

# THE Grange Visitor

ISSUED

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BY THE EXECUTIVE  
Michigan State



COMMITTEE OF THE  
Grange, P. of H.

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A Square is one inch in space, column width.

It is not the purpose of the Executive Committee in continuing the publication of the VISITOR, by direction of the State Grange, to deviate from the course first marked out in February last, which was to furnish the most direct, complete and cheapest medium of communication between the officers and members of the Order throughout the State.

We hope Masters and Secretaries will not fail to call the attention of members to every matter of general interest, which appears in the VISITOR.

Communications on any subject, calculated to promote the good of the Order, are solicited.

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

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### Table Syrups.

BY PROF. R. C. KEDZIE.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,  
Lansing, June 30, 1874.

Many weeks ago a can of syrup was placed in my hands by Prof. Beal, which had the following history: A family by the name of Doty, of Hudson, Mich., purchased some syrup of a grocer in that village. The members of that family ate freely of the syrup, and were all made very sick by its use. They became alarmed and sent a can of the syrup to the Agricultural College for analysis, supposing it to contain poison. Other families in the vicinity became so alarmed by the singular sickness in the Doty family that they returned their syrup to the grocer. The grocer had purchased the syrup from a very respectable manufacturer for pure cane syrup.

The syrup was a light yellowish-brown color, and looked like a very respectable syrup. It had a decidedly acid reaction with blue litmus paper, turned black when sulphide of ammonium was added to it, and gave a heavy precipitate with oxalate of ammonia. On analysis I found that the body of the syrup was made of starch sugar (glucose) instead of cane sugar. The amount of foreign impurities will be given in the result of examination, being No. 9 in that series. The free sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) the sulphate of iron (copperas) and sulpho-saccharate of lime were probably the cause of the sickness of the Doty family.

The results of the analysis of this syrup induced me to examine a number of table syrups to ascertain whether similar adulterations exist in other varieties of table syrups.

This large consumption of sugar is not confined to the wealthy, but is almost equally as common with those of limited means. To defraud the poor man of his sweet, is to cheat him out of the chief table comfort which his poverty can afford.

Before giving the results of my examination of table syrups, I will remind my readers of certain facts regarding sugar. There is a large class of substances included in the general term, *sugar*. Only two are of sufficient commercial importance to demand our attention at present. One is termed by the chemist *sucrose*, and includes cane sugar, beet sugar, and

maple sugar. These sugars are chemically identical, and possess the same amount of sweetening power. *Sucrose* exists in the sap of a great variety of plants, and has never been manufactured from any other material.

The second class is called *glucose* or grape sugar; the white lumps of sugar in raisins are *glucose*. This kind of sugar may be manufactured from other materials, *e. g.*: from starch, woody fibre, etc. While it is possible to make this kind of sugar out of old cotton and liner rags, paper, sawdust, etc., yet it is not profitable to do so, because of the time required to make the change and the difficulty in purifying and decolorizing the sugar when it is made. But this sugar can be very readily and economically made out of starch, and the manufacture has been carried on in France for a long time, and seems to have been introduced into this country.

The chemical composition of cane sugar differs from that of starch only by one molecule of water, while grape sugar differs from starch by two molecules of water. If we could chemically combine one molecule of water with one of starch, we could make cane sugar. Chemists have attempted this by boiling starch with dilute sulphuric acid, but they always overdo the matter, adding two molecules of water, thereby getting grape sugar instead of cane sugar. If chemistry shall ever enable us to readily and cheaply combine the one molecule of water with starch, then the millenium of the sugar lovers will have come, for a bushel of corn will then make about 25 pounds of cane sugar.

But chemists have not yet solved this problem which taxes their ingenuity only to tantalize their endeavor.

But while chemists have been baffled in their attempts to convert starch into cane sugar, they have found it very easy to convert starch into grape sugar.

Glucose has the same power as an acid substance as *sucrose*, forming a class of soluble glucosates. It will also associate with itself sulphuric acid, and form a class of gluco-sulphate of a like character as the *sucro-sulphates*. Undoubtedly a large part of the lime found in these starch-sugar syrups exist in the form of the gluco-sulphate of lime. The sparing solubility of sulphate of lime, in water is no guarantee that these syrups will not contain a large amount, because it may exist in the form of the soluble gluco-sulphate of lime.

One evil connected with the presence of lime in syrups is the destruction of a portion of the sweetening power of the syrup. One part of lime will destroy more than six times its weight of sugar, so far as any sweetness is concerned; and the compound of lime and sugar is bitter.

In making my selections for examination, I obtained specimens only from those who are regarded as first-class tradesmen. If syrups bought at such places are adulterated, we may well suppose that the inferior class of dealers will have no better articles. Some have said that, undoubtedly, poor people who trade at small groceries are swindled in these syrups, but that the respectable class of citizens who patronize first-class grocers need not apprehend any such imposition. I determined to follow up "the respectable citizen" and see what syrup he obtained of "first-class grocers." Part of the specimens were obtained near home, but the most from abroad. I have examined 17 specimens in all, with the general result that 2 were made of cane sugar and 15 of starch sugar or glucose.

SPECIFIC RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF TABLE SYRUPS.

- No. 1. Pure cane sugar syrup.  
 No. 2. Starch sugar syrup. Contains some sulphate of iron (copperas), and contains in each gallon 107.35 grains of lime.  
 No. 3. The grocer called it "poor stuff." I have seldom seen an article that better sustains its recommendation. Made of starch sugar; contains plenty of copperas and 277 grains of lime in a gallon.  
 No. 4. Nearly pure cane sugar.  
 No. 5. Starch sugar syrup. Contains copperas, and 100 grains of lime in a gallon.  
 Nos. 6, 7, 8. All made of starch sugar. Contains sulphate of iron and plenty of lime.  
 No. 9. This is the specimen from Hudson which caused the sickness of the Doty family. A starch sugar syrup; contains in the gallon 71.83 grains of free sulphuric acid, 28 grains of sulphate of iron, and 363 grains of lime.  
 No. 10. Contains starch sugar, copperas, and lime,—amount not estimated.  
 No. 11. A starch syrup. Contains in the gallon 141.9 grains free sulphuric acid, 25 grains sulphate of iron, and 724.83 grains of lime.  
 No. 12. Contains starch sugar, seasoned with sulphate of iron and lime.  
 No. 13. Starch sugar. Contains in the gallon, 58.48 grains of iron, 83.14 grains of free sulphuric acid, and 440.12 grains of lime.  
 No. 14. Starch sugar. Contains in a gallon 80 grains of free sulphuric acid, 38 grains of iron and 262.48 grains of lime.  
 Nos. 15, 16. Contains starch sugar, sulphate of iron and lime.  
 No. 17. Starch sugar, sulphate of iron, and 202.33 grains of lime.

