

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

ISSUED SEMI-

MONTHLY

BY THE EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE OF THE

Michigan State

Grange, P. of H.



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## THE GRANGE VISITOR,

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AT FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,  
Invariably in Advance.

J. T. COBB, - - - Manager.

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

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft

### To Contributors.

As the VISITOR now bears date the 1st and 15th of each month, to insure insertion in the next issue, Communications must be received by the 10th and 25th of each month. We invite attention to those interested to our new Heading "TO CORRESPONDENTS."

### RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Acceptable advertisements inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per square, for each insertion.

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

For Grange Supplies kept by the Secretary, see "LIST OF SUPPLIES" on eighth page.

### Officers National Grange.

MASTER—S. E. ADAMS, Minn.  
OVERSEER—J. J. WOODMAN, Mich.  
LECTURER—MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, N. J.  
STEWARD—A. J. VAUGHN, Miss.  
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FLORA—MRS. JAS. T. MOORE, Maryland.  
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### Officers Michigan State Grange.

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O.—P. W. ADAMS, - - - Tecumseh.  
L.—C. L. WHITNEY, - - - Muskegon.  
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G. K.—A. N. WOODRUFF, - - - Watervliet.  
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POMONA—MRS. W. T. ADAMS, Grand Rapids.  
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L. A. S.—MRS. W. H. MATTISON, Ionia.

### Executive Committee.

F. M. HOLLOWAY, Chairman, - Hillsdale.  
J. WEBSTER CHILDS, - - - Ypsilanti.  
GEO. W. WOODWARD, Shelby, Oceana Co.  
C. G. LUCE, - - - Gilead, Branch Co.  
WESTBROOK DIVINE, - - - Belding, Ionia Co.  
THOMAS MARS, Berrien Center, Berrien Co.  
WM. SATTERLEE, Birmingham, Oakland Co.  
J. J. WOODMAN, J. T. COBB, - - - Ex. Office.

### State Business Agents.

J. M. CHIDESTER, - - - Detroit.  
J. H. GARDNER, - - - Centreville, St. Joseph Co.

### General Deputy.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - Muskegon.

### Special Lecturers.

Thos. F. Moore, - - - Adrian, - - - Lenawee Co.  
Geo. W. Woodward, - - - Shelby, - - - Oceana Co.  
Samuel Langdon, - - - Bowen Station, - - - Kent Co.  
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L. R. Brown, - - - Rawsonville, - - - Washtenaw Co.  
Andrew Campbell, - - - Ypsilanti, - - - "  
Mrs. Salmon Steele, - - - Bear Lake, - - - Manistee Co.

UNDER existing regulations we are required to send a copy of the VISITOR free to the Master of each Subordinate Grange. We shall also send a copy free to all Secretaries who send us ten or more names of subscribers for one year, with pay for the same.

### LITTLE THINGS.

L. EDGAR JONES.

"What can I do?" said a rain-drop small,  
While speeding toward the earth.  
"I may do nothing, though swift I fall,  
To moisten its drouth and dearth;"  
But it went its way to the fields below,  
And others, in teeming ranks,  
Join in its work 'till the torrents flow  
And the streams are full to their banks.

"What can I do?" said a snowflake light,  
Falling from out the cloud,  
But it went its way, and the earth was white,  
With a beautiful, spotless shroud;  
And all night long its comrades fell,  
Till the snowdrifts mounted deep—  
And fairy fingers, on hill and dale,  
Had conjured the world to sleep.

"What can I do?" said a little breeze,  
As it started upon its way,  
And faintly murmured among the trees  
Where the leaflets laugh and play;  
But the zephyrs combined for a fiercer fight,  
While the forest shook with dread—  
And the firm earth rocked by its marching  
might,  
Was trembling beneath its tread.

"What can I do?" said the little rill,  
As it rippled and romped along,  
Or turned aside for the smallest hill,  
And gurgled with childish song.  
But joined by its neighbors, expanded wide  
In a river both strong and deep—  
Uniting at last with the ocean's tide,  
Where restless surges sweep.

"What can I do?" says despondent man,  
While he longingly looks alone;  
And his watchful glances faintly scan  
The millions who grieve and groan.  
But his neighbors may join in the work to do,  
And the banner of hope unfurled—  
Can carry the multitude bravely through,  
And conquer a scowling world.

Conquest is made of the atoms of life.  
That join as they march along,  
And moving majestic through toil and strife,  
Soon tread to the victor's song.  
Then away with the coward and craven dread,  
That sneers at the forces small—  
For the atoms of life, by their union wed,  
Are the power that shall conquer all.

### Exec'ive Com. Department.

The Executive Committee of the Mich State Grange have made arrangements with J. M. Chidester, State Agent at Detroit, for the selling of all classes of farm produce in large or small quantities, that may be consigned him by Patrons of the State, at No. 80 Woodbridge Street, after this date.

The commission for selling will be on a graduated scale, depending on the class of articles and the value of the same. We can only say, that it will be much less than commission rates as usually charged, and we believe satisfaction will be given. To those who propose to avail themselves of these "long called for" arrangements, we have a word of caution.—The Detroit market is a good one for farm products, if of a high quality, and well handled. If of poor quality and slovenly handled one of the poorest in the west. If you expect a good price with quick sales and ready returns, make your articles A No. 1 before they leave the farm. Let your packages present a neat and attractive appearance, so carefully packed that they will open perfect. Then we apprehend the results will be satisfactory.

F. M. HOLLOWAY,  
Ch'n of Ex. Com.

[From the Lansing Republican, April 23.]

### Michigan Soils.

To the Land-owners of our State:

So little is known to the public of the kind and quality of the soil in the northern counties in the lower peninsula that the tide of emigration is sweeping by Michigan to occupy poorer lands farther from good markets. To bring to public notice the undeveloped agricultural resources of our state, I am gathering specimens of the soil to be analyzed at the laboratory, and then to be exhibited at the State fair in Detroit. It is my plan to arrange these specimens of soil in large glass jars, side by side, with a label attached to each jar stating the locality from which the soil comes, the kinds of timber growing on it, and the chemical analysis of the soil. In this way it is hoped that the persons attending the fair may directly compare the soil of a large number of places in our State.

To carry out this design, I am obliged to ask the aid of persons of energy and public spirit in the various sections of our State in gathering and forwarding to me specimens of soil for this purpose. I want a fair specimen of the surface soil from each county north of the base line. I do not want soils selected for their extraordinary properties, but only a specimen which shall fairly represent the average soil of any given county or district. It is easy to select a soil which will misrepresent the average quality of soil in a district, but such selection will be of very little value.

In sending the soil I want at least one bushel of surface soil to be placed in a clean box or keg, and marked so that I can identify the place from which it comes. The person sending the soil will please write me at the same time, stating the locality from which the soil is sent, the timber growing on such soil, and the route by which the package is sent. Send as freight in all cases.

In counties where there is an agricultural society, I would suggest that the secretary take the matter in charge, and send on the soil at an early date; it must be sent early to insure its analysis, for this is a slow process.

Persons wishing further information in regard to collecting and forwarding specimens may secure such information by writing to me.

If the land owners of this State would take hold of the matter at once, I think something can be done to attract public attention to our unimproved lands for agricultural purposes, and secure a share of the immigration which now passes by on the other side.

R. C. KEDZIE,  
State Agricultural College,  
April 20, 1878.

MORE grass and less grain more condensing of food on the farm should be the motto now. The plan of putting more of our idle acres into grass and raising more live stock of a better quality will be a step in the right direction.

### Agricultural Items.

NEBRASKA raised 23,000,000 bushels of corn and 170,500 hogs in 1877.

Too much exercise is well known to retard the process of fattening animals.

COTTON, sheep and hogs to the aggregate of \$99,000,000 were received at Chicago Union Stock Yards during the year 1877.

CALIFORNIA has 3,800,000 fruit trees and 36,000,000 grape-vines, and harvests from 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 pounds of fruit yearly.

It is stated that it takes 80 per cent of the wheat crop of Iowa to transport it to the seaboard. If so, Ohio, Indiana and Western Virginia wheat growers ought to be able to compete with Iowa.

SPAIN has more sheep in proportion to her population than any country in Europe; next comes England, then Denmark, Roumania, and Hungary. Saxony, Belgium and Switzerland have the least.

WITH regard to swine, the United States heads the roll of all nations with 671 per thousand of the population, followed by Spain, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Portugal, Germany, France, Russia, Great Britain, Sweden, Norway and Greece, in order named.

Mr. MECHE, the famous scientific farmer of England, estimates that fifteen hundred sheep folded on an acre of ground for twenty-four hours, or one hundred sheep for fifteen days, would manure the soil sufficiently to carry it through a four years rotation.

THE French government, realizing that national and individual prosperity are dependent upon the development of agriculture, have introduced a bill into the senate making it obligatory to teach the elements of agriculture and horticulture in the 30,000 primary schools of the nation.

AN Eastern butter-maker tests his salt by dissolving a little in a glass tumbler. If the brine formed is clear and free from bitter taste he pronounces the salt good; if on the other hand it presents a milky appearance, leaves any sediment or throws a scum to the surface he rejects it.

THE great difference in the amount of cream contained in the first and last milk taken from the cow appears to be satisfactorily explained on the supposition that fatty matter of the milk obeys the same laws of gravity in the udder of the cow that it does when set aside in an open vessel.

SMALL farms make near neighbors; they make good roads; they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is wanted; every thing is kept neat; less wages have to be paid for help; less time is wasted; more is raised to the acre; besides, it is tilled better; there is no watching of hired help; the mind is not kept in a worry, stew, and fret all the time.

## Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

**ERRATA.**—In my article in last VISITOR on the "Tariff" "Second Clothing Wool," should read "Scoured" Clothing Wool.

Without any solicitation, or previous knowledge on my part, the Michigan Delegation in Congress, unanimously presented my name to the President, for one of the four Agricultural Commissioners from the United States, to the "International Industrial Exposition at Paris." The President made the appointment and I have accepted; and engaged passage to Liverpool, on the steamship *Algeria*, of the Cunard Line, which sails from New York for Liverpool, at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 22d inst.

I expect to be absent until the close of the Exposition, the last of October. It was my inclination to resign the Master's office, and let its entire duties and responsibilities fall into other hands; but the judgment of the Executive Committee was against me; and yielding to their wishes, I shall continue to hold the office; but without salary during my absence.

