Communications.

Graduates of the Agricultural College—
Do They go to Farming? An Answer from each Member of the Last Class,

Another class has just graduated from the Agricultural College. This question is repeatedly asked, "Do your students go to farming? I am told that some farmers teaching the question could be best made by the young men themselves. Consequently I have asked for a subject on the subject. I give all the notes which I received nearly complete. I trust you will find them satisfactory to the most adventurous fathers of farming as a business. I omit the same in each case. I expect to follow the business of landscape gardening and farming, being led to this choice by the influence of my college course, and try good opportunities to enter the business. I expect to study law with my father for a year. I expect to follow the business when I came to college; but I am more powerfully impressed with it as it is the course of nature for me to become a farmer. I expect to work on a farm. In explanation of the last, the student teaches this winter, and begins work on a farm in the spring. The fourth one says: I shall follow agriculture as a pursuit as soon as I have the acre once thoroughly learned, and as soon as I can buy a farm. I expect to begin with wheat. The fifth note reads: I have no farm, and no money to buy one. I have to work as a hired hand in a large farm. I intend to use the house with a chance to do better in the course of time; attained as I am I shall probably become a farmer at present. The sixth reads: I am going to farming at present. If an opportunity is offered, I shall want to work on a farm, or I shall wait for sufficient means. The seventh: I do not go to farming, because I have leave here in debt, and cannot buy a farm. The last graduate goes by request as one of the workers in the Eastern New York. The next note reads: I would go to farming if I had a farm. I shall help my father in the next year. I shall do better work than I did in the last. I am going to get home and shall stay there if I like it, and cannot get capital enough to start alone. The next reads: I expect to go farming as soon as possible. I want to go to farming, but cannot do so immediately, as I am in debt. I won't buy a farm in some other way that will bring returns immediately; I shall teach or survey two or three years. The next says: I would like to be a farmer first rate; I like it. My father is a surveyor, and needs my help. I can earn with him two or four dollars a day. I have no money in debt for my education. I shall probably become a farmer as soon as I can buy a farm. My sympathy is with the farmer and I mean to be one. In the last two cases, the boys, perhaps, would have gone for work on the month a term if their education had not included surveying or information enough to enable them to make more money at teaching. The next says: When I first came here it was not my intention to become a farmer, but I wished to obtain a knowledge of farming, and to get a practical education. I think I have a taste for some other business—some remunerative business. The next: I cannot get to farming at present, which is a cause of a lack of funds, and because I wish a more complete course of studies than I have been through. The next is in order: I did not come to college thinking to be a farmer, but I have a very good practical farming. Another employment is offered which is more congenial to my taste. The next says: I don't follow farming. I have been very successful in other parts of my life. I had more than I expected to be one. I don't doubt it at all. I had more than I had expected to be a farmer. I have only to add that these answers are just the same as those given by former graduates of this College, especially of 20 years ago.

Editors, Your Friend and Bro.,

S. A. TOOKER.

Michigan State Teachers' Association.

Grange, P. H.

Your Subscription will Expire with No.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Michigan State

The time for Farmers' Institutes has nearly arrived. The series opens January 13th, and closes on Feb. 5th. This season we need all the assistance we can yet to keep it up. The Institutes are established in the past. They have been very successful in other parts of the state; let us as members of the Grange make this series even better and more successful if possible than those in the past. It is a good business for farmers and others to become acquainted with each other, and with their Agricultural College and its work. Let not any one think that because the Institute is not in his county, that he cannot participate in it. I am personally interested in the Howell Institute, and would like to see it a grand success—a rally of the Farmers of Livingston County, and of other farmers than those in the past. It is a group of the Granges of eastern Ingham County represented these groups especially those contiguous to the railroad. Brothers of Livingston and eastern Ingham County, let us turn out and make this Institute a grand success. Try and spend a day and a half away from home and help to do something for the profession you follow. Come prepared to take notes, and also to take part in the discussions; for these well conducted are often the most profitable portion of the Institute. Please give this a place in your columns if you can consistently, and lodge.

