

Vol. 4.-No. 17 WHOLE NO 73.

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 aded, 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 te of \$1.00 per square, for each insertion. A Liberal discount will be made on standing advertisements of three months or more.

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

SCHOOLCRAFT, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1879.

OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. Response of W. S. George to the above toast at the banquet to the Press of Northwestern Michigan, given in Big Rapids, July 14, 1879.

From the Lansing Republican.

From the Lansing Republican. Your large-hearted hospitality has filled me almost too full for utterance; and in anticipation of this, I selected, by permission of your chairman, the above toast to be responded to, because, knowing personally but little of our public schools for 40 years past, and nothing of our colleges except as an oc-casional reporter, I should feel ridicu-lous in boring you with a long speech. There are three ways of filling the in-ner man: 1st, to follow that economical boarding-house keeper, who gave her boarders dried apples for breakfast, warm water for dinner, and let them swell for supper; 2d, to follow the con-federate soldier who, being seen to chew green persimmons by his commanding officer, was told that they were wholly unfit for food, whereupon he replied," I don't take them as food, gineral, but to pucker up my stomach to fit my ra-tions;" and 3d, the method you have adopted, of spreading abundant, whole-some, and delicious viands before your guests, and giving them time to eat and enjoy the same. OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

furnish the newspapers with readers. They are the fountain from which sub-scribers flow. Close the schools, and the printing presses would stand still and the editors would have to work at and the edifors would have to work at something which, in a majority of cases would pay them better. But our schools should be made more practical and thor-ough. They should reduce their field and cultivate it better. They should turn out correct spellers, plain readers, legible writers, ready arithmeticians, with enough geography and history thrown in, to enable the pupils to move around in society and in the world like intelligent beings. A graduate coming intelligent beings. A graduate coming out of a \$60,000 palatial school-house, and does not know in what ward of his Intelligent beings. A graduate coming out of a \$60,000 palatial school-house, and does not know in what ward of his city that school-house stands, nor how his country is bounded, nor what race of men first settled his State, nor what caused the war of the rebellion, is prac-ticing a fraud on the tax-payers,—or, at least, those who got up such asystem of education are practicing a fraud. The text-books in which I studied geogra-phy began with the solar system, trav-eled down to this globe, then to the con-tinents, then to different nations, and scarcely got as far as the State wherein I lived. But the true system I think, would be to begin with the child's cra-dle, proceed to the different rooms, then to the outside of the house, then the lot, the block, the street, the ward, onto the township, the county, the State, and na-tion, and lastly the globe. In this way geography would teach the pupil at every step and turn he made, and would be a vital, useful branch of knowledge, instead of a shadowy abstraction. I once took a boy to learn the print-ing business, and he set up in type the word "committee" in three different ways, and all of them wrong, namely: "comittee," "comitte," "comitty;" and when I criticised him, he said I was "too particular;" and so it became nec-essary to look for another boy, and sev-al months passed before I could find one who appreciated this little matter of spelling correctly. And yet good spel-ling is at the base of all our written and printed language, and errors here are likely to bring more disgrace than auy-where else. OUR COLLEGES. are to be especially thanked by the pross for they send us out a large error

are to be especially thanked by the press, for they send us out a large crop of first-class editors every year. These

young men walk into the various sanc-tums of the land, flourishing their di-plomas, and claiming the highest posi-tions. They despise the long and pain-ful drill to which printers are subjected, and expect to jump to the top of the ladder in about two steps. There may be exceptions, but I have never yet known any fresh college graduates who did not need to be trimmed down, spurred up, jubbed, sharpened, held to rigid hours of labor, taught to be exact in details, and to have their punctua-tion, and capitalization corrected, before they are of much value on a newspaper. The most careless, troublesome, and aggravated "copy" I have ever seen, for the press, — and I have handled cords of it, in the regular course of business, —was prepared by some D. D. LL, D., M. D., A. M., A. B., or otherown-er of a college title. You have probably heard that when Horace Greeley listen-ed to the "show" recitations in French he told them "it would be of much more value if they would find out under what conditions milk soured;" and when the boys recited in Latin, he advised them to "learn to swim instead of spending so much time over the clas-sice." I wondered, in riding to your city,

spending so much this over the classics." I wondered, in riding to your city, this afternoon, what could be done with the enormous quantities of shin-gles near the various stations. Shingles at the right, and shingles at the left, shingles in front, shingles everywhere, and the buzz of shingle-mee Hall in prevailing sound. But it nearly and in the fact that our Univell filled, and a multitude of new lawy make the co-tors every year, and these stoff to all on needed for their signs. You may keep on making shingles and be sure of a market, so long as the State keeps on producing lawyers and doctors at the cost of the people generally. That a good common-school education

producing hawyers and doctors at the cost of the people generally. That a good common-school education is of superior value in practical affairs is shown in the educational history of our governors during the last 30 years. Seven of them out of ten were trained in the common schools and the practi-cal business of life, while three were col-lege-learned. Michigan has been fortu-nate in the ability and integrity of her executive officers, and very fortunate indeed to get them for \$1,000 per year. The same rule applies to our legisla-tures, which, although regularly scolded by disappointed lobbyists, have yet made this State nearly a model in wise economy, joined with liberality. No State manages her institutions with better success or less waste and mis-takes. Two-thirds of the senators this year were educated only in the common vabools and a have minibudy affective of the better success or less waste and mis-takes. Two-thirds of the senators this year were educated only in the common schools, and a large majority of every house of representatives—the popular body, which controls appropriations— derived all their early education from the common schools. I will not bore you with further statistics.

the common schools. I will not bore you with further statistics, Ezekiel Webster on being asked "why his brother Daniel was sent to college, while the other brothers could not go," answered, "Dan was probably sent there to make him equal to his brothers." A certain farmer, who had kept his brightest son at home to help in the needful work, and sent another boy less bright to college, once had among his live stock a very stupid calf born. The creature would not take its natural food and was in danger of per-ishing. The farmer asked James, the boy at home, "what shall we do with the calf?"—"I don't know, father," was the reply, "unless we send him to college along with Ephraim." The influence of colleges ought to be felt in the good manners of the gradu-ates, but they are frequently remarka-ble only for conceit.—the most offensive form of bad manners. Knocking around the world may take the conceit out of them, but there is something wrong in

any system which leads young persons to think that their education is finished. Schools and colleges only supply them with the keys, and they must hunt per-petually for truths to be unlocked from the store houses of nature, science, and art, and never feel that "they know it all." all

In conclusion, I presume the clergy will admit that the "devil" is controll-ed by editors,--a thing which the church has never succeeded in doing. We keep him in a good school, and frequently make a good man of him.

Never.

Never exaggerate. Fever point to another. Never betray a confidence. Never leave home with unkind words. Never leave home with unkind words. Never laugh at the misfortunes of others. Never give a present, hoping for one

in return. Never speak much of your own per-

formance Never fail to be punctual at the time appointed. Never make yourself the hero of your

own story. Never fail to give a polite answer to a

Never fail to give a police answer to a civil question. Never question a servant or child about family matters. Never associate with bad company.

Never associate with oad company. Are Wools __g or writing. Never appear to notice a scar, deform-ity or defect of any one present. Never arrest the attention of an ac-

Never lend an article you have bor-which you are addicted yourself.

rowed, unless you have permission to do so

do so. Never pass between two persons who are talking together, without an apology. Never forget that, if you are faithful in a few things you may be ruler over

many Many. Never exhibit too great familiarity with the new acquaintance: you may give offense.

Never fail to offer the best and easiest

give oriense. Never fail to offer the best and easiest seat in the room to an invalid, an elder-ly person or a lady. Never send your gucst, who is accus-tomed to a warm room, off to a cold, damp spare bed, to sleep. Never enter a room filled with people without a slight bow to the general company when first entering. Never fail to answer an invitation, either personally or by letter, within a week after the invitation is received. Never accept of favors or hospitalities without rendering an exchange of civ-ilities when opportunity offers. Never cross the leg or put one foot be-fore the other in the street car or in places where if will trouble others when passing by.

places where It will trouve support passing by. Never borrow money and neglect to pay. If you do, you will soon be known as a person of no business integrity. Never write to another asking for in-formation, or a favor of any kind, with-out inclosing a postage stamp for the walk

Never fail to say kind and encourag-ing words to those whom you meet in distress. Your kindness may lift them

lig words to fuse when you not distress. Your kindness may lift them out of their despair. Never refuse to receive an apology. You may not receive friendship, but courtesy will require, when an apology is offered, that you accept it.—Ex.

A NEVADA lady scolded her Chine servant for not properly cleaning a fish, and going into the kitchen soon after found him industriously washing it with brown soap.

MUTILATED TEXT

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THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Communications.

The Business Farmer.

AN OBATION AT THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COL-LEGE BY A. A. CROZIER.

"business When one speaks of a "business man" whoever thinks of a farmer? It is common to suppose that nothing in particular is needed to make a farmer, or at most, experience in the ordinary operations on ordinary farms. It is comparatively easy to explain how this idea arose, but it is not easy to suggest a remedy that will be adopt-ed.

ed.

ed. Business qualities can not take the place of general and special knowledge, but the latter without the former is comparatively unproductive. The tack for business must supplement the talent for businedge.

out the intervely unproductive. The lact for business must supplement the talent for knowledge. Only as the revelations of science be-come universal, is their full value re-vealed. The man of business is not to be despised for applying the principles are slow enough at best in "filtering in to the minds of those who will most profit by them." Whatever the cause, it seems to be a fact that notwithstanding agricultural newspaper, fairs, clubs, Granges and colleges, agriculture is not keeping pace with other pursuits. The cost of pro-duction does not decrease with the cost of exchange and manufacture. Im-proved machinery and skill are yearly pringing the price of manufactured ar-ticles nearer to that of theraw material. The improved condition of farmers is large due to others cheapening what they buy. The work now done by the operatives in the cotton factories alone, would, if former methods were used, require the labor of every human being on the earth. Farmers are progressing, but their progress looks too much like being fragged along by those who need their

earth. Farmers are progressing, but their progress looks too much like being dragged along by those who need their service. It is the sewing-machine agents, fruit-tree peddlers and patent right swindlers that are enlightening farmers, and they fancy they it themselves. Those trained in discussing of the pedde

chants, lawyers, teachers, often make the best of farmers. No business man could endure the mismanagement of most farms.

the best of namers. No business main could endure the mismanagement of most farms. He who succeeds neither neglects lit-tle things nor is absorbed by them. His mind is a microscope and a telescope in one. To him there are no trifles. His breadth sees all relations, his keen-ness all particulars. He will not be the last man to adopt a new improvement. Last year there was made in the United States as much wire for self-binding reapers as in 1860, for all pur-poses whatever. The California har-vester harvests and threshes 50 acres of wheat per day. Five times since 1850 have the furnaces in some iron foun-dries been rebuilt, because of new in-ventions. Business men spend their thousands to introduce some trivial improvement, and make it pay. Most farmers think the old tools and meth-ods good enough, and don't know whether it pays or not. If among Grangers there had been more business men, co-operative selling would not now be a failure and co-oper-ative buying nearly so. Business qualities can be cultivated as well as any others, and is a cheaper way than in the dear school of one's own expreience. The laws of prices are as fixed as those of storms, and men of business study them. The farmer who sells potatoes for 20

as fixed as those of storms, and men of business study them. The farmer who sells potatoes for 20 cents in the fall and finds them a dollar in the spring, the next time is sharp, and refuses 80 cents in the fall, and sells for 20 in the spring. The business man buys when others sell; the farmer sells when others sell. The business man draws buyers, the farmer seeks them. The farmer knows nothing of demand

The ousness man draws obyers, the farmer seeks them. The farmer knows nothing of demand or prices until he reaches the market, the business man has reports from the markets daily. The farmer may take the County paper, in which the market quotations are revised twice a year; the business man man watches everything likely to affect prices, the supply, de-mand, condition of the weather, roads and legislation. If there is tariff tink-ering in Congress, he calls home his ships and saves thousands. The busi-ness man makes quick sales and small profits, the farmer slow sales and small-er profits.

