

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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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 \$1.00 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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POMONA—MRS. J. J. WOODMAN, Michigan.
FLORA—MRS. JAS. T. MOORE, Maryland.
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Officers Michigan State Grange.

M.—J. J. WOODMAN, - - - Paw Paw.
O.—P. W. ADAMS, - - - Tecumseh.
L.—C. L. WHITNEY, - - - Muskegon.
S.—H. FLEMING, - - - Pontiac.
A. S.—W. H. MATTISON, - - - Ionia.
C.—SALMON STEEL, Bear Lake, Manistee Co.
T.—S. F. BROWN, - - - Schoolcraft.
SEC.—J. T. COBB, - - - "
G. K.—A. N. WOODRUFF, - - - Watervliet.
CERES—MRS. C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.
POMONA—MRS. W. T. ADAMS, Grand Rapids.
FLORA—MRS. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw.
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, - - - - - Grand Rapids.
WESTBROOK DIVINE, - - - Belding, Ionia Co.
THOMAS MARS, Berrien Center, Berrien Co.
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State Business Agents.

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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 Laugdon,.....Bowen Station,.....Kent Co
E. C. Herrington,.....Four Towns,.....Oakland Co
M. L. Stevens,.....Perry,.....Shiawassee Co
L. R. Brown,.....Rawsonville,.....Washtenaw Co
Andrew Campbell,.....Ypsilanti,....."
Mrs. Salmon Steele,.....Bear Lake,.....Manistee Co
R. E. Trowbridge,.....Lansing.

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.

SHALL WE SELL THE FARM.

BY AGNES.

We're getting old and feeble, wife,
Our life work's nearly done,
For many years we've labored,
From dawn to set of sun.

I think I'll sell the farm, wife,
I'm sick of work and care
And long for rest and leisure,
Don't you these longings share?

Why father are you sane, man!
Do you know what you'd do?
To sell the home you were born in
And all of our children too.

There's not a shrub or rock here,
But is a hallowed shrine,
I think, 'twould break my heart, to know
I could not call them mine.

Our children all together,
Have grown up here, and gone,
The memory of their child life,
To every work belongs,

Hard work don't bring the heart pangs,
This parting would to me,
Just think, of seeing strangers
Beneath our old roof tree.

We'll labor here together,
Unto our latest breath,
And find our rest and leisure
When life shall end in death.

Where the Fault Lies!

To the Editor of the VISITOR:

I am glad to see the discussion in your valuable paper upon "Why are not Farmers Represented in our State and National Legislatures by Farmers?" It shows that the farmer is getting his eyes open and is beginning to see why. Brother Pray and Brother Woodman, in their articles, have given some plain reasons, truthful ones; but there are other reasons. The fault is not all with the lawyers nor with the politicians. It is their business to carry the conventions and make the nominations to suit themselves, and they are entitled to credit for their uniform success. The whole fault lies with the farmer, not so much for his failing to attend primary meetings, but for being hoodwinked and flattered by the politician at the County seat or principal town where politicians concentrate. If the County clique of either party want a ticket nominated at the Convention, the first move is to see two or three farmers in each township, convince them of their importance, and power and ability, and consult with them by suggesting what the politicians want and doing it in such a manner that the farmer thinks that he has made the suggestion himself, and unwittingly falls into the scheme, is sent to the County Convention and there votes the slate made up for him by the clique—here is where the fault is. Now there is not a township in Michigan where the farmers could not, if they would, send a delegation of farmers to their County Convention, and make a nomination of farmers for the several County offices, and the same may be said of the Congressional and State Conventions of either political party.

Let the political wire workers and cliques alone, don't be fooled nor flattered by them, and don't mix up

with any of their schemes, and then "Farmers will be Represented by Farmers," and not till then. So long as we tie to the wire workers of our several parties, so long we are simple tools in their hands. Be independent; be men; and keep aloof from the court-house cliques and not pledge yourself to any scheme, and there will be no trouble in getting a fair proportion of farmers in our State and National Legislatures. It is well enough to hold on to our party allegiance, if we can do it and act independently, but when we can't do that let the party then go to the dogs, and act for our own interests.

BATAVIA.

Protecting Cornfields from Birds.

The crow, the black-bird and the bluejay, are the only birds that molest our corn fields, and this for a period of about two weeks, starting from the time the corn is up. To protect the fields from their depredations many devices are resorted to, two of which at least are effectual, the rest doing little or nothing in averting the mischief. The first is the running of a twine around the field, elevated six to eight feet from the ground on poles; but this requires time and is somewhat expensive. The other is to sow corn over the field to feed the hungry birds. It is not necessary to extend this sowing over more than a small portion of the ground at two or three different places, at the head-lands. The depredators will soon discover the charitable donation and be perfectly satisfied with the arrangement, leaving the young plants unharmed. In providing this remedy the time spent would be trifling, and the whole cost from a half to a bushel of corn. But it should be remembered that the crow never eats hard corn. If found hard it is carried off, six to eight grains at a time, and buried until it becomes soft. Therefore the corn, before being scattered, a portion at a time, should first be well soaked. With this precaution we think we can promise any cornfield to be free from the depredation so much complained of in certain seasons.—*Germanstown Telegraph.*

Carbolic Acid For Poultry Houses.

A writer in the London *Field* strongly recommends the use of carbolic acid for destroying insects in pigeon and poultry houses, asserting that it neither injures the birds nor tends to drive them from their nests. He uses it in the form of a solution of two ounces of common carbolic acid to three quarts of water, applying this once a week with a watering pot, after the house has been carefully swept out. Besides the lice and acarides that it destroys, it is also efficient in driving out fleas. For the purpose of expelling lice from the bodies of pigeons, the proposed method is said to be to mix one part Calvert's liquid carbolic acid with thirty parts of water, and shaking well before using.

Canning Strawberries.

Laura E. Sweeting of Ypsilanti, Mich., sends her method of canning strawberries to the *Fruit Recorder*, which is as follows: I would say to those housekeepers who complain that their canned strawberries will not keep, that I have never lost a single can since trying a way of my own; besides, they are pronounced, by those who see and taste them, the handsomest and best they ever saw or tasted. This is my way: Pick the fruit at night; to each quart put one teacup of white sugar; mix, let stand in cool place over night. In the morning pour all the juice out into a porcelain kettle, heat quite hot, then strain through thin muslin; put on again and let come to boil. Add the berries. When they have boiled ten minutes skim into cans full as you like; add the boiling juice till full; take a silver tablespoon, run down inside the can several times, letting the air escape. Do not be afraid to do this for two or three minutes, then fill with boiling juice, and seal. If you have more juice left add more sugar and make jelly. Keep your cans in a dark cool place. For raspberries make syrup first; let boil, add fruit, and proceed in the same way, and please tell your readers some time if your fruit did not keep well. I forgot to say try your cans first, that they may be air-tight, and after sealing, turn them upside down until cool.

How To Raise Tomatoes.

The French mode of raising tomatoes is as follows: As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible, they top the stem down to the cluster, which soon push strongly, and produce another cluster of flowers each. When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level, and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In order to prevent their falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep them erect. In addition to this, all laterals whatever are nipped off. In this way, the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquire a beauty, size and excellence, unattainable by other means.—*Southern Husbandman.*

Now, if ever, is the time for the farmers and industrial classes generally to be on the alert. If they desire the prosperity of the country they should by all means have the next general assembly composed of farmers. This class know the wants of the workingman, they pay a very large per cent. of the taxes and should by all means have a very large majority in both branches of the legislature.—*Exchange.*

The common council of Pewamo have passed an ordinance taxing liquor sellers from \$100 to \$500 according to grade.

Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

By-Laws of the Michigan State Grange.

(Continued.)

ARTICLE IX.

COMMITTEES.

Section 1. All standing committees, unless otherwise ordered, shall consist of five members, and be appointed as follows: Three by the Master and two by the Overseer.

Sec. 2. At the opening of the annual meeting of this Grange there shall be appointed the following Standing Committees, to which shall be referred such business as would naturally be appropriate for them to consider, and report upon, which report shall be made as promptly as possible.

Sec. 3. *List of Standing Committees:*

- On Order of Business;
- On Division of Labor;
- On Finance;
- On Good of the Order;
- On Resolutions;
- On Co-operation and Transportation;
- On By-Laws of State Grange;
- On Instruction to Delegates to National Grange;
- On Publication;
- On County and District Granges and their By-Laws;
- On Claims and Grievances;
- On Education;
- On Mileage and Per Diem;
- On By-Laws of Subordinate Granges;
- On Constitutional Amendments.

ARTICLE X.

DEPUTIES.

Section 1. *General Deputies.*—The Master of this Grange shall, in conjunction with the Secretary, commission at least one General Deputy, and as many more as the Executive Committee may deem necessary, who shall have the general supervision of all the field work in the State.

It shall be the duty of the Gen'l Deputy, upon proper application, to organize Subordinate Granges, putting the same in good working order. It shall further be his duty to visit existing Granges and install officers of such Granges when desired. He shall be vigilant that no disorder shall exist in the Granges under his jurisdiction, and shall report promptly any such disorder to the Master. For such and other duties than of organization required of such Deputy. The Executive Committee shall see that suitable compensation be given.

Sec. 2. When there shall have been five or more Subordinate Granges organized in any County, the Master and Secretary of the State Grange shall appoint a resident County Deputy for such County, upon recommendation of the Masters of five of the then existing Granges, but the said Deputy shall be examined upon the unwritten work of the Order, before taking the field by some competent person named by the Master; provided, when counties are organized into Councils, Special Deputies' jurisdiction may extend to the Council so organized.

