

# THE Grange Visitor

ISSUED

MONTHLY

BY THE EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE OF THE

Michigan State

Grange, P. of H.



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SCHOOLCRAFT, MAY, 1877.

Whole No. 26

## THE GRANGE VISITOR,

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Invariably in Advance.

J. J. WOODMAN, } Publishing Committee.  
J. T. COBB, }

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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 eighth page.

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Support the VISITOR by subscribing.

### GOD BLESS THE FARM.

God bless the farm—the dear old farm;  
God bless it every rood,  
Where willing hearts and sturdy arms  
Can earn an honest livelihood—  
Can from the coarse and fertile soil  
Win back a recompense for toil.

God bless each meadow, field and nook,  
Begemmed with fairest flowers,  
And every leaf that's gently shook  
By evening breeze or morning showers;  
God bless them all; each leaf's a gem  
In nature's gorgeous diadem.

The orchards that in early spring,  
Blush rich in fragrant flowers,  
And with each autumn surely bring  
Their wealth of fruit in golden showers;  
Like pomegranates on Aaron's rod,  
A miracle from Nature's God.

And may he bless the farmer's home,  
Where peace and plenty reign;  
No happier spot 'neath heaven's high home  
Doth this broad, bounteous earth contain,  
Than where, secure from care and strife,  
The farmer leads his peaceful life.

Unvexed by toil and tricks for gain,  
He turns the fertile mould;  
Then scatters on the golden grain,  
And reaps reward a hundred fold;  
He dwells where grace and beauty charm,  
For God hath blessed his home and farm.

### The Grange and Agriculture.

The excellence and beauty of the following extract from an address delivered by John T. Jones, Master of the National Grange, invites repeated perusal:

"Let me urge upon you, then, by all that you hold dear—liberty; family, fortune, country—to stand shoulder to shoulder, and move in solid column on the enemy's works. The Subordinate Granges are the life blood of our system, and give to it all its powers, moral and active. When one of the sources of life and power fail, however remote, the head and heart feel it.

You may not realize at once, or for a time, in your own Grange, the advantage you hoped for, and which must come in time if you earnestly persevere, but bear in mind the general good of our class and country which we have already accomplished, the largely greater benefits which we may secure individually and collectively, if united and earnest in our work, and our success will be assured. Power and superiority are the rightful attributes of our class, instead of weakness and dependence. Without agriculture there is no wealth. Gold and silver are not wealth, they are its convenient representatives; commerce produces no wealth, it simply exchanges it; manufactures and the arts combine it. Agriculture is the prolific mother of wealth; the rest simply

handle it when produced and delivered into their hands.

The earth breeds savages; agriculture breeds enlightened nations; it breeds houses and ships, temples and seminaries; it breeds the manufactory; sculpture, painting and music are its offsprings. The wheels of the workshops, the sails of commerce, the implements of science, the pen of genius, the pencil and chisel of the artist, the eloquence of the orator, the scheming brain of the statesman, the equipments of wealth, the banquetings of pleasure—all that renders earth in its tides of life anything but a great sepulchre, move and have power of being, because the fields yield their fruits to the patient toil of the husbandman.

We might manage to live without merchants, without mariners, without manufacturers, without orators, without poets, perhaps we might possibly survive the loss of demagogues, but sure I am we could not live without plowmen.

The state of husbandry in any country is the best test of its enlightenment. The thermometer of civilization rises or falls as drives the plow. You must send the plow, exclaimed a man who had traveled all over the Christian missionary ground in the heathen lands; a barbarian nation needs but be plowed up, deeply subsoiled, sowed, planted, and the inevitable harvest will be an enlightened empire."

THE GRANGE.—A country like this needs a farmer as wise, intelligent, and cultivated, as any part of its people. The farmer must not only know how to reach the highest and most intelligent results in way of production, but he must also add to this wide range of knowledge, the education of the merchant, to enable him to buy and sell, of the statesman that he may vote wisely, of the lawyer, that he may both criticize and use the laws.