And yet, in farming, as in every other pursuit, "business is business." A little hand work where the horse should go, a little start by weeds; a lit-tle delay in planting or harvesting; a little neglect in storing; a little igno-rance of prices; a little trouble with hired help; a little delay, misunder-standing, makes all the difference be-tween profit and loss, between success and failure. tween profit and failure.

Michigan Legislature - Letter No. 3. from Lt. Goy. Sessions.

Hore, August 23, 1879. The faculty of speech and the art of speaking well, is a matter of great con-releace, and is, doubtless, often the main of doing some good. In all tegi islative assemblies it is very proper that the introducer of a bill, or the member of a committee reporting a bill, should be able to give the reasons for or against its passage, as the case may be. But having at all times, on every question, so do not talk for any good purposes. Their talk is the offspring of conceit, and it is to exhibit their wonderful wisdom that they talk incessandly re-poceasion, and the waste of valuable the time in all egislative assemblies is wated by a few men in useless talk on the most trivial questions, on mat-fers talk of the annoyance they cocasion, and the waste of valuable the time in all egislative assemblies is wated by a few men in useless talk of the most trivial questions, on mat-fers that others know about and under-they their wonderful eloquence is per-bubrit to it are always impatient, offen they difter, that he had a mind to presiding officer, that he had a mind to presiding officer, that he had a mind to presiding officer, that he had a mind to search the most trivial questions, on a brother when they there are always impatient, offen they say does not aid its progress or invariably does the besid when the most of it; that the con-fited fool that has a scant supply of supply at he mouth. And if I had no such material would go into it. As in the habit of employing its when where the good sense to talk only of upply at he mouth. And if I had no have the good sense to talk only of upply at he mouth. And if I had no have the good sense to talk only of upply at he mouth. And if I had no have the good sense to talk only of upply at he mouth a proper time and say it well, while others lacking both you have the good sense to talk only of upply at he mouth. And if I had no have the good sense to talk only of upply at he mouth. And if I had no have the good sense to talk only of upply at he mouth. A

men L have ever met in the Legislature were those that did not talk over five minutes at one time, and never need-lessly, and those who do most good are usually those who have no special in-terest in any one or more bills. Very truly, ALONZO SESSIONS.

The Annual Grange Picnic of Southern Michigan and Northern Ohio.

MORENCI, Mich., Aug. 18th. Wor. Sec. Cobb: The Annual Grange Picnic of South-ern Michigan and Northern Ohio was held at Morenci, August 9th, in a beau-tiful grove owned by Bro. Baldwin, just south of the village. At ten o'clock the respective Granges from both States met and formed a procession with their banners, four horse teams, bands of music, etc. As they passed through the village, the streets were lined with spectators. Arriving at the groups

music, etc. As they passed through the village, the streets were lined with spectators. Arriving at the grove, a cordial wel-coming address was delivered by Bro. B. G. Hoag, of Morenci Grange. After prayer by the Worthy Chaplain, and a song by the choir, the remainder of the forenoon was occupied by the sisters of the Order in reading four splendid es-says, which (being read with confi-dence and great earnestness) impressed upon the mind of every intelligent listener the magnitude and granduer of the noble Order of P. of H. Moore's Band of martial music gen-rously gave their services for the day to the Order, and as their clear animat-ing strains of music were sent through the forest the baskets were relieved of their contents and a dinner was pre-pared, to which all did ample justice. After spending an hour in social con-verse, the vast audience was called to order by music from the brass band of Weston, and listened attentively to a very able address from Hon. C. E. Mickley, Worthy Lecturer of the Len-awee County Grange, closing with his favorite poem, "The hand that rocks the cradie is the hand that rules the world."

the cradle is the hand that rules the world." This was followed by a short speech by Bro. Crabbs, who said that he "came upon the stand Just to let Bro. Mickley down easily," which he did in a very graceful manner. This closed the exercises in the grove —and all agreed that the fifth annual picnic was a grand success. In the evening Morenci Grange held a special meeting at their hall in the village of Morenci, where Grange was called to order by Worthy Master Woodworth, with 55 members of the Order present. There being no urgent tusiness before the Grange, the even-ing was spent in listening to short speeches from Bros. C. E. Mickley, J. Crabbs. J. H. Turner, A. A. Abbott and many others. <u>Sec. MORENCI GRANGE.</u>

Bro. "High Private" Correct.

Bro. Cobb :

Fraternally yours, AN INDEPENDENT,

Meeting of Hillsdale Pomona Grange.

GRANGE HALL, JONESVILLE, Mich., Aug. 6,

GRANGE HALL, JONESVILLE, Mich., Aug. 6, Bro. J. T. Cobb : Hillsdale Pomona Grange, No. 10, convened here to chay, with a fair at-tendance. After the usual routine of business, the subject of the Patrons' Aid Association, of Hillsdale Co., was taken up and discussed somewhat, and then tabled until next month for further consideration. When it is the subject deserves that the Executive Committee of the Associa-tion, composed of the Masters of the several subordinate Granges in the County, will be present and take part in the deliberations, it being their duty to present the matter to their respective Granges, and if it is concluded to con-tinue the Association, make it another strong link to bind the Order together, in brotherly love. While it is is not expected to make a large life insurance company, it is hoped its membership will be increased until it shall be a substantial token of our es-teem in the case of the death of a wor-thy brother or sister, and in some cases a great pecuniary benefit to the surviv-ing friends. The taken up, and it was well demon-strated that, with our large surplus, there was also equally as large a de-mand, and if the farmers do not press whall be able to realize one dollar and upwards for every bushel, and those that can will do well to hold until the coming winter and spring, and realize a good per cent by so doing, and also materially help those who are ooliged to sell this fail, for when the wheat is rushed to market faster than wanted and before it is fit to ship to foreign markets, there must be a depression in the price. The price, if the markets are not glutted. But if erowded on the markets in undue quantities and before it is dry enough, a large part of what the wheat is worth will stick in the pockets of the speculator, instead of weat realize a fair price, if the markets are not glutted. But if erowded on the markets in undue quantities and before it is dry enough, a large part of what the wheat is worth will stick in the pockets of the speculator, instead of wea

reaching the producer. Therefore, and that can hold their wheat should do so the tree present. What varieties of wheat shall we marks it was generally conceded that must determine the varieties to a great openings, Diehi was generally though the soil and the condition of the land stent. For good conditioned, high openings, Diehi was generally though the soil and the condition of the land stent. For good conditioned, high openings, Diehi was generally though and the millers at Hillsdale recom-mended it also. The will be considerable Fultz som far far in Hillsdale County, most far far in Hillsdale County, most far far in Hillsdale County, most far far in Hillsdale and the som far far in Hillsdale county, most far far in Hillsdale county, most far far in Hillsdale county, most far far is claimed that our present the sof far better milling quarks and it is claimed that our present the sof far better milling varies for far better milling varies for far better milling varies for far better millers was far far benefar wheat was highly recom-ductive. Fultz is a red wheat of the manded as very hardy and fairly pro-ductive. Fultz is a red wheat of the order the subject, "How shall were was the corder, hardy and productive, and the form and and strengther was far for our worthy Lecture will in varies the Order, that can make it con-tenent, should come out to our meeting. The form a Grange is not exclusive to advance the interests of the Order. The form a Grange is not exclusive to devence the subject, and therefue to egod of the Order, and therefue to react and the order and there fit is than farming most of my lift is than farming most of my lift is matter of surprise that almost four fold, and financially you can get to the dreat successes of our times can be found of and financially you can get the down of the order, and theor et the such and far surprise that almost four fold, and financially you can get the such or dreat is the surprise that almost four fold, and financially you can get the such and far surprise

ATTEND your fairs and purify them-make them really useful and instructive.

"Fultz" Wheat-The Agriculture College-Legislative Criticisms.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :

Bro. J. T. (2000) I have never written any communi-cation for the VISITOR, but I find so many articles in No. 15 that interest me that I do not feel like receiving so much benefit from others, without try-ing to render an equivalent, so far as I

ing to render an equivalent, so far as I am able, in return. Before setting down to matters of everyday life, let us drop (from our pen point) a tear to the memory of Aunt Betsey and T. T. M., who it seems have gone to that better land, and while we mourn their loss, let us hope that it is our gain,—at least it was a gain to our family, as all the back numbers of the Wistrow were brought forward and the writings of Aunt Betsey and T. T. M. were read with renewed zeal and in-terest when it became known that they M. were read with renewed zeal and in-terest when it became known that they were from the pen of Sarah Dickson, our esteemed sister just over the Coun-ty line, of whose hospitality we have partaken, and we deem the name of Sister Dickson a full compensation. for the loss of Aunt Betsey and T. T. M. I wish to inform Rufus Babbit, who asks for a variety of wheat to take the place of the Clawson, that we have here in Berrien Co. what is called the "Fultz wheat" that is supretor to the Clawson

in Berrien Co. what is called the "Fultz wheat" that is superior to the Clawson in yield, and although a red wheat, it sold last year as high as the Clawson, and weighed from three to six pounds to the measured bushel more than the Clawson. While we have had some good yields of the Clawson, we invari-ably have had larger of the Fultz va-riety.

riety. While on the subject of wheat and While on the subject of wheat and wheat culture, a few thoughts were sug-gested by reading the proceedings of Springville Grange, wherein a brother discussing the question, "will it pay to summer-fallow "recommends plow-ing two or three times. Now this used to be our practice here years ago, but has been nearly discarded. We now plow once and then keep the fallow clean with the cultivator until seeding time, and almost invariably, everything else being equal, raise the best wheat on the earliest plowing. By once plowing and cultivating, it is more common to raise 30 bushels per acre than it was to plow two or three times. I am interested in the articles that

plow two or three times. I am interested in the articles that have appeared in the VISITOR pertain-ing to the Agricultural College, and I want the views of some of the brothers and sisters who have sent their sons to the Agricultural College, whether they would recommend it as the school for farmers' sons, after their experience in sending their own children there. I have sons that must sock education have sons that must seek education away from home, and that is my reason for asking for information. I think the "Legislative Criticisms" that have appeared in the VISITOR have been normalized in the VISITOR have

that have appeared in the VISITOR have been none too severe, and hope they will be continued in the future. I think the Legislators of the last session should take the banner for spending the most time and doing the least that the people asked them to do, of any Legislature within my remembrance. Rembering what a long face the editor puts on when he receives long commu-nications, we clip this here, and save our long ones, if we have any, until we become better acquainted with editor and readers.

and readers.