A very important element in this discussion is the great disparity in sweetening power between cane and starch or glucous. One pound of cane sugar has the same sweetening power as two and a half pounds of glucose. In these starch-sugar syrups, the pub-

lic is not only treated with compounds loaded with foreign and injurious materials, but they are enormously cheated in the very thing they seek to buy, viz: the sweetness. Sugars and syrups are bought, not as articles of food solely, but entirely for their sweetness, and thus the buyer is largely defrauded out of the very thing for which alone he makes a purchase.

The thought of using such mixtures as a relish for our food is not very appetizing. Some of these drips seem to be made up of about equal parts of fraud and dirt! A facetious friend has quoted, in this connection, the old saying, "A man must eat his peck of dirt before he dies." If any one feels uneasy lest he be defrauded of "his peck of dirt," let him eat a few gallons of No. 11, and he may rest on his laurels for the balance of his days.

WHOSE FAULT?

The public will naturally ask, "Who is to blame that such disgusting and fraudulent mixtures are sold in the shops?" I do not think that the retail dealers are "sinners above all that dwell in" Michigan in this respect. Most of them honestly suppose that they are selling a good article of cane sugar syrup, and are themselves surprised that so good-looking syrups can be sold at so low a price compared with that of sugar—a price often less than that of the dark colored and strong flavored molasses which remains from the manufacture of cane sugar. The manufactures are chiefly to blame in this matter, for they cannot be ignorant of the fraud in selling glucose for cane sugar; but even they will be surprised to learn how large a quantity of foreign material is left in these syrups.

TESTS.

It is popularly supposed that an infusion of tea-leaves will certainly detect the presence of starch sugar, by the dark coloration which it imparts to the syrup. Strong tea will give a reaction of this kind with a salt of iron—the same reaction which makes black ink; hence strong tea may be used to detect the presence of copperas in syrup; but it will give no reaction with grape sugar containing no iron.

In most of these syrups, lime is the largest adulterant aside from the starch sugar itself. Lime may easily be recognized in the syrup by a solution of oxalic acid. Dissolve one ounce of oxalic acid in a pint of rain water; if the solution is not clear, let it stand for a few hours till it settles, then pour off the clear solution into a clean bottle and label it OXALIC ACID: POISON. To test the syrup, place a teaspoonful in a tumbler half full of rain-water, stir it up, and add a tablespoonful of the oxalic solution. If there is much lime in the syrup it will show itself by a white precipitate, the amount of which will give some measure of the amount of lime present.

MAINE.—The motto of Jay Bridge Grange, No. 189, is "No store debts and no mortgage on our farms." It is surprising how that Grange is prospering, there having been an increase of 50 members within three months.

Patrons' Aid Society.

Seneca Falls, N. Y.

January 29, 1876.

EDITOR HUSBANDMAN:—Among the many advantages given to the farmers of our country by the organization of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, there is no single one in my estimation that can be improved to our benefit more fully than the Patrons' Aid Society. It has all the strong points in its favor for supplying us with the most simple, cheap, and effective life assurance policy that can be devised.

It uses no capital in erecting and furnishing extravagant buildings for the comfort of its officers and managers, requires no officers at such salaries as will support expensive families in luxurious living, it is not burdened with a horde of agents drawing to their own pockets a large percentage of the funds, all of which must be paid by the assured.

It is simply a co operative society organized under a State law, and made up of such brothers and sisters of our order as wish a safe life insurance policy for their own protection and benefit at no expense to themselves but the initiation fee, and in case of death a direct tax of one dollar on each member to make up the sum assured, which immediately goes to the friends of the deceased brother or sister. The initiation fee is supposed to be large enough to establish a fund, the interest from which will pay the expenses for printing, stationery, postage, and the nominal sum given to the Secretary for his labor in conducting the whole business. It is economy, safety, and simplicity combined, forcibly illustrating one of the cardinal principles of our order, and putting it into actual practice, and must when it becomes properly understood be one of the safest and strongest organizations for life insurance known to the country.

While I fear all large corporations that cannot be managed or even understood by ordinary minds, I have no hesitation in recommending the Patrons' Aid Society to the particular attention of our order, believing that it will meet our wants at actual cost, and with greater safety than any other life assurance company now in existence that is not founded and worked on the same general principles.

It should be the aim of all Patrons when we find a strong and safe point fairly demonstrated to be for our interests, to give it such support as will carry it forward to success, thus showing that we are making progress; and that we are competent to devise and carry forward such principles and objects as will result in good to our order. I am fraternally yours,

W. M. G. WAYNE,

Chairman of Executive Committee.

A stockholder in the Centennial Encampment has first choice of rooms, when the Encampment is crowded; a member of any Grange holding stock comes next; and persons recommended by Granges or Patrons next. Twenty days notice of intention of coming to be giving in every case, to secure preference.

**Master's Department.**

J. J. WOODMAN, PAW PAW.

**General Rules on Jurisdiction, Dimits, Withdrawal and Visiting Cards.**

The following general rules on jurisdiction and dimits, should be carefully studied by the officers and members of every Grange. I am aware that many worthy members of our Order, entertain the opinion, that all jurisdiction should be done away, and that dimitted members should be allowed to affiliate with any Grange they may select. This experiment has once been tried in our own State, with results that were far from being satisfactory. Weak Granges were depleted by members taking dimits and joining a stronger one. Candidates were induced to go from their little Grange in the country, and join a larger and more popular one in the village or city. Wisdom and experience seem to demand that the rights of Granges in regard to jurisdiction, should be protected. As it is essential to the prosperity and success of the Order, that harmony and good understanding should exist among Subordinate Granges, it is to be hoped that this question of jurisdiction may be so well understood, and the laws and usages of the Order, so strictly adhered to by Subordinate Granges, that no cause of complaint, can hereafter arise.

These General Rules upon questions of "Law and Usage of the Order," will be continued in future numbers of the VISITOR. Let them be preserved for reference.

**JURISDICTION—BY-LAWS STATE GRANGE.**

Sec. 8. *Distance between Granges.*—Hereafter no Grange shall be organized at 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 traveled road between contiguous Granges.