Sec. 3. Each Deputy shall collect as fees from each Grange organized, the sum required by the National Grange, \$15, forwarding the same promptly with the application for Charter to the National Secretary; also the sum of \$15 for the State Grange, from which amount the Deputy shall retain his fee and send the remainder to the Secretary of the State Grange, to be used as a fund for the propagation of the Order in this State.

Sec. 4. General Deputies shall be allowed to retain the sum of \$15 for every Grange properly organized and put in working order, and a County Deputy shall retain the sum of \$10 for each Grange so organized.

Sec. 5. The General and Special Deputies shall not be allowed to take in as charter members any who are not farmers, or principally engaged in business pertaining to that calling.

ARTICLE XI.

COUNCILS.

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for Subordinate Granges to form themselves into associations to be called Councils, for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of business, or buying, selling, and shipping, and for such other pur-

poses as may seem for the good of the Order.

Sec. 2. Councils shall be governed and their membership decided by such laws as they may from time to time make, not in conflict with the Constitution of the National Grange, or By-Laws of the State Grange.

Sec. 3. They may elect a business agent to act for their Executive Committee and in concert with the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

ARTICLE XII.

FISCAL YEAR.

The fiscal year of this and Subordinate Granges shall commence on the first day of December, and end on the 30th day of November of each year.

ARTICLE XIII.

SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

Sec. 1. *Quarterly Dues.*—The Secretary of the State Grange shall see that the quarterly reports from Subordinate Granges are promptly made and the dues paid; and in case the dues remain delinquent two quarters, the delinquent Grange shall be reported to the Master of the State Grange. On receiving such notice it shall be the duty of the Master to warn the delinquent Grange, and if the dues are not forwarded in 30 days, the Master may suspend the charter of said delinquent Grange, and the Masters of the Subordinate Granges in the County in which the suspended Grange is situated shall be immediately notified of such suspension.

Sec. 2. Subordinate Granges shall not be required to pay dues on suspended members, during suspension. But when suspended members are reinstated, the Subordinate Grange shall then pay to the State Grange, the dues that have accrued during suspension.

Sec. 3. *Appeals.*—Any Grange whose charter has been revoked may appeal to the State Grange at any regular meeting, asking for reinstatement, and the State Grange shall have power to reinstate such Grange subject to such penalty as may seem just.

Sec. 4. Any member in good standing and clear on the books of their Subordinate Grange, shall be entitled to a withdrawal card, and such withdrawal card shall sever their connection with the Order.

Sec. 5. Subordinate Granges may grant dimit to members who are in good standing, and clear on the books, on payment of twenty-five cents to the Secretary. And persons having such dimit may be admitted to membership (if applying within one year from the time the dimit was granted), in any Subordinate Grange in whose jurisdiction they may at the time be, on payment of the amount of dues which they should have paid had they remained in the Grange granting the dimit. But they shall be subject to the same form of petition, investigation, and ballot, as those first applying for membership, except that a two-thirds vote shall elect.

Sec. 6. *Expulsions.*—The Secretaries of Subordinate Granges shall report promptly to the Secretary of the State Grange, and all neighboring Granges, every sentence of indefinite suspension or expulsion, and in case of the removal of the Patron, the Grange nearest his new residence shall be notified.

Sec. 7. *Applications.*—All applicants for membership in Subordinate Granges shall be required to state in their application, whether or not they have been expelled or rejected from any other Grange.

Sec. 8. Masters of Subordinate Granges are amenable to the State Grange only.

Sec. 9. *Election of Subordinate Granges.*—The election of Subordinate Granges shall take place at the last regular meeting of each year. The installation of officers elect shall take place at the first regular meeting in January, or at any other subsequent time selected by the Grange.

Sec. 10. *Distance between Granges.*—Hereafter no Grange shall be organized at a less distance than five miles from an existing Grange by direct line, without consent of such Grange; and the jurisdiction of Subordinate Granges shall extend to one-half the distance on the usually travelled road between contiguous Granges.

Sec. 11. The Secretary of the Subordinate Grange shall, within ten days after the incorporation of such Grange, certify to the fact and date of such incorporation, and forward such certificate to the Secretary of the State Grange.

Sec. 12. Any Member of a Subordi-

nate Grange having been tried by this Grange for violation of obligation or conduct prejudicial to the interests of the Order, may, within ten days, appeal to the County or District Grange, in the County or District where said Subordinate Grange is located, which appeal shall be sent to the Master, who shall file the same in his office, and notify the parties that the case will be tried by the Grievance Committee at the next meeting of the County or District Grange, giving time and place of meeting. But in case there be no County or District Grange in the County where said Subordinate Grange is located he may appeal to the Master of the State Grange, who may submit the same to the State Grange or to the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

Sec. 13. No member of the Order shall enter into litigation with another member of the Order without having first submitted the cause of difference to the tribunal already provided in the Order.

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of the Lecturer, in addition to his duties as set forth in the Ritual of the Order, to make a full report of the amount and condition of the crops within the jurisdiction of his Grange, and report the same quarterly to the Secretary of the State Grange.

ARTICLE XIV.

COUNTY GRANGES.

Section 1. There may be established County or District Granges in the Fifth Degree, not to exceed one in each county, composed of the Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges, and their wives who are Matrons; and such Fourth Degree members as may be elected thereto by the Subordinate Granges, under such regulations as may be established by the State Grange. Such County or District Granges shall have charge of the educational and business interests of the Order in their respective counties, and shall encourage, strengthen, and aid the Subordinate Granges represented therein. Charters for such County or District Granges shall issue from the State Grange.

ARTICLE XV.

These By-Laws shall supersede those previously published as By-Laws of the Michigan State Grange.

NEW YORK, May 22nd, 1878.

Bro. Cobb:

I reached this city yesterday, on my way to France. I have purchased "my outfit," consisting of a Camp Chair, Umbrella, "Gold Coin," and "Bill of Exchange on Paris." The steamer "Algeria," of the Cunard line, on which I sail, is a large, fine vessel, well furnished; and has the reputation of being a strong and safe sea going vessel. It sails in two hours. My room mate is Hon. Samuel Dysart of Illinois. He is one of the Agricultural Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. The weather is very fine, and everything bids fair for a pleasant voyage. We go via Liverpool and London.

Fraternally,

J. J. WOODMAN.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Michigan at their last session, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage by Masons, is a Masonic offense, and if a brother persists therein as a business, after being duly admonished, it is the duty of the Lodge of which he is a member, to suspend or expel him in its discretion.

THE Ladies Christian Temperance Union, at the District convention recently held at Coldwater, recommended that the members do their trading in all branches, with merchants, who are in sympathy with the Red Ribbon movement. If this is carried out there will be a large accession to the temperance ranks from policy, if nothing more.

Communications.

Honest Legislation.

ORION, MICIG., May 21, '78.

Brother J. T. Cobb:

The Visitor for May 15th came to hand to day at 10 A. M., and at 3 P. M. I had read it all through, (including even some of the advertisements,) and I said to my wife that it was capital, every word there was in it. I felt that I wanted to see and have a personal talk with every one of your valued correspondents, on the different subjects treated by them.

I wanted to thank Bro. Sessions for that word of caution, and Aunt Hattie for her "good advice to young ladies," and Bro. Mallory for his lightning-rod expose; but of course I can not enumerate, but there is the communication of Bro. Woodman, on "Farmers and legislation," on which I wish to say a word, for unless the farmers do wake up to a realization of the fact that it is their duty; yes, their sacred duty, to give more attention to our primary political meetings, and to the character of the men who represent them in all the branches of our public service than they have been doing, our whole political machinery will, in a few years, be so sadly out of order as to be beyond repair. Only think of the exposed corruptions in the public men for the last few years! Why, it has become so common that a new case of exposure and investigation hardly attracts a passing notice.

This should not be so, and if the moral element of our whole country was represented and had the controlling voice, which its great preponderance entitles it to, it would not be so.

Brother Woodman well says that "What we want is honest men," and every Granger will surely say, amen, to this. But one very important question now comes up, "How shall we know they are honest?" and this we will at once conclude is a practical difficulty with which we all meet at every general election, and to surmount it requires much investigation and close discernment of men's motives and characters.

That the masses of the American people, both in the cities and country, are honest, I believe to be true, and that through the intricate machinery of caucuses and conventions, they are woefully deceived, and misrepresented, I think is equally true. So much of a profession has it become, for certain men to manipulate and control this machinery, that the task of in any way counteracting their work, looks too great indeed, for farmers to undertake. But however great it may seem, it is a necessity, and we must go about it. The first move, of course, is to thoroughly prepare ourselves, to judge of the doings of our men in office, and to so organize the moral and honest elements of society that its voice can be heard, and be effective.

One good rule, I think, we may all be governed by, and if we should all regard it, it would, I feel sure, do much towards purifying the "turbid pool of politics,"—it is this: To withhold our support from the man who seeks the office.

There is no office in the State Government of Michigan that will any more than pay its incumbent for the services required, and the man who seeks such office, and spares time and money to obtain it, is certainly not prudent enough to be a discreet officer, and if he lacks prudence, temptation may easily draw him into dishonesty.

Brother farmers, now do as Bro. Woodman asks you. Look into these

things, and when you are solicited, (if you are influential), next fall to give your influence for this one or that one, just give the rule above a moment's thought, and see if it will not have a good application. C.

Tobacco, its Nature and Injurious Effects on the Human System.

Noticing that the tobacco question has been to some extent considered in the VISITOR, and some brothers requested the experience of others should be given, I present a few facts and thoughts upon that subject, hoping they may prevent those from forming the useless and health-destroying habit, who have not already contracted it, and perhaps influence others who are now slaves to it, to free themselves from the vile nuisance.