Buchanan, Mich., Aug. 11th, '79.

Record of the Last Legislature.

Bro. J. T. Cobb : DowAGIAC, Aug. 20.

It is no marvel that members of the present Legislature object to criticism and wish to be let alone, probably hop-ing that the people will forget their shortcomings before another election a shart the people will forget their shortcomings before another election comes around. I don't believe there ever was a legislative body which so utterly disregarded the right of petition and totally ignored the demands of the people for reform, as was evinced by their defeat of the bills reducing the rate of interest, the reforming of our unjust tax laws, reducing fees for fore-closure of mortgages, making a penal offense of champerty. and the restric-tion of appeals from justice courts. Will some of the Hon, members in-form the people why, and by whom, these bills were defeated ; also how they managed to pocket an average of \$675 each for 110 days actual ses-sion at \$3 per day, besides \$6,155,55, for incidental expenses. The hard-working tax-payers would like to

know what right the members have to pocket their money for more than 40 days services which never were ren-dered, but were occupied in riding over the railroads, on free passes, and at-tending to their own private business. Would any one of the members hire a servant and pay him full wages for every day, when he spent one third of the time in pleasure excursions and in his own business? No man is fit for any public position who is not as conscientious and eco-nomical in the management of public affairs as he is in his own business. I am pleased to see that our honored Lieut. Governor condemns the perni-cious practice of giving free railroad posses to State officials. The people must elect a different set of men from the majority of the present Legislature if this and many other outrageous abuses are ever reformed. Fraternally, H. H. TAYLOR.

Byron Grange.

Byron Grange, No. 73, met at the house of Worthy Master Geo. W. Ewing on Tuesday, Aug. 15th, and opened in due form. Sister Frank Ewing, at the proper moment, arose and read the orger moment, arose and read the orger moment, arose and read the orger moment, arose and read the site of the friends, be they few or many, who may gather here to-day: I bid you when is your home: in the house, garden and orchard seek enjoyment wherever you can. We hope the elements will not war against us by running the mercury up to fever heat, or that showers may not be so copious at the prevent those from coming that of the showers may not be so copious at the prevent those from coming that of the depend upon your hostess, but each a detertain and seek pleasure wherever your taste and desires dictate. We mad loving hearts, and not as crities to of those around, to the dismay and discomfort of the more sensitive ones; and my it kindle in your hearts bright, pleasant thoughts, reminding you ado the many happy hours of the past of a host and everyone and generous heart, and other setted y many it kindle in your hearts bright, pleasant thoughts, reminding you ado the many happy houres of the more sensitive ones; and not as critics to prevent three welcome. There welcome. The many happy houres of the state frames, the addition of the more sensitive ones, it have no the the defects and imperfections of those keets and retirement; but to an unble home and generous heart, I bid. The more sensitive ones, I have no stately mansion with long corridors, where we have so often met, and of the more sensitive ones. I have no the many happy house of the State Grange, there we have a so the state that Sister for ensert. The met is remembered that Sister for ensert. The met is remembered that Sister for ensert. The met is remembered that such the trans. The prevent is the trans is the trans is the trans is the trans. The met is remembered the the state form on the state form on the state form on the there the state form on the state of the the trans

by the editress issues of the point is budget." This paper is made up entirely from contributions from members of our own Grange, which are neatly copied and well read by the editress as often as the budget is full.

badget is full. After a short session, the Grange was closed, so that the brothers might look over the farm, which consists of 200 acres of good land, well watered, with about 100 acres improved. Bro. Ewing has a fine fruit location, and is blessed with an abundance of the choicest va-rieties of apples, pears, peaches, etc. After visiting farm, orchard and gar-den, the members gathered around the well spread board and fasted long and joyously on the substantials and dain-ties provided.

At a late hour the assembly departed, having spent a pleasant and profitable

having spent a pleasant and profitable afternoon. Byron Grange, like many others that had too big a growth at the start, has passed through many trying times. We have lost few members by death, and yet not more than half as many names appear on the roll as at a former time. About 60 remain, about half of whom are good and laithful members, the rest attend the Grange when it is convenient. Our meetings are pleasant, business matters are attended to with alternity and dispatch, and with no bick-

business matters are attended to with dignity and dispatch, and with no bick-erings or cavil. The question of building a hall is getting into shape—the Worthy Master was instructed at the last meeting to procure some blank notes, to use in taking subscriptions, parties having agreed to pay so much when the con-tract shall have been let. It will be necessary to raise about \$1,000 to com-plete the job, but little canvassing has been done so far. One brother offered \$100 and another \$50; they each have

to deny themselves some improve-ments on their farms in order to do so, but their Grange grit is up-they don't want to work in a hall on shares any longer. If a like interest is taken by the other members the thing is done. SEC'Y.

Morenci Matters.

Worthy Bro. Cobb :

Worthy Bro. Cobb: Permit me to say a word again for Morenci Grange, No. 280, which is in a prasperous condition, and holds a meet-ing every Saturday night, and general-ly has an attendance of from 40 to 60 members. We have had a paper read once in two weeks called the "Rural Gem," and there are many bright gems shining in the pages of every number, gems which have lain hidden within the heart and brain of the sunburnt farmers, their wives and daughters, and which might have lain there for-ever had not the Grange, the noble Or-der of Patrons of Husbandry, came to the rescue and brought them to light. The Grange is doing much for the sisters in Morenci Grange, as they take a part in most of the discussions and the papers are read by them. We keep adding to our numbers good oinfluential farmers, —we already have a goodly number of young people, and still they come. Our Grange numbers 5 members; we attribute our growth and prosperity largely to the influence of the VISITOR, as there are a goodly number of our members already taking it. and enclosed you will find \$5.25, for 11 more copies. We find that the more members we have the more copies of the VISITOR we need, and the more

It more cropies. We find that the more members we have the more copies of the VISITOR we need, and the more copies of the VISITOR we get, the more additions we get to our membership. We expect to confer the first degree

on a number of young men at the next meeting.

Yours fraternally, SECRETARY.

Calhoun Co. Grange Meeting.

BATTLE CREEK, Aug. 16, 1879.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Bro. J. 7. COOD: The Calhoun County Grange No. 3, met Aug. 14th, at the Grange Hall in Pennfield. The hall was neatly and tastfully trimmed, was well filled, and all seemed determined to make the oc-casion one of interest and profit to all. It being near the hour of 12 m., it was decided to have the feast before the la-bors of the dev commenced. The ladies It being near the hour of 12 m., it was decided to have the feast before the la-bors of the day commenced. The ladies of Pennfield Grange then prepared a bountiful feast, as all can testify, who set down to the table, of well filled dish-es that were placed upon them. After the feast, the meeting called to order by Worthy Master Simons. It was evi-dent from the number of applications for membership, that greater interest was taken in the County Grange, than had ever existed before. The Secretary of Pennfield Grange being called on to read an essay, responded — subject, "Does it pay to be a Granger." He was followed by Sister Florence Cannon, of Pennfield Grange, with a very able and well written essay on the following: *Resolved*, That our unnecessary out-goes are greater than our necessary out-selves and received the degree of Po-mona, and other applications are on hand. The meeting closed, and all wently to heir homes, well satisfied with the work of the day. <u>Fraternally</u>.

the work of the day. Fraternally,

RICHARD KEELER, Sec'y.

Branch Co. Pomona Grange.

Branch Co. Pomona Grange. COLDWATER, Aug. 1870. Worthy Secretary Cobb: The last meeting of Branch County Grange, No. 22, was a complete success. A good attendance, one application for membership, and plenty of business. A report from the Executive Commit-tee showed that our plaster agency had been conducted in a business-like man-ner, so much so, in fact that the Grange Grange appreciates honesty and integri-ty. The discussion of the question, "Is the cultivation of flowers by the agri-culturist profitable?" was very ably for the affirmative, and a plea for the negative was put in by your humble of pleasure and instruction as well,

showing the difference in managing a

showing the difference in managing a farm and also showing the net profit of one of the farms, together with many useful suggestions. The next meeting of this Grange will occur at Gilead Grange Hall, on Tues-day, Sept. 2nd at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time a good time is anticipated. A picnic dinner will be served at 12 o'clock A. M. by the members of Pomolock A. M. by the members of Pomoo'clock A. H. -na Grange. Come all good Patrons. WALLACE E. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

Grange Meetings and Picnics.

JEDDO, Aug. 9th, '79.

JEDDO, Aug. 9th, '79. To Ed. Grange Visitor: The St. Clair Co. Grangers and farm-ers will hold a basket picnic near Kings-ley's Station, on the P. H. & N. W. R. R., on Wednesday, Sept. 3d. The Grangers will meet at 10 o'clock, from which time till 1 o'clock will be devoted to refreshments, social chat-ting, etc. The public exercises will commence at 1 o'clock. Bro. Wood-man will address the meeting. Good music will be furnished by the Wild Cat Grange. Everyone is cordially in-vited.

By order of the Committee. Moses Locke.

What They Put Into Our Clothes.

There are 14 animal substances em-ployed for textile manufactures and clothing, viz.: wool mohair, alpaca, hair, bristles, whalebone, silk, furs, feathers down, quills, gelatin, skins, leather; eight used for domestic and warmant a purpose viz shells oils leather; eight used for domestic and ornamental purposes, viz.: shells, oils, fats, bone, ivory, horns, hoofs, tortoise shells; ten pigments and dyes are yielded by animals, viz.: cochineal, lac, kernels, nut galls, gall dyes, blood, sepia, tyrian purree; several animal sub-stances are used in pharmacy and as perfumery, such as musk, civet, casto-reum, cantharides, (blister beetles), leaches; and about a dozen waste ani-mal substances are employed in stre leaches; and about a dozen waste ani-mal substances are employed in arts and in agriculture, as entrails, bladders, albumen, casein, potash, and the chem-ical products of bone, coprolites, animal carcasses, bones, finish manures and fish oil.—*American Cultivator*.

Are Wools "Off" in Price.

Are wools "OII" in Frice. So far as wool is concerned, if prices were broken down 10 cents a pound to-day, they would be up again to-morrow —simply because the supply is inade-quate to the wants of consumers, who need it to fill their orders, which run away up to October and November. Last year the situation was different for the market was loaded with a large quantity of the worst truck we have ever seen. It is to be fondly hoped that manufacturers will make no more of the bad rubbish they have been mak-ing, and it may be well to remind them that many of their styles are exceeding-ly poor, lacking in originality, and it is high time they sought for something more unique than "herringbone."—U. S. Economist. S. Economist.

Dogs and Politics vs. Sheep.

We regret to learn that a number of We regret to learn that a number of dogs entered the sheep fold of S. B. Williams, on Sinking Creek, in this County, Sunday night last, and killed 77 of his floek. A number of others were wounded and the remainder scat-tered in the woods in various directions. Worthless curs are the pests of the farmers and a curse to the sheep inter-est in all parts of the country, and there seems to be no legal redress for those who suffer from their ravages.—Green-brier Independent.

