lake it reached an elevation of about seventy-five feet. The lakes on the west and northwest would give me a fine water protection against the frosts that do sometimes come even in south Florida. The soil seemed to be eminently suited to the growth of the orange and lemon, so I selected this old field as the site of my future grove. My predecessors, like all others heretofore, had plowed and hoed around these old stumps and dead trees for an unknown time, and they looked as though they would stand to be plowed around for an indefinite time in the future. Of course prairie horticulturist could never work among and around stumps, so I resolved as my first step in Florida horticulture to clear the old field of all obstructions, and make it clean as prairie. The brown sedge and sand spurs, and such trash, could be killed with the plow. The persimmon sprouts could be easily grubbed up, but as experience has since taught me—not so easily killed. How to get rid of these veteran and imperishable lightwood trees and stumps was the next thing to be decided. To dig around and chop them out by the roots was too serious a matter. To pull them out bodily would require machinery and power not here accessible. I had seen such magnificent fires of lightwood on the hearth and camp-fire that it occurred to me they could be burned out with the greatest ease and rapidity. Full of my new idea I repaired—all alone—to the old field armed with axe, spade and matches. I cleared away a few inches of sand from an ancient lightwood tree, split up some pitchy kindlings, piled them in the proper place, kindled them with a match and then set down on a fallen tree to witness my triumph over nature. My splinters sprang into a splendid flame at once. They wrapped and twisted around the old trunk. The great dry pitchy tree began to blaze and I was proud of my original and inventive mind. I caught myself mapping out an article for publication, instructing the natives how to clear old fields of stumps. About this time the wood I had piled up was nearly consumed. The flames appeared less and less brilliant and fierce. The pitch roasted out of the old trunk was about burned up and a sort of lamplack like coal covered the surface. The fire did not seem to take very kindly to that. My kindlings were now all gone, and the fire went black out. I soliloquized thusly: Well, old Baldy how is that for a triumph over nature? Don't you think it would be well enough to make some slight changes in that article instructing the natives how to clear old fields of stumps? What would Waukon Grange No. 3 say to see their Worthy Master examining a smoky lightwood with such absorbing interest? Finally, what ails the thing anyhow? A careful examination of the failure showed that as soon as the surface of a lightwood tree becomes coated with a thin covering of coal and smoke it will not burn, if alone. Where two sticks are near each other they together will burn till both are consumed. This showed me that these great trees could

not be burned off with a few little kindlings, but I must apply some larger pieces. I found, too, that at the surface of the ground the collar of the tree would be two or three times as large as a foot or two above or below. Acting on this discovery I dug a hole below the collar of the stump, put in my kindlings, then rolled in chunks as large as I could move. Slowly but surely the fire gnawed away the wood till nothing remained to fasten them to mother earth. I dug and fired till night with all the enthusiasm of a boy with a bran new top. When I left, each hole received a huge chunk of wood, and all were burning steadily, lighting up the darkening sky with a lurid glare.—*Husbandman.*

The Order in Maryland.

Worthy Master Moore writes to the *National Grange Record* as follows:

"Our greatest difficulty is the want of interest, as shown by the individual members in attending the meetings of their respective Subordinate Granges. Many good and true members of our Order at heart, who would be almost insulted if told the Order is dying, do not seem impressed with the fact that the rank and file make the Subordinate Granges, and that the most important duty of a member is to be prompt and regular in attending meetings. While I have no more idea that the Order will die (any more than Masonry), yet I am sure if it ever even weakens, it will be directly attributable to this one cause—lack of interest in attending the meetings of the Subordinate Granges. No, one not familiar with the different sections of this State, can form an idea of the good the Order has done for us in its social features. In former times the farmers of the different interests in our State knew little of each other, and even less of their respective modes of their varied crops; besides this, we are divided by the Chesapeake Bay, crossing which we find on the eastern shore the garden spot of America. The Order has brought all these different interests into close and fraternal relations, and through our State meetings, we have become acquainted and learned to know and appreciate each other. In short, the agricultural interest in Maryland is united as it never was before, and never would have been but for our Order. We are gradually learning the lesson that general and individual prosperity are closely united, and the future is growing brighter before us. In my next I will tell of our business, for we have made the Order pay.

Yours fraternally,
Jos. T. MOORE, Master."

HOWELL, June 2, 1879.

Worthy Brother:

I feel it my duty to drop you a few lines with regard to patronizing those who work for our benefit, and more particular with regard to Brother Otis, manufacturer of rakes and grain cradles, who has shut himself out from the usual way of sale, by offering his stock to the P. H. at wholesale prices. Brothers let us each see that we buy none but his make, and if we can induce some of our neighbors who are not Patrons to buy, all the better. With regard to the quality of his rakes and cradles, I can say, (he having just delivered to me a full load which I am to distribute to the different Granges in the County,) that they are first-class in every respect, and very much cheaper than our hardware men have been selling them.

A few lines with regard to what we Patrons are doing in Livingston County, and more particular Howell Grange, No. 90. We are alive all over; we have shipped between thirty and forty thousand pounds of unwashed wool, and expect to make two more similar shipments this season. Our Grange number something over one hundred, and still they are knocking at the door. But enough for the present.

Yours Fraternally,
V. J. HOLT.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the direct losses to sheep owners by the ravages of dogs reach \$1,000,000 annually in wool and mutton. The indirect loss in preventing sheep husbandry in many districts, especially the South, and the consequent waste of a large percentage of the grass crop may be probably placed at double this sum annually.

Oatmeal.

Oatmeal, now found on almost every gentleman's breakfast table, was a few years ago used exclusively by the Scotch and the Irish. Dr Johnson who in his hatred of the Scotch, lost no opportunity of saying a bitter word against them, defined oats as in Scotland food for Scotchmen, but in England food for horses. "Yes," answered an indignant Scotchman, "where can you find such men as in Scotland, or such horses as in England?" We have heard of a shrewd old Scotch mother, who used to make her family eat oatmeal first, saying, "The bairn who eats the most porritch, will get the most meat after it." But the bairn who gained the prize always found himself too full to enjoy the meat. It is mentioned in a most charming book, the *Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay*, that Carlyle, catching sight of Macaulay's face in repose, remarked, "Well anyone can see that you are an honest, good sort of fellow, made out of oatmeal." If oatmeal can "make" such men as Walter Scott, Dr. Chalmers, and Lord Macaulay, we may well heap high the porritch dish, and bribe our children to eat of it. One thing we do know, that it is far better for the blood and brain than cake, confections, and scores of delicacies, on which many pale little pets are fed by their foolishly fond mothers.

"The Queen's Own," a regiment of almost giants, recruited from the Scotch Highlands, are, as Carlyle, said of Macaulay, "made of oatmeal." So boys who want height, and bread, and muscle, and girls who want rosy cheeks and physical vigor, should turn from hot bread and other indigestibles, to this "food for Scotchmen and horses."

—*Exchange.*

Work On.