But first is tobacco a poison. The results of experiments made upon brute animals, prove and demonstrates beyond a doubt, that tobacco in a concentrated form, is one of the most virulent poisons known. Dr. Mussey, a celebrated physician, ascertained by experiment, that two drops of the oil of tobacco, placed on the tongue of cats destroyed life in three or four minutes. Three drops rubbed on the tongue of a full-grown cat killed it in less than three minutes. One drop destroyed a half-grown cat in five minutes.

Two drops on the tongue of a red squirrel killed it in one minute. Two drops of nicotine, or the oil of tobacco, injected into the jugular vein of a dog, has been found to act in ten seconds, proving fatal in two and a half minutes.

The conclusions of various other scientific men and physicians in regard to the deadly and fatal effects of tobacco when administered in a concentrated form might be given, but as they are the same as already stated, it is not necessary. There are good reasons for believing that but a few drops of the oil of tobacco would be necessary to prove fatal to a human being, but it is seldom used strong enough to take life, yet almost every person who uses the weed, can well recollect the first chew they took, or the first time they smoked of the death-like sickly feeling they experienced. While many could relate that they realized a very distressing, sickening feeling at the pit of the stomach, followed by languor, relaxation of the muscular system, trembling of limbs, extreme anxiety, and a great tendency to faint, obscured vision, the pulse small and weak, respiration laborious, the surface cold and clammy, or bathed in a cold sweat, such are the effects that is generally produced on those just commencing the use of tobacco, when taken in large doses.

Now, any substance that nature in her wisdom intended that man should use as food and drink to sustain life, repair the waste of the body to give strength and health, produces no such effects. And it seems almost impossible for any person to use a weed of such a poisonous nature for any great length of time without producing disease in some form. It is true that some people are effected by tobacco much more than others. My own experience in the use of tobacco for twenty years, establishes to me one certainty, and that is, that tobacco was killing me by inches, and making life miserable. During those years of using tobacco (and I only chewed) I experienced various aches, pains, distressing feelings, that I am free from since I have quit the use of it.—While I was using tobacco, I frequently had severe attacks of dyspepsia, since I have ceased to use it, that disease has left me entirely.—While I was under the influence of

tobacco, my appetite sometimes was ravenous, I could eat until I was in misery, and still wanted more, at other times I had little or no appetite, and forced down what little I ate.—Now my appetite is even and regular, at no time demanding enough food to create any unpleasant or painful feeling.

When we consider the fact, that tobacco excites the salivary glands to secrete an unusual amount of saliva or spittle, and therefore the tobacco user is spitting away this very necessary substance, which nature intended should be mixed with the food, before digestion can be natural or perfect, we need not wonder that the stomach should become deranged, and other organs more or less impaired. Tobacco affects the memory. My memory is a great deal better since I quit using the weed, I can also endure more labor without getting tired than I could ten years ago. It was no unusual occurrence after having labored hard, or exercised severely for some time, and using tobacco quite freely, to be taken suddenly with a trembling, fainting sensation at the pit of the stomach. And I have frequently been compelled to rest for a half hour or more to allow the system to recover, before I could commence work again.

Palpitation of the heart, Heart burn as it is called, and many other distressing diseases and unpleasant feelings and sensations; I was compelled to endure while I used tobacco, but am free from them now. At last I was taken with a severe dull ache in the lower part of the stomach, lasting over two weeks, and it was not until I was attacked the third time, more severe and lasting longer, that I attributed this disease to tobacco; I then resolved to use no more, and with seven pounds on hand, and a box half full in my pocket, on one Monday morning I concluded not to be a slave to a weed no longer. From that day to this, I have not used tobacco in any form, nor ever expect to again. But it required an extraordinary effort of the will to resist the desire for the weed, the appetite had become so strong. It is certainly strange and mysterious that a substance that the system rejects on the first introduction, should by use, become seemingly natural, and the system really demands it, although working a positive injury I am satisfied, from the way many men have complained that tobacco is the main cause of their disease, and hundreds of thousands are suffering aches and pains caused by the use of tobacco.

But there are other objections to its use. It is expensive; some men have a pipe or segar in their mouth nearly half their time during the day time, others have a quid in their mouth from morning till evening, chewing and spitting; many men expend more money for tobacco annually than for bread. Thousands of men so poor they cannot afford the real necessities of life, yet they manage to secure the means to buy tobacco. The amount of money annually collected by the government, in the form of revenue amounts to millions of dollars. Those who will indulge in the vile habit of using tobacco and drinking whiskey, are compelled by law to pay a heavy per cent. of tax to the government.

The filthiness necessarily consequent on tobacco using is of itself a great moral evil. It is difficult for a tobacco user to be a clean person. His mouth, which more than all other parts of his system, should be clean, is a very sink of nastiness. That which he ejects from it is more loathsome than the dogs vomit. It is a most flagrant wrong for a man to pollute and poison the atmosphere

which his fellows are compelled to breathe. The use of tobacco has also proved very troublesome and inconvenient to the users, under certain circumstances. Many of the votaries of the weed, admit that it is a habit useless, expensive, indecent and filthy, such ought to have moral courage enough to free themselves from the habit. Parents should prevent if possible their children from contracting a habit so injurious and morally wrong.

A. FANCKBONER.

Schoolcraft, May 20, 1878.

Getting Meals at County Grange Meetings.

LOWELL, KENT Co., Mich., }
May 13th, 1878. }

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

I wish to say a few words to my Brother and Sister Grangers through the VISITOR, on the subject of getting meals at our County Grange meetings. It is the practice as far as I know, for the Sisters of the Grange where the meetings are held, to furnish the meals for a two days meeting. If the Granges around are well represented (as it is very important they should be) there is a crowd, and very few halls are built with all the accommodations of a hotel, so the setting tables and getting meals for a crowd necessitates a great deal of inconvenience, beside tiresome labor. Very often boards for tables must be stretched across the audience room, and re-set perhaps two or three times before all are fed. Consider the large amount of good things (for each think they must do their best) to be cooked and carried, dishes to be furnished, tea and coffee to be made and served, and what time is there left for work to better the condition of the Grange? There is much valuable time lost, saying nothing of the weary, worn-out condition of our worthy Sisters who have so faithfully fed and waited upon us, through the meeting, and does it pay? Is it not a zeal worthy a better cause? If we met expressly to have a good feast, our object would be accomplished, but if I understand the object of these meetings, it is to exchange views, discuss questions, pass resolutions, and do whatever seems best to prepare us to work together for the good of the whole. The eating business of course comes in as a necessity, for the requirements of the body, but in my opinion it always should involve as little time, expense and trouble at such meetings as possible.

I cannot see how any great good can be accomplished by the County Grange until there is a reform in this direction. The greatest share of the time is spent in eating good victuals, digesting the same, (for it is a well-known fact that the brain cannot work very successfully while the stomach is digesting a full meal) and initiating members in the evening. The work they attempt to do for the good of the Order must be hurried through in a very unprofitable manner. I will tell you my idea of how this eating business could be done, and leave more time and strength for necessary work. It is this: Let each one take their own lunch, and let it be such as will not require a table.

I am aware I shall be met with many objections, from many different minds. One will be the difficulty of carrying it so far by those from a distance. People who travel, as a rule take their lunch basket. If they were traveling from Maine to California, they would take provision enough to last them through. We went twenty-five miles to a Grange (I think none came a longer distance) and took our dinner box. We ate with the rest, a part of the time, but it was

not necessary. Again, it may be urged that this course would show a lack of courtesy on the part of those where we assemble. We think not, if rightly understood. I heard a lady say at the Grange, she did not think there had been pains enough taken to introduce and get acquainted with strangers, but there was so much to do, and they were so tired; how much better courtesy, to my mind, to have spent less time setting tables and more in social intercourse.

I am aware there are some with Alimntiveness so large, if they could not be sure of a good feast they would not care to go. I would council such to cultivate that faculty less, and their intellect more, last but not least is the terrible trial of doing without tea and coffee two or three meals. I would say to such, if you can't do that, don't never blame the drunkard for not denying himself his drink. The Grange has been working a reform in this direction in this vicinity; several families have quit the use of tea and coffee altogether. We know the Sisters receive much praise from the worthy Brothers for the bountiful tables they spread. Herein we should suffer loss. But let us endure that patiently, hoping to merit praise in other and more worthy directions.

Hoping to hear from others on this subject.

I remain a friend of the Grange,
P. A. ENGLISH.

New Lands for Settlers.

ADDISON, Mich., May 8, 1878.

Brother J. T. Cobb.—I recently received a letter from the Register of the Beatrice Land District, in S. E. Nebraska, in which he states that the noted Otoe Indian Reservation is now open to actual settlers. This land lies partly in Nebraska, and partly in Kansas, in Gage County of the former State and Marshall County in the latter, each being the third County west from the Mo. river. I know from examination that there are no lands in the United States more suitable for homes than this tract is. The soil can not be excelled in quality, it is well watered and along the streams, there is an abundance of excellent blue limestone suitable for building purposes. Of the climate every one has read, and from four years experience in Nebraska, I can assure all, there can not be a more delightful climate found in the same latitude than is here. The land is easy of access to good markets. In Nebraska there are 120,000 acres open to settlement, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres to each individual, at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$12.00 per acre. The latter price is for timbered lands, but good prairie can be had at from \$2.50 to \$3.50, as the average price per acre for the whole tract is \$3.50; The timbered lands are not extensive. The terms are one-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest at six per cent. on deferred payments.

For all information regarding this tract, address Hiram W. Parker, Reg. U. S. Land office, Beatrice, Nebraska. Beware of land agents, properly termed "sharks," and locate your own land wherever you go. Avenues of this kind may lead to homes, and the VISITOR desires that every one be blessed with one, and for this reason and the value of the information to every one, I make these statements through it.