THE GRANGE VISITOR. SCHOOLCRAFT, SEPT. 1, 1879.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB. - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

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

THE GRANDVILLE PICNIC.

The State picnic of the Patrons of Michigan has passed into the history of the Order in Michigan.

After the picnic had been fully determined upon, we found that a good deal of interest was manifested in the enterprise by many Patrons in different parts of the State.

From the first we felt that the project was a good one and not difficult of execution, and therefore thought from various directions would be brought together on the 2²d, at the most desirable point in the State-Grandville is known as the battleground of the Order in Michigan.

We have said we thought the pro-ject not difficult of execution, but we have learned something, as people always do when they undertake to do anything for the first time.

We learned that simple and easy as it is to set down and talk an enterprise into shape, it takes work to get 5,000 people together, the most of them a considerable distance from their homes.

The Executive Committee of the Kent County Grange, having the matter of securing special rates of transportation in charge, assigned the L. S. & M. S. to me, and I proceeded at once to the work.

At the end of ten days, or on the 14th, I first got definite terms, or coach rates, from Pigeon to Grand Rapids, and the little time remaining was well improved in advertising the meeting along the line, or in reach of the railroad.

If we could have had a prompt reply to our application, we should have be n able to have started the train as far east as Coldwater, which would have been unfortunate for those on the north end of the line, as the Rail-road Company furnished every spare coach for the train, and if we had started further east those nearest Grandville would have been left. As it was, we had 13 coach loads, or 800 people, great and small. We had expected that many of those who went on to the city of Grand Rapids would perhaps conclude to spend the day there, but when we came to gather up our tickets on the return trip, we found that nearly all had taken in the Grandville picnic in the course of the day.

Once on the ground, we met at al most every step brothers and sisters that we had met before, and many whose names were as familiar as household words but whose voices and countenances were new to us.

The preparations were just what we expected—complete. The seating was ample for all, and as the train stopped but 100 feet from the stand. the weary some walk so often required when an excursion is taken, between the grounds and the railroad, was not experienced.

All the essentials for an enjoyable day were present, and the goodly company of not less than 5000 people all seemed to have a good time.

We have seen some quite large gatherings of people on occasions when public speaking was one of the important announcements in the programme, but we never before saw so large a per centage give their undi-vided attention to the speaking for over two hours. Nearly every one seemed intent on hearing, and gave good proof that they were there for that purpose.

This fact is alike complimentary to the speakers and to the large audience, and adds additional evidence to the claim which we make, that the Patrons furnish the most intelligent and orderly collection of people that get together for any purpose.

We have been thinking very highly of Michigan Patrons for several years and this large gathering of good sensible people, worthy members of the Order, confirmed the good opinion we entertained, and we were glad to find such support for that opinion as that furnished by Supt. Amsden, of the Kalamazoo division of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. He usually accompanies all excursions running over his line of road, and he said of all the excursion parties he had ever carried, this was the most intelligent and orderly.

On account of the insufficiency of coaches to take the good people away trom Grandville, there was a delay of our special train of over an hour at the crossing; but as everybody was comfortably situated, and the delay inevitable, there was no complaining, but all were cheerful and happy.

This delay made it a little late for ome when they reached home,-but the trip was so satisfactory, the grounds so pleasant, the Grangers so numerous, the speaking so good, and the plaster quarry, warehouses, mill and fixtures were all so complete and easily examined, that being a little tardy in returning does not stand charged up against the excursion in

any appreciable amount. Mr. A. M. Nichols, Gen. Pass. Agt. of the C. & West. Mich. Road, took charge of the train which he put on the road to run between Grand Rapids and Grandville for the day, and spared no efforts to meet the wants of our people in going to and returning from Grandville.

We are glad of 'so suitable an op-portunity to express our confidence in the good will and good intentions of the intelligent gentlemen under whose personal supervision the roads are run, and we consider the companies owning or operating them fortunate in their selection. Where railroad officials exhibit such

good, practical common sense, attended by the courteous bearing towards all, which Supt. Amsden, of the L. S. & M. S. and Gen. Agt. A. M. Nichols, of the C. & W. M., have always shown in our business relations with them, the best interests of the railroads and their patrons are promoted. Such men, we believe, will do what they can to remove much of the unnecessary friction that has given cause of complaint by the people against railroads, and we are glad to believe that in Michigan (while everything is not as it should be) yet there is much less cause of complaint than in the States west of us.

In the State Lecturer's Department will be found a description of Bro. Whitehead's meetings for the first week of his late visit to Michigan And we presume the completion of his notes will give our readers items of interest, in relation to the Grandville meeting, which we have omitted.

Bro. Whitehead, we believe, has been doing the Order much good in our State.

He may have had as good meetings elsewhere as at Grandville, but this was the first of its kind and its success has left such pleasant recollec tions that we are quite sure the like will some day be seen again.

WE call attention to the new adver-tisement of Montgomery Ward & Co in this number of the VISITOR. There is no mercantile house in the country to which the Patrons of Husbandry. as an Order, is under so great obligations as that of Montgomery Ward & Co., as it was the PIONEER HOUSE to furnish goods on small orders at wholesale prices, by mail, express or freight. This house followed the lead of many successful men in the matter of advertising. It spared no expense to let the public know what it was do-ing, and its immense catalogues, issued twice a year, are valuable to any one, whether goods are wanted or not, as there is so much to learn of the value of all kinds of articles used by the people. Until this year these cat-alogues have been sent to all applicants free. The demand has become so great that they now insist that they can no longer carry this expense, but must charge all applicants nine cents, the cost of the book.

WE have received the following circular from Chas. W. Garfield, Sec-retary of the Michigan State Pomological Society and refer it to the readers of the VISITOR for answer:

MICH. STATE POM. SOCIETY, GRAND RAPIDS, Aug. 16th.

My Dear Sir:

My Dear Sir: I am anxious to secure a pretty full account of the grape-rot in Michigan and adjoining States, as well as the opinions of prominent horticulturists concerning the disease. Will you be so kind as to write me quite fully any facts about the malady that may have come under your obser-vation; also your opinion as to the cause and the most promising methods of combating the disease. Please suggest the best means of as-certaining further facts upon the sub-ject, and give me the privilege of pub-lishing your answer in my volume for 1879. I would like an answer by Sep-tember.

1879. 1 would tember. Yours truly, CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Sec'y.

WE were at the picnic of the St. Joseph County Grange, held at Kling-er's Lake on the 27th inst. Should have written it up for this Number, but had a promise from a Brother who we knew could do it well; but his communication has not been re-ceived yet. We have only to say that it was a great success.

Don'r fail to read the article from the Lansing Republican on our first page. We seldom see so many good hits in a short article. We have something to say on this subject of education, and mean to say it soon.

No Probable Overstock.

No Probable Overstock. An inquiry has been made as to whether or not there will be any dan-ger of overstocking the country with bees, so as to make their product al-most valueless. In answer to this it may be stated that bee culturists be-lieve that this is not possible. In Ger-many 300 to 500 swarms are often kept by one person; in Russia and Hung-ary honey-producers have apiaries of 2,000 to 5,000 swarms each, and in Lombardy 97,800 swarms exist. Not-withstanding the fact that these coun-tries are more thickly populated, bee culture has proved to be profitable. It is estimated that twice as many bees can be placed on the square mile in the United States than in those countries, a result far from attained at present. Large tracts of country with honey-producing plants have as yet been un-disturbed, while in the old country these plants are constantly being torn up as weeds. It is believed that even with the large results already obtained. be culture is only in its infancy.

If a man is in embarrassed circum-

If a man is in embarrassed circum-stance and aspires to be a rascal, the law will afford him every assistance, but if he tries to be honest he will find the law obstructing him at every step.

Australian Merino Sheep.

Australian Merino Sheep. The pastoral industry of Australia was well established, and had attained to great importance half a century ago. Before the discovery of gold, about 30 years ago. the commerce of that im-mense island consisted mainly in ex-porting the wool furnished by the enor-mous flocks of sheep. Next in import-ance as an article of export was the tal-low, obtained from the carcasses of the sheep, which being useless for any other purpose, was boiled down to sup-ply tallow for European consumption. In this rude pastoral life, the settlers upon the dry and grassy plains of that countryslowly but surely gained a com-potence, and after a term of what they returned to their homes in England. The discovery of gold changed the whole order of Australian life. Where the hoof of the sheep had trod, the soil actually turned to gold, realizing liter-ally the fancy of the poet. For it was an asheep run than the first nugget, a monstrous one, valued at over \$20,000, was found quietly reposing on the bare

was found quietly reposing on the bare ground.

ground. Previous to the golden age, when a run or pasture tract was sold to a new arrival, and the old owner returned home with his savings, the flocks on the land were usually "thrown in," as at that time a sheep was only valued at 25 cents. After the discovery of gold sheep become worth \$2.50 each, and the ground over which the flocks had roamed. was leased to miners who sheep become worth \$2.50 each, and the ground over which the flocks had roamed, was leased to miners, who turned it over, washed, gullied and burrowed into it, and spoiled it for pas-toral purposes. The sheep interest, however, rapidly developed in new fields, and this improvement in part consisted in sheep culture. The climate being hot and dry, with a winter con-sisting of a series of rains, and much similar to that of California, the Merino became the popular breed, and more especially as fine clothing wool was then the most saleable in the Eng-lish market, to which the fleeces were sent. By importing the-finest rams from Europe, chiefly from France, the Australian Merino was greatly im-proved, but it was only when some American rams were brought to that country that it was discovered that Australian Merinos were excelled by the American.

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country that it was discovered that Australian Merinos were excelled by the American. This superiority was no mean credit to our breeders, who had long aban-doned the importation of foreign blood, and for many years had steadly im-proved their flocks from within, with no aid from without, while the Austra-lian shepherds had secured the best rams from the most noted French, Ger-man and Spanish flocks. The character of the Australian Me-rino is much the same as that of the American, except that the latter is now running to longer wool fit for combing purposes. The samples of Australian wool shown at the Centennial Exhibi-tion at Philadelphia, in 1876, were re-markable for their fineness of staple and evenness and regularity of curl, and much of it was three inches in length. But in weight of fleece the Australian wool is surpassed by that of our American Merinos, while the American sheep itself is heavier and more robust than the Australian. The product of wool in Australia is over 250,000,000 pounds annually, while the home manufacture of woolen goods is very excellent and extensive. The superiority of the Australian Merinos to those of Europe, makes it the second best variety of this breed in the world, being surpassed only by the American race, and is a curious example of the improvement of breeds by a favorable change of climate, soil and pasture, aided by the practical skill of the shep-herd. These are interesting, as show-ing how a well-Known breed may be modified. Climate influences and breeding for a particular purpose, when both of them are combined, as in the case of the Australian Merino, result in almost distinct breed.

BRO. WHITEHEAD, Lecturer of the National Grange, and the Lecturer of the State Grange addressed the mem-bers of 200 Subordinate Granges from 30 different Counties of the State, in the series of meetings just closed. may the good seed thus planted, spring up and bring forth a hundred fold.

At the Dansville picnic, Aug. 15th, every Grange in the County was repre-sented and, persons from four adjoining Counties were present.

Becturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKEGON.