Such consent should be official and in writing.

1. "The center of the jurisdiction of a Grange is the place of Organization;" provided that when there is no convenient place of meeting at the most natural or convenient center, the deputy may organize at the nearest convenient place, and by resolution of the Grange at the time of organization, establish the center, and record the same with the proceedings of the organization; and give notice of the same to all contiguous Granges.

2. A Grange may change its center of jurisdiction, after organization, to the place permanently fixed for the meetings of the Grange; provided, that such change does not affect the legal jurisdiction of an existing Grange, or one that is being organized. In all cases where the center of jurisdiction has been changed, notice of the same must be served on all contiguous

Granges, and a copy of the same sent to the Master of the State Grange.

3. Deputies cannot receive as charter members, persons residing within the jurisdiction of an existing Grange without the consent of such Grange. Nor can they take as a charter member a person who is not "actually engaged in agricultural pursuits, or who has interests in conflict with our purposes."

4. A person must apply for membership to the Grange nearest his place of residence, unless he obtains the consent of such Grange, under its seal, to apply elsewhere.

5. A Grange cannot admit to membership, persons residing within the jurisdiction of another Grange, without the consent of such Grange. The consent must be given by vote of the Grange, and officially signed and sealed.

6. When a Grange receives an application for membership, from a candidate residing within the jurisdiction of another Grange, it should be laid upon the table, and no further action be taken upon it until the consent of the Grange having jurisdiction is obtained.

7. A Grange giving its consent, to allow another Grange to take a candidate from its jurisdiction, have the right to demand as a consideration, all the initiation fees, except what goes to the State Grange.

8. Should a Grange, inadvertently, or by mistake, initiate a candidate from the jurisdiction of another Grange, without the consent of such Grange, it should pay the injured Grange, all of the initiatory fees, except, what goes to the State Grange.

**DIMITS AND WITHDRAWAL CARDS.**

9. Any member in good standing and clear on the books of the Grange is entitled to a Dimit, or a withdrawal card, upon application thereof, and the payment of twenty-five cents.

10. Where the By-Laws of a Grange require the payment of dues quarterly in advance, such payment should be made before granting a dimit or withdrawal card, if the application for the same is received after the beginning of the quarter.

11. A withdrawal card severs a member's connection from the Order, and he cannot be reinstated, without submitting to the same form of application, ballot, and the payment of the same fee, as a new member.

12. A Dimit simply disconnects a member from his Subordinate Grange, leaving him a member of the Order, during the life-time of his dimit, one year, and amenable to the Grange in the jurisdiction of which he resides; and may be received into such Grange, upon proper application, accompanied by his dimit, and a fee equal to all accrued dues, by a two thirds vote, by ballot.

13. A member holding a dimit may, with the consent of the Grange in the jurisdiction of which he resides, join another Grange; but must submit to all the requirements provided in the Rules and Regulations of the Order.

14. Charges may be preferred against a member of the Order holding a dimit, by any member in good standing, and the Grange having juris-

diction, must try the case, and declare a verdict.

15. A dimitted member cannot be elected to, or hold office in the Order.

16. A Grange may issue Visiting Cards to any of its members in good standing, under such restrictions, and regulations, as the Grange may require.

**The Farmers' Centennial Encampment.**

From the Farmers Friend.

From the time of organization to the present, the members of the board of managers have been working energetically for the success of the enterprise. A plot of ground has been secured at Elm Station, on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, within six miles of the business portion of the city of Philadelphia, and less than three miles from the Centennial grounds. The tract covers over forty acres, with improvements such as a mansion house, containing seventeen rooms, a large barn, a tenant house with four rooms, besides ample shade and an abundance of good water. The price agreed upon is about \$2,000. The lease has been made with two parties, who are bound in articles of agreement not to lease any remaining portion of their farms to other parties for the sale of liquors, refreshments, or for any purpose whatever. The board have already obtained possession and the lease will not expire until April, 1877. Contracts are now being made for the

**ERECTION OF BUILDINGS**

(principally one story) with rooms eight feet by twelve feet, with good ventilation; each room to be furnished with a good double bed, chairs, wash stand etc., comfortable and convenient but not expensive. Every room will open on a covered corridor, leading to the dining rooms, offices and railroad depot. Pure water from springs that have never been known to fail will be pumped by steam power into a reservoir on the highest part of the grounds and distributed from thence throughout the Encampment. The grounds, corridors, dining rooms and offices, will be well lighted at night, and the entire Encampment kept constantly under strict police surveillance. A large

**GRANGE AND LECTURE HALL.**

will be conveniently located on the grounds, in which Grange meetings will be held and lectures delivered by prominent members of the order, and at stated periods, concerts and dramatic entertainments given. This hall can also be used for religious services on Sabbaths.

Arrangements have been perfected with Col. D. M. Boyd, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the sale of tickets and checking of baggage from all parts of the United States to the Encampment. Hourly trains (more frequent than necessary) will be run between the Encampment, the Centennial grounds, and the city of Philadelphia, and the fare for a round trip ticket will not exceed fifteen cents.

**THE TIME OCCUPIED**

in going to the Exposition building will not be over ten minutes, and to Philadelphia, not over twenty minutes, so that persons stopping at the Encampment will save much time over those boarding in the city, as it is now thought that the best possible time that can be made by the street railway cars from the Continental and Girard hotels to the Centennial ground will be fifty minutes, and on throng days twice this time will be required. The

**CHARGES FOR LODGING**

will be one dollar per day; where two persons occupy one room the cost will be but fifty cents each. Meals will be furnished at fifty cents each. The entire affair will be conducted on the European plan, and no one will be required to pay for what he does not get. Rooms will be furnished to those who

desire to bring their provisions with them. A good laundry will be established, and all branches of legitimate business, such as barber shops, cigar stands, ice cream saloons, notion and other stores and shops conducted on the grounds; and caution will be taken to prevent any imposition on guests. One or more of the managers of the association will be on the grounds from the time of opening the Encampment to the close of the season, and every effort will be put forth to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of guests. The Secretary's and Treasurer's offices will be provided with large fire and burglar proof safes in which guests may deposit their moneys and other articles of value.

While this association has been organized for the benefit of the Patrons of Husbandry throughout the United States, and Canada, and the entire board of managers are members of the order, yet it is not intended to exclude persons from the Encampment who are not members of the order. On the contrary.

#### ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE OPEN.

to all persons of good moral character, who bring recommendations with them from officers of National, State or Subordinate Granges or the members of Granges in their respective localities. Individuals and Granges holding stock in the association will have preference in entertainment by giving the managers twenty days notice, stating the time they expect to arrive at the Encampment, and number of rooms desired.

**WILL THE STOCKHOLDERS REALIZE** any returns for their investment? is a question that is frequently asked, and its importance entitles it to their attention. When this project was first entertained, we did not consider it in a financial aspect, and the question, will it pay in dollars and cents, did not enter our mind; the honorable position in which our order would be placed by the carrying out of this great enterprise, and the good to be conferred by the Patrons and farmers of this country, was the great object we had in view, and this we think should be a greater incentive to action than any other consideration. But a careful calculation of the expenditures necessary for the erection, furnishing and conducting of the Encampment, and a fair estimate of the receipts that may safely be counted upon from the entertainment of guests, will prove to any wise business man that the enterprise will not only pay back the original investment, but also a handsome dividend.

The building will be erected in a safe and substantial manner, yet with a view to economy. Propositions of contractors, now before the board, show that the average cost of each room will be less than thirty dollars, and the furnishing thereof about fifteen dollars. Making a total cost for each room of not more than fifty dollars. The occupation of a room for fifty days will pay its entire cost, and as the Encampment will be open at least one hundred and fifty days, there is a wide margin for profit in the lodging department. The income from rentals of dining and restaurant department, cigar stands, ice cream saloons, barber shops, and rooms for various other kinds of business will more than pay the running expenses of the establishment, and at the end of the season the lumber used in the construction of buildings as well as the beds, bedding and other furniture, can be sold for at least thirty-three per cent. of the original cost. Any one who doubts that the Encampment

#### WILL BE PATRONIZED

to its fullest extent during the entire season, may be at once convinced of his error by calling at this office and looking over the many letters on file, from every State and Territory, asking information and engaging rooms. Thousands of farmers, and their friends will be enabled to visit the great Centennial Exhibition by reason of the cheap lodgings

and boarding afforded through this enterprise, who otherwise will be compelled to forego this pleasure if they cannot obtain entertainment with us.

We have given this project many hours of earnest thought during the past year, and have full confidence in the ability of our fraternity to make it a great success, not only financially, but socially and intellectually. It cannot fail to pay the subscribers to the stock, a fair profit on their investment, and at the same time they attend the Centennial. It also affords us as an order an opportunity of proving to the world that farmers are capable of originating great enterprises, and consummating them honorably and honestly.

"Do we not all conclude alike, that never will there be such a perfect opportunity for the farmers of this country to do the warmest, kindest act toward the agriculturists of the world, we might almost say, that by giving them and their families a home during the Centennial, at an honest price, and within a few moments' distance of an exposition that is interesting to the entire nationality of the earth? Can we estimate the value of this home, not only as to its full comforts, for a pittance, but in its capacity to draw together in one spot our own people? and what a mass are coming! here will the farmer from California, from Canada, from Minnesota, from all climes, find shelter and companionship. What an opportunity to discover wherein we can help each other. What a chance to create an intimate business relation among us throughout the Union. Here we can meet the officials and most distinguished promoters of our order. The meeting together of our State Business Agents and their comparison of notes will be a benefit than which none greater could accrue to the order; and the opportunity of the secret and unwritten work, will give to this profound sacred ceremony of our order a conformity, a harmony, the value of which every Patron knows will be inestimable. Many other equally forcible reasons why every Patron in the United States should feel a lively interest in the Encampment, and labor with us for its success, come thronging thick and fast upon our mind, but for the present we must forego further remarks upon this matter."

In the management of the business of the association there will be no "inside rings" or "credit mobiliers." The members of the board are known in their respective communities as men of honor and integrity, and having their own personal characters and standing at stake, as well as the good of the order at heart, they may be relied upon to conduct the affairs of the association in such manner as will best subserve the interests of the guests, the stockholders and the order in general.

#### THE BOOKS

of the association will at all times be open for inspection to stockholders, and monthly statements of the financial affairs will be published in the *Farmer's Friend*.

#### DIVIDENDS OF THE EARNINGS

will be struck monthly, beginning with July 1st, and each stockholder will receive his or her *pro rata* share of the profits as soon thereafter as the Treasurer can remit. Paid up stock certificates will be received for their face value in payment for boarding and lodging in the Encampment, so that stockholders who desire to get their money out of the enterprise by boarding it out may do so. We would not advise stockholders to do this, as they will lose their share in the profits, which bid fair to be considerable; and their share would go into the general fund, and inure to the benefit of those who retain their stock; yet this opportunity will be open to those who wish to take advantage of it.

#### STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS SOLICITED

As before stated, the stock subscriptions up to this time have not been sufficient to warrant the managers in building as

extensive as was originally designed, and their contracts for the present contemplate but 1,000 rooms. They are, however, in a position to extend the contracts to 3,000 rooms, as soon as the remaining stock is subscribed for. To this end Patrons and Granges throughout the United States are earnestly requested to send in at an early day their subscriptions for one or more shares each, as they may feel able; and by this means not only gain for themselves handsome profits on their investments, but in addition to this assist in the grand and laudable project of establishing a home for the Patrons and farmers of the world, where they can stop during their visit to the great Centennial Exposition, without running the risk of being "fleece'd" by the hotel and boarding house proprietors of Philadelphia.

It should be remembered that the resolution restricting Patrons and Granges to one share of stock each has been rescinded, and as a result several persons have taken from fifty to one hundred shares each, believing this to be the best investment now offered to capitalists. Every Grange should own at least one share. If your Grange numbers fifty, and they desire to visit the Centennial, each one coming alone, paying all manner of prices for entertainment and other expenses, it would cost them three dollars, while in the Encampment it would not cost them one dollar. To make it more plain: If they were to come one or two hundred miles, to stay four days, it would cost them twenty-five dollars each; while, if coming together at the Encampment, it would not cost them over eight or ten dollars, making a saving to the Grange of \$700 or \$800. It view of these facts and figures, can they afford not to take stock as a Grange or part of a Grange? Or to present it in another manner. Let each one advance a certain sum toward paying their expenses at the Encampment, knowing that they will get it back with interest, or use it to pay expenses as shown above, and in either case save two or three dollars for every one loaned to help on the work, and in addition to the saving, they lend their aid to a project that every true Patron should glory in seeing go on to a successful termination.