The correspondence and general duties of the Master, will be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the State Grange; and the general and special Deputies will act under his instructions. By this arrangement of the Executive Committee, I am confident that the work will move on harmoniously, and receive no check or injury from my absence. I go as the representative of the Agricultural Interests, and my duties will be intimately connected with the objects and welfare of our great and prosperous organization. The VISITOR will be received and read with deep interest, and through the Master's Department, the Order will continue to hear from me.

My address will be United States Department, of the International Exposition, Paris, France. The Postage on letters is five cents per half ounce. All correspondence will be answered promptly, and most cheerfully.

## By-Laws of the Michigan State Grange.

The following are the amended By-Laws of the Michigan State Grange. In the amendment made to Sec. 1, of Article 3, by the last State Grange, an omission occurs in the By-Laws printed in book form. The word *voting*, should be inserted before "members," in the first line.— [See Sec. 1, Preamble to the Const. of National Grange, under the head of "State Grange."

## ARTICLE I.

## TITLE.

This organization shall be known as the Michigan State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

## ARTICLE II.

## RELATION TO NATIONAL GRANGE.

Sec. 1. In all its acts the Michigan State Grange shall be subject to, and controlled by, the Constitution and applicable By-Laws of the National Grange.

## ARTICLE III.

## MEMBERS.

Sec. 1. (As amended, session of 1877.) The voting membership of the Michigan State Grange shall consist of the Masters, or Past Masters of Subordinate Granges and their wives who are Matrons, who shall be chosen in proportion to one Master to every five Subordinate Granges, or major part thereof, in the County; Provided, that in Counties where there are not

five Subordinate Granges, or a major part thereof, the Master and Secretary of the State Grange shall consolidate such Counties into Representative Districts, in such manner as they shall deem just to the Counties interested, and give them a fair representation in the State Grange. These members shall be elected by ballot by a convention to be held the third Tuesday of October of each year, at the county seat of each county; Provided, the place of meeting was not fixed elsewhere by a vote of the last preceding annual convention; that each Subordinate Grange shall have four delegates to said County Convention, said delegates to be chosen from the Fourth Degree members of said Subordinate Grange to represent said Subordinate Grange in said County Convention. The Convention may elect alternates, or empower delegates to appoint substitutes from among the Masters of the County.

Sec. 2. Past Masters of said Subordinate Granges and their wives, who are Matrons, shall be considered as honorary members, and shall be eligible to office but not entitled to vote.

Sec. 3. Each Delegate and Officer attending the State Grange shall receive mileage at the rate of two cents per mile for the distance traveled in going and returning by the nearest traveled route, and \$1.50 per diem for the time actually spent in the Grange. The Master and Secretary of the State Grange shall give such delegate an order for the amount on the Treasurer of the State Grange, which shall be paid at the close of the session.

## ARTICLE IV.

## MEETINGS.

Section 1. This Grange shall hold its annual meetings on the second Tuesday in December of each year, at such place as the Grange may by vote decide.

Sec. 2. In case the Grange does not select the place for its next annual meeting the Executive Committee shall determine where such meeting shall be held.

Sec. 3. Special meetings may be called by the Master and Secretary, upon request of the Executive Committee or the Masters of twenty Subordinate Granges.

Sec. 4. When any meeting of the State Grange is to be held the Secretary shall give at least 30 days notice of the same to the Secretaries of Subordinate Granges of the State.

## ARTICLE V.

## QUORUM.

Fifty members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A less number may meet and adjourn from time to time.

## ARTICLE VI.

## OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of this Grange shall be of the same number and name as in the National and Subordinate Granges.

Sec. 2. The regular election of officers shall take place at the annual meeting of alternate years, the next election being at the annual meeting of 18...

Sec. 3. Vacancies shall be filled by election at the first annual meeting after the vacancy occurs. But until such meeting the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the Master.

Sec. 4. All elections shall be by ballot, and a majority of all votes cast shall be necessary to elect.

## ARTICLE VII.

## DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1. *Master.*—It shall be the duty of the Master to preside at all meetings of the Grange; to see that officers and members of committees properly perform their respective duties; to see that the Constitution of the National Grange, the By-laws of the Grange and the usages of the Order are observed and obeyed, to sign all drafts upon the Treasury and perform such other duties as pertain to his office or are required by these articles.

Sec. 2. *Overseer.*—It shall be the duty of the Overseer to assist the Master in the maintenance of order, to preside over the Grange in the absence of the Master, and in case the office of Master be vacant he shall fill it until the next annual meeting.

Sec. 3. *Lecturer.*—It shall be the duty of the Lecturer, in addition to the duties required by the Ritual, to prepare and deliver an address, upon some topic involving the good of the Order, at each annual meeting of the State Grange.

Sec. 4. *Steward.*—The Steward's duty shall be to have charge of the inner

gate, and perform such other duties as are required by the Ritual.

Sec. 5. *Assistant-Steward.*—This officer shall assist the Steward in his duties as Steward, and perform such other duties as are required by the Ritual.

Sec. 6. *Secretary.*—The Secretary shall make and keep accurate record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the State Grange. He shall make all necessary returns to the National Grange and keep the accounts of the Subordinate Granges with the State Grange.

He shall pay over to the Treasurer within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the National Grange, all moneys coming into his hands, and take a receipt from the Treasurer for the same. He shall, under the direction of the Executive Committee, draw and countersign all orders on the treasury.

He shall furnish the Subordinate Granges with the necessary blanks upon which to make reports of the condition of the Grange; also, when required, of the condition and amount of crops, or other matters upon which reports are required for the benefit of the Order.

He shall also keep and publish annually, a complete register of the names and number of all Subordinate Granges in the State, with the name and address of the Master and Secretary of each; and send a copy to the Secretary of each Subordinate Grange, on the first day of March in each year. He shall conduct the correspondence of this Grange, and generally shall act as the administrative officer of the Grange under the direction of the Master and Executive Committee.

He shall prepare and publish a tabulated sheet of balances of each Subordinate Grange with the State Grange, as it appears on his books on the first day of September of each year, and before the 15th day of said month, shall send one copy of such balances to every Grange Secretary in the State.

He shall also make a list, by members, of the Granges, entitled to representation in the County and District Conventions, and determine, under such regulations as the By-laws may establish, the number of representatives to which a County or District is entitled; and the publication of such list of Granges and number of representatives in the official paper of the State Grange, shall be deemed and taken as sufficient notice to all Granges of their rights to representation.

He shall keep a list of Granges delinquent more than one quarter, in reports or payment of dues, standing in the official paper of the State Grange, and shall correct the same monthly.

In compensation for his services the Secretary shall receive a sum of money not exceeding \$1,000 per annum, and to be fixed by the Executive Committee, to be paid quarterly. The Secretary shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, to be approved by the Executive Committee, and such bond shall be deposited with the Master of the State Grange for safe keeping.

Sec. 7. *Treasurer.*—The Treasurer shall receive all moneys of the State Grange from the hands of the Secretary and give a receipt for the same. He shall keep an accurate account of all moneys received, and pay from the same, on the order of the Master and Secretary, such order bearing the seal of the Grange. He shall give a full statement of the condition of the treasury at each annual meeting and whenever called upon by the Executive Committee to do so, and he shall give bonds in sufficient amount to secure all money that may come into his hands, said bonds to be approved by the Executive Committee, and deposited with the Master for safe keeping.

Sec. 8. *Gate Keeper.*—It shall be the duty of this officer to see that the gates are properly guarded.

Sec. 9. *Chaplain and Lady Officers.*—The duties of the Chaplain and the several lady officers shall be the same as required by the Constitution of the National Grange and by the Ritual of the Order.

Sec. 10. At the expiration of their term of office all officers shall deliver to their successors in office, all moneys, books, and papers belonging to said office.

## ARTICLE VIII.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of this Grange shall consist of seven members, to which shall be added the Master and Secretary as *ex officio* members.

The members of the Executive Committee shall hold their office two years, four to be elected each alternate year, and three each alternate year.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to attend to the general business transactions of the State Grange, to exercise a general supervision over the Order during the recess of the Grange, to instruct the Secretary in regard to the printing and disbursements, and such other duties as may be imposed upon them by these Articles or By-laws.

The members of this committee shall receive per mileage three cents per mile, and per diem of three dollars while engaged in the discharge of duties enjoined upon them, which shall be in full for services and expenses.

At each annual meeting the Executive Committee shall make a full report of the labors and doings of the Committee during the year.

## The Dividing Line.

It is of the utmost importance that the Patrons of Husbandry should have a clear and well defined idea as to their rights, privileges, and duties within the gates of the Order.

To reach such an understanding, the facts and conditions of society must be looked at just as they are. Any impracticable theory is worthless, especially for present use. Matters of business must be handled in a business-like manner.

The organization of the Grange, grew out of a necessity felt by farmers for an improvement in their condition, as a class. While it is not a political organization, yet the principles it teaches underlie all true political economy, all true statesmanship. It is an organization into which the motives that usually divide men in partisan politics should never enter; but where every question, affecting the farmer, directly or indirectly, near or remote, may be fearlessly, conscientiously and thoroughly analyzed. It is a crucible into which all questions of production, distribution and consumption; all questions of governmental policy, whether legislative or administrative, may be put, for the purpose of separating the pure metal—truth—from the worthless dross, error and prejudice.

No one can be a true Granger while he holds "political notions" too sacred to be tried on their merits in relation to the farmers' interests.

While, therefore we claim an exalted and independent position for the Grange as a school for investigation of principles and policies, where truth may be freed from error, where farmers may learn that their interests are identical, we hold that there should be a well defined dividing line between such investigation, and the business of political action.

When it comes to forming combinations for the choice and election of candidates to fill the various offices in the gift of the people, the work should be done as citizens and not as Grangers. In the Grange you have learned how certain measures will affect the husbandman, now, in your political action, choose to office such men as will represent your interests.

HUNGARIAN grass, cut green and well cured, is used by some good Vermont dairymen as a food for butter cows, and claim that it has the effect to give the butter the true summer yellow. It is suggested that since Hungarian grass so cured remains bright and green all winter, and because one of the elementary colors which go to make green is yellow, that it is this greenness of the fodder which imparts the yellow color.—*Scientific Farmer.*

The height of inconsideration on the part of a visitor, is not to be ready for meals when the bell rings.

Communications.

Defrauding Farmers.

ADDISON, May 1st, 1878.

Worthy Secretary:

I presume if all the frauds that are being perpetrated on the unsuspecting farmers were exposed through the columns of the VISITOR an enlargement would be demanded for that purpose, if for no other. But I, for one, do not like to see my brother farmers gulled by sharpers without giving an expose of the manner in which the gulling was accomplished, and thus place light where darkness usually is, when the wily agent calls.