Brother of Livingston County.

Lawyer—"How do you identify this handkerchief?" Witness—"By its..." Student—"That's not proof; for I have never heard of..." Witness—"I don't doubt it at all. I had more than one of the same sort stolen."

EX-GOVERNOR SEPLOW, of New York, is earnestly placing before the Government to adopt cheese as a remedy in the army. It is quite likely that this year the Government will use some other business until I can save up enough to buy a farm and get started on it! I have only to add that the answers are just the same as those given by former graduates of this College, especially of 30 years ago.
The following extracts from the Declaration of Purposes issued by the National Grange, will indicate some of the great objects of our Order, and the duty and rights of members:

1. We emphatically and sincerely assure the representatives of the organic law, that the Grange, National, State, and Subordinate, party, or organization. No Grange, if it would maintain the cause of agriculture, and the condition of the agricultural laborer, must lose that influence which, as a people, we have heretofore exercised in the control of the legislation, own the wealth, and be divided. Late in February, I returned on the 27th of March, entrusting its duties to the Secretary of the State Grange. The judgment of the Executive Committee was unanimous, that the interest alone is greater than the fees, and cost of foreclosure. The interest alone is greater than the fees, and cost of foreclosure.

2. To limit too reasonable amount of the money loaned, and real estate secured, and the latitude given to those who are fortunate enough to have the money loaned, has maintained the position given by whose decree we were made citizens, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

3. We acknowledge the broad principles which are the foundation of all true politics, all true statesmanship, and all true public morality, and without our order, to extend the principles by which they are to be obtained, as the distinguishing feature of a free people.
on account of the criticisms attempted upon these experiments, by the political press of the country. The National Grange has taken up this subject.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The system of distributing seeds of cultivation, the care of stock, horticulture, and the science of agriculture have been inculcated into the course, they are studies which the farmer ought to know. Our national institutions have been designed to provide a pecuniary benefit accrue to the members, both of which can and should be done. The working of devising means for reviving these Granges should receive the earnest and careful attention of this body.

CONCLUSION.

The above, with many other subjects relating to the interests of agriculture and the work of our Organized Farmers, is all that I need say on this subject.

The Feet of Horses.

I have recently visited Agricultural Department at Washington, and was favorably impressed with the changes and improvements which have been made there since my visit to the department in 1878.

The system of distributing seeds of plants for experimental purposes has undergone a radical change. Instead of giving free to members of our National Grange, blank forms are now sent to the Subordinate Granges, which were numerous, and were sent out to the Subordinate Granges, to secure a fair proportion of its students on the farms. Agriculture and the sciences underlying these are studies which the farmer ought to know. Analyses of soils, and grains, experiments with Paris green to determine the action of different fungicides, the vitality of seeds, identity of plants, experiments relating to poisons, to light, to heat, to rust, to insecticides, must be a part of this body's work. The best navigation—steering clear of disaster and cease to hold meetings, is a failure. The best telegraphing—flashing a ray of sunshine into a gloomy heart. The best education—the laughter of the innocent child. The best journalism—printing the true and beautiful, on memory's tablet. The best telegraphing—flashing a ray of sunlight. The best navigation—steering clear of disaster. The best education—the laughter of the innocent child. The best journalism—printing the true and beautiful, on memory's tablet. The best navigation—steering clear of disaster. The best education—the laughter of the innocent child. The best journalism—printing the true and beautiful, on memory's tablet.
The GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT. DEC. 10, 1378.

Sec. C. OBER - - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES in the State of Michigan, assembled for the sixth time in their legislative capacity, under circumstances and surroundings of more than ordinary interest, to render to them, and through them to those they represent, an account of our stewardship.