It is intelligent, educated, thinking men and women that the age demands, and the grange is our school. None are too old to learn—none so wise but that they may gain in wisdom. There is no society that has ever done for woman what the grange has, in raising her up side by side with man, where she can be a true help-mate and co-worker. She should recognize this by showing a willingness to work with him and educate the young, so that good morals, common sense, and honest labor, with forethought, may outrun whiskey, parties, and money.

**Life Insurance.**

Of all devices to draw the surplus earnings of labor from all parts of the country to the financial and trade centers, and to give the money-monopolies control of this surplus, life insurance is the best planned and most effective. It reaches out its Briarean arms in every part of the land. Like the lightning-rod men, the life-insurance men are omnipresent. There is scarcely a section of inhabited country that has not been traversed by them; scarcely a house in which their persuasive voices have not been heard. Year after year, the farmer, the retail merchant, the physician, the mechanic, the lawyer, the printer, the teacher, pay from their scant earnings an annual tribute to this modern Cæsar, in the shape of premiums on their policies—twenty, fifty, a hundred, two hundred dollars or more; to do which they are often compelled to stint themselves and their families in the bare necessities of life.

Where does all this money, this life-blood of business and industry, go? Into the great vortices, the money maelstroms, the financial centers.—There it is loaned to the favored few—the men who can deposit as collaterals United States bonds or the stock of corporations of undoubted solvency.

Every man who pays a premium for life insurance contributes so much to increase the overgrown power of these money kings, and by so much diminishes the resources of his own section.

Out of the profits accruing from the loaning at compound interest of the sums paid as premiums by policyholders, (increased, it is true, by policies forfeited,) life insurance companies pay all policies, maintain a great army of local and traveling agents, build marble palaces for offices, pay their officers princely salaries, exceeding in some cases the president of the United States, and pay good dividends to the stockholders.

Suppose these premiums were paid into local co-operative enterprises, and there left to accumulate at compound interest, as would be the case if the shareholders would invest the interest on their shares as it accrued in new shares, what vast enterprises, mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural, mechanical, and mining, would be built up all over the land! Productive industry would hold fast to its own earnings, would see these increase in a geometrical ratio year by year in its own hands, instead of parting with their possession and use to labor's worst enemies, the non-producing money monopolies. The country would cease to suffer from financial congestion; money, instead of accumulating at the financial centers, would be equally distributed in all sections. There would be fewer overgrown fortunes; fewer marble palaces would be built, but more comfortable cottages. The land would cease to produce millionaires, but it would also cease to produce tramps and beggars.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

Tenny Plains Grange, No. 345, at Highland, Oakland Co., is building a hall 20x36 feet, two stories high, and intend completing it this season.

**Master's Department.**

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW.

**Wool, and its Preparation for Market.**

There are few questions, which more directly interest the farmers of Michigan at this time, than that of the wool market, and the causes which here produced the low price which that important product has brought in the market for a few years past.

Any one who will take the trouble to examine the different tariff acts passed by Congress during the last half century, and their effects upon the wool market, will be convinced that the price of wool produced in this country has ever been controlled by the tariff, and ever will be, for the reason that in South America, Africa, and Australia, where pasturage is perennial, land unoccupied, and labor cheap, wool can be produced cheaper than in this country. But here the speculator, and self-constituted professor of Political Economy declare, "that the people demand cheap wool; and if the farmers of the United States cannot produce it as cheaply as it can be in other countries and imported, then let them turn their attention to other products and abandon wool-growing altogether."

Suppose that in other countries, where capital has obtained full and despotic control over labor, reducing the wages of labor to a mere subsistence, that other products of the farm could be obtained cheaper, than they can be produced in this free land, with free, intelligent, well paid labor, would not the same argument hold good, and necessitate either degrading and trashing labor, or abandoning agriculture?

Ours is an agricultural country, and the soil is the great source of its wealth. The continued productiveness of the soil, and the consequent prosperity of the nation, depends upon skilled, intelligent, and well directed labor. To compel the farmer to abandon a branch of agriculture which, more than any other, tends to enrich and improve the soil, because that product can be obtained cheaper from some other countries, would be not only unjust to the farmers of this country, but ultimately result in impoverishing the nation, by the exhaustion of the soil.