Quite recently two of these sharks referred to, visited this vicinity, Western Lenawee Co. and were introducing what they called the PHENIX LIGHTNING RODS. Of course they were experts in talking and lying as has been since found out; these forerunners say nothing about a written order; they want no such thing, for it is their purpose to come around in a week or so and put up the rods themselves. They want the purchasers to understand that the agreement is wholly a verbal one; but as they propose to give a policy that will cover the loss, in case the buildings rodded are in any way damaged by lightning they desire the poor fellow who they are hoodwinking to sign a paper (a copy of which I give below), which they call an application for such policy. They will request the purchaser to read before signing, but when the attempt is made, they have a very important matter to communicate in regard to the desirability of such insurance, and will attract his attention in some way, if he is not on his guard, so as not to allow him to get at the meaning, or anything else, of the paper he is about to sign. He signs it. They hurriedly make out a duplicate, and the chief one of the fraud signs that, then urgent business in some other part of the Township induces them to leave. After they are gone the purchaser reflects upon the bargain he made and how he beat them down from perhaps a \$200 job, at their price, to a \$25 job, at a price of his own making. He then reads over the duplicate of his application for that desirable policy, and finds it to be precisely this:

PHENIX LIGHTNING RODS.

(Then follow blanks for date and name of dealer)

Please deliver at my house enough for circuit form, of PATENT COPPER RODS for my.....with ground rods and a sufficient number of points, at your earliest convenience, and erect the same if desired for which I will pay you eighty and one half cents per foot, cash on delivery; or will give my note payable in.....187.....with interest. I own the land and buildings for which these rods and credit are procured.

(Signed)

He reads and re-reads, but no light shines upon the valuable application. All is enshrouded in darkness, but yet every thing must be all right, for those agents made every thing clear enough, this latter reflection is a consoling element and lulls conscience to the lands of perpetual sleep, if she even so much as demands further investigation.

Several days after the time set verbally when the job was to have been done, a foreman and two assistants enter the yard with a lightning rod wagon. The foreman makes a few casual remarks of inquiry in regard to who is the proprietor, etc. and he being present, takes the original paper signed from his book, and reads; then inquires if the signature is correct, and if he desires the rods put up by them, or will he do it himself, of course he will reply; "the agreement was that the agent was to do the work himself."

This being what he wants, he orders his men to "Lay off rods enough to circuit the house!" The order is obeyed. The men being experts at the business are as lively as bees and before the purchaser is aware of it, his buildings are literally circuted with rods; being, perhaps, fifty times as much as was agreed upon, when he signed that "Application for an Insurance Policy." He attempts an explanation. He remonstrates, inquires, almost swears in fact does every thing except taking the fraud by the throat and choking him until he becomes breathless—yes dead! But all he does is to no purpose. The foreman is busily directing his men, and has time only to say, "This is what you ordered the Company to do, and I am acting under the instructions of the Company." As soon as the purchaser says, as he undoubtedly will do: "Well sir, you need not put up any more!" work ceases and the men prepare to leave, but are very careful to take measurements, and leave rods enough to circuit the buildings. The pay for rods is then demanded, and of course the purchaser is so confounded and out of balance that he scarcely knows what reply to make, but finally gathers courage enough to refuse to pay a cent. This is expected and Mr. Cheeky coolly remarks: "Well I suppose the Company will be compelled to have recourse to the courts then." Jumps into his wagon and as coolly drives off. The to-be-pitied farmer is left to stew in his wrath alone. He is so much bewildered or so excited that he simply swears, if he is possessor of that habit, and only chokes his oaths if he is not. He can do no work, cannot sleep, or even eat, he simply blows all the time. Shortly after 10 o'clock the next day Mr. Cheeky and his men return again. He remarks: "As this is the last unsettled job in the County, I am instructed by the General Manager to settle with you." He has much to say about the law on contracts, and the decisions of the various courts, and, in fact, commences a general raid of scare, and whether he succeeds or not, depends upon the mettle of the man he is raiding upon. I was an eye-witness to one of these raids only last week, and having learned in the Grange how to talk, and how to bother, and how to interrupt, I had a fine time in allowing a scheme of mine to exhaust itself. I gathered from him all the information that I have given above, and induced him to allow me to examine his policies which I noticed were headed AETNA INDEMITY Company of Chicago Ill., and only one place for a signature, and that to be the Agent's himself. This helped very much in exposing the fraud, for he was employed, as he said, by the Phoenix Co. Kalamazoo.

Brothers, I hope you will profit by this expose, and when you see these frauds entering upon your premises in the image of peddlers, book agents, or other agents coolly go about your own business and be sure to request them to go about theirs.

Never sign a paper that a stranger may request you to; never place any confidence in any one, of whom you have no knowledge whatever. Deal wholly with your Order and through your Order, and you will not be gulled by sharks. Never purchase a thing because you imagine you are getting it at a cheaper rate than your neighbor will be obliged to pay. Lastly; "Be honest and fear not!"

Fraternally and Truly Yours,  
THOS. MALONY,  
Sec., Rollin Grange, 383.

One-half cup of corn starch improves any common cake; less flour, however, must be used.

List of Appointments for Meetings, as Arranged by T. A. Thompson.

- May 16, Unadilla, Ingham Co., Mich.
- " 17, Waterloo, Jackson Co., Mich.
- " 18, Norville, " " "
- " 20, Springport, " " "
- " 21, Homer, Calhoun " "
- " 22, Battle Creek, Calhoun Co., Mich.
- " 23, Bedford, " " "
- " 24, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo Co., Mich.
- " 25, South Haven, Van Buren Co., Mich.
- " 27, Plainwell, Allegan Co., Mich.
- " 28, Berrien Centre, Berrien Co., Mich.
- " 29, To be arranged by Thomas Mers, in Berrien County.
- " 30, " " " "
- " 31, Montclair, Allegan County, Mich.
- June 1, Moline, " " "
- " 3, Rockford, Kent " "
- " 4, Alaska, " " "
- " 5, Ionia, Ionia " "
- " 6, Keene, " " "
- " 7, Berlin, Ottawa " "
- " 8, So. Boston, Ionia " "
- " 10, Grattan, Kent " "
- " 11, Portland, Ionia " "
- " 12, Grand Lodge, Eaton Co., Afternoon.
- " 12, North Lansing, Ingham Co., Evening.
- " 25, Lainsburg, Shiawassee Co., Mich.
- " 14, Victor, Clinton " "
- " 15, Oak Grove Gr. Livingston Co., Mich.
- " 17, Howell, Livingston Co., Mich.
- " 18, Pontiac, Oakland " "
- " 18, Orion, " " "
- " 20, Imlay City, Lapeer " "
- " 21, Memphis, St. Clair Co., Mich.
- " 22, Flushing, Genesee " "
- " 24, Birch Run, Saginaw Co., Mich.
- " 25, Saginaw City, " " "
- " 26, Orient, Osceola " "
- " 27, Big Rapids, Mecosta " "
- " 28, Fremont Center, Newaygo Co., Mich.
- " 29, Ravenna, Muskegon Co., Mich.

Jonesville, Mich, May 7th, 1878.  
Fraternality, T. A. THOMPSON.

Farmers in Legislation.

Bro. Cobb:

In the VISITOR of April 15th, Brother Pray propounds this question: "Why should not Farmers Represent Farmers in our Legislative and other Representative Bodies?" This is a very important and yet a very simple question. I apprehend no one will deny that the great Agricultural interests of our State should be represented by Agriculturists.

Let us change Brother Pray's question, and put it in this form: Why are not Farmers Represented by Farmers? with this change, the question is more pertinent, and comes home to the farmers with more force, and possibly may induce them to take a retrospective view of their past actions, and perhaps they may resolve to make amends.

Why are not farmers represented by farmers? First, because they do not attend the primary meetings in their respective townships; they seem to manifest so little interest in selecting candidates, or are so busy about their work, they neglect this important duty as citizens, and leave this matter, which is of such vast interest to themselves, to others: They allow a few professional politicians to select delegates to represent themselves (not the farmers), in the conventions for nominating candidates, for the farmers to vote for. Can the farmer who thus neglects this important duty, expect any favors of a convention thus organized? Suppose the farmers and laborers should turn out in full force, could they not select men of their own choice? They have the power in their own hands, why not use it. Is any one to blame but themselves? If a candidate for Congress is to be nominated, the delegates sent to nominate, are lawyers or office holders. Do you suppose they will select a farmer? It is absurd to expect any such thing.

When did we have any other but a lawyer to represent this second Congressional District? Have we not in this great Agricultural district, a farmer capable of representing our interests in Congress better than a lawyer? Cannot the great Agricultural State of Michigan find as much as one farmer in whose hands it is willing to trust its interests? Nine

lawyers in Congress from Michigan. Does that sound well? Is it policy?

Farmers, Laborers, Patrons, how long shall these things be? It is for you to determine.

Brother Pray asks the question, "Would it not be well to change the programme?" Certainly; the sooner the better. Why not inaugurate a new system? Let the voters select their men, and then elect them

My second reason is our party ties have been so strong we have not been willing to cut loose from them, we have voted more for party than capability or honesty. How often a worthy capable candidate has been defeated by a worthless demagogue because he (the demagogue) belonged to the dominant party, and although he may have secured his nomination by fraud, we must support him and our party, if the heavens fall.

Voters! is not this true? Patrons! How many votes have you thrown away on some political partizan, when you might have elected a good intelligent farmer whether a member of our Order or not?

I am of the opinion it matters very little to what political party a man belongs at the present time. What we want is honest men; men who dare to do right; men whose sole object is not their own aggrandisement, but who are willing to labor faithfully and zealously for the welfare of their constituents. We do not want men who inflate their own salaries and contract the wages of the laborer, or the price of our farm products. We want no more Belknaps or Credit Mobilers; but we do want honest men in office. We want our Government to aid us in this time of trouble. Cannot this Government do something to relieve the distress that abounds in our land? Is there no remedy? Many of our farms are mortgaged. Must they be taken from us? Must we be turned out of our old homes where we had hoped to spend our last days in peace? Who is responsible for this state of things? Have we brought it about, or are our law makers (lawyers) responsible for it.

Now farmers, laborers, let us investigate; let us repudiate all dishonesty in party or politicians, and it will not be very long before we shall have no occasion to ask the questions: "Why should not," or, "Why are not Farmers Represented in our Legislative Bodies?"