Our Harvest Feasts.

While we would fully describe and minutely mention each of these inter-esting and profitable meetings, want of time to write and space to publish so lengthy an article, are valid reasons for not doing at length, what we would otherwise gladly do. The whole programme, as far as we were concerned, was carried out to the letter, in the most economical manner, and our only regret is that more of the sleepy and half alive Patrons have not been at these meetings and in person received the words of cheer and encour-agement, of rebuke and advice, so free-ly and earnestly given. Let the words given and work done be nurtured by the faithful, and the light of their im-proved thoughts and acts be a beacon for all others, whether within or with-out the fold. On Monday morning, the 11th inst.

for all others, whether within or with-out the fold. On Monday morning, the 11th inst., we left home at an early hour, en route for the first appointment. At Grand Junction we were joined by Bro. Whitehead, who had left Fort Wayne at 2:50 that morning, and we rejoiced to find him in good spirits and health, ready for the vigorous campaign before him. him

him. Our ride was short and pleasant to Watervliet, where friend Sherwood, a fellow-director of the West Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society, met us, and a pleasant afternoon and evening was passed at the refined and interesting home of this large fruit grower and farmer upon the banks of Paw Paw Lake.

BAINBRIDGE FEAST.

BAINBRIDGE FEAST. The morning of the 12th promised a pleasant day. After an early breakfast, accompanied by our host and hostess and a sister of the latter, we started for Bainbridge, the location of the day's labor and enjoyment. At Watervliet Bainbridge friends met writherscriptors, and lead the war to

with greetings, and lead the way to

At the picnic grounds we found hosts At the picnic grounds we found hosts of Berrien and VanBuren friends ready to welcome us, as they always have been on our many visits to this part of our field of labor. The Worthy Gate-Keeper of the State Grange, Bro. A. N. Woodruff, and his lovable wife were Keeper of the State Grange, Bro. A. N. Woodruff, and his lovable wife were the first tobid us a hearty welcome and pass us to the inner courts of the day's pleasure. Bro. Mars, of the Ex. Com. of the State Grange, Bros. Nott, Barn-ard, Sykes, Baker, and a host of others were upon the ground and gave us the grip in a right royal manner, bidding us welcome by signs as well as words. The Bainbridge Cornet Band, nearly all of whose members are Patrons, dis-coursed sweet music at intervals. A threatening cloud admonished the people to place the eatables under cover —which was soon done, by taking din-ner. Enough and to spare was the verdict pronounced at the table where we were to eat. A blessing having

verdiet pronounced at the table where we were to eat. A blessing having been formally invoked—a thing too often overlooked at such places—and the hot tea and coffee; chicken pie, and any amount of other food went around to each guest, until all were filled. Dinner ended, and the programme of the intellectual feast began by singing by the choir; a brief, suitable prayer followed, after which came more mu-sic. We then addressed an attentive audience for an hour upon the advance work of our Order in the State. After more music, the hearty, intellectual food of the occasion was given by our Worthy Bro. Whitehead, the Lecture of the National Grange, who also served us a sumptuous dessert of good things, which all enjoyed and will long re-member.

Some fifteen Granges, from three Counties, were upon the grounds and took part in the exercises, and enjoyed then

them. The evening brought us all to the tasteful hall of Bainbridge Grange, No. 80, which hall we had the pleasure of dedicating nearly three years since. The Grange hall, large as it is, was well filled, and very earnestly they all listened to the instructions of Bro. Whitehead, who taught, as one capable and having authority, the lessons of our beautiful work. At a late hour we sped to the beauti-ful home of Bro. Woodruff and rested from our labors, gathering strength for the coming day.

PAW PAW MEETING. Early on the 13th, we bid good bye to Berrien, and receiving a God-speed from our Worthy Gate-Keeper and wife, we were soon placed by Bro. Woodruff, the elder, in the home of Bro. and Sister Sykes, of Keeler, both of whom accompanied us to Bro. Baker's, enroute for the place of meet-ine. PAW PAW MEETING.

Bro. and Sister Baker welcomed us heartily, and with a strong and ready team soon put us over the road to Paw

Paw. Both pix as order ine load to have On entering the fair-ground, Flora of S. G., Sister Woodman, was first to recognize us, in spite of the thick coats of dust the travel had given us. Wisps of hay for our clothes and water and towel for our faces; soon made us more presentable to the crowd that had gath-ered, and were enjoying themselves upon the grounds and in the buildings, and making ready for dinner. Hun-dreds of familiar faces were here; many kind words were spoken, and many a Paton's grip given—and with these in-gredients the occasion must be enjoy-able, and it was. able, and it was.

able, and it was. Dinner was duly dispatched, and the Paw Paw Cornet Band called to the grand stand, which, as large as it [was, was well filled with people, and many

stand standy, which, as large as repeas, was well filled with people, and many stood below. Bro, J. J. Woodman, W. M. of S. G., acted as Pre-ident of the Day, and in his opening address gave strong proof of the good work our Order has done and is doing. Bro. Whitehead's address was the event of the day, full of cheer and en-couragement, abounding in strong proofs of the positions taken by the Order, answering by humorous sallies the foolish objections to the Grange. At 5 p. M. a meeting of the-Order was held in the hall, for instruction, and Bro. Whitehead again did much to reveal the higher teaching of our tem-

was held in the had, for instaction, and Bro. Whitehead again did much to reveal the higher teaching of our tem-ple work to an appreciative and intel-ligent assembly of earnest Patrons. Bro, and Sister Woodman claimed us at tea, which we greatly enjoyed, meet-ing there Bro. Hendricks, and Bro. and' Sister Gould, of Paw Paw Grange. The meeting was a great success and will greatly strengthen the Order in this locality. Fourteen, or more, Granges were here represented, from four Counties, and as they return to their homes they will each prize the Order more, and la-bor better to secure its full advantages and its higher teachings, not only for themselves, but for all connected with them by the Patron's fraternal tie. SPRINGVILLE PICNIC.

SPRINGVILLE PICNIC.

SPRINGVILLE PICNIC. Arriving just in time at the station, we took the train from Paw Paw to Lawton, and not being flush with funds we did not take a Pullman sleeper, but dozed in our seats until "Lawton!" was called by the train manager. We spent the night at Jackson, and made Tecumseh at an early hour, but not be-ing familiar with the sign, the man looking for us nearly missed us. We were soon, however, under way, Bro. J. Roherts, of Tecumsch Grange, tak-

At Springville Grange hall we found the County Grange in session, which soon took a recess for the picnic in a

soon took a recess for the pione in a grove near by. R. Moore, of Clinton County, was called to the stand and made some ex-

called to the stand and made some ex-cellent points. Bro. Whitehead was very hoarse and spoke with great difficulty and pain, yet he gave them an hour's talk, to which he added another hour at the hall, upon the "Lessons of the Order and the Degrees." We then rode fourteen miles in the rain to get a train to Jackson, where we spent the night, and upon the next morning started for the next day's festival.

festival

THE DANSVILLE TURN OUT.

THE DANSVILLE TURN OUT. At Mason a brother met us, and soon took us to Dansville, to one of the best arranged and most systematically car-ried out of all the meetings. A large crowd filled the village when we ar-rived, and it grew rapidly until a pro-cession formed, headed by a fine brass band, and made its way to the fine grove a half-mile distant, selected for the occasion. The grounds were well chosen, and were in the best of condi-tion by nature, and those all-needed ascessories had been added by busy and willing hands.

accessories made. The speaker's stand was well ar-ranged, with a table and seats enough, but not crowded. Beautiful house-plants in bloom and bouquets of flow-

ers, tastefully arranged, lent a charm to it, while fruits and grain supple-mented all in the tasteful arrangement. The organ and choir occupied another stand to the right, while on a similar stand to the left was placed the brass band band.

band. The stands were just what is need-ed at every large picnic, attractive, convenient and pleasant, just what Patrons want and should aiways have. It was thought best to dine first, which we did. Long tables groaned with food, pleasant to the eye and agreeable to the taste, judging from the rapid manner in which it disappeared, to the satisfaction of all.

rapid manner in which it disappeared, to the satisfaction of all. To labor, called the band, and as we stood upon the platform we saw that the seats had been placed close to the stand, a good thing often overlooked. The exercises opened with appropri-ate singing and prayer. An address of velcome was given by the President of the village, an unusual thing, but all the more pleasing to us, for he not only heartily welcomed us, but recog-nized the true position of the farmer in doing it. We heartily thank the President of Dansville for his noble words.

Bro. W. J. Beal, of the Agricultural College, presided, and he did the duties of the position well, a pattern to others. After more music, Bro. E.C. Mickley, of Lenawee, was introduced, and gave us a good address of an hour. A little mu-sic, and our little talk came in to rest the audionee and preserve them for the sic, and our nitle tark came in to fest the audience and prepare them for the masterly effort of the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, whose hour and a half address did much for the work of the Order here—how much

work of the Order here—how much time can only tell. At the close of the meeting the large and well-pleased crowd dispersed, and we hurried away to get a train to De-troit, where we arrived at ten o'clock; waiting an hour we took a slow train for Utica, where we arrived at one A. M., and a short ride in the rain brought us to our old home where eiddhood?

where to us rest and food were relished just as much as they were 20 years ago, when our aged mother was so much younger and more active.

ROMEO MEETING.

At 9 A. M., of the 16th, the clouds be-gan to thin and break away, and in company with a load of relations, we started for Romeo, nearly 17 miles distant

started for Romeo, nearly 17 miles dis-tant. At the hour of high noon we reached the M. E. camp grounds, and found many friends and Patrons already there, and a fair promise of agood turn-out in spite of the forbidding aspect of the morning. The Assistant Steward of the State Grange was the first to greet us, with a true Patron's grip, having come over 40 miles to the meeting. Lady Asst. Steward Green accompanied her hus-band. Bro. Carpenter, of Orion, and Bros. from St. Clair and Lapeer, and even Wayne, were present, and but for the rain three or four thousand people would have been present. We found Bros. Scott, McKay and Starkweather, of Romeo, busy try-ing to make everybody happy, and we think they succeeded. The exercises passed pleasantly and profitably, to the edification and in-struction of all present. The Order stands in higher repute to day about Romeo than before the meeting of the 16th. The hospitable and chcerful home of

Romeo than before the meeting of the 16th. The hospitable and chcerful home of Bro. and Sister Starkweather gave us a rest till evening, with food for bodily re-pair, and then we found a hall full of Patrons, eager to learn of the higher teachings of our Order. Romeo Grange, No. 414, has a pleas-ant hall, with the Odd Fellows, at a low rent, and they seem to enjoy it. The evening passed quietly and profitably—and our labors closed here. One of the objects accomplished was the steps taken to have a County Grange founded in Macomb County. At midnight we were again at home, our old home, to rest and enjoy it. A week's work had been done for the good of the Order.

EVERY County or District Grange should at once arrange for a vigorous campaign the coming fall and winter. Begin now, co-operate. Secure a good lecturer to visit the points, for such is needed, to stir up the sleepy, encourage the weak, and inspire all with zeal. Let one trip of the Lecturer take in several points and save expense.

BRO. S. LANGDON, of Bowen station, went to Flower Creek, Osceola Co. on the 28th inst, to address the Patrons and others of that vicinity at their picnic.