Fraternally,
THOS. MALONY.

A LITTLE boy came to his mother recently and said, "Mamma, I should think if I was made out of dust I should get muddy inside when I drink."

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, JUNE 1, 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.

Blanks for Consolidation of Granges.

Blank Applications for Certificate of Dimit.

Blank Plaster Orders.

Blank Certificates of Incorporation.

St. Joseph County Fair.

We took time from other duties last week Friday, to attend the St. Joseph County Fair. The Co. Agricultural Society have grounds close by the village of Centerville.

For a few years past, this Society have not only had a fall, but also a spring meeting.

In this they have certainly got hold of, and successfully carried out the right idea, in so far as farm implements are concerned. In these days of improved farm machinery, as every one who has occasion to look at, or talk about buying machinery well-knows, the winter works wonderful changes.

The machine of any make which carried off the blue ribbon at the last State or County Fair has been so improved as any agent will tell you that you can hardly recognize it, and as every farmer who buys, wants all the latest improvements, it is manifestly the right time in the year to show all these implement when farmers are looking about to buy for immediate use.

Never having before attended a spring Fair, we were not prepared to expect such a display as we found at Centerville. The long lines of shafting showed that the managers expected a large machine exhibit, and they were not disappointed in this department. It exceeded any other County Fair that I ever attended, and was equal to our State Fairs. We shall not be able to give more than general statements of what was on the ground. Of Portable Engines for threshing, we counted ten manufactured in several States. The Harvester with Binder, has succeeded so well, that we found with this late improvement: First, the old Pioneer Harvester, the Marsh, then the Adams & French, Elward, Walter A. Wood, Russel, McCormick, and Buckeye, all demanding examination, and the several agents guaranteeing complete work.

Another—the St. Paul Twine Binder will meet the wants of those who are afraid their cows will eat more wire from the straw-stack than is good for them, as wool twine with this machine is substituted for the wire which all others use. All these makes are used as harvesters without the binding attachment.

We next come to the reapers, with Self Rake attachment. The Leader, Champion, Ansel Wood, Walter A. Wood, Russell, Buckeye, Empire, Royce, Johnson & Wheeler. Many of these reaper manufacturers have also Mowers, apparently perfect machines.

Then there was a full line of Hay-Rakes, Drills, Cultivators and Plows from Indiana, Ohio, and other States.

In the stock department, the finest display of cattle was by Mr. Dougherty, of Park Township. The admirers of choice short horns need not go farther to find some specimens that will rank first-class anywhere.

Fine horses, hogs and sheep, were there in such numbers as showed a spirit of competitive rivalry for premiums that add to the interest and value of a fair. We have not time to refer to the many good things we saw, but we shall not overlook the good fare provided by the sisters and brothers of Centerville Grange.

They did not allow so good an opportunity to turn an honest penny to good account, to go by unimproved.

Of the sporting department, I have little to say, as that branch of County and State Fairs with me has little attraction, and is of doubtful utility. In fact I have no word of approval for sports of the turf.

If praise of the arrangements and fulness of the exhibit were the rewards sought by the enterprising managers of the Fair, there can be no question about their compensation, as the uniform verdict was one of approval.

In my ramblings I failed to meet the chronic grumblers usually seen in large numbers on such occasions. I was gratified to find the St. Jo. Co. Patrons largely represented in the management, indicating that many of the progressive farmers of the County had the sagacity to see in our Order the grand opportunity of advancing the agricultural interests of the country.

Bro. Johnston, the wide-awake Editor of the *Mich. Farmer*, came upon the ground at noon the third day—like our visit, rather late—but with his large experience and quick observation, no doubt in time to give his readers a good summary of what was on the ground. We rode over to Centerville, with our friend Wm. Bair, of Gourd-Neck Prairie, and had a fine opportunity to observe the crops along the way.

From the appearance of the wheat we concluded that one-half or more of what we saw was free from insects and promised a good crop. The appearance averaged better than in our own township, where few fields are free from the little pest. Not half the corn was yet out of the ground. Our early spring is with corn a week later than usual. Oats, Barley, and Grass looked well.

Raising peppermint is a branch of farming little known in the State outside of St. Joseph Co. The fields we saw looked well, though we are not posted, and our opinion is perhaps worth but little.

From reliable authority we learned that but one other County in the United States produces more peppermint oil than this, that is Wayne Co., New York. In fact, these two counties supply the demands of the whole country, and export some to foreign lands.

The genial weather, in contrast with nearly all the month that has passed,—the thrifty appearance of many of the farms of this splendid country—the courteous treatment received from the officers of the Society, and the cordial greetings of friends and acquaintances made the day to us one of unusual enjoyment.

The Hon. R. E. Trowbridge has kindly consented to have his name added to the list of special lecturers. Granges who desire the services of a live Patron will certainly get waked up if they get a lecture from Brother Trowbridge.

Condensed Report of Proceedings of Elmira Farmers' Club as found in the Husbandman.

In the report of the club meeting of May 11th, the first item of interest relates to a new farm implement invented by Geo. N. Palmer, of Elmira. Its design is to supply the place of a Hay Tedder and Hay Rake, and it has a new feature—that of gathering the hay when raked on to a light platform, which furnishes standing room for a man or boy, who piles the hay as gathered into shapely cocks, which when completed, are pushed off at the rear of the platform. The inventor claimed that his machine could be made and sold at a less price than an ordinary Tedder, and that there would be less weight and draft for the team. "There was a general agreement among the farmers present that the work of this machine would be a gain to farmers."

In proof of the early spring, one a J. Bartlette, sent the club "a barley head taken from a field of wheat on the 28th day of April; also a red clover blossom picked May 9th."

In answer to an enquirer, as to how well Prest's Hoffman succeeded in killing oak and chestnut sprouts with salt; he replied,—"I can report a successful trial. I applied it to the stumps of small saplings, and no sprouts started."

Secretary Armstrong gave a laborious and protracted experience of his in the sprout killing business—seems to have had more faith in work than in salt, as he does not mention having applied any. As his experience was not uniform, we shall expect some moon theorist will account for the varied results of his industry in that direction.

One C. S. Davis, for a wire Man'g Co. gave to the club his views of barbed wire fence, and its construction in six numbered propositions about on this wise: 1st. Use one make of wire. 2d. Three or even two wires will turn grown cattle every time. 3rd. Same as second. 4th. Brace the end parts firmly. 5th. Use Davis' stretcher. 6th. Our wire is worth about 15 cents per pound, of 14½ feet, and a fence need not be more than 4 feet high.

Prest. Hoffman "was not sure that the double and twisted barbed wire was very much better than the single barbed wire—declared the Davis invention quite unnecessary, as a cheap and effective stretcher, may be made by boring two holes through a pole, one for the wire and the other for a short bar—support one end of this cheap windlass on pins in a fence post, and the other end by another post well set for the purpose. By this simple contrivance, the wire can be drawn tight for several hundred feet with no trouble."

We wish our farmers to bear in mind that there are already hundreds of miles of barbed wire fence on the western prairies, and its value with many as the fence of the future is already determined in its favor. We think it wise for many of our farmers to test its value as fence material, or take some pains to get acquainted with the fence where it is being used by others.

The subject of top dressing with manure as against plowing under was barely touched. The experience of Prest. Hoffman, being decidedly in favor of top dressing

Secretaries who have sent names for the VISITOR, from time to time, until they are entitled to a copy free, may not always have received it. If our attention is called to this matter by Secretaries, we shall enter their names on our mailing book at once, and supply all such very cheerfully.

On our way to the train on Monday evening we met Bro. T. A. Thompson, on his return from Plainwell, where he had delivered a lecture that afternoon to Plainwell Grange and representatives from other neighboring Granges. He said that he had intended to write an article for this number of the VISITOR, but his labors were so arduous that he found it quite impossible to do more than meet his engagements from day to day. Since he commenced his labors in this State, April 22d, he has delivered 22 public lectures and 32 private lectures to Granges, and the demands upon him are far beyond the time at his disposal.

He said, "Tell the Patrons of Michigan from me, that I find the Order in a healthy condition, and growing stronger every day." He spoke in glowing terms of the uniform kindness and cordiality extended to him wherever he had been, and thought he might spend some time in the State next fall. Said he had been compelled to decline several invitations to speak in the open air, as the condition of his throat and voice would not warrant it, and he hoped this fact would be generally understood, that arrangements for him that should include speaking in the open air, might be avoided.

Bro. Thompson is working hard, but as he is doing all he can in taking good care of himself, he seems likely to hold out, and meet all his appointments.

There has been but one opinion expressed as to his lectures, "Good enough!" We therefore urge all who can to hear him.

We find in one of the leading Republican papers the name of Cyrus G. Luce presented and endorsed as a very desirable candidate for the office of State Treasurer. Those who know him best will most heartily commend the selection, on account of the special qualifications of the man for the place.

In the next number of the VISITOR, we shall commence the publication of the rulings of the Master of the State Grange. No subscriber to the VISITOR, who takes an interest in the Order, should fail to keep the paper on file for reference.

If any County Grange has not received its Charter, we shall furnish the same on application.

Kill The Bugs.

To destroy bugs on squashes and cucumber vines, dissolve a tablespoonful of saltpetre in a paulful of water, put a pint of this around each hill, shaping the earth so that it will not spread much, and the thing is done. The more saltpetre the better, if you can afford it—it is good for vegetable but death to animal life. The bugs burrow in the earth at night and fail to rise in the morning. It is also good to kill grubs in peach trees—only use twice as much, say a quart to each tree. There was not a yellow or blistered leaf on twelve or fifteen trees to which it was applied last season. No danger of killing any vegetable with it—a concentrated solution applied to beans makes them grow wonderfully.—*Southern Husbandman*.