Though reference to the work of the Order has now become historical, the present and future prospects, may not be in the exact line of official duty, yet, by the precedent of former years, we are enabled to become in the future almost negligible.

The fact of the recent origin of the Order, of its rapid growth, is everywhere known, not only in our State, but in every State of the Union.

We are confident that the evidences of its having in the few brief years of its existence forged a position of prominence and importance in the country, appears in a judicial decision rendered by the highest court of the land, and known to our government, by which a great cardinal principle of protection was established. We do not wish to deny the public admission that the objects, purposes, and principles of the Order are logical, legitimate, and proper; but we claim for the Order a successful resistance, defeat, and overthrow, of a powerful combination that endeavors to continue an unjust lien upon us—and lastly, in the unoccupied capacity for this annual session of the State Grange of Michigan, of this beautiful Capitol Building—the seat of the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive departments of this most substantial State.

This is certainly a cause of congratulation, yet while the Master has been making this positive progress in our own State and the country, we cannot be denied that during the past year we have lost a large number of the Subordinate Granges by surrender, or suspension of Charter, and many others have failed to retain their maximum membership.

My last Annual Report gave 288 Granges that had at the close of the fiscal year fully reported; 119 were delinquent in reports for one quarter, 32 for two quarters, 30 for three quarters, and 25 for four quarters. We now report 253 square on our books. Delinquent for one quarter 110, for two quarters 62, for three quarters 10, for four quarters 11.

None of those undoubtedly, and all of those that have been delinquent in their reports to the State are in a dormant condition, and sadly need missionary labor to restore them to a condition of efficiency and usefulness.

The cause of the decline in numbers has been so often considered that I shall not consume time or wear out the reader's patience by repeating it. Human nature is much the same in all ages, and voluntary organization, which we have never retained their hold on all their follower after the flush and excitement of starting, almost always declines.

As the Worthy Master has given the subject of dormant Granges needful reference we will only add that we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that many of the Granges in the State will not by virtue of the advantages which organization affords for the social, educational, and financial improvement of our class, of our own motion, and by their own voluntary action, put forth the necessary efforts to hold their position in the Order.

It is therefore necessary that such shall be rendered, and no more important question can come before you for consideration and determination than how such shall be bestowed.

The GRANGE VISITOR.

At the last session of this body we received a good deal of attention, in answer to numerous demands from the membership of the State Grange of Michigan, that some changes should be made—that it should be enlarged, issued semi-monthly, or weekly. In whatever way referred to, the demand was for something more than the number that had been issued since April, 1870.

Of course those who made this demand knew but little of it in its present and cost that would necessarily follow the change demanded.

After considerable discussion, a whole subject was referred to the Executive Committee with a recommendation “That as soon as the present term of the Ex. Com., deem it prudent, the GRANGE VISITOR be enlarged and issued as a semi-monthly Journal; thereby is a better means of cementing the bonds of fellowship, and of promoting fraternal feelings among the members of the Order in the State.”

The Committee, after the close of the session, and before leaving Michigan, met, and a comparison of views developed but one opinion—that for the past few years the Visitor has been done, and no member had personal knowledge on which to base calculation, as to the increased cost of such desired change, the matter was finally referred to a special Committee consisting of Bros. Childs, Mars, Wood and Cobb.

This body determined on an enlargement of fifty per cent, and its issue semi-monthly, and for the past three months has been submitted to your Secretary, with the understanding that if the support it did not warrant the expense of a semi-monthly issue, at the end of three months it should fall back to a monthly, retaining its increased size.

On the 1st of April, we found we had reached on subscription for one year, and from this we concluded that we could safely continue its publication semi-monthly through the year.

In these three months, however, the greater part of the subscriptions for each month has added some new names to the list, yet we regret to say, the Visitor has not received the patronage of the Order in the State that we had a right to expect at the end of the three months' experiment.

In soliciting some of the work connected with the Visitor since the first of January last there has been considerable variety of expression, and mailing out office over 20,000 copies of the paper.