If the farmers of the United States could have the privilege of producing the wool required for home consumption, at remunerative prices, which they could and would do if the necessary protection was given them, the following figures will indicate something near the amount of gold that would be saved to the country, and just put into circulation for business purposes.

For 35 years prior to Jan. 1st, 1862, the average price of wool in this country was as follows: Fine, 50 3-10c, medium, 42 4-5c, and coarse, 35 1/2c per pound, on a gold basis; and yet in 1876, with an inflated currency, the average price realized by the farmers for that clip, did not exceed 25 cents per pound. Congress reduced the tariff in 1872; and the importation of

wool and woolen, which for eleven years prior to that time had averaged annually, of wool, 25,058,843 pounds, costing in gold at the port of shipment, \$8,125,082; and woolens valued in gold at \$33,099,301, were increased to 122,256,499 lbs of wool in 1872, costing in gold \$26,214,195, and woolens valued at \$52,408,921. In 1873, the latest statistics I have been able to obtain, there was imported 85,496,049 pounds of wool, costing in gold \$20,433,938, and woolens valued at \$51,075,492, making in two years, \$150,132,546 of the gold of the country paid to foreign countries for wool and woolen fabrics, and this exclusive of shoddy, the importations of which have been large. Could this vast amount of gold which is annually paid for foreign wools and woolens, be kept in the country and used to stimulate productive industry, would it not in some degree, relieve us of the "hard times" of which we complain?

Do farmers want any further evidence, than is contained in the above figures, to show the effects of the tariff upon the price of wool; or why the price has been reduced below the actual cost of production. The tariff has been restored; but while it was off, the country was completely flooded with foreign wool, and shoddy, which must be worked up and worn out, before our domestic wool will again command remunerative prices. There is, as I understand, an unjust discrimination in the present tariff law. The cape wools, some of which equal in fibre our best Delain wool, are admitted on an equal with the coarse wools of South America and Australia. This should be investigated, and if true, Congress should be appealed to, for the remedy.

As the shearing season is near at hand, and the question is being discussed, in many of the Granges of the State, how to dispose of the present clip to the best advantage; and as I am informed arrangements are being made in several counties, by Patrons, for co operating, by bulking their wool and selling together, perhaps a few hints from one who has had some experience in that direction, may be of some practical advantage.

That Michigan produces a grade of wool equal in quality, to any other State has been admitted by wool buyers, and was practically demonstrated, in the exhibition of wool at the Centennial. The principal reason why Michigan wool is quoted lower in the market, than that of other States, is on account of its condition as to cleanliness. Hence, the first question to be considered is, how to prepare wool for the market, so as to improve the reputation of Michigan wool.

1st. Do not allow sheep to have access to straw stacks; and be very careful and not scatter chaff upon their backs, in feeding during the winter season.

2d. Trim every sheep before turning them out to pasture in the spring. Wash the tags, and at shearing put about the same quantity into each fleece, that was taken from the sheep.

3d. Wash the sheep in clear running water. The wool should be squeezed with the hand until the wa-

ter pressed through it is clear. The sheep should then be put into a clean, well sodded pasture until shorn.

The time which should elapse between washing and shearing, depends entirely upon the weather. If warm and dry, a few days after the wool becomes dry will suffice; but if cold or wet, a much longer time is necessary. Shearing should not be done until the oil from the sheep's body starts freely.

4th. Prepare the barn for shearing with care and neatness. Allow no straw, hay, or chaff to lie upon any portion of the floor, or fall from the scaffolds while the work is going on. Shear upon a bench about twelve inches wide, and eighteen inches high, with a canvass tacked upon the under side, and suspended so as to catch the fleece without breaking, and keep it entirely from the floor. Shearing should not be done, if the wool is damp, either from rain or dew. If it is, somebody will be cheated, either by shrinkage, dockage, or ruined wool.