D. WOODMAN,  
Paw Paw, Mich., May 8, 1878.

The Feeding Value of the Potato.

How to convert potatoes, with the best economy and with the greatest profit, into other forms of food, into milk, butter, and meat, is a problem not yet fully solved. Various estimates have been made by practical men as to the effective value of the potato in the production of beef, mutton, and milk, and though opinions still differ, the proportion of other food staples that potatoes are capable of yielding, is nearly indicated in the following statement:

A bushel of potatoes when judiciously fed to animals of a good breed will produce:

Of beef, from.....	pounds	2 to 3
Of Mutton, from.....		4 to 5
Of pork, from.....		4 to 5
Of milk, from.....		.35 to .40
Of butter, from.....		2 to 2 1/2

It is of course not supposed that potatoes are fed exclusively in producing these results, but in suitable combination with other kinds of feed.

CONRAD WILSON.

Do not entertain visitors with your own domestic troubles.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, MAY 15, 1878.

## 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.

## BLANKS.

Blanks that are sent free from this office on application are:

Blank Quarterly Reports of Secretaries of Subordinate Granges.  
Blank Quarterly Reports of Secretaries of Pomona Granges.  
Blank application for organizing Pomona Granges.  
Blank applications for Membership in Pomona Granges.  
Blank Bonds of Secretary and Treasurer.  
Blank Election Reports of Sub. Granges.  
Blank Certificates of Election to County Convention.  
Blank Certificates of Representatives elected to the State Grange.  
Blank for Consolidation of Granges.  
Blank Applications for Certificate of Dimit.  
Blank Plaster Orders.  
Blank Certificates of Incorporation.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Sister's" article would have appeared in this number, but the "rule" that all Contributors must give their name is so obviously right, that we are disposed to adhere to it. As this article is without date or name, we hold it to hear from the author. When requested, the name is withheld from publication.

"Aunt Sally" also forgets to sign her name.

## Are these Things so?

The American people are notoriously progressive. When we say this there is running alongside, parallel with the declaration, a feeling or idea or impression of real, actual, desirable advancement in the direction of improvement and a higher and better civilization.

In making this first statement however, at this time, we do so with a purpose to call in question, and object to the progress that has been made in a department of business where education, refinement and culture are to be found, and where the boor, the clodhopper, and the unlearned are not permitted to enter. And we raise the inquiry whether the progress made by the bar and judiciary of the country has not been antagonistic to the best interests of the people. The business of securing justice between man and man in cases of difference, and of requiring the fulfillment of obligations on the part of the unwilling, has been from time immemorial committed to the institutions known as courts, and the purpose of this article is to ask the question, Is the object for which courts were instituted attained? or, when attained, as it sometimes no doubt must be, is it at such price as is satisfactory to fair-minded, honest men? Our observation leads us to believe that there is but one opinion on this subject. We are sure that the great body of the people, though they have given this matter no systematic consideration or discussion, have come to understand that speedy justice is no longer to be expected in the administration of our judicial system.

These are progressive times. In every department of business push has come to be recognized as the essential element—a characteristic feature of this country. Men want to reach conclusions at once—have no love for the slow plodding usages and habits of their grandfathers. If this spirit of the age has reached the judiciary department of the country it has had

an effect in the opposite direction from what is shown in all other departments of business. The two most important elements in operating the machinery of the law seem to be to consume time and make costs.

We need not minutely describe the general course of cases that are *launched* in justice courts—go on appeal to the Circuit, are put over from one term to another, first, perhaps, by the attorney for the plaintiff, then by the attorney for the defendant, and when at last, after months or years of delay on one pretext or another, a verdict is reached, the litigants, if not yet impoverished, discover that they are just getting down to business.

No Circuit Judge would have the discourtesy to refuse to hear argument on a motion for a new trial, besides usage demands that any course which has the two elements of needless delay and expense should be respected and pursued; and *usage* in this is the "Higher Law." When the machinery of delay has run dry the case is, perhaps, again tried in the Circuit, or goes to the Supreme Court. In each case no change of programme will take place. Anything that consumes time and postpones what should be the first prime object of a court of justice, is in order with the bar and permitted by the court.

This charge seems sweeping and severe, but can its truthfulness be denied. No one will pretend that our courts in these latter days, attempt to secure justice to the parties at law within a *reasonable time and at the least possible cost*. The reverse is notoriously true.

We call to mind a case in our township where the sum involved was less than \$10, that was in court over four years, cost the county over \$500 and the litigants a large sum. And another case were the original amount involved was less than \$20, now in its sixth year, with no prospect of reaching a conclusion. And the experience of the citizens of our town is not different from that of others,—if not in every township, certainly in every county in the State.

If we are answered that no one compels us to go to law,—if we don't like it, keep out of it. I answer that the practice of courts and attorneys has been such that careful, prudent men are heard to declare every time this subject is called up that they would rather sustain a loss of \$100 at any time than to attempt to obtain their rights in courts.

Few of our most judicious, careful men of any class are found in court, either as plaintiff or defendant, for the simple reason that such men have no confidence in the administration of law—are, in short, afraid of the whole machinery of courts, preferring to suffer loss, injury, or thinly disguised robbery, if not in silence, at least without resistance, rather than take the chances of delay and loss that are sure to follow any attempt to secure justice in our courts, and yet these men contribute, without complaint, to the support and maintenance of a usage that is as disgraceful to our boasted civilization, as it is expensive and unsatisfactory.

We complain of hard times, but what do we do to relieve ourselves of the burden of taxation. If the complaint is well founded, is it not time to cast about us and see if something cannot be done. Shall we go on from year to year paying court expenses that, in half the cases, amount to more than the sum in controversy?

This condition of things is the growth of years, and is so thoroughly imbedded in our statutes and the law of *usage*, that we cannot even expect to make much headway against it. But

we hope, by calling attention to it to provoke discussion.

And I would suggest, as the first practicable step toward the correction of the abuses complained of, that we demand such legislation as will prevent any case going from a Justice, to the Circuit Court, where the sum involved is less than, say \$100.00. As we have intimated, these abuses will not easily be rubbed out. But can we not, by making a definite point—the reasonableness of which is obvious to all—commence the work of reform with more hope of accomplishing something, than to raise the cry of honesty and reform in a sort of general way. Before we vote for members of another legislature, let us know what the candidates *think* about this matter, and what, if elected, they will *do* about it. If the people themselves do not undertake to correct some of the abuses that have settled down upon us, I apprehend they will have occasion to continue grumbling for years to come.

## Condensed Report of Proceedings of Elmira Farmers Club, as found in the Husbandman of May 1st and 8th.

The manufacture of sugar from beets and cane has been discussed by the Club from time to time. Letters received by Secretary Armstrong from two Neb. correspondents, claimed that good results were obtained last year from a new kind called amber cane, and that farmers were so confident of success that they were making extensive preparation for raising this new variety of cane with the expectation that it will prove more profitable than raising wheat.

Bro. Sessions by letter gave his testimony against raising millet and corn for fodder where grass makes a good crop. This view was endorsed by the club and the opinion seemed to prevail that grass should be placed first in the list of food prepared for stock, and corn fodder, Hungarian grass and millet should be raised only as a substitute for a hay crop.

In answer to an enquirer who desired to fence with barbed wire, Pres. Hoffman said he had used such for two years, and was favorably impressed with it, but thought more time necessary to determine positively that it is the best and cheapest farm fence—thought 20 feet apart, about the right distance for posts. As the Pres did not state how many wires he used, or the cost of his fence, we have no data to compare this with other fences, the cost of which we know.

From State Agent Carpenter, of Des Moines, Iowa, we learn that barbed wire is now worth nine cts. per pound, and weighs 1½ pounds to the rod.

A barbed wire fence need not be as high as any other fence, as stock have great respect for the barbs after having been once introduced.

A lengthy discussion on the subject of manures seemed to lead to the conclusion that course manure should be plowed under for its mechanical effect on heavy soils, but on light porous soils surface application insured better results. Concentrated manures by which we mean hen manure, night soil, and the like, are made available by mixing with dry earth, and the mass kept sheltered and applied in a dry condition, when planting corn, or to other growing crops.

The deodorizing properties of dry earth and plaster are not understood and appreciated by farmers generally, or we should not find in these days of cheap plaster, so many offensive odors in the back yards of farmers.

The advocates of coloring butter had another hearing, were promptly replied to, and the subject left about where it was taken up. If any ad-

vance toward a conclusion was made it was evidently covered by the old couplet.

"A man convinced against his will  
Is of the same opinion still."

A correspondent recommended Brownell's beauty as a late potato, claiming this new variety superior to the peachblow in quality—smooth as the early rose, and never hollow.

No one could satisfactorily answer a Wisconsin enquirer "how to keep eggs from now until next winter."

We were a little surprised to find the President and Secretary of the Club in favor of the old way of sowing plaster by hand rather than with a machine, and cannot in this land of horses see much force in one of the objections to machine sowing, because "it takes a horse to run it."

It takes a *man* to run the business the old way, and is neither easy or pleasant. Perhaps, however, the *hired man* is the approved machine in this case.

Upon the question of harrowing corn, there was some apprehension expressed as to its being safe treatment, though the practice was approved by both the editors of the Husbandman.

In this part of Michigan, harrowing corn fields after planting as the weeds start, finds favor with all those who have tried it. Of course it will not do if the land is wet, or on sod that has not been well prepared for the crop.

We find in the Husbandman that a record kept by Isaac Stearns, in Newfield, Mass., from 1898 to 1856, of the date when apple trees were in full bloom, shows May 9, 1830, as the earliest blossoming in that period of 58 years, and June 3, 1850, as the latest.

T. B. Tompkins, of Elmira, N. Y. has continued the record to date, and from that we find that in this period of 80 years these records show this to be the only year when apple trees were in bloom in April.

The extremes of the season appear in Mr. Tompkins' table, April 26th, 1878, against June 9th, 1867, a range of six weeks in eleven years.

The flattering prospects of this early season have been suddenly chilled by the frosts of the morning of May 11th, which extended over a great breadth of country. Cutting down the early tender garden vegetables, grapes, peaches, and small fruits in many localities. The extent of the damage cannot at this writing be estimated.

BEFORE the next issue of the VISITOR, as will be seen by Bro. Thompson's list of appointments, he will be in Kalamazoo. We are informed by Bro. James, that his lecture there will be at the hall of Arcadia Grange, at 2 p. m. His lectures are spoken of so highly by all who have heard him, that we hope no one will fail to hear him wherever he speaks.