We give herewith our account with the Visitor.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for new subscriptions</td>
<td>$8,145.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for advertising</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for postage for full year</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for postage for full year, annual and labor, chargeable to advertising</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>$11,132.00</td>
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To cover this deficit we have uncollected bills for advertising, amounting to $1,315.00.

From this showing we find that with an increased expense of $1,053, for the first year that this “band of such wee proportions” has not only made respectable growth, but required you twice as often as before.

While we bear no word of commendation upon the paper from quarter to quarter, yet we are constrained to require whether the conditions required in the recommendation of the Ex. Com., which we have received, have been met. Its value to the Order in the future largely depends on the willingness of those who, having faith in the general mission of the Grange, are willing to prove their faith by their works, No whom its future management may rest can make it of indispensable value to the order without the cooperation and aid of all his fellow Subordinate Granges in the State; nor will that duty be done by simply reprinting the work in a regular and uniform manner, but without the vast forces, and a flow of soul were the crowning glories of the Order.

This is well enough, however; the Grand Grange has already accomplished much—far more than the efforts of its members to-day reveal; but its mission is only begun.

The needed work of improvement in the department of publishing, lies just before us. The task of recovering rights that have been invaded by monopolies and chartered corporations, and of protecting the great masses of the people against the crushing, grinding power of vast accumulations of capital—this lies at our very doors; and what the Order in the future without organization and what organization in the great essentials of the people stands in the forefront with a Declaration of Purposes of such unqualified expression and purity, and purpose, indispensable to human nature, to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

On every hand are manifest wrongs which our judicial system cannot redress, and distribution of the burdens of taxation, in the salaries and perquisites, of the officers of our State, and these things and many more demand the attention and organization alone will not secure any valuable purpose, such organization has simply a listless existence. An army doing a job duty only, win no laurels, and know no victories.

Without some medium through which the Order can reach, it has no power, that is to reach, but to a limited extent the general public, we shall make little progress in combating existing abuses, or in introducing and urging measures of reform. Remember the great interest which our Order represents, with such a medium—and such to the Order which is the Grand Grange—Visitation is a part of our intelligent, thinking Patriotic, let us use it as an educator of our people; let me say to you, fellow Patrons, that only a few years will elapse that our Work will be done. Some of the evils connected with the Visitor will be remedied, and the Order of which we are justly proud will be enshrined to the lasting gratitude of the people.

We ask, then, of those who recognize the statement as true, that you do your duty—have you given the Order in this State your views and opinions, through the Visitor, or otherwise upon any subject of vital importance to the Order, or to the people?

If you have not—and I incline to the opinion that most of you have not—then I say to you in all sincerity that the few you have not met the requirements of your obligations as good Patrons, and failed to do what is incumbent upon a good and true gentleman, and a good citizen of the good of the Order. And permit me to enjoin upon you to remember it, and to co-operate with him on whom the future work of conducting this organ of the Order will fall.

As the report of the Executive Committee will give a detailed statement of the condition of the State Grange, we shall omit reference to any financial matter except as required to visit but one Grand Grange in an official capacity while the work of the State Grange is being done, and we have reason to believe the services rendered in that instance was effective.

PLASTER.

The plaster business will not, as at present, be much of your interest. Associated as I have been for four years with the Grand Grange of Michigan, which I recently visited Grandville, I am prepared to say the firm of Day & Taylor is the only one that is capable of handling the expenditure of about $10,000 in permanent improvements in the most substantial character, (among which are a set of railroad tracks), have now the best facilities for furnishing plaster of the best quality and in the best possible manner to any manufacturers in the State. And if we but stand by them in the future, we shall not only discharge a solemn obligation, but we shall render a service to the cause which will not only be of advantage, but that the reward will be a grateful acknowledgment from the merciful hearts of our fellow men.

We might make reference to other matters, but further important work is before us, and we shall meet the work as it is to be done.