This time of the year, says the *Canada Farmer*, we occasionally hear of a Grange "going into summer quarters," that is, dropping their meetings during the busy season, as they say. No greater mistake than this could be made. There is no time when the farmer needs the Grange more than in the summer season—just the time when we need an occasional holiday, a day of recreation. This is one of the objects of the Grange to break up the proverbial isolation so common to farmers' lives, and no pleasanter or more profitable recreation can be had for farmers and their families to meet in the Grange room once or twice a month, and spend a few hours together in social converse and the necessary attention to Grange business. Do not give up your Grange meetings; do not let the good work so nobly begun, falter for want of attention; be up and doing while the day lasts; be active in your efforts; whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Perseverance will accomplish great results.—*Farmer's Friend.*

A PAPER published in Chicago, and driving in the vicinity of agricultural ideas, says of the Chicago board of trade that it "is a curse to many of its members, and it certainly is of the farmers." The board of trade is no place for farmers to speculate upon and deal in "puts" and "calls," or to buy "long" or "short," either. The farmer who indulges in that pastime deserves no sympathy; when he enters upon that career, he ceases to be a farmer and becomes a board of trade gambler himself. But the Chicago board of trade has been of incalculable benefit to the agricultural industries of this great western country. It has made a quick market for all the products of the farm, and has placed a fair value upon them. Through it our great staples are moved to the seaboard and the Continent, in one-twentieth the time it would otherwise require. Without it, the farmer buying or selling upon this market would be at the mercy of every little broker and dealer, while values would vary according to the credulity of the farmer, the capacity of lying of the broker, and the locality of both. Suggestions, however, are fruitless where the perceptive faculties do not even exist.—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE smartest thing about enny man iz hiz conscience; he may outrage his reason, or stultify hiz faith, but he can't beat hiz conscience.

THE man who knows a thing and can tell it in the fewest words, iz the hardest kind ov a man to beat in a kross-examination.—*Josh Billings.*

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, JUNE 15, 1879.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

Officers and members of Subordinate Granges in corresponding with this office, will please always give the *Number* of their Grange.

LEGISLATIVE WANDERINGS REBUKED.

A LITTLE episode occurred in the course of debate in the Senate Chamber on the 26th of May, but three days before the final adjournment of the Legislature. As it relates to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and as the VISITOR is the representative organ of that Order in this State, and its only one, we are impelled by a sense of duty to defend the Order when assailed, no matter whether the attack be made by men in high position or low, in our halls of legislation, from the pulpit, or by the press,—whether prompted by mercenary or malicious motives.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry is an existing fact. A fact that some years ago forced itself upon the attention of the people in almost every neighborhood and hamlet in the United States from Maine to Florida, and from the well-worn fields of the East to the golden shores of the Pacific.

The objects of the organization were promulgated to the world in a "Declaration of Purposes" so pure and noble that it secured the love and admiration of its friends, and was above and beyond cavail or attack from its enemies.

So wise and beneficent were the declared objects of the Order, that good men and true were attracted to its standard, by hundreds and thousands all over the land; and true to its purposes, so well expressed, have successfully labored to advance this greatest interest of the country—that of agriculture.

On account of numbers, the agriculturalists themselves are of first importance.

For them and theirs was this Order established, and circumscribed by no narrow view, and with a broad philanthropy, the "general objects" of the Order are tersely expressed in these words: "United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our county and mankind. We heartily endorse the motto, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

Our specific objects are, "To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen the attachments to our pursuits; to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to maintain inviolate our laws, to emulate each other in labor and to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses both individual and corporate; to buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together, for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange.

We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition.

Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social, and material advancement."

The tenor and spirit of the whole document is fairly represented by what we have quoted. This grand "Declaration of Principles," immediately after its promulgation, by the National Grange, in Jan., 1874, was printed in every newspaper of importance in this country. Thousands of Granges were then in existence, and were being established everywhere. In Michigan alone, there have been organized 637 subordinate Granges. Prominent men of all shades of political and religious opinions have joined the Order, and have been, and still are, in nearly every State in the Union, actively engaged in promoting the objects above recited.

And yet, in the face of all these facts, and of still other facts, that the Order has been true to its constitutional restrictions, in not allowing political or religious influence to turn it aside from its declared purposes—that to-day more than a million of the men and women of the United States are on its rolls of membership—that in Michigan the Order is 20,000 strong—that the organization has crossed the border and is firmly established in the neighboring provinces of Canada—that the Order is recognized by the Agricultural Department at Washington, and is constantly in official communication with it, and in sympathy with its every effort to promote and encourage agriculture—that the National Grange, when in session in the City of Richmond, last Nov., was recognized by the President of the U. S., and invited to call on him in a body, which invitation was accepted, and a pleasant and familiar conference had—that in our own State for four successive years several hundred of the intelligent farmers of Michigan, with their wives, have annually convened for counsel in its capitol building—that the Lieut. Governor, the honored President of the Senate, who had patiently listened to the many windy harangues of its members through all these weary months: is a member of the Order, and for years occupied a place on its Executive Board,—that at its last annual session, held in the hall of the House of Representatives of the new Capitol, His Excellency, Gov. Crosswell, and all the other State officers, visited the State Grange, and severally, in earnest speeches, complimented, in no stinted phrase, the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, for its earnest and systematic endeavors to advance the great cause of agriculture—that one-fourth of the members of the Senate are Patrons—that when Senate Bill No. 238, "To regulate attorneys' and solicitors' fees in mortgages and on the foreclosure of the same," was under consideration on the 26th of May, a member of the Order from one of the most important counties in the State was in the chair. We say that, ignoring all these facts, an attack was made upon the Order of Patrons, so unexpected, so unjustifiable, and so rude that it would be shirking a manifest duty to let it pass by unnoticed. Senator Shepard, of the 12th district, was opposing the bill, and in the course of his speech sneeringly remarked "that the petitions for the passage of this Bill all came from a few Grangers." He was followed by Senator Childs, who briefly stated that he supposed that Grangers had the same

right to petition that other citizens of the State had, and that the Bill itself was not specially in the interest of Grangers more than others. When Bro. Childs took his seat, Senator Brown, from the 11th district, got the floor, and with more malice than discretion, put himself on the record as hostile to the Order, by saying that he "had great respect for the farmers of Michigan, but for the Grangers, whose work in secret council was unknown to the outside world, he had no respect whatever." A few more remarks of like import relieved him of a bitter speech, aimed only at the Order.

Of course these Senators had a right to sneer at and express their contempt for the Grangers of Michigan on the floor of the Senate chamber. This has long been reported a free country, and this unrestricted freedom allows even Senators to disregard the common courtesies of life and wantonly affront a considerable number of their Bro. Senators, a very respectable and influential portion of their own constituents, to whom they were indebted for the places they occupy, and the remaining thousands of the Order in the State.

Now, what had the Grangers done that made it necessary and proper for the Senator from the 11th district to inform the Senate that he had singled them out from all the secret orders found in the State that were to be deprived of the benefits and advantages of his respect.

If this fact was of any sort of consequence, either to his Bro. Senators who were Grangers, to the Senate itself, or to the Order at large, the Hon. Senator should not have withheld the announcement so long.