5th. It does not matter so much, how wool is done up, as it does to have it in good condition; but much depends upon this process. The fleece should be removed from the canvass with care and placed upon the folding table, with the inside of the fleece down; it should then be arranged as near as possible in its natural position, and the outer edges folded in, leaving only the best portion of the fleece in sight, when tied up.

6th. Use medium sized, light-colored twine, and put nothing but merchantable wool into the fleeces. Pulled wool should be cleaned, and put up by itself, and no dockage upon it submitted to.

If farmers and wool-growers, will follow these plain directions, in preparing their wool for market, they will be relieved of the humiliation of seeing Michigan wool quoted below that of some other States in the market.

Where farmers bulk their wool and sell together, the business should be put into the hands of competent men, who should receive, insure, and sell the wool in such manner as in their judgment may seem best. If manufacturers can be assured that wool is put up in such manner as to make it desirable for them to obtain it, they will not hesitate to come to our wool-rooms for their supplies, and pay full prices for the same, including the commission usually paid to buyers.

The State Granges of Ohio and West Virginia have made arrangements for handling several million pounds of wool. They have formed an Association under the laws of Ohio, to be known as the "OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY;" and the business is placed in the hands of a board of competent and responsible directors, who give bonds, ample to secure all consigning wool, or money to them, from loss. "One and one-half cent per pound will be charged to cover all cost after reaching the wool-house, including sacks, storage, labor, fire insurance, guarantee of sale, etc. Advances will be made upon the wool to at least one-half its value; and interest charged upon the same at seven per cent per

annum. Sacks will be furnished, with a proper guarantee that the wool will be sent; but allowance will be made to those sending their own sacks. The wool will be under the control of the consignor, and will be handled, as far as possible, as he may direct, and sold when he desires. In grading, each lot of wool will be kept separate if desired, but one-half cent per pound extra will be charged. "All wool will be handled at the same rates." The peculiar advantages that Patrons will receive, will be the facilities for receiving information in regard to the wool market, prospects, etc., which belong to members of the Order; and to which they, assuming the responsibilities, are entitled."

This is intended to be a permanent institution, and its success, will depend upon the patronage given it. One great object of this organization is to raise the standard of wool-growing. The officers particularly request that all wool consigned to them be put up in good condition, "clear of dirt," and nothing but *live wool* put up in the fleeces, "no stuffing." Proper discrimination will be made in favor of wool well handled; in grading, sorting, and selling, so that the best prices may be realized.

The establishment of this Wool-House, is a step in the right direction, and if successful, will revolutionize the whole business of preparing, grading, and marketing wool. The Association has already received great encouragement from manufacturers, dealers, and consignors. This house is located at Steubenville, Ohio. For further information address J. D. Whitman, Corresponding Secretary of the Association, at that place.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to, if we remember aright, the *Indiana Farmer*, says, that in some sections the churches and religious societies are jealous and suspicious of the Grange. This seems almost unaccountable, but it is no more unreasonable than the forebodings excited by the Grange in many political breasts. There is a touch of egotism in this suspiciousness of religious and political organizations. They seem to think that their methods for making men better and more influential are the only ones, and that as the Grange proposes this as its object, it will wish to work in their fields with their implements and partake of their honors. The care which the founders of the Order took to keep it free from everything of either a religious or a political character, and the diligence with which members have preserved it as they found it, seems to have had little influence with outsiders. The politicians could not have been more excited and more anxious for the result of "the Grange movement" if our Declaration had read "It shall be our chief aim to nominate and elect farmers to important public offices." And if there is much of the feeling among religious bodies that this correspondent describes—we really do not see how there can be, however—it might have brought peace and quietness to many now troubled bosoms to have made ourselves a soul-saving society. —*Grange Bulletin*.