#### WHO ENDORSE THE ENTERPRISE.

The Encampment received the endorsement of the National Grange at the late session at Louisville, and the State Granges of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, at their last annual sessions. The following prominent members of the order have also written letters commending the enterprise: O. H. Kelley, National Secretary; T. A. Thompson, National Lecturer; Jos. T. Moore, Master Maryland State Grange; Mortimer Whitehead, Master New Jersey State Grange; D. B. Mauer, Master Pennsylvania State Grange; M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange; John J. Rosa, Master Delaware State Grange; Wm. B. Porter, Master Nebraska State Grange; N. Ham, Master Colorado State Grange; E. B. Crew, Master Dakota Territory Grange; B. F. Wardlow, Master Florida State Grange; S. W. Hill, Secretary Canada Dominion Grange; B. P. Maxon, Secretary Kansas State Grange; J. J. Woodman, Master Michigan State Grange; A. Golden, Master Illinois State Grange; S. H. Ellis, Master Ohio State Grange; R. W. Pratt, Secretary New Jersey State Grange; W. Maxwell, Master Tennessee State Grange; J. D. McCamman, Secretary Montana Territory Grange, and many others.

**CANADA.**—The are now 420 Granges in the Dominion, and new organizations being formed at the rate of over 30 per month. The number of division Granges is now 20. "Co-operation," full and hearty, is the aim of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Grange, which met at Brantford on the 1st of February.

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.

Secretaries, Please Read This.

We called attention in the December number of the VISITOR, to the importance of Secretaries sending to this office, the names of the Master and Secretaries elect for 1876.

In the January number the request was renewed under a special heading, and yet there are 140 Grange Secretaries that have failed to respond up to the 23rd of this month. The January number was sent, in every case to the Master and Secretary of 1875, where no election report had been received. It seems to me no other reminder was necessary. But one excuse for this neglect has reached me, and that comes every day and is substantially this: "The old officers were re-elected and so I thought it not necessary to send you any returns." How I was to find out these brothers were so popular in their respective Granges as to be re-elected, I have not been informed. The excuse is so poor that I won't waste words on it.

We received in January enough copies of the Proceedings of the National Grange to supply every Master with one.

We now have the Proceedings of the third annual session of the Michigan State Grange, which we were instructed by the State Grange to send to each Master and Sec'y in the State. This we can do only in part, for the obvious reason that some brothers have not yet fully learned what we think is a true proposition—that no man or woman has a right to accept an office and then neglect its duties and shirk its responsibilities.

Nearly two months have elapsed since we should have had every one of these reports. We want not only to send the Proceedings as stated, but also the VISITOR, without charge, to each Master and Secretary, for the benefit of the Grange, of which for the time being they are responsible members.

We not only need a complete list in this office, but the Master of the State Grange is sadly in need of it. Our correspondence is very much embarrassed for the want of it.

This is specially a duty of Secretaries, and we came very near saying that our brother Secretaries who are so indifferent to the good of the Order as to disregard their duty in making these election returns, and their quarterly reports, when their attention had been repeatedly called to these matters, might perhaps be only partly filling a place in their own Grange, when some other brother or sister would cheerfully perform the duties incumbent on that officer, if opportunity was offered.

I think if this third call is disregarded, I shall be constrained to say in the next number of the VISITOR that any officer who continues to neglect and disregard the duties of an office, should for the good of the Order, resign. Of course we do not say that now—have only been thinking it would be

safe and right to say so a month hence, if we did not get the election returns and quarterly reports past due.

The Grange Visitor.

We are receiving names of subscribers to the VISITOR every day, and are well pleased with the present appearance of our subscription book. The paper is now sent to 238 Michigan postoffices, to yearly subscribers,

But little space is devoted to advertising, and there is really more reading matter in it than in some more pretentious papers of twice its size. It is offered this year at the very lowest price that it can be afforded for. We make but one price, giving a single subscriber lowest rates. Have no club rates, no premiums or any thing of that sort.

As Master Woodman is a member of the State Centennial Board, he will certainly have superior opportunities to collect facts, make valuable suggestions, and give advice to the Order, and we shall take the liberty to say that if he don't make his department of the VISITOR interesting he ought to. Brothers and sister Patrons, we think the VISITOR will be worth more than thirty cents to you long before the close of this centennial year—try it.

The by-laws of the State Grange as amended at the last session, have not been printed, for the reason that certain amendments are dependent on the ratification of the proposed amendments to the National Constitution by the States. As the by-laws when issued should be correct, the necessity of this delay is apparent.

The following resolution taken from the Proceedings of the State Grange, will show the make-up of the book.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to have copies of the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Grange, the By-Laws of the State Grange, the Codes of By-Laws recommended by the State Grange for the adoption of Pomona and Subordinate Granges, printed in book form for the use of Subordinate Granges.

The names of Masters and Secretaries elect for 1876, of the Granges whose numbers we give below have not yet (Feb. 23,) been reported to this office. Please remember to give the P. O. address of each, as well as name of officers:

15, 28, 29, 35, 36, 50, 79, 93, 98, 101, 102, 109, 114, 115, 116, 117, 121, 132, 135, 150, 163, 166, 169, 172, 180, 196, 198, 202, 207, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 216, 224, 231, 234, 245, 247, 254, 255, 257, 258, 273, 275, 276, 280, 286, 290, 311, 312, 313, 323, 324, 327, 328, 329, 341, 349, 357, 358, 365, 366, 367, 369, 376, 382, 385, 392, 396, 397, 402, 404, 405, 413, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 426, 428, 434, 438, 444, 446, 447, 449, 451, 453, 463, 465, 470, 474, 479, 482, 483, 486, 493, 504, 506, 510, 513, 516, 518, 519, 530, 532, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 541, 544, 551, 555, 556, 557, 558, 565, 569, 575, 576, 577, 584, 588, 590, 594, 595, 601, 602, 604, 609, 610, 614, 615, 616.

In answer to all applications for blanks for Secretaries' Quarterly Reports for use at the close of the cur-

rent quarter, I would say, that before the 1st of April I shall send to every Secretary, whose name and address is on my list, four full sets, enough for their use this year for the four reports.

We would call the attention of Secretaries of Pomona and Subordinate Granges to a blank book got up expressly for a record book. Every Pomona Grange, as soon as organized, should have one. Price, \$1.00. Express charges pre paid. Blank applications for membership in Pomona Granges and blanks for Secretaries quarterly reports sent free on application. We shall send charters by express for all Pomona Granges, as soon as we receive definite directions where and to whom to send.