"WORTHY Master Woodman and Worthy Lecturer Whitney are booked for Hesperia, Newaygo County, for the 15th, of September,"—so says the Fre-mont Indicator.

ROXAND Grange; No. 315, of Eaton County, are building a new hall com-modious enough for a fine school room. Arrangements are already made for the fall term, and 67 students secured. – Faint hearted Patrons, go and do well.

EVERY County without a County Grange should at once set at work and secure an organizion, and when the Deputy comes to organize it, arrange to use him in several needed points, and pay him for his time. Use him in the forenoon, in the afternoon and all the evening of each day.

Correspondence.

Autumn Fairs.

Bro. J. T. Cobb : Bro. J. 1. Court The first annual fair of the Western Michigan Agricultural and Idustrial Society will be held at Grand Rapids, Suct 30 Str Society will Sept. 22-27. SEC'Y.

VERMONTVILLE, Aug., 19, 1879.

VERMONTVILLE, Aug., 19, 1879. Bro. J. T. Cobb: Enclosed find one dollar for which you will please send the GRANGE VISI-ror as follows for one year: * * * In the VISITOR of July 1 and 15 the "Legal Rights of Farmers" secured these two subscribers. Brother James visited me this summer and saw the VISITORS with those articles and he said he must have them, so, as a matter of course when he left for home those two numbers of the VISITOR had to go with him, and he left the amount of one year's subscription with me for the VISITOR.

VISITOR.

Wistron. Vistron. Vermontville Grange, No. 625, is, as usual, trying her best to make the in-stitution a success, we are now fully incorporated, and ready for business, talking of building an elevator at this place so as to be able to ship all kinds of products that we Grangers may raise, and for outsiders to if they dare trust us. We are expecting a big time at Grand Ledge tomorrow listening to the lecture of Bro. Whitehead of the National Grange. At OLL the lecture of Dro. National Grange. Yours fraternally, C. G. BALE, Master.

WAYLAND, Aug. 22d, 1879. Worthy Bro. J. T. Cobb: Thinking, perhaps a few words from a member of Rural Grange might find a place in one corner of the VISTOR, I write them. We have seventy mem-bers "in good standing," and receiving new ones. Have conferred Degrees al-most every meeting this summer. We meet once in two weeks on Saturday evenings, which I think is not any too often. We have a large, pleasant hall, not as large as we would like, but I think we are a great deal more sociable than we would be in a large Hall. Our Master, A. Tously, is thorough in the Degree work, which makes it pleasant and instructive for the Grange. As we are still in the "hurry season" I will write no more this time. ERDINE.

ERDINE. Rural Grange, No. 37.

SOLON, Mich., Aug. 12, 1879. Brother J. T. Cobb: Our Grange although small, (thirty-nine members,) is doing quite a little business among ourselves, and those outside of the Order. We make up a list of articles needed individually and collectively, and send to Chicago for them. It costs but little for freight on the boat, and then we have the satis-faction of doing our own business. At our last meeting we sold over \$20 worth, mostly dry goods bought in the piece. piece

piece. Grain in this vicinity is mostly se-cured, and all think it a fair crop. The hot weather and the small amount of rain during the month of July ripen-ed early planted potatoes. The late shower revived late potatoes and a good crop is expected. Yours, fraternally, J. W. DICKERMAN, Sec'y Evergreen Grange, 380.

Ladies' Department.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S TRAGEDY.

One day as I wandered, I heard a complaining, And saw a poor woman the picture of gloom : She glared at the mud on the doorstep-'twas raining, And this was her wail as she wielded the

"Oh, life is a toil, and love is a trouble, And beauty will fade and riches will flee; And pleasures they dwindle, and prices they double, And nothing is what I could wish it to be.

"There's too much of worriment goes to

bonnet, There's too much of ironing goes to a shirt, There's nothing that pays for the time you waste on it, There's nothing that lasts but trouble and

"In March it is mud; it's slush in December; The midsummer breezes are loaded with dus; In fall, the leaves litter; in muggy September, The wall paper rots and the candlesticks

"There are worms in the cherries, and slugs in

the roses. And ants in the sugar and mice in the pies ; he rubbish of spiders no mortal supposes, And ravaging roaches and damaging flies.

"It's sweeping at six, and dusting at seven ; It's victuals at eight, and dishes at nine; It's potting and panning from ten to eleven; We scarce break our fast ere we plan how to

"With grease and with grim, from corner to

center, Forever at war and forever alert; fo rest for a day lest the enemy enter,— I spend my whole life in a struggle with dirt.

"Last night in my dream I was stationed for

ever, On a bare little isle in the midst of the sea. My one chance of life was a ceaseless endeavor To sweep off the waves ere they swept off me.

"Alas, 'twas no dream ! Again I behold it ! I yield : I am helpless my fate to avert !" She rolled down her sleeves, her apron she folded, Then laid down and died, and was buried in dirt. — Dirigo Rural.

Woman Suffrage.

[Concluded from last number.] Another said, " Of course the law is better for women than men. Why my women can go to town and run me \$300 in debt, and I have to pay it." There the *I* comes in strong again. He forgot his wife helped him earn any-thing. I hope to see the time when wives will get the credit of earning and saving something, as well as spending, If a girl never marries, for housework alone she would earn \$2 a week and board; and when they manage and su-perintend the work, they have larger wages. Bnt after she marries, all the money she uses until she goes into her grave, her husband alleges, he earns. It is a shame how little appreciated so many hardworking wives are Before marriage (with many) they would lift them over straws, alterwards she may do the very hardest drudgery and he care not whether she is tired or not, and any money wanted by her is hand-ed out grudgingly. No man would ex-change his independent manhood for this cringing, begging womanhood. I task you honestly if you have not heard husbands (that meant to be good and kind to their wives, but through habit and education were as they were) [Concluded from last number.] heard husbands (that meant to be good and kind to their wives, but through habit and education were as they were) talk as through they individually owned all the property, but through their innate goodness gave their wives money to spend. Maybe our brothers may think it a pleasure to beg for that which they earned. Just try it, and you will find anything but pleasure in it. I do know that there are women that.

I do know that there are women that

I do Know that there are women that would not hesitate to run their hus-bands in debt, not thinking or heeding that their labor helped pay it. Because a few frivolous women are idle spendthrifts, must the great army of worthy women suffer financial proscription? No! a thousand times no!

no! When women have the power to help make our laws, they will read more and think more, and they 'will know that they are more responsible for their actions, and they will be far better citis than now.

Many are mere children (in mind) or men would not have a chance of telling of their spending with the judgment of a child.

We do not expect a child to know how to use money until they are placed in a somewhat responsible position. So if men have wives that will run them in debt so much, they must know that part of the fault is theirs. Many a wife buys what she would gladly do with-out, but her husband never talks to her of his business, and how does she know how much she can buy, when she knows not how much she can afford. When man knows she stands his equal in everything before the law, then will he recognize in her a partner in business, as well as his companion in joys and sorrows, instead of a mere ornament or slave.

then will he recognize in her a partner in business, as well as his companion in joys and sorrows, instead of a mere ornament or slave. In the field of temperance reform woman does a great work, but nothing compared to what she will do when she can place her vote in opposition to the whisky-loving man. Where will be the need of licensing any evil when woman has a word at the polls? When woll vole, what if they do-do you ask a man what his character is before he easts his vote? Why do you not try to enact laws so that every ignoramus has not the right of suffrage. I think education should be the standard of suffrage, not sex. What right have you to say women shall not vote. What if only one woman in a town wishes to? She should have the privilege. You opposers talk almost as though it would be compulsory if we had the right. You improve the privilege or not, so should we. The opposers of suffrage also picture how ridiculous it would look to see a woman Congress-man or President. There are a *few* men that never receive that honor; so unless woman is morally fitted as well as intellectually, she will never be either. Brothers, you cannot say as much for some men that fill these places. What care you, if a man is smart and shrewd, whether his char-acter is spotless or not. But a woman must be pure or her talents will not give her a place. That is right, and that alone would purify our laws, when women are elected to make them. For, remember, women will not vote for women of immoral character, and if a woman is not pure she would soon find itout.

Remember, Women will not vote for women of immoral character, and if a women, and they were just as woman-ly,—were devoted wives and affection-ate mothers. Queen Victoria is a living fact how a woman can rule. The third volume of the "Life of the Prince Con-sort," just issued in London, refutes forever a lavorite assertion of men, that the Queen of England is but a puppet in the government of her vast realm. In pouring light upon the general management of public business in Eng-land, it shows us in unerring outline, the Queen, from the beginning of her reign to this day, for forty years, at-tending personally with the minutest attention to the routine business of departments, carefully studying and weighing every subject, both great and small, which affects in the slightest the welfare of her people. Let the women of the world arise and blebs her, that she, a women prominent in station, has for 40 years proved herself equal to her opportunity. Not only wife, mother, and woman among the best, but every inch a Queen. But anti-suffragists say that if women would enlist, get their bounty, and leave for Canada. But being a man and a voter does lot make you a sol-dier in this country. Many were dis-abled and many got substitutes during our late war. During our war did not women work as bravely and sacrifice as much as men? Think you no sacrifice to see a loved husband, lover, brother, or father go to the front, not knowing that you would ever meet on earth again? And voting will not change her nature, but only make her feel like a responsible woman. You will find when women vote that you will have a far more respectable place to got wann men are men. What worse to mingle with you there than here in the Grange or at temperance meetings. Some oppose it on the ground, and honestly too, I think, that they fear the good women will stay at home, and

Some oppose it on the ground, and honestly too, I think, that they fear the good women will stay at home, and the bad go. Probably these brothers and sisters are not aware to what an extent women rule our politics now. The most elegantly furnished room in the Capitol at Washington is the ladies'

lobby-room. Man knows man so well that a member with an important bill to be passed through will find some fascinating woman to influence our law makers, knowing full well that her charming ways will be more effective a thousand times than the cause she advocates. I will quote a noted Wash-ington correspondent of the New York Independent, who has been for a dozen or more years in the Capitol, and knows whereof she writes: "It seems an un-gracious thing to say, but it is the truth, the woman who wins her way with the majority of these men is not the plain, earnest-eyed woman, with a knob of majority of these men is not the plain, earnest-eyed woman, with a knob of native hair at the back of her head. It is the syrens of the gallery and the ante-room who send in their cards and her invitation to the Senator at his desk. She never talks of rights. She cares for no cause, but her own cause of ease and self. She shakes her tresses, she lifts her alluring eyes, and nine cases out of ten will make him do as she listeth." You see, instead of its being all bad then, it is all bad now, and honest women want to cast their influence in a fair and honorable way. Does that law favor woman that sanc-tions a husband appointing a guardian

Does that law lavor woman that sanc-tions a husband appointing a guardian over their children after his death, and in most States the law gives the man that right if he is unprincipled enough to take it. Then, of course, the mother virtually loses control. With few ex-ceptions, who looks after the interests of a child with the same solicitude as a mother. The one fact of her being the mother gives her the strongest claim.

a mother. The one hac or ner being the mother gives her the strongest claim. The divorce law,—what is it? We will see how it favors woman so much more than man. I know of an instance that tells it exactly. For 30 years or more she lived with him, enduring his tyranny, helped earned their property, had six sons; was a woman of delicate health, but he would not keep help for her, she was his slave as much as it is possible for a wife to be. For years she dared not visit her neighbors. She was a fine woman, as everyone who knew her will testify. As his sons grew to manhood they left home, un able to longer bear his tyranny. Years afterwards, when they were situated so they could they prevailed on her to leave him saying they would support her. After she had been gone' some five years, he applied for a divorce on the ground of desertion. Now, all the law requires is that the application shall be published in the County paper for so long a time, and you all know that un-less we were looking for it particularly it would be apt to be overlooked. She being in a distant State, of course-never saw it, and only one week before court set, a son living at home heard of it, and it had been pending three months. The husband had found a few witnesses to testify for him, and he would have got his divorce and cheated witnesses to testify for him, and he would have got his divorce and cheated her out of all, after all her years of toil and suffering, if one more week had

and suffering, if one more week had passed. This is only one case in hundreds, you can see how he would have been re-warded for his meanness. You will probably say a woman can get a bill just as easy. She can, but in law man owns the property, so all he would be out, would be a wife. How much agony many wives endure because they know what the law is, and they will endure much rather than be separated from their children. It is mockery to say that the law is all for women, be-cause the law giving men the property makes them responsible for the use of it.