### Advertising Thro' the Grange.

I fear there are some Granges who are not availing themselves of this advantage as they should. It is the duty of the lecturer, as it comes under the head of the intellectual department, and is easily accomplished in this manner: He provides an open box, say eight or ten inches square, called the intellectual box—a hat might answer till something better was furnished. It should sit on the lecturer's desk, and as the members enter, before taking their seats, they could drop into the box, to be read to the Grange before intermission, any advertisement or intelligence they may wish to transmit for circulation to the Grange or town at large through the members. For example: A member has a fresh cow to sell or exchange for one coming in, or *vice versa*; or perhaps he has some grain to sell, or a cart, wagon, seed potatoes, a straw-cutter, horse, colt, a yoke of oxen, etc., or perhaps he would like to exchange some one of these things for some other things. He is in need of, or perhaps he wishes to hire a good man, or has a job of work to let to some one, and at the same time there will be others in the room who would be glad to buy, sell, or make the exchange with him if they knew his wants; and these things are continually coming up in every stirring farmer's business, and he can benefit himself and others by simply stating the item of intelligence he wishes to transmit on a slip of paper, before the next meeting, and have it in readiness to drop into the "intelligence box" on his entrance to the Grange.

Of course the lady members are accommodated in the same manner. The matter of finding a girl to do housework is sometimes the subject of great anxiety and inquiry, and could be successfully advertised in this manner. The lecturer could be instructed to inclose in a large envelope the contents of his box, after reading it, and send by mail to the lecturer of a neighboring Grange in exchange for his of the same character, and so extend the advertisement over more territory.—*Vermont Farmer*.

THERE are two classes of men that can be dispensed with: First, these curious fellows, who were anxious to climb the slippery pole or ride the Granger's goat. They had their curiosity gratified when they slipped from the top of the pole, and turned somersault over the head of the goat. Second, the cross-road politicians, who, through the Grange, intended to mount the fiery steed that was ultimately to carry them to the goal of their ambition. Poor fellows! they found on examination that the spread eagle did not have half the footing in the grange that the brahma rooster did. These fellows are falling out of line, and the sooner the better. Patrons, lend them a helping hand.

—Many of the croakers have ceased complaining since the formation of Pomona Granges. They find that more can be accomplished by all the Granges in the section uniting than for each Grange to act in its individual capacity.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, MAY, 1877.

## Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

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

## BLANKS.

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

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

## PUBLIC MEETINGS AND PIC NICS.—

We shall be glad to receive for publication notices of public meetings and Grange Pic Nics anywhere in the State.

**BROTHER PATRONS.**—For several months Plaster has, in one way or another, been the leading item in my department. From the present outlook I do not think, with the close of the Plaster season of 1877 we are yet entirely done with this matter, though we shall devote but little space to the subject in this number.

We are very much gratified in being able to say that there has been no serious hitch anywhere in the business of this season. Parties who ordered plaster have, in most instance received it when and where wanted.

We have received very many letters approving the quality, quantity, and condition of the plaster. Payment has also been made with commendable promptness. I am confident that no such large amount of money was ever before collected in comparatively small sums, in this State, with so little trouble and at so small cost. We have at no time calculated on bad debts, for, we have not believed nor do we now believe that we have a *poor* account for plaster on our books.

Day & Taylor have always been ready to make good any shortage reported, and have at all times seemed determined to give satisfaction to their customers.

The claim of the Executive Committee on this firm for money advanced to H. O. Weston, has been satisfied, and when the few unpaid accounts on my books have been collected, my business connection as intermediate between the Patrons of Mich. and this firm will be at an end.

I take great pleasure in saying, that so far, our business relations have been pleasant and amicable. I can cheerfully commend this firm to the confidence of Patrons of the State.

In regard to the future of this plaster matter, the Committee have given

the Order an opportunity to become masters of the situation. They have responded to a call very generally made, to provide some way by which the *future* of this plaster interest should be protected. At your request this matter has really been left with you to take care of. Will you do it?

It is not pleasant to report delinquent or dormant Granges. If our brother Patrons fully realized their own interests, we should have none to report. Those Patrons who let their Granges die on their hands from neglect, have been benefited pecuniarily, more than their connection with the Order has cost them. By their indifference they are losing opportunities for improvement, for enjoyment, and for material advantage that the organization furnishes to all its members. If you allege that you have derived no pecuniary advantage by being a Patron, then we answer that the fault is your own. The opportunities have been offered you and the invitations have been frequent and pressing to improve them.