As we receive almost every week, orders for Jewels, Working Tools or Regalia of the Order, we would again state that we only keep such supplies as are found in our Price List on the eight page of our VISITOR. These jewels are advertised on the last page by the Lane Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Ky., and by Dolton Bros., St. Louis. Send to either firm for Price List or send for the Jewels you want, shipped C. O. D.

We have just received from O. H. Kelley, a pamphlet of sixteen pages entitled "Rules for Patrons' Co-operative Associations of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and directions for organizing such associations, recommended by the National Grange, Nov. 1875." The price is five cents, post paid, for sale by O. W. Kelly, Louisville, Ky. We think the whole will be printed in the next number of the VISITOR.

REMOVAL.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Messrs. Montgomery, Ward & Co., to be found on the last page of this issue. These gentlemen claim to be the originators of the system of direct dealing with the consumer at wholesale prices. From a small beginning they have, by upright dealing and close attention to business, built up a trade that is astonishing in its magnitude.

The following from T. A. Thompson, late Lecturer of the National Grange, indicates the extent of their business:

"Returning from the late session of the National Grange, at Louisville, Ky., I stopped to see and learn something of the business of the above firm. I found them occupying two floors, covering an area of 20,000 square feet; carrying an immense stock of goods, embracing all classes in general use, such as Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Gloves and Mittens, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c. They employ seventy men; and their sales average \$25,000 a week, almost exclusively with Patrons.

Having repeatedly dealt with this firm, and met hundreds of Patrons and Granges who have also dealt with them with entire satisfaction, I commend this house to all who desire good goods, fair and honorable dealing, and wholesale prices. Apply to them for Catalogue and wholesale prices—sent free; and give them a trial order, and be satisfied. Fraternally,

T. A. THOMPSON,  
EX-LECTURER Nat. Grange.  
Plainview, Minn., Dec. 1875.

We wish to keep a full list of Agents of county and District Councils, and Pomona Granges standing in the Visitor. We hope Masters, Secretaries or Agents of these several business organizations in this State, will notify us soon, of the name and address of these Agents, that we may be able in the next Visitor to present a full list. We also want the name and address of the Master and Secretary of every Pomona Grange in the State, elected for this year.

Every month in the Visitor I call attention to the necessity of giving the number and name of the Grange, in writing to this office, and every day I get letters that tax my time and patience in finding out what particular Grange is writing about. Give your post-office and the number of your Grange, and your letters will be answered promptly.

We shall hereafter only keep song books with music, in flexible covers, Price \$1.80 per doz., postage or express paid. The paper covers soon get ragged and shabby; we do not like to encourage their use.

#### Centennial Notes.

—Spain has obtained space for her building near the temperance fountain.

—Forty-nine shares of the Centennial Encampment stock have been taken by Patrons of Indiana, and "more coming."

—North of the British building and highest on George's Hill, will be the quaint buildings of the Japanese. The erection of them commenced this week.

—A building is to be erected in which a Parisian is to exhibit the large topographical models of the cities of Paris and Jerusalem, and of the country of Switzerland.

—The Centennial post-office will occupy about one-half of the U. S. Government building in the Exhibition grounds. Postmaster Fairman has designed a special wagon for service in connection therewith.

—Shares of stock in the Centennial Encampment Association are but fifty dollars each, payable in installments of ten dollars. Every Grange, whose members expect to visit Philadelphia next summer should have a share of this stock.

Last Tuesday evening the Main Exposition building was pronounced completed. The largest number of men employed at one time in the construction of that building was 700. During the past week these workmen have been discharged at the rate of about fifty a day, and by the end of this week all will be gone except a few kept for extra work.

—Subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial Encampment Association should be addressed to R. H. Thomas, FARMER'S FRIEND Office, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co. Pa. Correspondents will please write plainly the number of their Grange, post-office address, county and State, so that proper entries may be made on the books of the association.

## Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKOGON.

### Does it Pay?

Often the question is asked of this or that crop "does it pay?" But it is not asked often enough, and very seldom is any answer given. Who can answer? Who has instituted inquiries, kept accurate accounts to see if this or that cereal, or fruit does pay its cost of cultivation, harvesting and marketing, besides a fair interest on the value of the land and in its production? Can we systemize farming, place it upon a true business platform and conduct it as other business is done, unless we know its expenditures as well as its receipts? How can we know without experiment and inquiry? When shall we begin this work of investigation? Shall we not begin this year, and letting each member of our Order take some crop and by close and accurate account of labor and expenditure, as well as receipts, show by a balance sheet in the autumn the results of his method, upon his soil? What a fund of valuable information can thus be collected this year, a study preparatory to greater and more successful efforts the next year.

Who in the Grange will undertake to keep books with his corn-field this coming season? Who will in the same way learn the actual cost of Potatoe culture per bushel? So may not some one of each Grange undertake to develop truth in regard to the cost of our products, that we may know if they pay and which pays best.

POMONA GRANGE, No. 11.—This Grange was duly initiated at Fremont Center on the 14th inst., and notwithstanding the very bad roads and inclement weather the attendance was large and the interest was very promising looking to a truly successful organization.

The delegates from the smaller Granges in Newaygo County met at eleven o'clock a. m., and proceeded to elect officers which was soon completed with the utmost harmony and good feeling. At 2:30 p. m. the hall was filled to overflowing for the public installation of the officers elect, which installation was accompanied with an address and enlivened by singing.

The evening session was used in the 5th degree work, and such other business as it was necessary to do.

Brother C. W. Stone was installed Master; and Bro. A. E. Upton, Secretary of Newaygo Pomona Grange, who with Bros. Walker, Flinn and Roup, constituted the Executive Committee of the organization. The Patrons of Fremont Center and vicinity are running a Co-operative Store with an abundant success.

BUILDING HALLS.—Our good brothers and sisters of Gratton Grange, Kent County, resolved on the 20th of Jan. last to build a Hall. They have made quick work of it, for it is now enclosed and is to be ready for use and dedication in two weeks. In size it is 60 feet long by 26 feet wide.

Bainbridge, Ludus and Pipestone

Granges in Berrien County are building or preparing to build similar sized halls to Gratton, and two stories in height. Ronald Grange in Ionia, Eagle Grange in Clinton County are agitating the question of building themselves homes.

## Communications.

For the GRANGE VISITOR.