The winter had come and gone, the spring was well nigh spent, the last hours of the session were in sight, and through all these weeks and months of legislative labor no Senator had said a word of good or ill, about the Grange. The Senatorial Granger had in no instance asked for a single favor for the Order, or in any way thrust it upon the attention of the Senate, but these two gentlemen could not think of returning from the field of senatorial labor, and parting with their Granger associates, without this public expression of their contempt for the Order.

The State Grange, at its last session determined that legislation was needed upon certain subjects, and instructed its Secretary to prepare and distribute for signature petitions which should suitably express the objects sought to be attained. No one of the several subjects is of more interest to Patrons, than to other citizens of the State, and to each petition signatures were sought and obtained from those outside the Order as well as from Patrons. The Order set on foot this effort to get an expression from the people in relating to desired legislation, and supported by those outside the gate who concurred in this view, presented by petition, in a respectful manner, through its representatives at Lansing, its well considered opinions of the needs of the people of the State. But one or two of the bills covered by the petitions were passed, and it is a fact to be deplored that all those bills that our lawyer friends in the Legislature were hostile to, were defeated, showing that farmers, even those who get into the Legislature, are ready, as of old, to follow the lead of some lawyer, no matter how much at variance with the best interests of the farming class that lead may be.

This bill, No. 238, which was reported by this famous Senate Judiciary Committee on the 23rd of May, was apparently in place of one intro-

duced by Senator Childs early in the session, which graduated the attorney fee in foreclosure of mortgages from \$10 to \$75. Senator Childs' bill was never heard from, after its reference to the Committee, but months after the following beautiful specimen of legal wisdom was reported, discussed and passed by the Senate with some amendments:

A BILL

To regulate attorneys' and solicitors' fees in mortgages and on the foreclosure of the same.

SEC. 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact that the agreement contained in any mortgage or real estate hereafter made, by any mortgagor or mortgagee to pay an attorney's or solicitor's fees upon the foreclosure of said mortgage shall be legal and binding, and the same may be taxed as a part of the costs of the foreclosure proceedings in all cases of foreclosure by advertisement or in chancery as the case may be: Provided that the amount of said attorney's or solicitor's fees shall not exceed twenty-five dollars in any mortgage of five hundred dollars or under; thirty-five in mortgages for over five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars: *Provided, no attorney's or solicitor's fee shall be collected, received or taxed unless an attorney at law or a solicitor in chancery forecloses the mortgages.*

Just in what shape it passed the Senate is a matter of no consequence, and we refer to it only to call attention to the last proviso of the bill as having the ear mark of the Judiciary Committee of the 30th Legislature of Michigan.

This Committee it seems cannot learn that the people of this State have sense enough to know that a professional man is by rule of right entitled to five times as much for a given service as an "experienced non-professional man" for the same service, as in bill No. 168.

We find a few weeks later this same committee propose to have enacted that for certain specific work an attorney shall be entitled to receive from \$25 to \$100, but for the same service rendered by any other person "No fee shall be collected, received or taxed."

"Whom the Gods destroy they first make mad." These gentlemen of the Committee may not have been mad, and they need not invoke the aid of the Gods. Such exhibitions of class legislation cannot be overlooked or forgotten by the people of Michigan, and, if remembered, will the business of legislation be entrusted again to these men?

I understand the legal gentlemen in the two houses were nearly all opposed to this innovation upon an established usage which has permitted a sort of robbery all these years.

Pick up any County paper and look over the mortgage sales advertised and it will be found the attorney fee for foreclosures, is seldom less than \$30, no matter how small the principal amount secured may be.

We can understand why lawyers who are usually employed to foreclose mortgages should desire to leave the matter of compensation unrestricted, but we cannot see why other parties should be averse to fixing some limit to the rapacity of that class of lawyers who want the lions' share every time they get a job.

The Patrons of Mich. need not be told that Bro. Childs joined the Order early, that he has spent time, money and strength in establishing and maintaining its existence in the State, and advocating its claims among the people. He was, of course, surprised to find that more than one Senator was ready to speak sneeringly and disparagingly of the Order, in the face of the fact, that the Order was not only well represented by members on the floor, but in talent the Grangers were intellectually the peers of their

fellow-members, and had not at any time shown such *weak wickedness* as had been exhibited by the legal gentleman of the Judiciary Committee.

Stung by the ill-timed remarks of those Senators who had gone out of their way to express their contempt for the Granger farmer, Bro. Childs, in his clear and earnest manner, pointed to the fact that the Grange had in no instance during the session asked for special legislation, while other secret orders had; that the Order was more important in point of numbers than all the others combined; that its expressed objects were elevating and ennobling, and therefore advantageous not only to its members, but to the educational and agricultural interests of the State; that in presenting petitions, its members had exercised a right held in common with their fellow citizens, and that the objects sought to be accomplished were in the interest of the people of the State.

From what we learned from his fellow Senators, Bro. Childs vindicated the Order, and rebuked its enemies so effectually in one of his best efforts of twenty minutes, that they were quite willing to leave him master of the situation.

THE NATIONAL LECTURER ON HIS MICHIGAN TOUR.

The season of picnics has come again, and the Grangers have taken to the groves with their well-filled baskets and boxes, bottles and berries, cans and cucumbers, and every other good thing that larder or cellar contains, or garden or field produces, for family or friend.

Our first venture of 1879 into this inviting field of enjoyment was at Coldwater on the 11th inst.

Our Branch County friends are noted for doing some things well, and when the Order of Patrons of Husbandry had taken root in that County, they had a County picnic near Coldwater the first year, and it became at once an established institution. The success of their effort in this direction enticed us there two years ago to participate in the pleasures which come of the commingling of friends under favorable circumstances.

With these people, to resolve to do anything, is to determine and *fix the result* before hand, and we accepted an invitation to be present with them on their sixth annual picnic with entire confidence that the picnic would be a success, and that we should have a good time.

Taking the G. R. & I. at Vicksburg at 7:30 P. M., Tuesday, the 10th, at half-past eight we were at the home of Bro. Hamilton, of Sturgis.

We were handsomely entertained for the night, and found our host and hostess excellent Grangers. Bro. H. was easily prevailed upon to go to Coldwater with us by freight train on the morning of the 11th. We arrived at the grounds before 12 o'clock, and finding Bros. Whitehead, of New Jersey, and Mickley and Moore, of Adrian, and an array of organs and horns and music books, with their operators all on the ground, we were quite sure of the speeches, and the vocal and instrumental music so essential to a first-class Grange picnic. It is enough to say of the supplies for the inner man, that it was a Grange picnic.

This annual gathering of Branch County Patrons like all that have preceded it was a success.

The speech of Bro. Whitehead was not as lengthy as he would have made had not his voice failed after talking some thirty minutes, and he was obliged to desist.

While on the ground we met several of our old friends, pioneers in Grange work in this part of the State, still faithful to the principles of the Order, doing, and always ready to do, good work for the cause of the farmer.

A slight shower at the close of the speech-making, drove us into the Hall of Coldwater Grange, but a few rods from the grove. We there had a very pleasant visit with Sister Horton, Secretary of the Grange, and other members, many of whose names were familiar through past correspondence.