There is one thing in connection with dormant or dead Granges that I like, as it furnishes good evidence that in every community where a Grange has been organized, a few of those who join, though not sufficiently zealous to make their Grange a success, still sympathize with the movement and wish it success. This evidence lies in the fact that in almost every instance after a Grange has become dormant, and there is no hope of a renewal of its life, a few of its members will apply to this office for certificates of dimit so that they may join some neighboring Grange. I am glad to furnish these certificates where the applicant is really entitled to a dimit, and to maintain his connection with the Order.

Blank applications for such, sent free when wanted. These applications are simply a certificate from the Master or Secretary of the Grange, showing that the applicant was in good standing and square on the books at the time of the surrender of charter, or when the Grange disbanded.

In the April number of the VISITOR, Bro. Keith, of Keeler Grange, No. 159, states that with a membership of 58 that Grange had ordered five cars of plaster of Day & Taylor, and asks if any Grange in Mich. has done better? Brother J. B. Galloway answers Yes. Pontiac Grange, No. 283, in the face of active opposition at home, high rates of freight from Grandville, and low rates (on account of distance) from the Alabaster Works near Bay City, has ordered and received eight car loads. What Grange has done better than Pontiac?

The Secretary of Beehive Grange, No. 158, sends us a resolution unanimously adopted, asking that the VISITOR be enlarged and published weekly. To which we answer: That can only be done when the subscription list justifies the additional cost. The VISITOR *must* pay its way and not be a tax upon the Treasury of the State Grange.

## Ladies' Department.

There will be found in this number of the VISITOR a new department, for the use of the Sisters of the Order, though introduced for the instruction and improvement of both brothers and sisters.

In introducing this change we feel like making an apology to the Sisters for not having assigned them a place in the very first issue of the VISITOR.

Hoping we shall be forgiven for this sin of omission, we most cordially invite our Sister Patrons to feely use the opportunity now offered, and small as is the sheet, we will try and provide space.

Sisters, we expect you to make this the most interesting department in the VISITOR.

Granges delinquent in reports from Secretaries for quarter ending December 31st, 1876:

Nos. 4, 51, 54, 60, 62, 70, 78, 114, 120, 131, 136, 138, 144, 160, 182, 187, 191, 193, 207, 211, 233, 236, 240, 244, 245, 251, 257, 275, 293, 300, 302, 319, 324, 327, 352, 377, 396, 398, 399, 412, 445, 467, 478, 477, 486, 496, 498, 507, 510, 524, 526, 538, 546, 554, 560, 569, 571, 573, 575, 585, 598, 601, 603, 607, 615, 628.

This list does not include those dormant Granges that have not reported for a year or more, of which there are quite a number, who seem practically dead, though they have not formally surrendered their charter.

WE would call attention to the advertisement of *The Husbandman*, of Elmira, N. Y., in this issue, and cannot, in commendation of this paper, do more than refer to the letter of Bro. Alonzo Sessions in relation to it, printed in the April VISITOR. Those who know Bro. Sessions, want no better authority, and the *Husbandman* needs no better endorsement.

CO-OPERATE with your neighbor on every possible occasion; unite teams to do heavy work, mass labor to perform what needs quickly to be performed; join with him in the purchase of the more expensive agricultural utensils, if your pocket is not heavy enough to buy them alone; buy improved stock on joint account and thus increase the value of your herds without serious inconvenience. All this is co-operation—on a small scale, we admit it, but the lesson we may learn in this manner will be of incalculable value to us in larger transactions.

—Manufacturers have at last discovered that the Grangers are not making war upon them, but are willing to pay them full value for their articles, and only ask that they be allowed to purchase from the manufacturer—thus saving to themselves agents' commissions, and they on their part propose selling their productions direct to the manufacturer—doing away with agents. So each party saves the commission heretofore paid for purchasing.