But some will sneer and laugh when But some will sneer and laugh when a petition for woman sufferage is hand-ed them, saying by their actions that nothing on earth is quite so funny as that a tar-paying citizen, often the widowed head of a family, an intelli-gent, educated, thoughtful woman should ask that she have some voice in the law that governs her, that she at least be free to give that consent of the governed, on which even the more least be free to give that consent of the governed, on which even the man-framed constitution declared that all rests, which is not denied the lowest creature that crawls, if so be he hap-pens to crawl in the shape of a man. We have endured taxation without representation for over 100 years here in America. How long did men endure it before they were so aroused that a long and bloody war ensued. And they were right.

sure prophesy of this full recognition. Their is no reason for discouragement. We have only to work and to wait. The eternal forces, justice, truth and right, are on our side, and by their om-nipotence spite of all delays and of all our mistakes, we shall yet have equal rights for woman.

Notes by the Wayside.

Bro. J. T. Cobb: Looking over an agricultural paper not long ago, I came across these words, written by Prof. Welch, "Few farmers' wives have the time to devote to the cultivation of flowers which require much care," neither have they the means to purchase rare exotics. My spirit rose up in rebellion at such a thrust af farmers' wives. If he had said housekeepers in general through-out the land, it would have eased the matter off considerably.

a infrust at narmers' wives. In he had said housekeepers in general through-out the land, it would have eased the matter off considerably. I think it is almost time farmers' wives were not the only objects of pity. I am sorry the Prof, has been so un-fortunate in his experience. If he had been at the last State Grange and looked over the sea of bright, cheerful, happy faces assembled there, and ob-served how well and with what good taste those ladles were dressed, I think he would have given in the verdict that farmers' wives were not such a poverty stricken class of women, or that their looks indicated that they were mere household drudges. Or if, instead of whizzing through the country by rail-road, he had taken a private convey-ance, travelling at his leisure, stopping occasionally at a farm house to quench his thirst or ask directions to the next point of interest (by way of excuse), and cast his eyes about him, he would change his mind somewhat. This same professor advises us to plant a few old-fashioned morning-glories and sweet peas, because they do do not require much care or expense. Well, they are beauties and pay for cul-tivation. But I certainly think there is one farm-house in fity but can boast of more than two varieties of flowers, from that up to dozens of choice varie-ties. To prove my argument, I will tell of my own observation. My hus-

from that up to dozens of choice varie-ties. To prove my argument, I will tell of my own observation. My hus-band was going to a thriving little town ten miles away, and invited me to go with him; and this article I had been reading was so fresh in my mind that I thought it would afford a good opportunity for observation, and I dropped my work for that day and ac-companied him, and I was well satis-fied with the result. During the ride of ten miles I did not find but one place but had flowers at the present time or showed indications of them at their proper season, for many varieties are proper season, for many varieties are not expected to be in bloom in August that are abundant in May or June. I did not, of course, see elaborately laid out grounds, with all the choice seed-

In hot, of course, see endorately had out grounds, with all the choice seed-lings of city premises, but there were more or less flowers at every place, ex-cept the one mentioned, and even at the toll house there was a profusion of them, of all colors and of great variety. At many places I saw the windows filled with rare plants, or out on the porch some beauties of choice kinds, and they looked as thrifty and be-token as much care as the "olive plants" around the farmer's table. I think it a more righteous judge-ment to judge of what we see than of what we do not see, for sometimes in passing a house no flowers would at first appear in sight, and if I had been hasty in conclusions, I should have set down several places to the score of the Prof. but on looking again, on a side porch, to get the benefit of the morning sun, I would discover a good supply, or perto get the benefit of the morning sun, I would discover a good supply, or per-chance in one part of the vegetable garden space would be allotted to flow-ers, or near the kitchen door a bed of these beauties would lift their modest heads to cheer the housewife in her round of daties, as she passed back and forth. About the expense of procuring rare plants, that is all provided for in many instances. We farmers' wives are such a loving band of sisters that if we have something choice or rare in the line of flowers we want others to have a part of th.

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of it.

in America. How long did men endure it before they were so aroused that a long and bloody war ensued. And they were right. So, brothers, grant us the same rights our forefathers demanded and consid-ered worth giving their lives for. In other countries, and in the islands of the sea, the growing public sentiment of the equal rights of women, is the

different; and by the style of the cor-respondence a large portion are farmers' resp

The idea that we, as a class, do not The idea that we, as a class, do not have means at our command to some-times purchase a rare flower is all non-sense. I verily believe that we have as much pocket money as the majority of women, to indulge our fancy, and I ques-tion if we would turn it over any more times, or hesitate any more to use it, should we come across a plant we ad-mired, than women in other walks in life.

mired, than women in other walks in life. The thought just occurred to me that if the question was asked Mr. Vick or some other florist, What class of per-sons purchase the most plants or seeds ? the answer would be, Those who live in the rural districts." But enough on this subject. I had thought to tell you of something I had seen by the wayside more annoying, did I live at some of the homes I saw, than the lack of flowers. I may at some future time speak about them, if this should find favor with the VISTOR. But I must cut it short, or the click of the editor's scissofs will be heard cut-ting it short to give room for others. MYRA.

She Did Not Mean Him.

Bro J. T. Cobb :

Bro. J. T. Cobb: I was sorry that Mr. Waldo thought that Myra meant him in her article on "The Two Purse Question." I am sure she did not; for we all know that he is liberal with his money she what money she wishes to spend. She only meant the hundreds of others who do become beg-gars to get money enough to replenish their wardrobes. What does he mean by an article on

gars to get money enough to replenish their wardrobes. What does he mean by an article on woman's rights that would raise his combatative bumps. If he means that when the time comes that the women are allowed to vote, that he intends to stand in the door of the place of elec-tion, with coat off and sleeves rolled up, saying to them as they come up to de-posit their votes, so far shalt thou go and no farther, I can imagine broom-sticks, mop-handles, and other missiles too numerous to mention, flying around his head, that will cause him to duck his head like a toad in a hail storm, and I opine they will raise his combatative bump, and some other kinds of bumps too, or my name is not STEPHINE.

Other People's Children.

BY LETTIE LEATER

Editorial from the Grange Amateur.

Editorial from the Grange Amateur. Other people's children, what trouble we bave with them! As soon as a child is old enough to walk and begin to talk, it is old enough to begin to tobey, also. How many parents there are who teach their children to say and do saucy and impudent things, when they are small, thinking they are smart. Some even teach their children to expedie a pice their children to say and do saucy and impudent things, when they are small, thinking they are smart. Some even teach their children to smoke a pipe and swear before they are old enough to go alone and talk plainly. They seem to think it is cunning. I for one, do not. Then, when the little one gets older he is sometimes whipped for do-ing the very things they have taught him to do. Never threaten to punish a child unless you intend to do it. I was at a place once where there was a woman visiting with her two little boys. One of the boys was rolling in the grass, and his mother, fearing that he would stain his clothes, called to him to get up, but he did not see fit to obey. Soon after his mother again called from her easy chair in the house, "Johnnie, if you don't get up I'll whip you." Did Johnnie mind? Oh, no; he continued to roll and play, not heed-ing the shrill voice, which about once in three minutes would break into our conversation, with, "Now, Johnnie, if you don't get up. I'll come there and whip you." Well di Johnnie know that she would not come, so he minded accordingly. Teach your children that you mean

Teach your children that you mean what you say, and that you will pun-ish or reward them as you promise. After a while your child is old enough to attend school. If he has been tanght to obey at home, he will obey at school; but if he has not been tanght to obey at home, I pity the teacher who has him in her school to deal with. Your children do not look and seem to others as they do to you. Don't, then, expect other people to have all the loving patience with them that you have had; at least not unless you have

taught them to be kind and obedient to others.

It is not in human nature to do so, and we could not always love your children as you do, even if we tried. Weston Grange, No. 276, Weston, Mich.

Labor and Culture Combined.

Labor and culture are two of the most essential elements of our exist-ence. One depends in a great measure for its success upon the other, for we cannot labor successfully until we have first received some culture, and on the other hand we receive culture until we have labored for it. Thus any great enterprise that we engage in, these two important elements must be combined to achieve success.

and the provided of the transformation of the provided to the transformation of the provided to the transformation of the provided to the prov

nost of you in my own way, yet I was not successful until these two elements were more evenly balanced, for when we begin to think, and invent, and dis-

we begin to think, and invent, and dis-cover, we labor. We have a noble illustration of the excellence of labor and culture com-bined at our Agricultural College. It was but a few days ago that a friend of mine was telling me of the ramble he took out to the State farm, and how forcibly he was struck with the fine and rooust appearance of the students there, and he thought how much more promising it looked for the coming generation, to turn such men as these out on the world to battle with for time and fame, than those students we have penned up in our city schools, where and fame, than those students we liave penned up in our city schools, where no mannal labor is employed to pro-mote the physical growth of the body together with mental growth. There is a vast difference in the physique of the two classes of students where one re-ceives both labor and culture, while the other receives mental culture, while the other receives mental culture, while the by crippled. I have often contrasted the appear-ance of the city grils from the country

by crippled. I have often contrasted the appear-ance of the city girls from the country girls. How very few young ladies do we see in the city with that healthy, rosy look, (unless it it artificial,) that a young lady from the rural district wears. And it is from the latter ones that the noblest and purest men and women of the future will spring, while the former will sink into insignificance as for usefulness, and die a premature death. We see this most among the aristocracy of our land where labor is ignored.

death. We see this most among the aristocracy of our land where labor is ignored. Whenever I hear the sentiment ex-pressed that labor is a curse imposed upon mankind, I regard such expres-sions as evidence of a delusion, for labor is the means of triumphing over the curse. Let us look upon our street corners and see if it is the cultured class that are content with such a life. No, loiter there. It is such as these that fill our state's prisons and poor houses. Were it not for the culture and labor we seek after, the streets, nor even the all, Thus I say that mental and mus-cular labor when properly associated, make the best men and women. There are some who think that they have first entered college and have written in connection with their names, "graduated with honor," but

this is a great mistake, for some of the noblest men and women that America claims are self-made ones. They are the ones that have struggled with dis-advantage and practiced self-denial, and toiled far into the hours of the night for an education. Such a man was Ellhu Burritt, the master of so many dif-ferent languages. He did not have the advantages of a college or academy. He was a blacksmith, and gained his knowledge by hard study before and after working hours. And does any oue withhold the mead of praise because he labored for it? Abraham Lincoln affords another instance of what may be accomplished by perseverance. He was a poor boy, and obliged to work hard for an hon-est living, but he set his mark high, his courage failed not, and he stepped from one honorable position to another until he occupied the highest position in the gift, of the American people. And although were we to turn back the pages in the life book of such charac-ters we would find many dark and dreary passages, many sentiments that were written with anguish and stained with tears, yet it is those who have traved these adverse winds that merits the nomage paid them. Therfore, we find if we would fill hoble and great ones, we must fit our-selves for places of trust, and not to be out-done by obstacles, however great, but to dare, and do. Human life is in tended to be a scene of usefulness and activity. No person has a charter to be idle. He is burying the noblest talent with which mankind is endowed, he is at variance with the wordl, and exert-ing a pernicious influence over his fel-low men. Untiring energy and merse-

at variance with the world, and exert-ing a pernicious influence over his fel-low men. Untiring energy and perse-verance are the true stepping stones to greatness.