In company with our speech-making Brothers Whitehead, Mickley and Moore with Bro. Hamilton, of Sturgis, we accepted an invitation from Bro. Pierce to tea, and certainly had no occasion to regret it.

As we could not get away from Coldwater until midnight—we all made a long merry evening in the pleasant parlor of our host. More favorable circumstances for enjoying the social features of the Grange, I have seldom met. Bro. and Sister Pierce, made us all feel quite at home, and we shall long remember their cordial hospitality.

Coldwater is a beautiful little city. Its fine fast horses—the art gallery of Mr. Lewis, one of its wealthy citizens, and the State Public School are its most noted features. This Public School, is a State charity of a pioneer character of which the citizens of the State who are acquainted with its objects and work are justly proud. With all its beauty and excellence we have never found Coldwater a good town to get to, and get away from by rail. With Bro. Whitehead we were off for Pigeon at midnight, where just before two a. m., we were in bed subject to call to leave at six in the morning. Brother Whitehead was on his way to Berlin. Ottawa County, ten miles west of Grand Rapids, where he must be at noon to help the Grangers of Ottawa and Kent Counties, take care of a picnic dinner and give them a Grange speech.

From the report of the meeting which he gave us at Kalamazoo the next day, we are satisfied it must have been a grand success. An evening meeting lasting until midnight, and then a ride to Grand Rapids by carriage with Bro. Whitney, brought his hour of going to bed about where it was the night before, two in the morning.

Following the line of his appointments, Bro. Whitehead arrived at Kalamazoo at 10 o'clock, Friday, the 13th, and we were glad to find him feeling apparently as well as though he worked days and slept nights, as every man should, but as a public man in this fast age cannot.

The Kalamazoo meeting was not as large as it should have been, but made up of the more earnest Grangers of the County, and a goodly number of the citizens of the "big village," those who were there had a better opportunity to hear a first-rate speech of an hour and a half from Bro. Whitehead. Listening patiently for that hour and a half, we saw several of our most prominent citizens—bankers, lawyers, and others, and the undivided attention and quiet which prevailed gave unmistakable evidence of the interest taken by those who heard, and was highly complimentary to the speaker. Bro. Whitehead is a very rapid speaker, and says a great deal in an hour and a half. His effort at Kalamazoo was pronounced a success by all, and gives us assurance that he is doing a good work wherever he goes.

From Kalamazoo, Bro. W. went to Cassopolis, and as Bro. Whitney has not sent us his appointments for the remaining few days he has in Michi-

gan, we cannot give notice only that Muskegon and Ionia are on the programme for future work.

His time is all engaged till August, and the most of that month. He told me that he could put in a week in Michigan in August, if application is made soon. As this whole matter has been in the hands of Bro. Whitney, any localities that desire to hear a good speech from Bro. Whitehead in August, should apply soon.

Blanks for Secretaries' Quarterly Reports will be sent before the 1st of July next to all Secretaries in the State whose names and addresses are found on our printed list of Masters and Secretaries for 1879.

We cannot send to those who have neglected to report such officers—and there are several such in Granges that are in good, working order.

We have supply of Proc's of the Nat. and State Grange sessions of '78, for the Masters of these delinquent Granges.

It has been proposed that an excursion might be arranged for Mich. Patrons to attend the next session of the National Grange at Canandagua, N. Y., in November next. Let us hear from our friends on this subject.

Communications.

The Question of Appeals.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

As this question is being discussed in the VISITOR, perhaps the experience of other States may throw some light on the subject.

In Maryland Justices of the Peace have *exclusive jurisdiction* in all civil cases where the amount does not exceed \$50, and concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts in all cases between \$50 and \$100. For all sums above that the Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. They also have jurisdiction in assault and battery cases, with right of appeal.

From the decisions of magistrates an appeal lies, if taken within 60 days, to the Circuit Court, but from its decision there is no right of appeal. Before an appeal can be heard in the Circuit Court there must be a bond given by the appellant with "good and sufficient sureties" to secure the costs in the appellate court, and to secure a speedy trial it is further ordered that the bond and all the papers in the case must be filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court ten days before the commencement of its term, or it will not be then heard; but the failure to do this only postpones the hearing three months, or next term, that being the interval between the terms of the Circuit Courts.

The result of this law is that most of the appeals are tried at the first term of the Circuit Courts, a few run over to a second term, and it is a rare case that they stay on the docket over a year.

There is, however, a growing disposition among thinking men to abridge this right of appeal, if possible, more than it now is, in consequence of the expense to the County from keeping the members of the petit jury in attendance during the trial of them, though their services are rarely required. It is possible to accomplish this by the appointment of magistrates from a better class of men than is now the rule.

As to any other mode, the objections are numerous. Could the law points involved be alone transmitted for review, it would be far better, but this seems impossible, as magistrates are incapable of framing them correctly, in the absence of counsel in most trials of this kind here.

A. E. A.,
Master of No. 38, of Md.

The great excursion from Kalamazoo to Grand Haven, and a thirty mile steamboat ride on Lake Michigan, leaves the G. R. & I. R. R. depot on Tuesday, July 1st, at 7:50 A. M., taking passengers as far north as Wayland. Tickets only \$1.50 for round trip, and the boat ride free to any who purchase tickets on or before Saturday, June 28, after that date 50 cents extra will be charged for boat ride. See large posters for full particulars.

Worthy Brother Cobb:

Some time ago I felt impelled by a sense of justice to briefly correct some slight errors of judgment that my esteemed Bro. J. C. English seemed to have fallen into, in regard to certain action of the State Grange. The Bro. returns to the attack in the VISITOR of June 1st, with increased zeal, if not discretion. He says that he is disposed to accept my judgment as correct in regard to the confused state of mind with which his article was inspired. And that the great cause of this is indigestion with all of its attendant evils, and this is caused largely by indulging in late suppers, &c. I regret to hear this, and sincerely hope that the Bro. will do so no more. He ought to care for his health. The laws of God and man demand this of all. Society needs him, and his labors for its good. The Grange has high claims upon him. I write this in sincerity and Brotherly kindness. But his last communication bears internal evidence that he has not fully recovered from his confused state of mind, and it is fair to presume that the same causes still exist. He has some how mixed up plows, oysters, State Grange members of the Legislature and eligibility of election to the State Grange in one confused mass. To his last intimation I desire to call attention. I have often heard the subject he touches upon discussed by other excellent members of the Order. I am not Master in a Grange, and can write of this subject without being vulnerable to a charge of self-interest. For some years I have been called upon to discharge the duties of Secretary in a Subordinate Grange. According to the Bro.'s intimation, am not eligible to election as a Delegate to the State Grange. This is a mistake, I am, and so is every other fourth degree member in good standing in the State. It is true, this requires a double election, one as Master, and one as delegate. But there is no more favoritism on that account.

It may be a matter of favor to elect a member Master, but *all* are eligible to receive this favor. When a Master is elected, it is just as much his right to be in the way of an election to the State Grange as it is to call the Grange to order and preside over its deliberations. This is one of the rights and duties conferred by his election. This is not only the law of the Grange, but it is good righteous law.