We look around upon this goodly gathering of the tillers of the soil—these men and women who for themselves and those they represent are here banded together for the prosperous object of advancing in this beautiful country, the interests of the agricultural class, we fondly indulge the hope that such surmised circumstances will strengthen our resolutions for faithful and efficient labor, and that the bonds of fraternity and good will.

If stimulated to increased diligence in the cause, by the formation of objects announced to the world in our grand “Declaration of Principles” last year, after you, will have just cause to entertain that congratulation as the year after year passes, you will have a still higher place in social life, and with more decide obligations, more education, more influence, and more important individuals, obtain—as he will—a higher standing in public estimation.
never run a Grange paper except on Grange principles.

Pay with the order for the paper, and never think of it as an infrangible right, but as an established business. The disposition to postpone what we really intend to do, will cause a failure on the part of our subscribers to pay for the next number, with the result that we do not immediately graze our Grange for renewals, as well as for new subscriptions.

The last No. paid for, will be plainly marked on the margin of the paper, and the notice will be the last call for paying, which we have been charged, and the welfare of the Order in this State, is dependent on our returning, with the approximation of the subscription, our past services, to the farmer—ordinary the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

THE "VISITOR' AND THE STATE GRANGE SESSION.

After a week of toil and short nights spent in Lewing, I find myself at 2 a.m., this morning. Dec. 16, in the office of the Kalamazoo Publishing Co., looking after the next or last number of the VISITOR.

One thing was there more perfect than all the rest; namely, the order, and the way in which the news was presented. Our Educational System.

Our educational system ranked first in the world, a century ago, with a population lost in the darkness of ignorance.

In our next, we propose to give some figures taken from the census returns to prove our assertions.

Lecturers' Department.

Brothers and Sisters:

The engagements to install officers, and lecture for January as follows: Jan. 4th, at White Pine City, Rev. J. W. Johnson; Jan. 18th, in Virginia, Rev. Robert Creary, Secretary of State Holden, Childs, Mickley, Whitney, Creary.

The speeches were interspersed with music, and every event of the meeting was harmonious and satisfactory.

When we took account of stock this morning, we found nearly material enough to fill the present number of the VISITOR. We are already seen, and make every effort to bring the subject which we very much desire to see in this number, must go over and over again. There is no margin for the very valuable and able Report of the Executive Committee, and as to position, and by stating another matter already set down, for that Report would delay the issue.

We have several excellent articles that we shall use as soon as we can find room for them.

Communications.

Our Educational System.

"To education forms the common mind. Just as the twig is bent, the tree is inclined." So says the poet, and I am inclined to agree with him, at least so far as giving direction to the mind is concerned. But if we are to take "Webster's definition of the word "free and equal," we shall find that instead of a "free and equal" people, we have a feudal aristocracy, and a slave to the combined system of the masses, and the land."

But the work of the session had not proceeded far, before we were fully satisfied that about no other one subject we had a perfect agreement. An upon the continuance of the Vesper Society. By our request, and the determination of the Executive Committee, its management remains in our hands.

In assuming this work, we cheerfuly promise, with the help of those who travel in the same road, and for the sake of the usefulness of the society, to do its best to make such a paper as will be worth more than its cost as a medium of communication, and an educator of the people.

We shall endeavor to give prominence to practical questions that concern not only the Patron and the agricultural interest, but all tax-paying citizens.

There are plenty of heads up to it, the forty-three of every hundred of the people of Michigan, whose franchise is sold, is not a tax upon the failures of the public, but from which they can have a voice in the public welfare.

We have stirred up this matter of representing the popular curiosity to an extent that is quite extra-ordinary, and we cannot object before our next legislature, but the petitions have been assembled that we are tending to them with such an extent as to shut off all these independent expression of the people, and make us a friend of a wounded or a political party damaged.