Bro. A. J. Crosby, Jr., Farmington, Oakland Co., is agent of the Oakland Pomona Grange. He attends in person to buying (and selling) in Detroit. Orders from Granges and all Grange Agencies "wherever dispersed," will be satisfactorily attended to and no mistakes. Order spring seeds for garden and field, of Crosby; papers, pounds, pecks, bushels, boxes, whatever you want. They will please. If you need a catalogue, write to Bro. Crosby for one.

Order fruit trees of Crosby; his prices are confidential; write and get them, they are satisfactory.

SLOAN COOLEY,

Master O. P. G.

After installation in Farmington Grange, No. 267, the Master, in behalf of the members, presented A. J. Crosby, Jr., with a contribution of \$1200 as a mark of their appreciation of his efforts as Secretary and Business Agent of the Grange.

A MEETING of Oakland Pomona Grange was held in Pontiac, on Tuesday, Jan. 11th, 1876, when the following persons were elected and installed officers for the ensuing year:

M.—Sloan Cooley; O.—A. G. Noble; L.—E. C. Herrington; S.—J. West Hunt; Asst. S.—A. E. Green; C.—Ira W. Donalson; Sec.—C. E. Dewey; Treas.—A. N. Goble; G. K.—G. M. Shattuck; P.—Mrs. Sloan Cooley; C.—Mrs. H. C. Phelps; F.—Mrs. Wm. Shatterlee; L. Asst. S.—Mrs. A. E. Green; Ex. Com.—Wm. Shatterlee, G. W. King, A. J. Crosby, Jr.

In the evening the degree of Pomona was conferred on 17 new members.

FOUR TOWNS, Feb. 14, 1876.

Worthy Brother J. T. Cobb:

A special meeting of Oakland Pomona Grange, No. 5, of P. of H. will be held at Clarkstone on Tuesday, March 7th, 1876. The Grange will be open in the fourth degree during the afternoon and evening, (except, about an hour, very early in the evening, for fifth degree business,) and a regular meeting of said Grange will be held at Birmingham on Tuesday, April 11, 1876. Order of work as at the special.

Members of the Order wherever dispersed are invited to be present.

C. E. DEWEY, Sec.

J. T. Cobb, Esq., Secretary Michigan State Grange:

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—Enclosed find the returns of the election in Trowbridge Grange, No. 296. You will see by our Secretary and Treasurer's reports that we are alive and growing fast, and I must say, in a very prosperous and flourishing condition, and strong in the faith that our noble Order will prove a success.

Fraternally,

E. G. MINCKLER,

Master 296.

ALLEGAN, Jan. 20, 1876.

**POMONA'S REBUKE.**

[Poem read by Mrs. E. P. F. Bradner, at Farmington, Feb. 8th, before the Oakland Co. Pomona Grange, and copy unanimously requested for publication in GRANGE VISITOR.]

When earth was young, ere yet the hand of man  
Had learned to plant, and trim, and tend with care,  
The many bounties that the gods ordained his share,  
They came themselves to do this work to do, or else  
It poorly had been done, and man had lost,  
Harrest, and most dainty gifts which cost,  
More care, more skill than he possessed.

While thus—on every mount, in every dell,  
Gods or goddesses were said to dwell;  
Not too unlike to mortal man were they,  
But we might deem them formed of earthly clay,  
Passions and appetites: scarce had we told,  
They had not birth in forms of earthly mold.  
Love and jealousy fired their godly hearts,  
And petty quarrels marred sublimer parts.

Yet all good gifts that mortals ever had,  
Some not so good, and many truly bad,  
Are said to be their dower to earth.  
Patiently, thro' man's years of infancy,  
They guarded well his rights and filled his store;  
When he to manhood grown, nor needed more  
Their care, wisely, they drew themselves away  
To other realms, and left him master of the day.

Pomona: most beneficent! and Patron wise,  
Gave unto man, before she sought the skies,  
All wealth of fruits with melting juices stored:  
Into his lap the luscious vintage poured,  
Free from all taint of blight, or ravenous pests,  
Of moth and worm that now our fruit infests:  
Free to his hand, along the dusty road,  
Each vine and tree low bending with its load.

Man, still, low bows before Pomona's shrine,  
And brings his offerings from his hanging vine;  
From orchard tree he shakes his apples down;  
Yet, on Pomona's brow, he sees a lowering frown.  
"Pomona, tell me what now our gifts displeaseth?"  
Our very best we sought, and bring you these!"  
"Alas, poor man! if these are your best store!"  
Of every fruit I gave, your garners should run o'er."

Unfaithful steward! have you let the blight  
Creep o'er your orchard as a thief at night?  
Oh! have you let the rust, the moth, the grub,  
Feed on the wealth of vine and tree, and shrub,  
And blast the realm I gave you for your own,  
That when I ask for fruit you give a stone?  
"Oh slothful man, till better you can bring  
Expect no cheering smile from me to win."  
"These noisome cherries, full of loathsome pests,  
These knotty pears are but a sorry jest!"

Where is the beauty of the orchard?  
Can never be what once were cherry trees,  
And pears! I see no more the orchard and plumb:  
Ignorance and sloth, oh, man! this work have done.  
"The vine that shag a rotting form,  
Protecting e'er from sun and storm,  
Creeps feeble. Back to your realm again;  
Work tireless, with both hand and brain,  
Till you can lay an offering meek  
Of every fruit at Pomona's feet."

"Plums, luscious as the fruit of gods;  
Grapes, fit to wear a goddess' brow;  
Peaches, whose blush might dim the sun;  
And pears that melt, like melting snow.  
"Apples round and full as manhood's prime,  
Nor blight of crab on rind or core,  
Fit type o, man in coming time;  
The worst fruit of all his store.  
Fit type of all a Farmer's aim  
Of great or good, of manly power  
Should be to win—the glorious crown—  
Developed manhood, God's best dower."

"I cannot plant again for you, oh man!  
But tiny workers to your aid I send;  
See that you harm them not, but learn to know  
A helping friend from a destructive foe,  
That when I come again, you greet  
My coming with an offering meek."

HOLLY, MICH., Feb. 3, 1876.

J. T. Cobb, Secretary.

**WORTHY BRO.**—Pursuant to notice, a Convention of Patrons was held in Holly Jan. 26th, 1876, the proceedings of which are forwarded to you for publication in the VISITOR. The attendance was very large, including a goodly number of ladies. The following Granges were represented: Linden, Highland, Tenney, Plains, Milford, Fenton, Grand-Blanc, Independent, and Holly Granges. M. W. Buckbee, of Linden Grange was called to the chair, with S. D. Mosher, Sec'y and Joel Mills, Gate Keeper.