His official position requires him to be the medium of imparting instruction to his fellow laborers. He is and should be the man to attend the session of the State Grange, and there receive instruction so that he can impart it, with zeal to his Grange. We should all be in confusion, confounded, if for instance the Secretary of our Grange should be elected delegate and come home and assume the rights and duties of Master, and undertake to impart the annual word and other things that the Master alone should impart.

I desire to say to Bro. English, and all other good Brothers and Sisters everywhere, it is time we dismissed some childish notions, and not imagine wese a trap where there is no trap. There are real difficulties and danger, enough to confront us without drawing upon our imagination for any more.

Fraternally, M. E. C.
Mich., June 10th, 1879.

Breeding Trotting Horses.

Rural New Yorker.

Gradually it begins to get into the mind of the average farmer that raising trotting horses doesn't pay. At least for him. It may pay somebody—but that somebody is not himself. 'Tis true the papers say that Joker has been sold for a thousand or more: but young Dexter, now five years old, that has never earned a cent, but has a very "promising gait," has not been sold. "The price for such a pace is low—not a bagatelle of its true worth. Such a stepper as he is worth \$500. Why, people ought to snap him at that figure. He will go some of these days when a man who can appreciate him comes along. Why I should not be surprised if he brought several thousand yet. See what Bonner pays, and this colt is a grandson of Hambletonian." And so the delusion is kept up until young Dexter "eats himself up" several times and the skeleton hussey is worn out, and then in despair and disgust he sells him for \$125—all he is worth—and the trotter goes into the horse market and wears out before a light wagon, or perhaps a street car.



Wm G Wayne

Wm. G. Wayne.

When a man is singled out by his fellows to perform service for them there is in the act recognition of superior ability of qualities that inspire confidence. If the designation be made by a great body of citizens the man so selected becomes in some sense a public character, and the circumstances and incidents of his life have general interest. Although he may have moved along the monotonous way of common experience all his days, when he is called out in the service of his fellows, they have especial interest in his previous career. For such reasons a few facts concerning the life of Wm. G. Wayne will be gratefully received by many thousands of readers whose representative he is in the high office, Master of the New York State Grange.

Wm. G. Wayne was born in the town of New Scotland, Albany county, N. Y., where his father was born and reared a farmer. His paternal grandfather, Anthony Wayne, came from Darbyshire, England, about the year 1770, long enough before the revolt of the colonies against the tyranny of his sovereign, to be imbued with the spirit of independence. In the beginning of the war, even before the battle of Bunker Hill, his sympathies were plainly declared, and at the first opportunity his lot was cast with the defenders of their homes with whom he was thenceforth thoroughly identified. After peace was restored he sought a home in New Scotland where he obtained three hundred and sixty acres of the Van Rensselaer estate for which he engaged to pay an annual rent of sixty-six bushels of wheat, one load of wood, fitted for use as fuel, and four fat fowls. These payments to be made every year, constituted the condition of the title by which he and his descendants were to hold the land, according to the peculiar phrase in the lease "as long as grass grows and water runs." There were, however, certain reservations including mines, minerals, water privileges, and one-quarter of the price paid whenever the farm or any portion of it was sold, these conditions to remain perpetual. On that farm Anthony Wayne reared his family, his son George, the father of William, succeeding in the possession and working under the conditions of annual payments as his father did before him. There Wm. G. Wayne was born to an inheritance of labor upon which was affixed before him the royalty of lordly ownership. In 1785 Anthony Wayne gave from the farm a half acre of land for educational uses. Upon it there was erected a rude structure, the country school-house, where William received his early education, in fact his whole knowledge of the branches then taught to farmers' sons in the only schools to which they had access. At the age of sixteen he sought mechanical employ-

ment as a means of giving him more profit than attended farm labor. His school education was then finished, and he began to look forward to the possession of a farm, the price of which should come out of his own earnings. To attain this great object he worked persistently many years as a mechanic.

Soon after he had attained his majority he took recount of affairs at home, and came to the conclusion that fortune, if she visited him there, would be slow in coming, and he would, therefore, go out to meet her. With this resolution he started westward on a tramp. Some place would be found where work would bring full reward. From the head of Seneca lake, whither he had proceeded by boat, he struck over the hills to Corning on foot, thence to Dansville, Livingston county. Along the latter half of the route were magnificent pine forests hardly worth working into lumber, for there were no means of transportation to market. Danville offered no prospect to the young adventurer, so he went forward to Le Roy, where he obtained work for a short time, and again took the line of march, this time to Brockport, where he engaged passage by canal to Buffalo; thence by the lake he went to Detroit, and after tarrying a few days there, he went on to Chicago, then a small village, with no appearance of future greatness. There was nothing to make prolonged stay desirable, so he went forward, with Milwaukee the next objective point, thence to Madison, or rather the spot where Madison now is, the town then being in embryo. The whole route from Milwaukee to Madison was through a wilderness unbroken, except at intervals were scattered a few hardy pioneers whose log cabins and patches of cultivated land afforded the only evidences of civilization. All this travel was mere wandering which gave no tangible profit. The young man passed many spots where patient waiting, with work enough to earn bread and raiment, would have seated him in the very lap of fortune, but he was not gifted with that prescience. Returning to Michigan he spent some time visiting various portions of the State then budding into greatness, after which he retraced his steps to New York, where with varying fortunes, his labor brought small accumulations with the years of steady application. Finding at last a field of greater promise in a foundry at Havana, he invested his savings in the purchase, and pursued the business several years, until a better opening was seen in Cayuga county to which he changed his residence, and established business connections which brought competence and at last the coveted possession of a farm for which the long struggle had been sustained.

While in Cayuga county, Mr. Wayne was twice elected Supervisor in the town of Aurelius, each time the nomination being given by the political party in the minority. The choice was made by the

people, the fitness of the candidate being the sole reliance for votes. Here, too, Mr. Wayne became interested in the establishment of a hospital for the insane, and, associated with others, founded the institution known as Brigham Hall at Canandaigua. From the beginning he has been on its Board of Managers, and for the last three years its President. Brigham Hall is widely known as a quiet and safe retreat, for men and women with reason dethroned, hence its patronage is chiefly drawn from families that desire for their unfortunate members tender and homelike treatment, supplemented by the highest medical skill. Mr. Wayne's connection has been with the business management alone, it is true, the care of the inmates being given to gentlemen of the highest rank in the medical profession; but the harmony and cordial co-operation, existing without interruption in the Board, has been the foundation of the great success the institution has attained.

Early in 1874 the New York State Grange had a meeting in Albany. The first after the organization a few months before. A subordinate Grange had been organized at Seneca Falls, of which Mr. Wayne was made Master, a position which entitled him to a seat in the Albany meeting, a body comprising nearly two hundred delegates from about thirty counties of the State. In all the list there was perhaps less than a score of members who had even slight personal acquaintance with him. But by a sort of blind wisdom—if it were not a happy chance—he was selected to serve at the head of the Executive Committee, a position of extreme importance, for upon the wise management of affairs entrusted to that committee, the very existence of the Order depended. This position was held four years, when Mr. Wayne was advanced to the higher office, Master of the State Grange, which he now holds.