THE House Committee on Agriculture, has agreed to report favorably the bill providing for the better protection of cattle in transportation. The bill requires cattle to be fed at least once in every twenty-four hours.

Eat licorice to sweeten the breath,

Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKOGON.

The Frost and the Fruit.

Rumors have gone out that on the Lake Shore the fruit had been very badly destroyed by the late hard frosts. Let all who will, believe them; It will not hurt us or the prices we shall obtain for the fruit we shall have, and in abundance. True some injury has been done, but far less than reported, and generally has only so thinned the fruit as to make it larger and more saleable. The peaches in all favorable locations as to elevation are not at all injured, but many hundreds of dollars have been saved by the frost thinning the fruit, which work would have had to have been done by hand and at great expense. Grapes promise a usual crop; and there will be enough of everything in the fruit line to meet the usual demand without the usual glut. "More fruit has been injured by croakers than by the late frost," is a common saying among our best people.

How to Dispose of Products.

Never in the history of our Order have the members had near at hand such good facilities for the disposal of products as they now have.

In Detroit centrally located is J. M. Chidister, State Business Agent, appointed by the State Grange Executive Committee. Several years personal acquaintance with Mr. C. leads me to think that we have a good man in a good place, to all who shall use him.

J. H. Gardner at Centreville is now well known to most Patrons and still continues to buy and sell for those who will use his services; and his long experience in both buying and selling enables him to secure many advantages to the farmer.

The Northwestern Produce Association, chartered Feb. 13th, 1877, is located at 183 South Water St., Chicago, under the management of Bro. Thomas Mason, whom most of our Patrons know. The members of this organization are all Patrons and earnest workers in this good and common cause, and have paid liberally of their funds to establish an agent in this great Western Metropolis, to handle fruit and all other Michigan products seeking a western market, or any market—for goods may often be sent eastward, under the direction of this agent, direct from the grower, saving much on freight and much commission. Bro. Mason can buy for you, at low rates, anything you may desire from the west. I know this by experience with other commission houses.

In Milwaukee also, we have the advantage of a Grange Agency directed by the Wisconsin State Grange. Bro. L. G. Kniffen, advertised on our last page, is well located on 214 West Water St., and is well recommended.

To eastward and westward nearly all our products go, and from the great marts where these agents are located we get most of our supplies. Here, to sell the one or buy the other, are men of our own selection, all under heavy and approved bonds—to use your products and money entrusted to them to your advantage, at your direction, and at a much less commission than is usually paid to strangers.

Now Brothers shall we use these advantages, giving these agents our confidence and support, or shall we show by our actions that we expect more of them than of other and un-

known agents, thereby causing them to be disheartened.

Try them as best you can. Correspond at once, and learn of them their manner and facilities for doing business, and if in their vicinity call upon them and converse with them.

Especially to our western fruit growers I commend the agencies in Chicago and Milwaukee. Send them some of your fruit, and see if they—your brothers under fraternal bonds, as well as material—will not meet your expectations more fully than you have before had them met. Send for stencils, cards and shipping tags.

State Agent's Department.

J. H. GARDNER, - - - CENTREVILLE.

St Joseph County has just held a Spring Fair, at which all the leading farm machinery of the north west was exhibited, equaling if not surpassing the display of agricultural implements of any State Fair which has been held in Michigan, and affording a rare opportunity for comparison. The machine men say that their sales are greater in this County than in any other two Counties in the State.

I have arrangements for harvesters, reapers, mowers, hay tedders, hay rakes, cultivators, plows, gang plows, and nearly everything used on the farm; prices for which will be forwarded to Patrons on application. It is not advisable to publish our prices in a public paper, or to have them talked about on the street corners or in the village grocery.

The machinery which I offer is equal to any made or known at present in this State, and is sent on cash orders at the lowest obtainable rates for first class articles. If you would buy all you use through your agents prices would be made still lower. If you want forks, rakes, or hoes, by the dozen or half dozen, I can have them sent direct to you from Chicago or Detroit at cost there. I have an arrangement for the Constantine self dumping hay rake which I can ship at wholesale price to all north and east of Grand Rapids; and I can say that it is the best hay rake in the market and that it is also made in Michigan.

If any Grange or Brother want a good cheese at 8½ cents per lb. send in your order and it will be sent you by the maker.

As these are the days when the lightning rod men are around to circuit the honest and verdant Granger with the two hundred dollar rods and as they have already had some innocents this season; I take the following directions showing how to make a good and effective rod from a communication by Bro. Kniffen of Wisconsin. Take two strands of no. 9 galvanized wire, twist it firm and double it, you have now a cable capable of conducting all the electricity; put one end of this cable in the moist earth, or in the well, in the latter case, run it under ground to the building, thence up to the chimney top, parting the ends of the wire filing to a point, connect it to a standard if preferred. Fasten this wire cable to the building with staples, and the rod is complete: no need of insulation, electricity will not leave it to follow wood.

KEEP stock off pastures while they are soft. The poaching will cost tenfold by summer what the stock may get off the very early grass. There is nothing to gain, but much to lose, even if only the pasture is concerned. The feed will not be lost if allowed to grow a little longer.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Communications.

Justice and Circuit Courts.

Brother Cobb:

A very timely and appropriate article appeared in your department of the GRANGE VISITOR of May 15th, upon a subject that has been quite too long ignored, whether from fear or hesitancy in attacking a deep-seated and growing evil, or otherwise it is unnecessary to discuss. The fact exists, and when properly spread before an intelligent community, ought to develop a remedy. We refer to our whole judicial system—its complications, its prolixity, its uncertainty in every thing but its *expensiveness*. It brings no relief to be told "you must keep out of litigation!"

No man, however pure his life, his social and business relationship with the community, is beyond the reach of legal robbery; especially if he has, by a prudent living been so unfortunate as to have a moderate bank account to keep him in the down grade of life. His standing in society, his professional reputation, his great name,—all fall before the legal lance thirsting for gore. Half a score of years is sufficient to review, to recall the fortunes wasted in contesting wills, in defending charges of malpractice, in nominal or fictitious imprisonment. Who are the prime instigators in such suits? Not the assumed sufferers. *These* griefs could have been assuaged with a tithe of the actual cost in money, which *another* party is clamorous to have a hand in, and the results can only be estimated in "unknown quantities."

It used to be thought, that justice was not a purchasable commodity. The present practice belies the proposition. The longest purse, like Napoleon's heavy artillery, wins the battle, and when both sides have an ample supply of munitions, it is only a question of exhaustion to both parties.

How many are the cases where the question at issue is limited to fifty or one hundred dollars, that ten times that amount is paid for legal service, which, but for the fine talk which urged the contest, might have been all avoided, and a better satisfaction rendered by an amicable submission of the case to disinterested neighbors.

The suggestion contained in the article referred to, as the first feasible step in the right direction of reform, to limit the right of appeal from a justice to the circuit court, to a judgement exceeding \$100, is obviously sound.

As the present condition of things is adverse to the interests of all classes of the people, except the lawyers, and now bears so heavily upon us when the great body of the people are striving not so much to make money as to *live*, is not this an opportune time to bring this subject forward and by attracting public attention make an effort to correct this chronic evil.

The Order of P. of H. has wonderfully stimulated enquiry among the farmers of the country. Another campaign season is just before us. Party ties are relaxed as never before. Let us agitate this subject, and let us be sure to know in season to vote intelligently how the various candidates for the next Michigan legislature will treat this subject when presented to that body, as it certainly will be. All candidates will not have a chance to make or amend laws, but as some will, all must be made to show their hand.

Brother Cobb:

The regular quarterly session of the Van Buren County Grange was held in the Grange Hall, of the Keeler Farmer on the 16th inst., and although farmers were unusually busy with their planting, yet the commodious hall was filled

at an early hour. There were present, Bro. Cory, Master of Cass Co. Grange, Bro. Barnard, lecturer of Berrien Co. Grange, and others from those counties. This is as it should be. We are happy to meet our brothers and sisters from other counties, and we should reciprocate. It will do us good to visit our neighboring Granges, and it will do them good. But above all, let us visit our own Grange often enough to be entitled to the annual word. Let us pay our own dues, and show by our works our faith in our Order. Faith without works is dead. When a member ceases to work, neglects to pay his dues, or attend the session of his Grange, he ought to die; he is good for nothing, only to plod along through life a fit subject for land sharks, swindlers and the like to prey upon. He is their man. He is the politicians' man. He will do their bidding, he might as well admit at once his inability, his unfitness to assume and maintain the high position of Husbandman, of farmer, who is the bone and sinew of the country. Our farms and their products are the basis of all the nations wealth and greatness, when the farmer prospers, the nation prospers, but should the tillers of the soil cease their labors, or the earth to bring forth her fruits, distress and ruin would follow. But I am digressing. The Subordinate Granges were well represented, and reported increased interest and prosperity in their several Granges. This was truly encouraging, many new members are reported, and the Order in this County is in a healthy condition.

The Keeler Grange is, I think a model one. It is composed of the best farmers, and contains the best talent in the Township. Sister Granges, be on the alert, or Keeler will carry off the palm. After a short session, dinner was announced, and we repaired to the dining hall, where a bountiful supply of good things which our sisters and daughters know so well how to prepare awaited us. After this interesting order of business had been gone through with, the business of the Grange was resumed. Co-operation was discussed. The subscription for the establishment of a co-operative store at Lawrence, increased to about \$1,700. We intend to make it a success, to commence business next fall.