The chair appointed the following brothers a committee on resolutions: P. W. Wheaton, B. F. Davison, J. C. Kinsman, T. J. Ewell, W. M. Buckbee. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted. The representatives from Grand-Blanc and Independent Granges dissenting, and one from Fenton Grange.

WHEREAS The Grange is a farmers institution, the principal benefit to be derived is in all members of Subordinate Granges deciding all questions for themselves, believing all questions of State or National importance should be

presented directly to the Subordinate Granges, therefore be it

**Resolved,** That we, the members of the Subordinate Granges present, earnestly protest against any further organization of Pomona Granges in the State, or of Subordinate Granges yielding any further submission.

**Resolved,** That the proceedings of this convention be made public; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, and that the VISITOR request Subordinate Granges of Michigan to act upon the resolutions adopted by the convention.

The convention then adjourned to meet in Milford the first Saturday in April, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. MOSHER, Secy.

PIONEER GRANGE, No. 431,  
January 20th, 1876.

J. T. Cobb, Sec'y Mich. State Grange.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find five dollars and fifty-two cents, amount of dues for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1875, which please place to our credit, forward receipt for same, and oblige,  
Yours respectfully,  
A. D. PRATT, Secy.

P. O. address, Seville, Gratiot Co.

P. S.—Our Grange is in a prosperous condition; we send to New York for the most of our goods and get them at greatly reduced rates. P. D. P.

This "P. S." has a whole sermon in it to the fainting brothers whose expectations, when they joined the Order have not been realized. That Grange is prosperous simply because its members went to work. Nothing more true than—"The Grange is what we make it."

**THE REAPER.**

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our circle and struck from our roll-book the name of our Worthy Overseer and brother, George W. Allison, therefore be it

**Resolved,** That by the death of Brother Allison, Vernon Grange has lost one of its most worthy and best beloved members, and the community one of its most honorable and respected citizens.

**Resolved,** That we tender to our bereaved and widowed sister, and other relatives of the deceased, our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement.

**Resolved,** That our charter be draped in mourning for the period of six months from this date.

**Resolved,** That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of the deceased, and a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication; also that the foregoing resolutions be entered upon our journal. A. T. SMITH,  
S. E. SHELDEN, Sec. Master.  
Vernon, January, 1876.

MT. HOPE GRANGE No. 87.

WHEREAS, The great Master of the Universe has seen fit to remove from among us our Bro. David Washburn, of Lake township, Berrien County, therefore

**Resolved,** That we as a Grange deeply lament his death, and most earnestly tender our sympathies to the family and friends, who mourn his loss.

**Resolved,** That to the sorrow stricken children, whose pathway has been darkened by the clouds of grief and affliction, we, as a Grange, extend the fraternal hand of true sympathy.

**Resolved,** That our hall be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, and that these resolutions be published in the GRANGE VISITOR.  
R. M. SHAW, Sec'y.

Buchanan, Feb. 18th, 1876.

—Plant that which you know best how to grow; grow that best suited to your locality and soil; grow it, whether prices are up or down; grow it every year; study it until you know more about it than any body else; until you can produce it in its highest perfection every year; until you can grow it profitably at prices at which others will starve; do this, and you will make money, gain reputation, and the satisfaction of knowing yourself benefactors of your fellow-men.

**GLEANINGS.**

INDIANA.—The sales from the State Agency during the past year amounted to \$310,580. Some Patrons are advocating the establishment of county agencies, on the ground that the State Agency is too expensive. A writer in the *Indiana Farmer* shows the State Agency to have cost during the year \$6,087, total expenses, and also shows that the county system would involve an expense of \$127,500.

MASSACHUSETTS.—South Adams Grange, No. 34, numbers more than one hundred members, and is conducting a Grange store; the purchases for 1876 amounted to \$2,760; the saving to the Patrons was 30 per cent. January 1, 1876, they secured a larger store, and increased their working capital.

GOOD FARMING.—An exchange says: "The best farmer is he who raises the best and largest crops on the smallest surface of land, at the least expense, and at the same time annually improves the soil." This is a concentrated description of good farming, and in some of its items is somewhat different from popular belief, if we are to judge from appearances.

**PRICE LIST**

—OF—

**SUPPLIES**

Kept in the office of the Secretary of

**Michigan State Grange!**

And sent out Free of Charge, on Receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the Signature of its Master or Secretary.

Ballot Boxes, (hard wood),.....	\$1 25
Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,...	60
Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members,.....	1 00
Blank Record Books, (Express paid),.....	1 00
Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound,.....	50
Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound,.....	50
Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound,...	50
Cushing's Manual,.....	60
Applications for Membership, per 100,...	50
Membership Cards, per 100,.....	50
Withdrawal Cards, per doz,.....	25
Illustrated Visiting or Traveling Cards, each,.....	25
Dinits, in envelopes, per doz,.....	05
By-Laws of the State and Subordinate Granges, per doz,.....	30
Singing Books, with music, flexible cover, per doz,.....	1 50
Rituals, single copy,.....	15
" " per doz,.....	1 50
Blanks for Consolidation of Granges, sent free on application.....	
Blank Applications for Membership in Pomona Granges, furnished free on application.	
Blank Orders for use of Granges or Purchasing Agents, per doz., 10 cts, per 100, Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges with Copy of Charter, all complete,....	10
Blank Bonds for Secretary and Treasurer, each, per set,.....	05
Manual of Jurisprudence and Co-operation, by A. B. Smedley,.....	1 25
Patron's Pocket Companion, by J. A. Grammer, Cloth, 60 cts., Morocco with tuck, 1 00	

Address, J. T. COBB,  
SECY MICH. STATE GRANGE,  
SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

**JONES,**  
OF  
**BINGHAMTON,**  
N. Y.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
NEW YORK STATE GRANGE.

To Patrons:

We are personally acquainted with EDWARD F. JONES, generally known as JONES of Binghamton, President of the Jones Scale Works of Binghamton, N. Y., and are somewhat familiar with the Scales manufactured by him, and know they are reputed to be first class.

From our knowledge of him and them, we say freely to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry that it is our opinion that he is worthy of their confidence and will make good all representations made by him.

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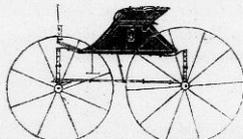
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