THE Patrons of Hillsdale County will hold their annual Pic-Nic on the fair grounds in the city of Hillsdale, Wednesday, June 5th, at 11 A. M. Bros. Childs, Luce, and Moore are expected to give addresses. A cordial invitation is extended to all tillers of the soil, whether of the Order or not.

Berrien Springs, the county seat of Berrien county, rejoices in the fact that not a lawyer or law office is to be found within its boundaries.

A place for everything, and every thing in its place, is the secret of good house-keeping.

We are in receipt of a circular from J. D. Whitman, Secretary and Business Manager of the "Wool Growers Exchange," Steubenville, O. This organization has succeeded the "Wool Growers' Association," which has been doing business for one year at the same place. We gather from the circular that the Exchange is composed largely of members of the old Association, and that the new organization is to accomplish the same purpose and is simply the outgrowth of the experience of the men who, by the observation and knowledge acquired by the business of a year, have found a change desirable. Last season was exceedingly unfavorable for the new enterprise, but it seems to have men of determination and push behind it, who are doing all they can to inaugurate a new method of handling this valuable product of the farm.

We quote from the circular:

"Let the farmer friends of the house induce other wool growers to support the enterprise by shipping wool here, and by subscribing stock to the Exchange. This subscription is made so easy that no wool grower can have any excuse for non-support. The coming season promises to be more auspicious than the past for making this enterprise beneficial to wool growers; and the probability is that the stock subscribed by consignors will pay itself back, indirectly, in one season, by having the wool properly handled and sold. But the great advantage will be in the building up for wool growers an organization that will give them a strength they do not now have, and enable them to have an intelligent knowledge of their own situation at all times, without any detriment to any other legitimate calling or class.

"SECURITY, &c.—The managers in the house are bonded; the wool is kept insured; graded; sacks are furnished for the shipment of wool here. Money will be advanced on wool, if desired, for which interest will be charged not to exceed 7 per cent per annum. Consignors will say, when consigning wool, to whom they desire advances, or return of sales to be sent. Blanks will be sent out for shipment when sacks are ordered. Instructions from consignors, as to sales, grading, &c., will be followed as far as possible.

"GRADING.—The object of grading wool is to present it in a shape that manufacturers want to buy, and thus having every lot disposed of upon its merits. A wool grower thus knows what he is raising.

"We make some extracts from different sources, showing why a house of this kind should be supported. Several circulars could be filled with such extracts:

"For many years the wool growers have complained, and I think with good reason, of the system practiced by the majority who purchase their clips.—There is no proper discrimination as to the quality or condition. The dealers pay about as much for inferior wool, nominally washed, as for best clips, thoroughly washed and put up in the most approved condition. There is no encouragement for producing the best sample, and preparing it for market in nice clean order. The purchases are made upon the general average system, the best wools being bought at much less than they are worth, while for the inferior and dirty the negligent or dishonest farmer is rewarded by realizing more than the product is worth."—*American Cultivator, Boston.*

"Some dealers have written to the men who are trying to carry this Wool House through, and told them

if they desired to save the fine wool interest of this country, something of this kind must be done. Farmers must bulk their own wool, and put it in good condition for the market, instead of begging dealers and others to do it for them.

"Farmers are censured for the dishonest manner in which, in many localities, they put up their wools. It is but fair to state in their defense, that the local buyer is aware of it, and is largely responsible for it, for he, either for the sake of his commission, knowingly pays full price for such wools, or else, if he happens to be a storekeeper, for fear of losing a customer he does not prosecute the offender, and thus the majority of farmers who would take the same pride in the condition of their fleeces that they do with their stock, are discouraged from keeping up their standard. If farmers would put in their fleeces a tag, with the name and address, they would ere long find buyers who would appreciate honesty, and if the local agent will not discriminate between light and heavy wools, they can find responsible houses in the East who will obtain their relative value."—*Mauger & Avery's New York Monthly Wool Circular for April.*

"Farmers appreciate the situation spoken of in this Circular fully, and through a house of this kind, are trying to remedy the wrongs complained of.

"It is expected to continue the issue of the *Wool Growers' Bulletin* the coming season, 25 numbers during the year, and weekly during the wool season, for which 50 cents per annum will be charged. We desire to make this little publication indispensable to every live wool grower; and will use it in giving general wool news and markets to our consignors. Consignors will also, if necessary, be advised by special circular.

"Any further information will be gladly given on any of the points touched upon in this circular. Yet we would advise all who desire to be kept fully posted to send for the *Wool Growers' Bulletin*. You will more than receive back the cost of this in the information obtained as to how to avoid buying shoddy cloths, if you do not raise a pound of wool. Sample copy sent free to any address.

In sending for sacks, or for further information, address all communications to *Wool Growers' Exchange, Steubenville, Ohio.*"

#### Farmers' Scrap Book.

Every farmer should keep a scrap-book. Many valuable receipts, useful hints and beautiful thoughts are floating around in the various newspapers, that may be preserved in this way for convenient reference. The book may be arranged into different departments—the scientific, the floral, the horticultural, the veterinary, the house hold, the agricultural, the poultry, the ornamental,—and each article placed under its proper place heading. Thus an index will be unnecessary, and you can readily turn to the article to which you wish to refer. The value of such a book will, we think, be apparent to every farmer, and its compilation a pleasant amusement. The lives of valuable animals may be saved by reference to its pages; the corn may be cultivated more successfully, or other and better varieties obtained. Many a pleasant hour may be passed by the winter fireside reading its pages, for if the selections are good it is an interesting and valuable encyclopedia of rural affairs. Let the children have a department of their own, devoted to pigeons, rabbits and other pets. You will hereby instill into their minds a love of nature, a desire for study, and methodical habits.—*American Stock Journal.*

Tea or coffee should be drank from the cup, not the saucer.

## Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKOGON.

### Our Visitor.

In the prospectus of the sheet of 1877, it was said that "the Order of Patrons of Husbandry has come to stay, and should be so treated by its friends." Should you look for proof of this, find it in the character and quantity of our literature. Do you inquire at home for a proof of our fraternity's prosperity and perpetuity? Look at the increased size and frequency of this, *Our Visitor*; also to the improved character of its columns and see if you can not see that the Grange has come to stay. The more earnest Patrons have doubtless already seen this, but have they directed the attention of others less earnest to the fact, and have they shown the lukewarm and croaking brother, that the present is well and the future bright.

Whatever the *Visitor* is to us within the gates, its light shines without reflecting to all, friend or foe, enough of the truth, that they too may know that of a fact we have come to abide for a time. To show an organization's literature is to show its strength or weakness. Then all who love the Order and would advance its interests—gain assurance within and command confidence without, should endeavor to improve and increase our literature.

When we enlarged the *Visitor*, we did well—when we increased the frequency of its issue we did better—but to increase its number of readers is to do still better, for then we may, look forward to the time when a larger paper issued weekly, will vanish doubts of the fact that we have come to remain.

Can not each and every subscriber to the *Visitor* put the matter before some brother or sister and so urge the facts that our list may be largely increased? Officers should each and every one urge this matter in the Subordinate Granges and in the County Grange meetings, *Our paper* should be on each programme. Appoint a committee of ladies to call upon every brother in the Grange, and solicit his subscription and never take No, for an answer. If one is found unable to pay fifty cents, ask that the Grange send it to him free of cost. Again, let a Grange vote from its treasury enough to send a copy to every family represented in the Grange, thus securing a Grange periodical to every member. To subscribe for and read the *Visitor*, is the duty of every Patron in Michigan. Many can do more than this, they can write. They have had experience, valuable experience, which told in these columns would save time and money to many a reader. Let those who write not think that the readers of their articles are the only ones who are benefited—for the author of a good article is always benefited by his efforts to aid others, and the greater the effort and the more research in the preparation, the better the result, both to writer, and reader.

Subscribe then for the *Visitor*, and induce all others to do so. Read every number carefully and induce every member to do the same. Write as often as you can for your own good as well as for the general benefit of all the readers, and as a result, every doubtful member will be convinced, and every non-Patron impressed with the fact that the Grange Organization has come to stay.

Husbands must not expect their wives to make good, white bread from poor flour.

### Travel Notes.

VERMONTVILLE, May 10, 1878.

*Worthy Bro.*—As we are weather-bound by the continuous heavy rains, I will send you a few notes. I reside near the line of Barry and Eaton counties, and within a fortnight have been north to the north east part of Ionia County, and west to Hastings, and east to Charlotte, going and coming by different roads; so I have had a chance to see some of the present condition and prospects of farmers in this part of the State. According to the State census of 1874, we are in the heart of the largest maple sugar making section of our State. This year the quality was very fine, but the quantity less than one-half an average crop.

Fruit trees of all kinds have blossomed very full, and are setting finely with fruit, thus promising an abundant crop if no untoward circumstances prevent its maturing. Owing to the rains, spring work is in a very backward condition; less than one-half the anticipated amount of oats are in, while scarcely any one has begun to prepare for planting corn, except on sandy lands.

Wheat averages well and is about three weeks ahead of ordinary seasons; on sandy fields and rolling lands it is very heavy, with a tendency to lodge now and then, while on low grounds and flat locations it has been drowned out more or less, and an occasional field has been damaged by wire worms. Altogether the out-look is very favorable now, but there are many contingencies to allow for before the crop can be marketed. Grass is very forward and very heavy.

Grange matters seem to be in a prosperous condition generally. The membership is not as numerous as a year or two ago, those having dropped out who joined for fun or curiosity, or who expected all the benefits of the Order were to be had by simply joining it, without any effort on their part. I am sorry to say, that those who are disaffected, include some of sufficient wealth and influence, that they might have helped make the Grange more a power for good than it now is, who seem to forget that results flow only from causes, and that to their indifference more than to any other cause, is owing the failure of the Order to attain some of the results to which it has aspired.

The members who hold on are working out some grand results.—Several Granges, especially in Ionia County have built substantial and commodious Halls, while others contemplate doing so another season.—The moral and educational features of the Order are beginning to show their legitimate effects in the development of a better and more refined and independent type of manhood and womanhood. May we hold fast to what we have and advance one step at a time, until we attain the full recognition of the rights and privileges which the American farmers as American freemen and citizens should enjoy. As aids in this work Vermontville Grange No. 625 has adopted a series of questions for discussion at each regular meeting, and invited various parties, most of whom are not members of the Order, to address them in open session, at designated times. Both these plans have worked well, and taken in connection with music and the social enjoyment of our meetings, have added largely to the interest and attendance. We hope with a better Hall and increased experience to move forward in our good work. B. E. BENEDICT, Sec'y.