After the close of the afternoon session, the 5th degree was conferred upon several candidates. The evening session was agreeably spent in discussing questions from the question drawer in which the sisters heartily joined and made it more interesting. The question drawer should have a place in the regular order of business in every Subordinate Grange. After the labors of the day were completed, we accompanied Brother A. W. Hayden home, and remained over night. Bro. Hayden, is an active member of Hamilton Grange, a scientific, and I should judge a successful farmer. On our way home, we called at the Hendryx farm owned by the Capt. and his son. We found the Capt., that sturdy old pioneer busy superintending their little farm (of 500 acres) and looking after their fine blooded stock. We spent a short time there very pleasantly, and regretted our stay must be limited.

Wheat in this County is suffering from the ravages of the Hessian fly, in many fields it is falling down. The crop must be a short one. What shall we do? how shall we get rid of this pest.

D. WOODMAN, Master Co. Grange. Paw Paw, May 23, 1878.

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

- June 1, Moline, Allegan County, Michigan.
- " 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 Ledge, Eaton Co., Afternoon.
- " 12, North Lansing, Ingham Co., Evening.
- " 23, Lainsburg, Shiawassee Co., Mich.
- " 14, Victor, Clinton " "
- " 15, Oak Grove Gr. Livingston Co., Mich.
- " 17, Howell, Livingston Co., Mich.
- " 18, Pontiac, Oakland " "
- " 19, 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. Fraternally, T. A. THOMPSON.

Ladies' Department.

DON'T LET MOTHER DO IT.

BY CARRIE ALTON.

Daughter, don't let mother do it!
Do not let her bake and broil
While you sit a useless idler.
Fearing your soft hands to soil.
Don't you see the heavy burdens
Daily she is wont to bear,
Bring the lines upon her forehead—
Sprinkle silver in her hair?

Daughter don't let mother do it!
Do not let her bake and broil
Through the long, bright summer hours;
Share with her the heavy toil.
See her eye has lost its brightness,
Faded from her cheek the glow,
And the step that once was buoyant
Now is feeble, weak and slow.

Daughter, don't let mother do it!
She has cared for you so long,
Is it right the weak and feeble
Should be toiling for the strong?
Waken from your listless languor,
Seek her side to cheer and bless;
And your grief will be less bitter
When the sods above her press.

Daughter, don't let mother do it!
You will never, never know
What were home without a mother
Till that mother lieth low—
Low beneath the budding daisies,
Free from earthly care or pain—
To the home so sad without her,
Never to return again.

The Presiding Deities of the Grange.

In heathen mythology Ceres was worshiped as the Goddess of grain, and was represented with a sickle in one hand and a sheaf of wheat in the other. But in the Grange, Ceres is symbolized as faith. The good farmer has need of faith as he breaks up the fallow ground, pulverizes the soil, makes it rich with fertilizers, removes from it all noxious weeds, stumps, and stones; ascertains that his wheat is clean, and then trusts it to the ground, having faith that the God of nature will send the "early and the latter rain," cause the sun with its fruitifying rays to shine upon it, and in due season he beholds the fruit of his toil in the brown heads proudly waving in the summer breeze; then he puts in the sickle and reaps an abundant harvest, and faith is turned to fruition. The labor of the husbandman is ennobling and God-appointed. It calls out, by his frequent coming in contact with the beautiful works of nature, his better and nobler qualities.

We could exist if there were no professional men, but without the tiller of the soil to win from the bosom of the earth the life-sustaining material, we could not live. The husbandman has faith in God and his own manhood, and he goes on cheerfully and contentedly plowing and sowing, till he reaps his reward. If he does not lay up riches, he has a certain competency, he need not fail, for the earth is sure to yield generously for the care bestowed upon it. "While the world endureth, seed-time and harvest shall not fail." With such a promise he must succeed.

Pomona, in heathen mythology was worshiped as the Goddess of fruit. In autumn she is represented as holding a horn of plenty filled to overflowing with fruit. In the Grange, Pomona is symbolized as Hope.

Hope is strong in the bosom of every husbandman. He believes the good he desires is attainable. When he sets out an orchard or vineyard, he hopes to eat the fruit thereof. This stirs him up, and though he may not eat the fruit, some one will; and he that plants a tree performs a duty and confers a good on succeeding generations. No spring should be suffered to pass by without planting trees either for fruit, shade, or ornament. Could the dumb brute creation speak, on some hot summer day, they would bless you for the grateful shade from the burning rays of the sun. Plant trees everywhere, by the way side, in the pasture. Group them together in some waste corner. It will add to the beauty of the landscape, it will pay—if not in dollars and cents, in a heart overflowing with joyfulness. The tree we plant will survive us, the grapevine will be green and bear its luscious fruit after the hand that planted it is cold in death; the rose-bush will flourish and scatter its fragrance in the air after the planter is unconscious of its sweetness; and the tree will remain as a monument to the planter's memory. Therefore plant trees, but not too near the dwellings—the shade is grateful,

but we need the sunshine for health. But as wind-breaks and shelter, and as a beautifier of the landscape, we can not have too many. Plant cherry-trees not only in the orchard and garden, but in the corner of the fences on the farm, that the birds, the sweet friends of the farmer, may have all they want and the farmer have still enough for the wants of his household and to spare. We should have finer fruit if the birds were encouraged more by the husbandman.

Hope is a beacon light that lures us on; it bids us persevere in the path of duty, holds out a reward over the consummation of our labor in the full enjoyment of its fruits.

Flora, by the heathen was worshiped as the Goddess of Flowers. But in the Grange represents charity. Flowers should surround every country home. I pity those who do not love flowers, and that can not find time to cultivate these tender little comforts. A house without its flower garden has a barren, uninviting look. It does not require a great amount of time or attention to attend to a few small flower beds and to keep them looking nicely. An hour or so after the labor of the day is completed, and what sweeter recompense can we have than to spend the close of the day among our flowers, inhaling their fragrance and admiring their beauties. It is a soothing rest for the weary.

But still there is nothing that blooms with such unfading colors—there is no perfume on earth fraught with such fragrance—as the flowers of good works, and the sweet-smelling savor of that pity which "feels for the wants and relieves the distress of our brothers and sisters."

The flower of charity should bloom in every heart, we have often need of its benign influence, to tone down and soften the rugged, and often embittered feelings that will arise in our hearts and find an outlet through our mouths, causing dissensions. It is then we should think of the golden rule "do to others as you would others should do to you," and practice that charity "that thinketh no evil. We are prone to cherish hardness in our hearts to those that dissent from us, forgetting that others have as good a right to their opinion as we have, even if we do not think alike. It is the lack of this trait that causes so many bickerings in communities and a fruitful cause of the breaking down of so many Granges. The Apostle Paul said "and now abideth Faith, Hope, Charity; but the greatest of these is Charity."

AUNT MARGARET.

YPSILANTI, May 23, 1878.

Worthy Bro. Cobb:

So well do we enjoy reading the correspondence in the VISITOR, which tells us what other Granges are doing, we think perhaps some of your readers may like to hear again from Fraternity Grange No. 52. Since our new hall was dedicated, our meetings have been very pleasant and social. We have invited our friends and neighbors to join in our festivities. Several new members have joined, and have added much to the interest of our meetings. In April we met to plant trees in the ground around our hall. Both evergreens and deciduous trees ranged in tasteful order, with plants for flowers, made quite an improvement in the appearance of our Grange home, and the hope that the trees we planted will be growing in beauty and value as the years go by, and be a pleasing memorial of us in the distant future, well repays for all painstaking. Much interest was added to the occasion by the planting of a memorial tree for a dear deceased brother, the only one whose name has been enrolled as member of our Grange, who has been called away by death, also one for his widow, (who was a beloved Sister in our fraternity, who now resides in Detroit.) Appropriate exercises were opened by prayer, followed by a memorial address, in which beautiful thoughts found expression in nicely chosen language, given by Worthy Sec'y S. P. Ballard.

A short poem was read by the Lecturer, and the Worthy Master J. W. Childs closed the exercises with some excellent and appropriate remarks.

At our last meeting, the question of corn raising was discussed in a manner which would we think, have delighted the Editor of any Agricultural journal. We came to the conclusion that what our Grange didn't know about raising corn, was 'n't worth knowing.

Fraternally, M. E. L.

Bad cooking spoils good food.

Hints and Suggestions for Young House-keepers.

OTISCO GRANGE, 187, May 10, '78.

When house-keepers cannot tell which way to turn, but work is constantly increasing, they must stop long enough to think which must be done, and how done the shortest way, but well. In the first place when you set the table and are in a hurry, think what you want in the pantry or down cellar, and if by the use of a basket, dish-pan, or sieve, you carry all at once or even at twice going, time is gained and strength saved. Just so in carrying back those things. Then in washing dishes where one pair of hands have to do it all, use a little more water if you have it and less strength, put most of your dishes in the pan; if greasy, put soap in a half pail water and pour over and let them soak a few minutes while you make a bed or something else, then wash them and have another pan of hot water to rinse them, turn over on a cloth in a tray, drainer, or a clean small dry goods box, they will be dry by next meal if you don't get time to wipe them, dry the knives and forks and spoons and iron-ware, of course this is not the best way to do when we use our best dishes, only (when we are in a hurry) for common.