As a farmer, Mr. Wayne holds high rank, to which he is justly entitled by the skill and intelligent treatment given to the various branches of farm management. Occupying a farm delightfully located on the west shore of Cayuga Lake, which with the fields beyond, makes a pleasing view from the old-fashioned mansion, his home has rare attractions in the surroundings; but within is the charm. With a family of sons and daughters mostly grown to manhood and womanhood, true to the obligations resting upon well-ordered life there is the solace of years passing into the shadow of age.

Although lacking the methods of rhetoric, Mr. Wayne is an exceedingly terse and vigorous writer. His address delivered at the recent session of the State Grange, has been widely copied and approved as a paper marked by original thought and great boldness of expression. Like all his writings it shows directness; the straightest paths to the objects sought affording the strongest enticement to his pen. As a speaker he is earnest and effective, compensating the lack of polished oratory by the charm of honesty which captivates sympathetic listeners.

Basis of the Order.

Worthy Master Wayne, of the New York State Grange, in an address lately delivered, said:

The industry upon which our Order is based is agriculture—the most important of all industries—the foundation and support of all others—the true basis of our national prosperity. We have observed the condition of our people and viewed with alarm the encroachments upon their natural rights. While agriculture is the chief source of all wealth, and therefore deserving of at least equal recognition with other vocations, it is deprived of its just rewards and oppressed by methods of law. It is made to bear grievous burdens not its own; it is compelled to pay taxes which an equitable distribution would place elsewhere; it is forced through wicked combinations to submit to hurtful discriminations against its products, both in transportation and in the markets of sale; its votaries have been and are now, denied that consideration in public affairs to which the magnitude and importance of their calling entitled them. The laws of the nation and of the several States are so framed as to divert from our great industry the rewards which are the great incentives to toil, and our earnest remonstrance against the injustice is spurned.

Communications.

Co-Operation.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

The great principle of co-operation is being recognized as underlying the foundations of society, in all its variety of forms. Life, in all its phases and forms of existence, is one of mutual dependence, which we cannot ignore. "None liveth to himself."

However much men may talk of independence, there is really no such thing. All are dependent upon each other, as also upon the Great Author of all good. God said in the very beginning of the human race, "It is not good for man to be alone." The principle which he asserted was then, is now, and ever will be true. Man's nature demands, and he must have the society and the assistance of others.

Exile beyond the limits of our species would be the severest punishment man could possibly suffer. We are absolutely dependent upon others for all we hope to possess or to enjoy in life, and so fully so that life could not be sustained independently. But I do not propose to discuss the question of life's dependencies in this paper, but to consider its applicability to the P. of H.

The Order seeks to unite those who possess interests in common, in fraternal relations. The want of some bond of union, and affiliation among farmers had long been felt and seriously deplored. Every possible advantage was taken of their unorganized condition to oppress them, until they became the helpless victims of organized dishonesty and fraud. Acting upon the defensive, they were forced to organize and co-operate for their own protection and defence. Hence the Grange movement among farmers. Its objects are to elevate and dignify labor, and make agriculture more honorable and remunerating as a branch of business; to discuss and compose plans and methods of work; to study the varieties of soil and their adaptation to different crops; to better understand the demands and condition of the markets; to lessen the cost of transportation, and to equalize taxation; to oppose class legislation, and prevent cruelty to men and animals; to relieve the burdens and trials of domestic life, and beautify and embellish home and its surroundings; to elevate our sons and daughters to a higher standard of education, embracing the useful in art as well as the ornamental. Such, in brief outline, are some of the principles upon which we invite co-operation. If they are successful, they will remodel the basis of the commercial system, and change the methods of business. They will develop a higher philanthropy, a nobler manhood and womanhood. They will lighten the toils and burdens of life, enhance its pleasures and comforts, and strengthen the bonds of friendship and love. A work so great and so comprehensive in its objects and designs can only be accomplished by united, combined and continued effort. There may be failure and defeat in some of our engagements with the enemy, but still he must be pursued, until pressed to final capitulation.

Success depends only upon the wisdom of our plans, and the zeal and energy with which they are executed. The embodied wisdom of the whole farming community should be condensed and utilized for this noble work. Grange halls should become council emporiums for the masses, in which to discuss plans and devise means and methods for the aggressive work, so well begun and so promising of future results,—the work of elevating themselves as a class to higher rank and position in all that is essential to business and social success in life, is worthy of time, talent and money. No price possible for them to pay, is too costly an offering upon this altar.

Co-operation is more needed in our halls of council at the present time than in outside commercial circles. The incipient period of our existence has not yet passed away. Although much has been done to justify the wisdom of the organization and indicate its brighter future,—yet what may not be anticipated, when a united agriculture shall be marshalled and drilled for this service.

Comparatively, as yet, very few whose interests are identical have pledged themselves to the work of redemption. Perhaps less than 15 per cent of the whole number have accomplished all

that has been done, and this too with an imperfect organization and undrilled forces in the field. What is needed at present is a united farming interest, on the part of the whole, to elevate and redeem the profession from the evils which so heavily oppress it.

Until this desirable object is reached, we urge the claims and principles of the P. of H. upon the consideration and attention of those outside our gates. In vain will be your complaints and dissatisfaction, with oppressive taxation, high rates of interest, of unremunerative labor and class legislation, of the oppressive power of monopolies and high rates of freight tariff, while you refuse your influence and aid for redress.

Long established customs, laws, and business usages cannot be easily changed. There must be discussions, public opinion must be influenced, laws amended or annulled, and the whole system of business and commerce revised. This involves united effort. It will cost energetic work, time and money, and years of patient waiting for the slow developments of progress. Yet, the right will finally triumph, however severe the battle may rage; and none can rejoice in the victory as those who have warmly engaged in the conflict.

Let reinforcements rally to the heroic standard of the little band who have charged the enemy, and thus demonstrate the potency of the principle of co-operation. Until then we will "Hold the Fort."

S. STEELE, W. C.

Bear Lake, June 2d.

Flowers and Home Adornment.

(An essay read before Western Pomona Grange, No. 19, by Charles W. Wilde.)

Worthy Master and Patrons:—Some time ago your Worthy Lecturer made me promise that I would say something about flowers at this meeting, and as it would not look well for a Granger to go back on his word, I will try and answer his demand upon me. I do not intend to treat the subject in detail, for time will not permit. All I wish to do is to make a few general remarks in regard to flowers and their influence, and home adornment.

At a meeting of farmers and others held during the New York State Fair in 1877, for the purpose of discussing the subjects of fruits and flowers, Mr. James Vick, of Rochester, was called upon to open the discussion on flowers. In his remarks he urged upon farmers the necessity of making their homes pleasant and attractive to both sons and daughters; for he said, "In no other way could the youth of the country be made to love the old home and take an interest in farming."

For general cultivation I would recommend hardy varieties. Hardy, herbaceous, flowering plants are very desirable, as being in a measure able to take care of themselves, as they too often are compelled to do.