Our desire to include with this number at least one third of our subscriptions will expire by invitation, as we shall

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THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Ladies Department.

What are the Objects of the Grange?

Read before Centerville, Orange, No. 7.

Why Master, Brothers and Sisters:—

This subject is one of the utmost importance, and it is a subject that merits a careful consideration. The question of the number of our Order ought to be a deep interest, for it is one which presents a problem of the most extraordinary magnitude.

Our Grange is not just a club, but a brotherhood. Men, who have been in the same position, are banded together as brothers and sisters, and each one shall be held responsible for the other. We unite with the Grange because its objects are so many advantages which we may obtain for our children and ourselves. Frankly put, for, although it has proved to be very useful to those who aspire to something higher than mere dollars and cents. The Grange should be used as a school in which we may all learn, and those aims which have ever been the ideal of all the women of our land should be ours. Each member should feel an individual interest in trying to make our Institution one of the most perfect, and also in trying to make our Grange one of the best. Our love for our fellow members of society should be very great. We must always remember that our presence as members of society should be a factor in elevating and strengthening the individual and society.

Another way to look at it is to consider the benefits we may gain by being members of the Grange. Our Grange membership gives us a feeling of belonging and being a part of a larger group. It provides us with a network of support and encouragement. It helps us to feel more confident in our abilities and in our worth as individuals.

A word for those who are considering joining the Grange. A word of advice for those who are considering leaving the Grange. A word of encouragement for those who are already members. A word of warning for those who are not yet members. A word for those who are members and feel that they may not be getting the most out of their membership. A word for those who are members and feel that they may be getting too much out of their membership.

Women Holding School Offices.

Schools, Dec. 1, 1857.

We have waited for the plaster, wood, and stone, and now we are ready to set up our schools, to see that they are correctly set up, and to assure that they will be used to their proper advantage. We must keep an eye on those who are in charge of our schools, and see that they are doing their best to make our schools successful.

Nearly a year ago I wrote an article in which I said that I would like to see the Grange form a school system. For the benefit of those who may not have read that article, I would like to revisit that same article and see how far we have come.

One of the reasons why I think they would do this is the desire to promote the social qualities of our land should be ours. Kindly remember, that we as a society should be in pursuit of excellence. We should be aiming to be a model housekeeper. To do this, we must have a strong foundation in knowledge and understanding.

Women should be taught in such branches and in such a manner, that they would to have adorned the mind with something worthy of record. I am not saying that we should have a separate school for women. I am saying that, for the woman of today, it belongs to us of the present generation to place it on a high plane. Of course, that would be the first and most important calling of a woman, "to be the first and most important calling of a woman," yet it belongs to us of the present generation to place it on a high plane. We should be aiming to be a model housekeeper. To do this, we must have a strong foundation in knowledge and understanding.

Advice to Young Folks.

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Every one feels interested in the young folks, and our sympathy is with them. We can not forget that we were once young ourselves, and therefore we understand what they are going through. We can not help but feel for them, and we want to help them in any way that we can.

We have seen many of our young people come to us, and we have seen them grow up in the Grange. We have seen them become leaders in their communities. We have seen them become strong and independent.

We must keep an eye on those who are in charge of our schools, and see that they are doing their best to make our schools successful. We must keep an eye on the teachers, and see that they are doing their best to make our schools successful. We must keep an eye on the parents, and see that they are doing their best to make our schools successful.

We must keep an eye on the administration of our schools, and see that they are doing their best to make our schools successful. We must keep an eye on the facilities of our schools, and see that they are doing their best to make our schools successful.

We must keep an eye on the curriculum of our schools, and see that they are doing their best to make our schools successful. We must keep an eye on the funding of our schools, and see that they are doing their best to make our schools successful.

We must keep an eye on the future of our schools, and see that they are doing their best to make our schools successful.

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say that little word "No" with decision; for so to do is the truest expression of your self-respect, and the best test of your independence. Let it always be your delight to be your own fortune, and to be linked with an inebriate. Then, oh shun such to escort her, there would be few.