Cultivation of Flowers.

Few people are aware with how little trouble and expense they can have a flower garden. To be sure there are fourier and expense they can have a flower garden. To be sure there are some flowers that require a great deal of care, but there are others equally beau-tiful which may be cultivated with less care. For instance, the petunia, also the phlox drummondii, both of which care. For instance, the petunia, also the phlox drummondii, both of which require very little culture, and bloom continually from the last of June until the frosts come. They make the best display when grown in masses on a grass plat, or a bed by themselves. Each bed should contain only one kind of flowers, unless it have for a oenter piece something tall, as a geran-ium, a bunch of sweet peas, or, better still, a young evergreen, which will grow all the better for this cultivation around its roots. When the plants have made their ap-pearance they will need weeding two or three times, but no further care, unless they should get too dry during July or August, then suds left from your washing will be a great help to them. When they are once sown, they are sown forever, unless an improve-ment is sought for by saving and sow-ing seed from the finest blooms, for the ground will be full of seeds. I have written at some length on the culture of these two flowers because they really yield such a variety and profusion of bloom, for so little care, that no woman who has a piece of ground need miss them for the lack of time and strength. Then there is the aster, larkspur,

ground need miss them for the lack of time and strength. Then there is the aster, larkspur, marigold and balsam (or as some call it lady slipper,) and many others that give their blooms to those who love give their blooms to those who love them. But some may call them com-mon flowers, but in one sense of the word there is no such thing as a com-mon flower. The dandelion we so carelessly tread upon, or the thistle we whip off so ruthlessly will disclose be-neath the close scrutiny of the micro-scope, sufficient beauty: to thrill the heart with the difference between human mechanism and divine creation. Did you ever stop and look at some human mechanism and divine creation. Did you ever stop and look at some beautiful flowers, and if so, did you not wonder in amazement, and ever say to yourself, "What a pretty flower that is! how lovely the color! how various the colors! how beautiful! truly, God is good!" Such is my admiration that I think it would be a sin not to love flowers. STELLA M. HUBBARD. Savinew Aug. 23d Saginaw, Aug. 23d.

School.

The sixth term of the So. Boston Select school will commence Sept. 29th, and continue twelve weeks. Designs of school and regulations same as last term. Suitable boarding places may be

obtained at reasonable rates within convenient distance from the hall. Tuition, four dollars. Students who purpose attending will please notify the teacher three weeks before the opening of the school. For farther in-formation apply to Miss Eva WHITE, Box 104. Saranac, Mich.

THE REAPER. DEATH.

THE following resolutions of respect to the memory of the late ISAAC RUNYAN were adopt-ed by St. Joseph County Pomona Grange, No. 4, convende in regular session at Centreville, Mich., July 31st, 1379: WHEREAS, The sad intelligence has come to this Grange of the death of Bro. Issac Runyan, therefore, as expressive of our appreciation of the life and works of our brother in our frater-nity.

this Grange of the death of Bro. Issae Runyan, therefore, as expressive of our appreciation of the life and works of our brother in our frater-ity. Tesslored. That it is with unfeigned sorrow and regret that we receive this sad intelligence othe death of one who was an exemplary and noble niember of Pomona Grange. The state of the second state of the second pursuit of agriculture: one whose enterprise and seel in promoting the interests of our Order, one whose heart as well as hand was devoted to the pursuit of agriculture: one whose enterprise and seel in promoting the interests of farmers of St. Joseph County will long be cherished with the deepest and most grateful regard ; one whose promythess, faithfulness and sufficiency as a husbandman, are worthy of the hearty ad-aniration and faithful relations of our lives. The social and friendful sector this event as part of the great work and plane of our Di-tions in the fields of earth, that we may eas abundantly in the harvest of eternity. There sympathy to the breaved household and friends, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they also be spread upon the records of the Grusted to publish these resolutions in the in Second and these resolutions in the in Second of the line second solves and friends, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they also be spread upon the records of the Grusted to publish these resolutions in the is Grange. The solved, That the various County papers be forwarded to publish these resolutions in the is the second to publish these resolutions in the is the second to publish these resolutions in the is the second to publish these resolutions in the is the second to publish these resolutions in the is the second to publish these resolutions i

HALL OF GRISWOLD GRANGE, No. 564, July 12th, 1879. WHEREAS, OUR worthy and much esteemed sister, MARIAN A. COWLES, a charter member of this Grange, and wife of our worthy Past Master, S. B. Cowles, was removed from our midst by death, on the 21st day of June, 1879 : therefore,

Reselved, That in the death of our worthy Resolved, That in the death of our worthy and beloved sister this Grange has sustained a loss of one of its most faithful and efficient

members. Resolved, That this Grange tender to the afflicted family of the deceased their most he art-

afflicted family of the deceased their most heart-felt sympathy. *Resolved*. That these resolutions be spread on the Grange records, a copy presented to the family of the deceased, and also offered to the GRANGE VISITOR and Codar Springs Clipper for publication.

E. COOE, MABY A. DECOU, S. WHITNEY.

S. WHITNEY. WESCOTT-WHEREAS, It has pleased the freat Architect of the Universe to remove form our midst our Brother, N. F. WESCOTT, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to thim, and MARBEAS, It is but just that a fitting recog-ition of his many virtues should be had, there-be it. The solved, By Tyrone Grange, No. 316, that while we how with humble submission to the solution of the Stark High we do not the less mourn tor our Brother who has been taken from us. Resolved, That in the death of N. F. WES-fort, this Grange deeply laments the loss of a fortia, and whose utmost endeavors were ex-end neighbor whose upright and mobile life was a tandard of emulation to his fellows. Resolved, That in beartiel tersuid, and also copy be presented to the family of the deceased by the Secretary of the family of the deceased by the Secretary of the family of the deceased by the Secretary of the family of the deceased by the Secretary of the family of the deceased by the Secretary of the family of the deceased by the Secretary of the family of the deceased by the Secretary of the family of the deceased by the Secretary of the family of the deceased by the Secretary of the family of the deceased by the Secretary of the family of the deceased by the Secretary of the family of the deceased by the Secretary of the family of the deceased by the Secretary of the family of the deceased by the Secretary of the family of the deceased by the Secretary of the Merry Herrory, H. M. WHIPPEL

HANIS—The following memorial was adop-ted by Independence Grange on the death of Bro S. H. HANTS, who died May 25th, 1779: "Again Death has entered our little Grange circle and taken from us one of our best mem-bers, S. H. HANIS, who survived his son but four weeks, and then obeyed the Great Mas-ter's summons, to come up higher. How his genial smile and hearty shake of the hand will be missed by us all, only ourselves know. A meeting of the Grange rarely found him absent.

Meeting of the triangle interpret Words fail to express our sympathy for the doubly stricken family. Humau sympathy is powerless to console in such times of deep touble and we commend them to the one Source of Comfort ever open to all in trouble. E. FOSTER, See'y CLARKSTON, Aug. 12th, 1879.

7

Sister MARTHA MCKEY, wife of Bro. James MCKey, died of dropsy of the heart, July 28th, 1877, aged 57 years. The deceased, when pros-trated by her last sickness, held the office of Flora in Bear Lake Grange, No. 556, of which she was a charter member, and as long as health permitted was a regular attendant and an efficient worker; and. WHERKAS, It has pleased God to remove this, our dear sister, from among us; there-tore. *Resolved*, That in the death of our sister we have lost a useful and beloved momber of our order, that as a Grange we lament her death, and earnestly tender our sympathies to our brother and the family and friends who mourn her loss. *Resolved* That the above obituary, preamble

her loss. Resolved That the above obituary, preamble and resolutions be printed in the GRANGE VIS-ITOE and put on the record of the Grange. M. E. ALLEN, Lect. Bear Lake, Manistee Co., Mich.

Our Heavenly Father in his divine wisdom having taken from our midst July 23d, our much esteemed sister, ABDIE OLDS, aged 40 years, a worthy member of Hartford Grange, No. 89. Therefore we do mourn the loss which is her etornal gain, as with one voice. We deeply sympathize with the husband and family in this, their sad bereavement, and sin-cerely trust and pray that the Giver of all good may give our brother added wisdom to continue the many good and exemplary lessons to his two beloved children that were wont to be taught them by their mother. Mrss IDA L. FREY, J. E. PACKER, Committee.

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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 show-ing the condition of the market and tendency

ing the contribution of the market and tendency of prices. In short, THE HUSBANDMAN seeks to promote in every way the greatest good of the agricul-ral class, and is such a paper as farmers every-where ought to read and support. The 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.

of the country are among us arge numes or 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 HUEBANDWAN for more than two years, and I do not hesitate to recommend it as the UEST FARMERS FAPER that I ever read. I take and read several other papers, but I will say frankly that no paper comes to my house that is more welcome to myself and to all my family, and not one that is read with so much pleasure and profit."

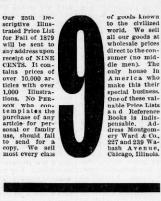
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MASTER'S OFFICE, Paw Paw, Mich., April 20th.

E. Murray, Niles, Mich.:

E. Murray, Niles, Mich.: Dran Str.-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 per-fect. There are several of your wagons in this vicinity that have run for several years, and I have heard of but one complaint, and that I do not regard as strictly reliable. Yours truly, J. J. WOODMAN.

Grange HEADQUARTERS. THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant,

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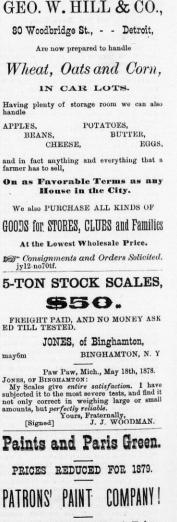
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