Next in order would be hardy annuals and bedding plants, which includes many of our handsomest flowers, and either of them can be grown with as little care as onions or beets. So I think there is no good excuse for any farmer not having at least a few nice flowers to enliven his home.

In regard to trees and vines, I will say that our fields and forests contain many of the very best, but they are passed by unnoticed. I know of some farmers who have paid exorbitant prices for trees and vines of some smooth-tongued agent, who gave them big names, when they had the very same varieties growing naturally in their own woods.

It is not strange how anyone can neglect to cultivate flowers when we take into consideration their beauty, and see how much they add to the attractions of homes where they are cultivated. I do not see how anyone can help loving flowers and taking pleasure in caring for them. How refreshing, after labor in the field all day, to spend a little time at evening among the flowers and breathe their delicate perfume, it seems to refresh and rest us. At the same time, some men say that they would rather see a hill of potatoes than the nicest flower that ever grew, and that the handsomest flower they ever saw was a cauliflower. I admit there is a good deal of beauty in a well kept vegetable garden, in fact all nature's works are beautiful, when not marred by the foolishness, or wickedness, of man. A bed of nice large onions is no mean ob-

ject, while for fragrance they will hold their own against the world of flowers.

There is beauty everywhere, if we will only look for it. I pity the person who has acres of land, but yet can find no room for flowers; who sees nothing beautiful about him, except that which puts a dollar in his pocket, and brings his children up in the same manner. Such men very often have their front yard filled up with old broken-down wagons, plows, horse-rakes and other implements, beside the wood-pile and chips, or else they will have their pig pen and potato patch there, thus having no room for flowers, which should always be found there.

I believe it to be our bounden duty to make our home attractive, that our children may learn to love them and have no desire to leave them. Home may have all the luxuries human hands can fashion, but unless flowers are there cultivated it will not be remembered by the children who go out from it with as much tenderness as the home that is beautified by nature's loveliest work, fostered by the hand of man. Therefore, parents, is it not for your interest to cultivate flowers, and encourage your children to do so also.

Some men say they like to see flowers well enough, but have no time or money to spend for them; they say all they can do is to get a living, etc., and it may be true. But at the same time many of these men seem to have a great deal of time and money to spend for things of a great deal less importance. And again, nine times out of ten, if those men who have no time would only give their wives or children half a chance they would have plenty of nice flowers. But they expect them to do it all without any help or even a word of encouragement from them. This is expecting too much, for the preparation of the soil is too hard work for a woman or child, especially if the soil is heavy. A man must be very busy and quite poor who cannot afford to spend an hour or so each year in preparing the soil and a few dimes for seeds, and generally if they would only do that much their wife or children would do the rest. I do not advocate extravagance in such things, but I do think it is with flowers and home adornment as it is with many other things. That is, where there is a will there is most generally a way. If every farmer would only do what he really could afford in that direction, what an improvement there would be in the appearance of farmers' homes in the country. Some say they will do something by and by, wait until they get a new house, or a new fence, or something else, and when they fix up their yard all nice and smooth, etc. But these men should remember that nice shrubs or trees do not grow in a week or a month, but it takes years. Therefore, they have no time to lose, but should begin at once if they wish to reap the full benefit of their labor.

For those who love flowers, it is rest to care for them: so let us give them a place in every home, church, school and workshop, on the desk of the business man, in public places,—yes, even in the bar-room, for perchance they will lead him who has gone astray to think of home and the place where his mother cultivated them.

Flowers, unlike man, are not affected by evil surroundings, but remain forever pure, silently but surely exerting their elevating influence upon those around them. They are symbols of all that are beautiful in this life. If all mankind were but as pure as the humble violet that grows by the wayside what a different world this would be. Flowers teach us to hope for the life to come. They speak of the wondrous love and forethought of Him above, and teach the young the road to purity and honor. They are sermons to us all. The English poet has expressed this sentiment in the following lines:

"Your lifeless lips, O flowers, are living preachers;

Each cup a pulpit, and each leaf a book."

To the aged, flowers are reminders of the happy past, and when the aged form has lain down for that sleep that comes sooner or later to all, crown those whitened locks with the flowers which from childhood had been loved and tended by the one now cold in death. The heart of the humble blossom silently murmurs, "I am the resurrection and the life, believe in me and you will find peace and rest."

The best thing I know on is a fust rate wife, and the next thing is a second rate one.—*Josh Billings.*

Ladies' Department.

KEELER, May 19th, '79.

Sisters of the VISITOR:

I am among the favored ones, I have heard Mrs. E. Cady Stanton lecture; how I have hungered and thirsted to listen to her voice; even now I can scarcely realize it is not all a dream,—the old lady with white hair and motherly ways, standing before a congregation of about 300, and talking about the capabilities of woman, and asking her to grasp the great questions of the day, and make herself worthy, and, as the Great Creator intended, equal with men, not in political wrangle or legal sophistry, but in helping humanity to higher and nobler lives.

If all women speakers were sensible (I can find no other word to express it) like Mrs. S., there would be less objection to giving women the ballot.

I did not intend to talk about Mrs. Stanton, but I couldn't make the words come for anything else until I paid my tribute to her.

The inspiration of the State Grange is still upon me, but first I must say to dear Sister Steele, if my thoughtless words caused her a moment's pain, I beg she will forgive what was only meant as a bit of pleasantry. A good sister said to me recently, "How I did want to get acquainted with Sister Steele." Now I think we are too formal; why should we not seek those whom our hearts tell us are our soul friends, introduce ourselves, and tell them our needs and hopes, and we might thus be helpers more than now, shackled with formality as we are; what precious additions we could often make to our life-friendships.

Many grand, heart-stirring words were said, but as I took no notes, not having this work on my mind, I cannot place many, but will ever remember the pleasant speech made by Bro. Mickleby on Tuesday afternoon, in open session. After a little pleasantry at Bro. Moore's expense (who occupied the chair for the time being), he gave a graphic account of the early settlers, according them great credit for their self-sacrifice; tracing them on down to the present day.

He remarked that W. M. Woodman had seen many buildings more magnificent than our beautiful new State House—of which we are justly proud, but never in all the old country had he met with such a gathering as the present, men and women fresh from their farms, with the smell of the soil upon their garments, as it were, met with the purpose of regulating the laws that govern them. Where in all the old country can you find the working men laying out work for the Legislators? Nowhere. But all this sounded better from his lips than from my poor pen.

One thing disappointed me and it was this, with two or three exceptions, the sisters took no part in the work, of course they did committee work, but it ended there. Now, why is this? Are we so much slower to learn? for they tell me that some of the finest speakers we have could not make an intelligent speech before they joined the Grange. Is it not, rather, custom that has bound us in chains.

I was sensibly reminded of this when I asked some of the most intelligent women present to give their influence on the probate resolutions, most all asked,

"What do you claim is wrong?"

"I don't know anything about it," one said, "I will ask my husband and if he says there is a wrong I will give it my consideration." She at least obeyed Paul.