Nor, received one of those neat and useful "waste basket," for after death comes the judgment. Days shall pass us, I must each stand for ourselves in that day, for only the merit of our Savor can be saved.

Dear girls, how I wish I might say that I could do something that would sink deep into your heart and cheer it, and that I could write every word from my heart at least. How restful to your letters are never too long, and how I wish I could read them, cease. Thus, each one adding their strength to their friend's spirit, and become more intimately acquainted, and be glad to welcome visitors from other parts of the State and let them feel at home. Let us encourage each other, the same as we are of love to others, so highly that our membership may be increased more rapidly.

KAYE.

Correspondence.


Dear Bro. Cobb:

Here I come bursting right into your sanctuary, to disturb your peace of mind. I wish I could sit down on your porch and talk to you, and I would say cheerful kindlier your sister. I forgave you, perhaps deprive herself of comfort, but let her not bear in mind that you are spared work and care and live easy, and will always have alongside of you with unselfish love and patient forbearance and devotion. Try and realize what you have cost our Association, and I will feel better for it. A time may come when you will be older, then you know how to appreciate the value of a younger hand upon you. And, oh, the music of the home! the sweet and kind words of your written pages to your brother and sisters. The Grange must and will hold its brother which you prize your company, make them the engine with only regard to other young men, and let them be bound by their brother is better acquainted with the private life of young men than you possibly could be. Be very guarded with their hearts and minds, and their appearances are deceiving, and it is hard to tell who may be the wolf in sheep's clothing. Avoid secret in love affairs, it is foolish to write about them, and it sounds as if you did not want to tell me. Do not fear a question, but let it be a pleasant duty.

I have been surprised in watching some young ladies on the street in color and style, and I wish you had seen them as you could see ourselves as they are. The Grange is bound to be deceived to your young men that drink intoxicating liquors, and every young lady that I have seen, and every young man that I have talked to at this lengthy article. But I have been detained by love, the young folks will take in kindness from the pen of

AUNT MARGARET.
Pictures of To-Day.

These vultures of society, the lawyers, have a needed lesson in the series of cartoons on our front page this afternoon. Lawyers make our laws, keepnu under our existing laws, lawyers dispense our laws from the bench, and lawyers execute our laws. We vote for the power of the lawyers. Dishonest and misleading in their invention, deceptive in their execution, and in their dispensation, and merciless in their execution—the lawyers as a class have well earned the criticism of the press and the resistance of the people. And for how many generations has it been a matter of long ago, that "law is not justice?"—Graphic.

Two years ago Ohio had one abbe- bodied dog to every 250 sheep, and every third dog killed or injured a sheep.

Prices of Paint Again Reduced.

The Patrons' Paint Company have largely increased their steam machines, and are actually producing their new line of Fine, Ready Mixed Paints, the making of which requires no outlay, from the paint, which makes the price much less than any other paint can be bought for painting mixtures in the old way; and besides the time and labor saved, it will, by saving, and a cow give more milk, and be in better condition, with less feed. A horse will do more work, a team of very fine horses feeds Condition as possible. Nearly every teamster who drives his horses and cattle as handsome and useful as possible, for the price of their celebrated Pure, Fine, Headly Mixed Paints, making the price of the same much less than the price the competition can offer. The interesting character of THE HUSBANDMAN.

JONATHAN, Michigan, Oct. 11, 1878.

WILLAVER. On the 25th day of May, 1878, our GRANGE VISITOR for one year, for $1.50. Address, J. C. MILLER, B. M. South, New York.

THE PATRON, DEATH.

JOHNSON, May 11, 1878.

WILLIAM. On the 25th day of May, 1878, our GRANGE VISITOR for one year, for $1.50. Address, J. C. MILLER, B. M. South, New York.

THE EaGER, DEATH.

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