Chairs were made to stand upon four legs, not two.

## Ladies' Department.

## HOME AND FRIENDS.

Oh, there's a power to make each hour  
As bright as heaven designed it,  
Nor need we roam to bring it home,  
Though few there be that find it.  
We seek too high for things close by,  
And lose what nature found us;  
For life hath here no friends so dear  
As home and friends around us.

We oft destroy the present joy,  
For future hope, and praise them,  
While flowers as sweet bloom at our feet,  
If we'd but stoop to raise them;  
For things afar still sweeter are  
When youth's bright spell hath bound us,  
But soon we're taught that earth hath naught  
Like home and friends around us.

The friends that speed in time of need,  
When hope's last reed is shaken,  
Do show us still, that, come what will,  
We are not quite forsaken.  
Though all were night, if but the light  
From friendship's altar crowned us.  
'Twould prove the bliss of earth was this:  
Our home and friends around us.

[Iowa Grange Visitor.]

## Some Good Advice to Young Ladies.

St. Johns, April 29th, 1878.

Worthy Bro. Cobb:

Many thanks to you for the courtesy extended to the ladies in offering them a department in the VISITOR, and permit me through its columns to address a few words to our girls in and out of the Grange.

Do you imagine, my dear girls, the incalculable amount of good you might do in the temperance cause, if you would combine together and never tolerate or encourage the addresses of dissipated young men, no matter how wealthy and fascinating they may be. Heed not the promises and vows of such, as you value your happiness in this life. Read the following true story nor think it over-drawn. It is the same story in the life of any drunkard's wife, with variations.

In the quiet little neighborhood where I was born, there lived many years ago a young blacksmith and wife who were married and commenced housekeeping when I was a young Miss of ten. He had been a reckless youth, but the fair young girl married him for love, and thought she could reclaim him, as many have thought before and many will again. Oh, the bitter disappointment and humiliation that was in store for her and how bravely she bore it. As I think of her now, and how little she had to make life desirable; of her incessant toil year in and year out, no luxuries and few of the comforts of life; of her sunny cheerfulness, her buoyant, happy disposition amidst so much that would crush out ordinary mortals, I am filled with amazement, and think, verily an angel walked by the side of a demon. She was not handsome, hardly pretty, but very fair, with such a wealth of golden hair. Her vivacious, sprightly disposition made her particularly attractive to me, although many years my senior. I loved this gentle being, that knew so little of joy. How brave and hopeful she was. For years taking in sewing and washing, and with the money thus earned buying little comforts to make her home more tasteful and attractive, and have them ruthlessly destroyed by this improvident husband in his mad, drunken fits.

He was an expert at his trade, and would be steady several weeks, sometimes get some money ahead, and then would follow a week or two of drunken carousal, and abuse of his wife and little ones. Many a night has she sought shelter beneath my father's roof, away from his drunken, insane fury. She did not despair, but nourished a hope that never knew fruition. "If I am only patient with him," she would say, "he will reform and sign the pledge some day, and such happiness I shall see then."

One sunny day in October I took my patch-work and went to the lowly home of Mrs. P. As I approached the door I heard sobs and moaning, opened the door unceremoniously and stood on the threshold appalled. The room was one mass of confusion, broken dishes and chairs scattered about promiscuously, and midway in the room this human fiend was dragging his almost insensible wife by her long, silken blond hair. He relinquished his hold upon her upon seeing me. She staggered to her feet while the blood flowed from

wounds upon her face. The sight of me partially sobered him; he stood in awe of my father, and begged me not to tell him, said they were only scuffling and she fell. She dared not dispute him. I indignantly refused to comply with his request, and taking the poor victim almost dragged her to my father's where she told the story of her continued sufferings. He was arrested and thrown into jail. For days her life was despaired of, but at length she recovered and visited him in prison. When his trial came off she would not appear against him. "I can not," she said—"he is my husband and the father of my little boys; I took him 'for better or for worse,' I will not desert him now, though he has blighted my whole life. May God forgive him as freely as I do. I will go back to my miserable home and live on to the bitter end."

So the years rolled on; her cheerfulness was not as habitual as in the days gone by. She was often in pensive melancholy moods, but made no complaint to the neighbors, who were indignant at her and stood aloof because she did not complain of him. She was left alone, comparatively, save the brief visits I paid her, for I still loved and pitied her. She never referred to her trouble. One day she clasped her hands upon my cheeks and looking down into my eyes exclaimed, "my child, my darling girl, never, oh never give your young heart into the keeping of a drinking young man; promise me you will never heed his vows. Never forget me and my weary life, and you will be safe," and then she raised her eyes to heaven imploringly, "may heaven interpose and save my boys from being drunkards." Had I time I might tell you how this prayer was answered.

I was married and left the neighborhood. Three years after came the news that Mrs. P. was dead. Sorrow, neglect, and exposure had done their work, and she was at rest. How sweetly she reposed—death came as a friend and gently severed soul from body, leaving no trace of the terrible past on her brow. A smile lingered about the mouth, "how sweetly she slept the sleep that knew no waking." She heeded not the wailing of the unconscious infant by her side, motherless ere it had learned to smile upon her. Deaf alike to the sobs and lamentations of the older ones. Oh man, thou inebriate, well may you cover in the dust, for as surely art thou her murderer, indirectly, as that God will call you to account for your broken vows. Thus ended the life of this heart-broken wife at the age of 34. With this dissipated man she groped her way in darkness without one ray of sunshine, save that trustful hope that ever promised a brighter future.

I could tell you how this unhappy man suffered from remorse, tried to reform but utterly failed, with his habits fixed, in a few years brought him to a drunkard's grave. I could tell you how the five boys and one girl were left orphans—of the angelic disposition of this loving girl, and of what she was to these brothers that had inherited a taste for strong drink of their father—of the superhuman efforts she made to save them, of her ultimate success, and how these brothers became worthy citizens, and of the inexpressible amount of good she has done in the temperance cause, but time and space will not permit.

And now, dear girls, make every effort to reclaim every young man addicted to intemperance within your circle of acquaintance, and the blessings of parents, brothers and sisters will follow you.

AUNT HETTIE.

MARILLA, April 23d, 1878

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Pursuant to appointment the Manistee District Pomona Grange, No. 21, held its first meeting in Sherman, Wexford Co., April 17th. The Granges of Manistee and Wexford Counties were well represented.

Grange was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M., and opened in due form, in the Fifth Degree, W. M. Danville presiding. Upon opening in the Fourth Degree, members of that degree were admitted. In the evening Grange opened again in the Fifth degree and conferred the same in due form. Adjourned till 8 o'clock the next morning, when we opened again in the Fourth Degree. With a few amendments, the by-laws recommended by the State Grange were adopted. Four standing committees were added to the given list—Co-operation, Education, Resolutions and Music,

A great amount of work was promptly dispatched until 3 o'clock P. M. Then came the special order of the day, when the public (as well as Patrons) were entertained by a grand lecture from our lecturer, Mrs. Steele; also, remarks by Bros. Steele, Brimmer, McDiarmid and Griswold, which we think were all for the good of the Order. The weather was propitious, and all seemed well paid for time and trouble.

MRS. J. A. POPE, Sec'y.

ALTO, KENT Co., May 6th, '78.

Worthy Bro. Cobb:

We have thought many times of contributing our mite to the Ladies' Department, but hearing it was full to overflowing, thought it best to leave the space to more valuable matter. But in looking over the Ladies' Department in the last GRANGE VISITOR, we find so much that is good, we can no longer forbear expressing our satisfaction.

We were very much interested in an article written some time since on house-keeping, by "Myra" and one expression she used has almost haunted us ever since. It was this: "Better leave a few wrinkles in your clothes than add wrinkles to your temples." And she might have added, sorrow to your heart. For do we not all know that when we are so weary and feel almost overburdened, that our heart and mind is not attuned to that sweet cheerfulness that is so essential an element in the ordering of a happy home. How many of us, do you think, (if it were not for the eyes and tongue of Mrs. Grundy) would lay on the altar of "useless work" so many hours which might be more profitably and pleasantly employed.

Something was said by another sister about "system in house-keeping." We regard it as the Alpha and Omega, and by thus systematizing our work, and using our brains (for we consider they were meant for use as well as our hands and feet), we may save to ourselves many a rest, and find more time for those little recreations of which all stand in need, and none more than the farmer's wife.

We were always much pleased with the VISITOR as it was, but how much better we like it as it is. We do hope its course will be "onward and upward." It rests with ourselves, Patrons, to the rescue! Don't let our little home paper go backward. Our Worthy Secretary has sent you the names of nearly all the "heads of families" of our Grange, but we thought we would try our success in that direction, and send as the result four more subscribers—one is of a brother who has not met with us in some time, although we can not help but feel that his heart is with us, and we hope that he will become so filled with the good things therein and so pricked in conscience, that he will find no rest until he comes and confesses his short-comings and becomes what he once was—an earnest, faithful Patron.

The Grange to which we belong—South Lowell, No. 113—is located in a fine section of Kent County. We have a hall 22x40 feet, two stories high, situated six miles south and west of Lowell. We meet semi-monthly, unless conferring degrees, when it is necessary to meet oftener. We always endeavor to have something in the way of discussions, essays, select reading, etc., to make our meetings interesting. We also have, in connection with the Grange, a Literary Society, open to all, and it is a success in every respect.

But we fear "ye editor" will think our article too long already, and will close by saying to him that when he makes another tour of the State, to stop awhile with the good people of South Lowell. We will assure him a hearty welcome, and kindly invite him to our home, where the latch-string is always out to all worthy Patrons.

MRS. M. T. REMINGTON.

SHERWOOD GRANGE, No. 96.

Brother J. T. Cobb:

Yesterday, May 1st, we met at our Grange hall to listen to the lecture given by Brother T. A. Thompson in behalf of our noble Order. The attendance was small, partly owing to the inclemency of the weather, but more to a misunderstanding about the day he was to speak, as many supposed the lecture was to come off on the 2d; consequently, not a few who would have been glad to hear him, will be very much disappointed to learn that he has been here and gone again.

The lecture was highly interesting, and those that heard him went home well pleased, willing to endure the wetting they got going home for the satisfaction of knowing that the farmer is no longer a mere country "Clod Hopper," but a man of sense and culture, whose star is in the ascendancy—thanks to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Could some of our delinquent members have heard the lecture, I opine it would have aroused their dormant energies, and at the next meeting of the Grange it would find them once more within our gates.