In the list of cookery bread comes first, and if you use salt-risings, it need be made only once a week, for a piece of bread can be saved when 'tis light enough to bake; take about a cupful of dough, put it in a saucer, or an oyster-can is good with one side off; (two or three of them come handy for many things) when you want to bake again it will not be very sour if it has been down cellar; put it in a two-quart basin with a cup or two of warm water, mash fine, add a teaspoonful of salaratus and flour enough to make a thick batter; put in a kettle of warm water till it rises full, then use enough more water or milk to make as much as you want, put it right in the tin and keep it very warm, if you have no heater. Have a square board large enough to hold all the tins, and then have that heating in the oven while you mix, then cover warm with cloth and set under the stove or on top, over a dish-pan of water. Salt-rising bread is best to have quite a quantity of yeast and kept very warm and raise quick. Then in winter one can cook things and keep a quantity on hand, so that a meal can be prepared in a little while. Now, a good way is, to boil a kettle of beef, salt or fresh, and have ready for mince pies and hash. Perhaps some will say, "tis boarding-house trash," not a bit of it; hash is a time honored dish among the yankees, and really good if made right, and very handy, if you keep things ready.

Next get a panful of potatoes, small ones are just as good, for you can boil them with the skins on, and pare when needed; I do not wash them in the dish-pan, for the grit wears the tin, but take a pail, fish-keg or a nail-keg, after washing it good some wash day; if it leaks a little, take it out doors, pour in the potatoes and a half pail of water, and with an old broom-handle stir them round; drain off and pour on more water till clear; then put over and boil and keep ready to chop up with your beef, have some of the drippings saved from where the beef was boiled, taken off after the liquor was cold to put in hash; put in two or three spoonfuls in your spider and have it hot on the stove, then quantities, and over it, put in a handful of bread-crumbs, or a slice crumbed pepper to suit the taste, then pour boiling water over it, enough to nearly cover it, and then put on cover and let it cook, stirring it often that it may not burn, if made in this way with an accompaniment of pickled beets, we call it nice for dinner, for hungry men, or women either.

Then some of the beef must be chopped for mince pies, and that is good work for the husband in the evening, while you are making or mending garments. He can prepare the apples too, and that will save you so much time for other things; then you can prepare a crockful and bake what you need, set the rest in a cool place, if it begins to work, set it in a kettle of boiling water and let it scald, and if it partly cooks the apples all the better; if company come and no pie, it takes but a few minutes to make one, and if you warm the mince meat before putting it in the crust, it will cook easier, an oyster-can is good to warm it in, and can be had for the asking, at hotels after an oyster supper.

Now, if you like baked potatoes for

breakfast, wash another panful in the way prescribed above, put over enough for breakfast, and put in an old pie tin ready to be set in the oven easily, saving the others for next time.

Next if you want to brown coffee, put in an old tin and set it in the oven, it will need no stirring, and be just as good. Then if you want rice for a baked pudding, put it in a basin, cover with water and a teaspoonful salt put in the steamer over boiling water and it will get nice and tender while you do up your work without any care; light bread can be cooked the same way just as quick as in the oven, and is very nice; biscuit can be cooked the same way; when the fire is down and the oven cold, and a traveler calls for a meal, and bread is out or low, build a brisk fire, put on water to boil and it will be ready by the time you have made your biscuit; put then on a round tin or large plate and they will be ready for the table before an oven would be hot enough.

AUNT SALLY.

Our Girls.

There is a social "evil under the sun" that sadly needs to be done away with, and the only way is to educate our girls. I am not going to talk of education found in books. I am not going to say, send your girls to college, or make lawyers or physicians or members of the school board. It is of the moral education I wish to speak. The school where this sort of education is obtained, is the home and around the fire-side. The teacher is the Mother. Our girls need to be educated to a higher standpoint of purity and virtue. They need inducements to higher aims in life, and greater strength of character. Mothers should warm their girls of the many shoals and quick sands of the sea of life over which their little bark is so rapidly gliding. They need to be warned of the many traps and allurements all along their path-way—though they may be covered with flowers, or gilded with all that is bright and beautiful, they are none the less dangerous. Some Mothers say, I want my girl to enjoy life. I do not like to cast clouds over her mind by telling her that life is all real. I do not like to tell her of the many evils that are so prevalent in society. I cannot tell her to beware of such and such persons, that they are not what they seem. It would cause her to be too suspicious, and loose faith in mankind. And so the girl is left in ignorance—not forewarned, (which is being forearmed) and as one temptation after another presents itself instead of becoming a strong, noble, pure woman, capable of battling with the ills of life, she is weak, vacillating, giddy, coarse and unrefined. If she goes no further—no thanks to her mother, but a restraining Providence that has watched over her with pity and a kindness, excelling that of a parent. This is a false idea, and false pride, a great mistake of your duty you owe to your girl, and if you let her drift down the stream of time with out a proper knowledge of life, of its dark side as well as its bright side, she may drift away from you into a darkness which will bring to you anguish of heart and remorse of conscience, and you will be obliged to acknowledge to yourself, "I knew my duty and did it not."

This subject has impressed itself so forcibly on my mind, that I must speak out. Young girls favor the society of young men of impure life, who take occasionally a social glass and use the filthy weed, or puffing a cigar in their faces as they walk on side by side together, saying or doing improper things, which their mothers knowing would stand appalled. When girls get permission to attend a church social, or a good concert, and as soon as away from their Mothers, turn their steps to a hop or a place of rowdism and vulgarity, where good, bad, and indifferent meet; there is something wrong in their education. There has been a want of confidence and truthfulness between mother and daughter. But the out-look is somewhat better, and I hope the day is not far distant when girls will take a wiser and better course. When they will lead noble, pure lives, and will say to young men, if you want my society you must be pure and manly. You must refuse the social glass. You must not puff that cigar in my face as I walk or ride by your side. If girls set the standard high, the young men will aim to reach it and be better persons. They will not do without the society of the girls, and whatever it costs they will secure it, and when they see there is no compromising and they must make themselves

pure by leaving off bad habits they will do it. Girls owe this duty to themselves, and to the young men with whom they associate. No Christian girl ought ever to unite herself to a man who has not a profound respect for religion—and no young lady ought to engage herself to a young man that has not taken the pledge of total abstinence and keeps it to the very letter.

What a sorry sight it is when a pure, noble and cultured girl unites herself to a man who sometimes drinks the intoxicating beverage and is guilty of the sins of an impure life, and has blasted the life and prospects of others, before he takes this lovely girl to be his wife, and she learns when too late, that she has sold herself for a mess of pottage—that she has attached herself to a *libel* on mankind, and from whom her better nature shrinks with utter loathing and disgust. She may wear a smiling countenance and a happy exterior, yet way down in her heart there is an ache and a void which none but God and herself knows how hard it is to bear. Better that the coffin lid had closed over her dear face than to pledge her faith to such a man.

MYRA.

LAKE SIDE, May 7th, 1878.

Dear Sisters of the Ladies' Department:

Although strangers now, we cannot remain so long and read those interesting letters in the VISITOR as I do, the first thing after receiving it.

To our Sister who has so many little ones, she cannot attend the Grange often, I would say, have patience, they will soon be large enough to take care of each other, that is if you hold your meetings in the afternoon, as we do—which I think is much the best way, as aged persons can then attend. I am sorry some of our members (I do not know as this niece spoken of is a Patron) cannot bear the frown of a fine lady. I should be glad to give some of my experience in regard to fine ladies, and will go so far this time as to say, that when they need assistance, I have learned they generally call on plain people. I have also noticed it is useless for plain people to ask aid of them. I have no doubt there are exceptions to this rule, but I must say, I like perfect ladies best, those that make no remarks about one's clothes, or appear to even notice what you wear, and dress so that the poorest member in church or Grange can dress as well as they. Of course there are Granges and churches too, where there are no poor, but I have known very poor people in church, that had to wear shakers, for that reason we adopted the fashion, and all wore them. It was not a large church, or we might not have been successful, we could hear just as well, and could not see sneers if there were any.

I am glad we have nothing to fear in this direction from our brothers. This reminds me of the girl with the new bonnet, who was late to church, and the choir wassinging, 'Hallelujah,' &c., stopping at the door, she thought they said, "I hardly knew you," so turned around and went home. We all know this did not occur since the Centennial. In regard to the purse, I have owned one ever since I was married and long before, but it is empty, more than it is full, but I always have every thing I want, because I am very careful not to want any thing I cannot have.

I am so glad our VISITOR comes twice a month, I hope it will soon be a weekly, it is so long to wait for letters from those we have learn to love, for the good they are trying to do.

A SISTER.

HOWELL, May 24, 1878.

Worthy Secretary Cobb:

Bro. T. A. Thompson, past lecturer of the National Grange will meet the Livingston County Council in Howell, Monday, June 17th, 1878. The order of the day will be as follows: Festival in the Grange Hall, Knapp's block, at 11 A. M.; private lecture at 1 P. M.; public lecture at 3 P. M., in the Court House. An urgent invitation is given to all Patrons to attend both meetings, whether living in the county or not, as we expect a grand good time, and a rare treat in Bro. Thompson's lectures.

MRS. W. K. SEXTON.

A Silver Quarter

Carefully inclosed in a letter with your full address, and sent to the LIVE PATRON, Springfield, Ohio, will pay for that paper for 13 weeks on trial. It is a Large, Handsome, Eight-Page, Grange, Farm and Family Weekly, and should be in every farmer's family. Try it and see.

A Few Reasons why Farmers should be Legislators.

1st. The profession of Agriculture is the most honorable of all professions.

2d. The profession of Agriculture is the most important of all professions.

3rd. The people who get their living directly from the soil, are far more numerous than any other class of people.

4th. There is more truth, honor and honesty among Farmers than other classes of citizens.

It is a well authenticated fact, the people engaged in tilling the soil, far exceed in numbers any other class, if not all other classes in this country, and as the real necessities of life are about the same with one person as with another, the farmer should have a voice in proportion to the importance of his profession, and the relative numbers of his class in making laws for the government of the people. As farmers have to pay a large proportion of the taxes, they should through their representatives say what articles shall be taxed, and how much, and what articles shall be free. There can be no doubt, but there are thousands of farmers who could give good and intelligent reasons why the duty should be retained on wool, and show that the best interests of the farmers are the best interests of the country.