Now the idea is this, suppose these women should be deprived of their husbands, would it not be better to know something about all these property laws, for they will find at their sorrow that they do concern them. I know the mortification of being ignorant, I have had the sorrowful experience, and I would earnestly ask, is it natural to commence the use of the opportunities placed within our reach, not necessarily to become public speakers, but to inform ourselves on all subjects before the Grange, and be able to stand up, and express our thoughts in a lucid and comprehensive manner, without fear and trembling.

I understand "Myra" was at the State Grange; one who can express her views so well on paper ought not to be backward to speak for the right at any place. I am really sorry I didn't know she was there, I would like to have looked upon her face.

I really hope "Betsey" has not forsaken the VISITOR, we need some of her humor to enliven us.

Now, as to the entertainment given at the Lansing House by Bement & Sons, of which there has been some comments. My understanding of the affair was this: The invitation was given and accepted in good fellowship, and not to lay any one under obligation, as some have supposed. Our own comment is, it was all very nice for the high-cockalorums, but for us common fry, who did not wish to stay until morning to hear the speeches, it was a flat, meaningless affair. I could think of nothing but a flock of sheep pushing and crowding each other. Just think of 600 being pushed up a flight of narrow stairs in one continuous stream. The tables were filled with a great abundance of both the substantial and tropical luxuries, the centre one ornamented with a large plow trimmed with plumes made of shavings,—it was very expressive. However, may the good geni deliver us from another such a jam, unless we are one of the aforesaid high-cockalorums; in that case, "Barkis is willin'."

As my "star" has disappeared since Bro. Steele disclosed my identity, I will now, and henceforth, sign my name.

MRS. O. M. STIKES,

Keeler, Van Buren Co.

Correspondence.

LAINGSBURG, June 3, 1879.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

As I have never seen any thing in the VISITOR from your Grange, I would like to inform its readers that we are not only alive but in a healthy growing condition, having had a recent addition of some 12 or 15 members. We have also purchased and fitted up a hall for our accommodation, it is not as large as could be desired, but we have the satisfaction of seeing it generally well filled, which we think is better than a large hall nearly empty. We are steadily improving in every respect. Intellectually, socially, morally and financially writing essays, reading selections and discussions on farm topics, and various questions of interest are engaged in by the Brothers and Sisters generally, the results is, members who three or four years ago could not speak in public five minutes, can now interest an audience twenty or thirty minutes with ease, thus proving the Grange to be a great school for improving upon the power of thought and the ability to express it before others, we believe this alone pays to be a Patron. The social feature is all that can be desired, this has been cultivated during the past winter by a series of socials at the various houses of the Patrons, at which all were invited, the attendance of some reaching about one hundred, the proceeds were for the purpose of furnishing the new hall. From what has already been said the reader can see that the morals of our members have been improving, for this is invariably the case, when a mental culture is accompanied by continued association with pure-hearted, high-minded people who love our Order, love the truth, and "Dare to do Right." Our financial benefits cannot be definitely ascertained, for they have been in a hundred different ways, many of which we cannot well define; some might be given had we not fear of wearying your patience, such as growing greater crops on the same area of land, securing crops, fattening hogs, setting wagon tire, etc. We do not have as large a trade through the co-operative system as some of our Sister Granges, although what we have done has been satisfactory. We have decided to ship our wool direct to the eastern market with Brother Welch, of Ionia. Bro. J. Hibbard, a member of this Grange sheared a fine wool buck with less than one year's growth of wool, whose fleece weighed 29½ pounds, and no tags included. Last year he sheared 27 lbs. Bro. H. purchased him some where in the east, to improve his already very fine flock. We have several members of some notoriety, one has quite a number of mules. We also have some curiosities, one raises corn by wearing tight boots, another knits (his eyebrows). Now I will close for fear the communication is already too long to receive notice, but if I do not see it in the paper, I shall try to persuade some of the rest of our members to write a communication, but if you do not hear again from us, I would say, we expect to continue right along in the good work of the Grange.

F. M. R.

Bro. Cobb:

Please give notice through the VISITOR that the next meeting of the Manifest Pomona Grange, No. 21, will be held at Cleon, Wexford County, commencing July, 2d, at two o'clock, P. M.
MRS. J. A. POPE, Sec.
MARILLA, May, 11, 1879.

To find out whether a garden has been planted or not, a paper gives the following rule: "If one forgets whether beds were planted or not, a good way to tell is to turn a stray cat into the garden. If the beds are planted, the cat will proceed to race round and dig into them, and act as if it had relatives in China it was anxious to get at; while if they are not, it will sit down calmly in the path, and seem to be meditating on the progress of missionary work in Africa. A cat's instinct seldom deceives in this matter.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

BRYANT—Wm. C. Bryant, a Charter member of Burr Oak Grange, No. 303, died May 16th, aged 58 years.

H. HAWLEY, Sec'y.

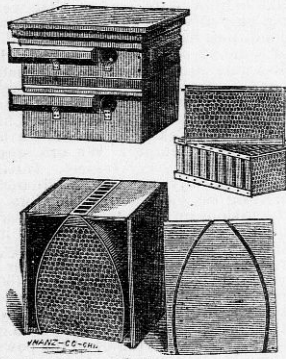
KENYON—Died May 16th, 1879, our much beloved Sister Hattie Kenyon, a worthy member of Monterey Grange, No. 247.

M. W. B. McALPIN, Sec'y.

RECTOR—Died at her residence in Sodus Township, Berrien Co., April 27th, 1879, Sister Alice Rector, aged 28 years, a worthy and honored member of Pearl Grange, No. 81.

E. D. SPENCER, Sec.

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,

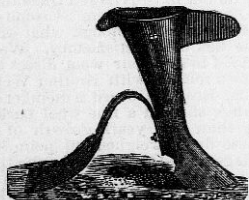
EUREKA BEE-HIVE CO.,
Schoolcraft, Mich.

BEES! BEES! BEES!

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

THE KALAMAZOO DRILL TOOTH!

Patented April 30, 1878.



Also, Jan'y 21, 1879.

SCATTERS THE SEED EVENLY $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide under the Shovel. An Adjustable Governor, Regulates the Depth, and Covers the Seed Uniformly from one to three inches, as desired. Combining all that is desirable in Broad-cast seeding, with the advantages of Drilling.

We also manufacture a Grain Drill, using this Tooth, which is Warranted to Give Satisfaction, or no sale.

For further particulars address

KALAMAZOO GRAIN DRILL CO.,
KALAMAZOO, 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, Master Cal. State Grange. M. D. Davis, 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 county 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 WILL SELL

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

THREE AND ONE-HALF INCH FOR \$48

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

THREE AND ONE-HALF INCH, 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.

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 SHADY 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 Centre, Mich.
W. A. Brown, Sec'y Mich. L. S. F. G. Ass'n, Stevensville, Mich.

Stencils, Shipping Tags, and Market Reports furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. mar.12/79

5-TON STOCK SCALES, \$50.

FREIGHT PAID, AND NO MONEY ASKED TILL TESTED.

JONES, of Binghamton,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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

JONES, of BINGHAMTON:

My Scales give entire satisfaction. I have subjected it to the most severe tests, and find it not only correct in weighing large or small amounts, but perfectly reliable.

Yours, Fraternal,

[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 Fetter 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. may15-tf