Our Grange is in good working order; those that have waited for the Grange to do something without their help, have dropped off one by one, until what there is left are determined to "stick to the ship," and show to those who predicted an early death to our Order, that the Order will never die, but live for ages to come, for the benefit of future generations.

H. M. T.

## I Rise to Explain.

In becoming a contributor to the women's Department I am reminded of the banquet to which Damocles was invited and enjoyed so much, until he saw the suspended sword above his head.

Here I have to contend, first, with the "wicked printer-boy," who makes me say just exactly that which I did not intend to say. Then come the critics, &c., who, taking them all together, are almost as dangerous as the sword, for "he who steals my purse steals trash, but he who takes my good name, takes that which enriches him not, but makes me poor indeed."

Permit me to repeat, to all who are interested, that I believe it to be the bounden duty of every mother to teach her girls everything pertaining to housework—sewing, knitting, carpet-making, plain cooking, cooking for the sick, nursing the sick, and everything that could be possibly brought under the sphere of woman's work. In neglecting this high and sacred duty we do our daughters great injustice, and also an irreparable injury. We not only do them injustice, but also the men who are so unfortunate as to ask their hand in marriage.

Let me digress a moment here. I have often observed men of a high order of intellect, and sensible in every other respect, show a most unpardonable and unaccountable want of judgement and common sense in the selection of a wife. Women may plead guilty of this want of discretion, also, but I have observed it more in men. Much of domestic infelicity may be attributed to this cause. (Girls assume the cares and responsibilities of married life when they are totally ignorant of every domestic art; consequently they are obliged to learn by hard, and often bitter experience that which they should have acquired proficiency in while in their father's house.)

In a former letter I said: "Train the girls to habits of industry. After that give them time for fancy work—music, or any other diversion their tastes might indicate or their circumstances allow."

Again, I wrote: "If a girl has a talent for music, I would be glad if she had an instrument and time to practice." Observe, I said, a talent for music, not a passing fancy, but a talent which would go with her through life, and, in after years, should adversity assail her, she could bring that talent into use, by teaching music, and help, perhaps an invalid husband, support a family, or, if death had claimed him, raise and educate his fatherless children.

I do not eat the bread of idleness; neither do I encourage my children to do so. If my husband were a millionaire I would still insist on the girls taking lessons on the cooking-stove, as well as on the piano. If I did not remember an adage, "Self praise is half scandal," I would tell how much work the girls and I do, but modesty forbids it.

I hope I will not be obliged to tax the Editor's patience with this subject again.

MRS. B.

"I'm out of work and have no food,"

Spoke up the tramping cheat.

"I'll give you both," the man replied,

"So sit you down and eat;

Then unto yonder wood-pile go,

Where toil till I return,

And feel how fond a thing it is

A livelihood to earn."

A saddened look came o'er the tramp;

He seemed like one bereft;

He stowed away the victuals cold;

He—saw the wood and left!

Let us be just to each other.

Correspondence.

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., May 1, '78.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

If you have space in the next number of the VISITOR, please publish the following resolutions, adopted by Birmingham Grange, No. 323, April 27th, 1878.

C. G. JACKSON, Sec.

WHEREAS, Owing to the alarming increase of destructive insects which prey upon fruits and vegetables, and thereby render their production extremely difficult, and in some cases, well nigh impossible; and

WHEREAS, The increase of insect pests is largely due to the destruction of their natural enemies,—the birds,—therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of Birmingham Grange, No. 323, P. of H., will, in our respective neighborhoods, enforce the bird law, of which we append a copy, and urge our brother farmers throughout the State to do the same.

Bird Law.—“And no one may ever kill any blue-bird, bob-o-link, brown thrush, cherry-bird, finch, lark, martin, night-hawk, oriole, robin, sparrow, whippoorwill, wood-pecker, wren, yellow-bird, or any song bird, or rob their nests, under penalty of \$5.00 fine for every bird killed or nest robbed.”

C. G. JACKSON,  
H. D. SIMONSON,  
A. J. CROSBY,  
Committee.

WHITE PIGEON, April 28, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

I was much pleased with Bro. Session's testimony against the use of tobacco in a recent number of the VISITOR, and I want to say to him that there are a few men, and probably most of the women in the Grange, who regard the weed as great a nuisance as he does. I know at least one brother who is nearly sixty years old and never, so far as he can remember, had any tobacco in his mouth. Yet I am sorry to say that most of the men and boys I meet seem wholly enslaved by it. I met one boy only seven years old, who said he had chewed tobacco two years and had used it so long he did not think he could leave it off now! Some of the young men in a certain Grange where I go pretty often, are so attached to it that they can not wait to get out of the room after the Grange work has closed, but light their pipes and soon fill the hall with smoke. I am glad Bro. Sessions has expressed himself so decidedly on this subject. Let all who feel as he does, speak as plainly. In my talks to Subordinate Granges I have given my emphatic condemnation of the practice. Is not a reform in this matter essential to the development of that “higher and better manhood” which is declared to be an object of the first importance? Fraternaly,

HENRY COLLINS,  
Lecturer St. Joseph Co. Grange.

BERLIN, Ottawa Co., Mich., }  
April 27th, 1878.

At a meeting of the Western Pomona Grange, No. 19, held at Berlin on the 25th of April, the action of the Board of Control in assigning the farmers a portion of the basement in the new capital at Lansing, was freely discussed, and as a result the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the Board of Control in assigning the agriculturists of the State a small portion of the basement of the new capital, shows the estimation in which these men hold the farming interests of the State.

Resolved, That we are not supplicants for State, County, or Town favors, but as individual citizens and tax-payers of Michigan, will take such action as will cause our interests to be properly recognized and our rights respected.

CHAS. W. WILDE, Sec'y.

HARTFORD, April 28th, 1878.

Worthy Secretary Cobb:

I do not remember of ever seeing anything in the VISITOR about Hartford Grange, No. 89, so I thought I would just say that it is still alive and don't propose to die while it can see any other Grange live. And one proof (which I think sufficient) is, that I am able to send you three dollars and fifty cents for seven more copies of the VISITOR for one year, in addition to those already taken.

While I am about it, I must not forget to say that T. A. Thompson, of Minnesota, gave us a public lecture last Friday evening, which seemed to be everything that could be desired, both to members and outsiders. I heard him give two private and three public lectures last week, and have made up my mind that he is the right man in the right place and would advise all who may have an opportunity of hearing him to avail themselves of it by all means, whether members of the Order or not, and you will never rue it, even if you should have to go through the rain as I did on one or two occasions. I have a prospect of more names to send in soon for the VISITOR.

Fraternaly yours,  
JESSE THOMAS.

BATTLE CREEK, May 9th, 1878

The Hon. T. A. Thompson, Past Lecturer of the National Grange, and author of the Secret Work of the Patrons of Husbandry, will give a public lecture at Stewart Hall, in Battle Creek, May 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M. All are invited.

Brother Thompson will also lecture and exemplify the secret work of the Order before Battle Creek Grange, No. 66, at their hall at 7 o'clock P. M., same date. The attendance of all members of the Order of Patrons is requested.

W. S. SIMONS, Master,  
Battle Creek Grange.

COREY, May 3d, 1878.

Brother Cobb:

The crop prospects in our locality are good, but don't think the chances are quite as good as in the early spring.

Corey Grange is doing well—its pulse is strong. A. P. SHEPHERDSON,  
Lecturer.

Be Cautious.

HOME, May 5th, 1878.

Worthy Secretary Cobb: Esop in one of his fables gives some account of “an old experienced salt” who, he says, after some observation of the ways of the world, came to the wise conclusion that “caution is the parent of safety.” Doubtless people of all classes and all conditions in life, would be wise if they could keep the moral of this familiar fable more in mind.

Caution is requisite to safety and success in all business transactions, and there is no place that it can be put to better use than on the farm. Its presence or absence often determines the question of success or failure, and measures the difference between a wise man and a fool. It is not my purpose to write a lecture on the subject, but simply to remind my brothers of some of the losses, failures, and deceptions they submit to, because they are heedless, and forget to be cautious. Many of our mistakes and all our bad habits are witnesses to our want of caution. Disease, wasted courage, and a broken constitution often come from the same cause. But more sad, perhaps, than all, is the fact that our class submit to be made the dupes and victims of financial and political bums, who go about the country on purpose to deceive, to cheat, and to use them, and though the fraud is daily repeated, more and more willing victims are found.

Nothing is more common than the cheating of farmers by lightning-rod men, by patent-right men, quack medicine men; in fact, by quacks, pretenders, carpet-baggers, and bums of all kinds, who induce them to sign orders for what they do not want, and to give notes for nothing. Then comes the political demagogue, with oil upon his tongue, and kindly volunteers to represent them. They do not look to the bottom of him, or knock the bark off to find that he is rotten, but consent that he shall use them for their injury. The question of George Pray “Why Not?” is answered. And yet this is not a true picture of all farmers, and in that rests our hope.

In a recent number of the VISITOR appeared a letter over the signature of Mrs. Green. There was nothing green in the letter. Though written by a woman it was a manly letter, or perhaps I should say a letter that would do credit to a man. She urged independence, and told us how to secure it. When we all become independent there will be less need of the sign of caution.

Very truly yours,  
ALONZO SESSIONS.

Hard water become nearly soft by boiling it.

Communications.

Second Lecture Tour in Northern Mich.

BEAR LAKE, May 1, 1878.

Brother Cobb:—Acting on the old motto, “better late than never,” I take my pen to note the result of that second trip. The next week after Bro. Whitney organized our “Manistee District Pomona Grange” here at Bear Lake; Mr. S. and myself started south to meet our engagement at “Crystal Valley,” Oceana Co. The distance overland is about 80 miles. Part of the way it was very rough and muddy. We found Bro. Prouty and family very kind, and everything arranged to make it pleasant, even the music by the choir a success; and a large appreciative audience. This is a live Grange with some active members. Bro. P. said we were expected to lecture at South Weir the next evening. We called at Bro. Smith's, who is Master of the Grange and found him absent from home, and no appointment given out. So we went on to Pentwater five miles, and next day to North Weir. We had a fair turnout on short notice, and found some good farmers who, (almost persuaded before) now concluded to join the Grange. We stayed with Bro. and Sister Green, a good home and wide-awake Grangers. Next day we came to the Claybank's and stayed with Father Phillips over Sabbath—lectured to a good audience Saturday night, notwithstanding, it was cold and windy. They have a good Grange here. I was in hopes to get some chance to lecture to some dormant and discouraged Granges back from this place, and told Bro. Phillips I would give them free lectures if they would get an audience, as I returned from Crystal Valley, but he failed to get any appointment except at Claybank's. Mr. Steele, preached in Bro. Phillips' neighborhood Sunday, A. M., and I in the evening, and started Monday, A. M. for home. The snow, the wind, the sand and sawdust filled my eyes on the lake shore and caused inflammation so that I have been obliged to desist from reading or writing much until within a few days.—Since our return home, we visited Marilla, and attended the first session of our “Pomona Grange,” held at Sherman, of which you will hear through the Secretary.