We have now nine lawyers in Congress, from this State, and not one farmer.

Why should this be so? Is it possible the law is of so much importance that the Legislature of the country should be made up of lawyers.

Can a class of men brought up to look with suspicion and jealousy upon every thing, be true representatives of the people. Is it possible that such men are best to govern the country; who were the parties that concocted the "credit mobiler" and "salary grab acts." The writer of this article has good reason to believe, that lawyers will state as truth, what they positively know to be false.—Truth and honor are inseparable.

We think the history of the last few years goes to show that lawyers are not very particular how the money is obtained that pays them for their services. It is said it takes a lawyer to understand the law. That may be true, but the laws are so multiplied and complicated, that no two lawyers understand them alike, and the law is frequently no more than a game of chance for lawyers to play, while "the people" pay the stakes every time. Is there not need of a radical change in the law-making power, and in the administration of the law. If I have a case before a court, I must have a lawyer to do my business; perhaps there is some person in whom I would have confidence, but that person is engaged already, then I must pay, and take into confidence some person in whom I have no confidence whatever. Why should this be so? If I need assistance, here is plain Mr. A. an old friend; I can talk to him with perfect freedom. Why cannot I employ him? Answer.—The rule of the Court exclude all who are not regular. Oh! it's a learned profession. Indeed; are the lawyers the best educated men in the land? "We don't believe they are;" any way the party who has to pay for services rendered should have a right to elect who he will employ. But there is another trouble about this representative business. How often, at the caucus for the appointment of delegates to County and State Conventions, and other important official occasions; how often is it the object and endeavor to appoint par-

ties best qualified to perform the duties, and truly to represent the best interests of the people? Are not parties frequently sent as delegates with no qualification, except their allegiance to some political shyster, or if men of social standing in community, and good citizens are wholly without any representative character or qualification.

The Grange if properly used, is well adapted to remedy this evil, simply by carrying out the principles of the Order, to improve each other socially, intellectually and morally.

SAM'L WOOLDRIGE.

Orleans Grange 325.

Correspondence.

CHURCH'S CORNERS, Hillsdale Co., Mich., May 10, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:—According to agreement, Brother Slocum and myself went to Jonesville on the 6th to meet Brother T. A. Thompson, and bring him to our place, and at the same time we expected to see a large gathering and enthusiastic meeting. We were disappointed, the gathering was small, perhaps forty were present; however, we heard a good lecture.

We left Jonesville at 6 p. m. with Bro. Thompson, and arrived at Bro. Slocum's at half-past eight.

Our private lecture was appointed at half-past one p. m. on the 7th, and public lecture at half-past seven p. m. Bro. Thompson put in his appearance at our new Hall in due time, and with the small turn out of the day before still in mind, he was evidently uneasy; but as the Patrons rolled in load after load, I could see him begin to brighten up, and at the hour appointed to open the Grange, he was cheerful and happy.

The Grange opened in form, and we listened to an interesting and instructive lecture. After the Grange closed, we took our Sisters and Brothers that came from a distance and cared for them the best we could, and in due time we were back to our hall again. At the appointed time for the public lecture; Bro. Thompson was happier than ever. The meeting was called to order by Worthy Master Eaton, and after listening to a piece of music, the speaker was introduced and spoke an hour and three quarters to two hundred and eight attentive listeners—hardly a move through the whole lecture, when the meeting closed the unanimous verdict was, *well done*. All Patrons who heard, declare it to have been a splendid lecture delivered by a sound and good man, and it will do our Order in this part of the County great good. The Granges of Rollin, Pittsford, and South Wright, were largely represented at our meetings. At eight a. m. next day, Bro. Thompson, with a cheerful look and full of encouragement, left with our South Wright Brothers. We brought him here almost discouraged, we sent him away cheerful and happy, and as he took our hand at parting, he said "This has been the best and most pleasant meeting of Patrons I have held in the State."

Allow me to say to Granges that have invited Bro. Thompson to speak to them, it is your duty to interest yourselves to give him a hearing, he is worthy of your time and attention at every place. Let every Patron invite neighbors and friends to hear him. If you have interest enough to invite him, have enough goaheadativeness to make it a success; make all your arrangements at a previous meeting; appoint your committees, provide and make arrangements to receive feed and care for all the Sisters and Brothers that visit you from a distance, be attentive to all, and after the labors of the day are completed the verdict will be, "Well done."

JAS. HUMPHREY, Sec'y.

PONTIAC, May 14th, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

DEAR SIR:—The meetings of the Pomona Grange of this County have become a frequent and fixed reality; being looked for to with real interest, and greatly enjoyed by the members throughout the County, while we look upon it as being as essential to our work as any branch of the Order. Our last meeting was held at this place on Saturday last, several subjects were on the programme, and Bro. Thos. F. Moore, of Adrian, had been engaged for the occasion. The getting of additional capital to the stock of our Association,

was the principle work of the afternoon, in which Bro. Moore rendered us such valuable assistance that we shall long feel under great obligations to him. Within a little time over \$1,100 was raised. A large number of delegates received the instructions of the 5th degree.

In the evening we went to the Hall of the Court-House, where with the public we listened to an able address, exemplifying the general work and merits of our Order.

Yours Fraternaly,
A. J. CROSBY, Jr.

CAMDEN, CENTER, Hillsdale Co., May 15, 1878.

Bro. Cobb, Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find one dollar and thirty-six cents, (\$1.36) to balance account for the VISITOR, ending March 31st, 1878. Our Grange No. 183 manifests all the interest we can expect at this season of the year. There is being a large acreage of spring crops put out this season. The prospect of a fine wheat harvest is good, notwithstanding the recent frosts, which have been quite severe, and undoubtedly injured the growing crop in some localities. Small fruit is very much injured. Respectfully Yours,

M. H. HILLYARD, Sec.

BERLIN, Ottawa Co., Mich., May 20th, 1878.

Worthy Sec'y Cobb:

There will be a Grange Picnic on the Fair Ground at Berlin, on the 7th of June; meet at 10 A. M. Worthy Bro. T. A. Thompson, ex lecturer National Grange, will address the meeting at one P. M. Patrons and their friends are invited.

CHAS. W. WILDE, Sec.

PAW PAW, May 15th, 1878.

Wm. B. Cobb, Esq., Schoolcraft, Mich.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.:—The "Jones Scale," which you put up for me, gives entire satisfaction. I have subjected it to the most severe tests in weighing large and small amounts, with both the "Fairbanks" and "Howe" Scales, and pronounce it equal in accuracy to either; and inferior to none. It is a perfect "weighing machine."

Yours Fraternaly,
J. J. WOODMAN.

It Will do Good.

Every member of the Grange should take and read the *Live Patron*, published at Springfield O. It is a large illustrated eight page 40 column Grange, Farm and Family Weekly, the price being only \$1.00 per year, it is under the editorial management of Bro. R. S. Thompson, Secretary of the Clark Co., (O.) Pomona Grange, and is thoroughly devoted to the interests of the Patron farmer.

Those who do not feel like paying out a dollar at first, can have it sent to them three months on trial (13 numbers for only 25 cents, and if you cannot get currency the publishers will accept one cent stamps. Try it, the cost is but a trifle and you will be glad you did so.

Address, LIVE PATRON, Springfield, O.

WHAT the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* says of the Kalamazoo Business College:

"The Kalamazoo Business College has gained an excellent reputation throughout the west for its thorough and efficient course of general business instruction. Some of the finest specimens and finely executed pen work I have ever seen have the credit of emanating from this institution."

From an acquaintance with the Kalamazoo Business College we are prepared to endorse the above paragraph from the *Journal*.—En.

The farmers of Eastern Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania are improving quite largely in the finer breeds of sheep and cattle, having become convinced that a good animal is more profitable in every way than a poor one.

If you make a promise keep it.

Paints and Paris Green.—Reduction in Price.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Patrons' Paint Company in this paper. This new Company have just moved into their New Factory, three times as large as the old one. This indicates business. The company ship their goods freight paid to every State and Territory in the Union.

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. KNIFFEN,
WISCONSIN STATE GRANGE. Bonded State Agt. may15-4t 214 West Water St., Milwaukee.

5-TON STOCK SCALES, \$50.

FREIGHT PAID, AND NO MONEY ASKED TILL TESTED.

JONES, of Binghamton,
may6m BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Paw Paw, Mich., May 18th, 1878.

JONES, of Binghamton:
My Scales give entire satisfaction. I have subjected it to the most severe tests, and find it not only correct in weighing large or small amounts, but perfectly reliable.
Yours, Fraternally,
[Signed] J. J. WOODMAN.

25 ONE-CENT STAMPS, if you can't get currency, will pay for THE LIVE PATRON for 13 weeks on trial. The PATRON is a large, eight page, illustrated, Grange, Farm and Family Weekly. Every farmer should take it. Sent 13 weeks for 25 cents. Address
LIVE PATRON, Springfield, Ohio.

German Horse and Cow Powder.

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

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

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

Put up in five pound packages, six packages in a box, at 12 cents a pound; or in 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. may15-4t

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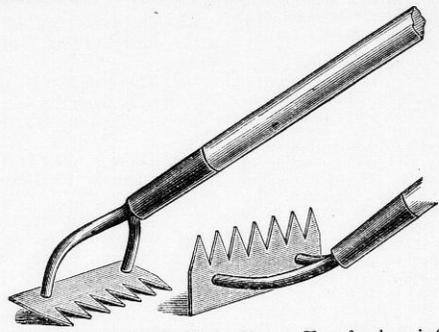
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