Lectured once while there, and returned through Marilla, and the woods described by Bro. Whitney, in the VISITOR, and found them still rough, rougher—roughest, but putting on their beautiful robes of green, and spreading a carpet of beautiful flowers of varied hues, over the landscape, thus diverting the mind from the loneliness of the place, and raising the thoughts from those spring beauties up to “Our Creator.” If they raise their tiny petals to Heaven in mute adoration—should not we raise our hearts too in adoring love.

Yours, Fraternaly,  
A. R. STEELE.

The satisfaction given by Dr. James, as agent of the Kalamazoo Co-operative Association, may be inferred from the fact that he has closed a contract to continue as manager of the store at 31 North Burdick street, and if there is any truth in the rumors afloat goods are to be sold there at lower prices than ever. A more earnest worker, or one more devoted to the principles of the Order we never saw, and if the members generally, would evince the spirit of Dr. James, a greater success would be attained in the Order.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

SONG.

Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest;  
Housekeeping hearts are happier;  
For those that wander they know not where  
Are full of trouble and full of care;  
To stay at home is best.

Weary and homesick and distressed  
They wander east, they wander west  
And are baffled and beaten and blown about  
By the winds of the wilderness of doubt;  
To stay at home is best.

Then stay at home, my heart and rest;  
The bird is safest in its nest;  
O'er all that flutter their wings and fly  
A hawk is hovering in the sky;  
To stay at home is best.

Atlantic Monthly.

Michigan State Pomological Society—  
June Meeting.

The summer meeting of the Michigan Pomological Society will occur in the City of Jackson, June 18, 19 and 20. The Jackson people say that they are going to make everything pleasant for the people who attend, and they hope to entertain delegates from all parts of the State and from adjoining States.

The Programme will be a full one as usual, and it is desirable that there be a special effort in the gathering of summer fruits that are ripe at that time, for the permanent catalogue of summer fruits will be up for discussion and form a prominent feature of the programme.

An evening will be devoted to a general discussion upon Horticultural Education and Experimental Horticulture at the Agricultural College. The discussion will be opened by Judge Ramsdell, of Traverse City, who will be followed by President Lyon, the Agricultural College Professors and others.

The second evening will be given over to the Esthetics of Horticulture, in which a number of gentlemen and ladies will take a prominent part. The topic of “Fruit as a part of good living. What fruit to eat? When and where to eat it?” will occupy a prominent place in the programme. J. T. Thompson, of Detroit, will lead in this discussion.

The following are among the topics for discussion:

How far shall we go in the attempt to create a demand for apples of the best quality?

The current worm, extent of its ravages and remedies for its destruction.

Forestry for Michigan. Shall we begin to grow plantations of trees, and how shall we make the first efforts?

Horticultural implements. What are the most recent and valuable improvements in them? What do we need more than we have?

Economy in gathering fruit.

Horticulture and health.

Ornamentation of village lots.

Selection as a means of improving varieties.

Special manures for the orchard.

It is quite desirable that all who are expected to attend should communicate with the Secretary, announcing their intention as soon as possible that the committee on arrangements may be notified how many to expect. It is desired that there be a full attendance and that each one going will be prepared to say something upon one or more of the topics.

CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Sec'y.

FOR SALE AND WANT NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—T. L. WHITE, Girard, Branch County, Mich., breeder of Pure Bred Essex Pigs, direct descendants from the celebrated hard of the late Fisher Hobbs. Stock for sale at reasonable rates.

FOR SALE.—One yearling Short-Horn Bull. Your choice of two. WM. R. ROUGH, Buchanan, Mich. May 13th, 1878.

\* The fences of the United States are reported to be worth \$800,000,000, or \$20 per head for each inhabitant. The expenses necessary to keep them good, is at least \$100,000,000. Major Brisbane, of the United States army, estimates the annual destruction of timber in the United States at 5,000,000 acres, and that one-half of this immense area is required for fencing alone.

WHEN you have a mind to advise with any one concerning your private affairs, examine well first how he manages his own; for he that has been faulty in the administration of his own concerns will never be able to advise well with reference to those of others.

**THE REAPER, DEATH.**

Died in Roland, Eaton Co., April 19th, 1878, MAGGIE A. MOYER, aged 37 years, a beloved member of Sunfield Grange, No. 260, and wife of Theron Moyer.

**STATE GRANGE OF ILL. PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.**

**BUSINESS AGENCY:**  
166 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.  
J. M. CHAMBERS, Business Manager.

Patrons' orders, under seal, filled promptly at the  
**LOWEST WHOLESALE ATTAINABLE RATES.**

Patrons in Michigan wanting orders filled from Chicago will receive the same attention and positively the same terms as Illinois members.

**TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.**

Remittances should be by Draft, P. O. Order, Registered Letter or Express, prepaid.

**CONSIGNMENTS**

OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, GRAIN, AND LIVE STOCK, receives our personal attention, and will be sold promptly for the Highest Possible Price.

**FRUIT!**

WE SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF Strawberries, Fruit and General Produce, that can be sold to advantage in this market. Patrons in Michigan, give us a trial. **Prompt Returns.** Shipping Tags, Market Reports and full particulars furnished.

L. G. KNIPFEN,  
WISCONSIN STATE GRANGE. Bonded State Agt. may15-14 214 West Water St., Milwaukee.

**5-TON STOCK SCALES, \$50.**

FREIGHT PAID, AND NO MONEY ASKED TILL TESTED.

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**German Horse and Cow Powder.**

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

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

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

Put up in five pound packages, six packages in a box, at 12 cents a pound; or in six pound boxes at ten cents a pound. The receipt is posted on each package and box. Made by Dr. Oberholzer, at his mills, No. 2 Fetter Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo Co-operative Association, No. 31 North Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich., and by J. M. CHAMBERS, Illinois State Business Agent, Chicago, Ill., at the Lowest Wholesale Price, when ordered under the seal of the Grange. may15-14

**PRICE LIST of SUPPLIES**

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

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

Ballot Boxes, (hard wood),.....	\$1 25
Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,...	60
Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members,.....	1 00
Blank Record Books, (Express paid),.....	1 00
Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound,.....	50
Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound,.....	50
Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound,...	50
Cushing's Manual,.....	60
Applications for Membership, per 100,....	50
Membership Cards, per 100,.....	50
Withdrawal Cards, per doz,.....	25
Dimits, in envelopes, per doz,.....	25
By-Laws of the State and Subordinate Granges, single copies 5c, per doz,....	50
New kind of Singing Books, with music, Single copy 15 cts. per doz,.....	1 80
Rituals, single copy,.....	15
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Blank for Consolidation of Granges, sent free on application.....	
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Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges with Copy of Charter, all complete,....	10
Patron's Pocket Companion, by J. A. Grammer, Cloth, 60 cts., Morocco with tuck, .	1 00
Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100, ..	40

Address, J. T. COBB, Sec'y MICH. STATE GRANGE, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

**J. M. CHIDISTER, STATE BUSINESS AGENT. P. of H., DEALER IN GRAINS.**

All kinds of Country Produce,

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50 PER CENT SAVED.

Freight Paid on all Paints and Paris Green to all Parts of the Country; so it makes no difference where you live, you get your goods at the same price as if you were at the FACTORY. Our Book,

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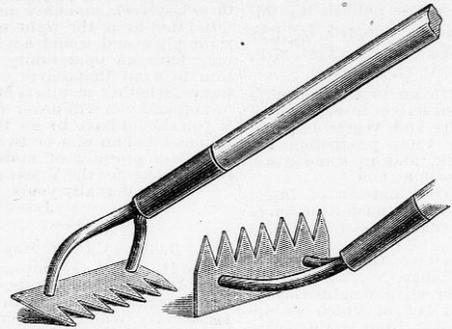
Situated about 6 1/2 miles south of Ypsilanti, in the township of Augusta, Washtenaw Co., containing 200 Acres of Land. A very pleasant and desirable location; well adapted to grain raising and dairying—a first-class Cheese Factory just across the street from it.

There is about 40 acres of good Timber upon it; a fine Orchard of Choice Fruit, and pretty good buildings. It is located within one-half mile of a first rate District School, a Saw Mill, Post Office, Blacksmith shop and two Stores.

This farm, having come into my hands by Assignment, I will sell either the whole or a part of the same, at very low figures. J. WEBSTER CHILDS, Assignee. april-24

**THE AMERICAN IMPROVED TOOTHED WEEDING HOE. WALKER & CULVER, - PROPRIETORS.**

J. WALKER, INVENTOR, 1878.



C. CULVER, GENERAL MANAGER.

The Best WEEDING MACHINE in Use. For further information and TERMS TO PATRONS, Address C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.



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THE KALAMAZOO Spring Tooth Cultivator

**HARROW!**

Manufactured by D. C. and H. C. REED & CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Saves Time and Money TO THE FARMER.

For Further Particulars send for Circular.

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And Dealers in PUMPS, PIPES, TANKS, &c. Nos. 44, 46 & 48 N. Burdick St., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

**PARIS GREEN**

Potato and Other Bugs.

Put up in 14, 28, 56 and 100 pound packages, at 40 cents a pound, less 25 per cent, being 30 cts. a pound net; put up in 1, 3, 5 and 8 pound packages at 44c a pound, less 25 per cent, being 33c a pound net.

On all Orders of 100 Pounds and Over, We will Pay the Freight.

We do not weight the cans as so much Paris Green, as all other manufacturers do, but give full weight of Paris Green.

O. R. INGERSOLL, Manager, Patrons' Paint Co., 162 South St., N. Y. May, 10th, 1878. 3t

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Orders for Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Rice, and all Southern products filled at Wholesale cash prices. Consignments of Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Hay, Wheat, Bran, Apples, Potatoes, Cabbage, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Stock solicited. Send for Circular.

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