—The Grange movement will purify the politics of the country, by promoting independence of thought among the voting masses. Farmers in the north and west are beginning to study their own interests.

## Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - MUSKOGON.

## June Meetings.

As many of the Granges are about to arrange for meetings in June, I would say a word that may not detract from the interest of these meetings. Arrangements should be made early, that there may be no conflict in appointments.

A little correspondence between Granges would often secure a concert of action, and a greater interest be secured. County Granges should arrange for one or more meetings in the County, and at such times and places as would secure the greatest good to the order.

When arrangements are made let every Grange interested, and every member of the Order make a special effort to secure not only a general and full attendance of the members of the Order, but of all who ought to be members, and make the occasion truly a *Patron's Holiday*.

Don't put the burden upon a few, but systematically arrange that nothing be forgotten, no one be overlooked. Don't leave this and that matter for some one else to attend to, but if you can do, and see that it is done, do so, and whatever you do, do it well and to promote the best interests and welfare of the Order.

St. Joseph County Grange, a month since, arranged for a meeting at Centerville on the 7th of June, and the Lecturer is by invitation to be present and address the gathering—should others wish his services about that time, let it be known soon.

## State Agent's Department.

J. H. GARDNER, - CENTREVILLE.

The following firms at Detroit agree to do business for Patrons, with whom I have arrangements.

Thomas Beck, 1-6 Woodbridge St. Commission.

M. Limbach, 116 Woodward Avenue, Hardware.

T. A. Parker, 91 Woodward Avenue, Grocer.

George Peck & Co., 155 Woodward Avenue, Dry Goods.

Cleveland Bulk Oil Company, Foot of Woodward Avenue.

Farrand, Williams & Co., Drugs, Paints, and Oils.

A. F. Starling, Boots and Shoes. Detroit Paper Co., Stationery.

Eggleston and Wagner, Kalamazoo, Furniture. This firm are making excellent goods, which they offer to Patrons at wholesale prices.

Wilson, Luther & Wilson, Reeding, Lumber.

Fuller & Potter, Greenville, Lumber. E. Hayward & Brother, Casinovia, Lumber.

Either of these three firms will sell lumber, lath, and shingles in car load lots at wholesale prices, rough or dressed, and all wanting to use lumber this season, had best to consult me or one of the above firms for prices, by sending a bill of the kinds wanted. I also have an arrangement for doors, sash, and blinds at low figures.

## Ladies' Department.

ONEY A-FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

"She is only a farmer's daughter,"  
A stylish lady said,  
With a scornful glance of her handsome eyes,  
And a toss of her haughty head.

Her hands, that sparkled with many a ring—  
Are fair as the lilly in hue,  
They play the piano with wonderful grace—  
'Tis the only work they do!

You'd suppose that among her ancestors  
She boasted a duke or an earl—  
Her father was once a carpenter,  
And her mother a factory girl.

They call her brilliant and beautiful,  
Nor do I her charms deny;  
But the farmer's daughter she scorns in her pride  
Is fairer by far to my eye.

The roses and lillies upon her cheek  
By nature are warranted pure—  
She never bought them at "Hinsdale's,"  
Neither at "Hurd's," I am sure.

Though her fingers can skillfully touch the keys,  
They can wash the dishes as well,  
And her voice, singing blithely, at work or at play,  
Charming all with its musical spell.

No mother toils in the kitchen for her,  
While she on the sofa lolls,  
Novel in hand, or, dress in her best,  
Is receiving "her morning calls."

But a share in the heat and the burden of life  
She willingly, cheerfully takes;  
And dutiful love, in her happy home,  
A pleasure of labor makes.

Of the wisdom and knowledge, whose gifts is power,  
She has more than an average share;  
And daily some lesson from nature she learns,  
At her school on the open air.

And I think you will own, spite the verdict of those  
Who live but in fashion's gay whirl,  
That "only a farmer's daughter" means  
"Only a sensible girl."

MRS. E. R. SMITH.

## Should Farmer's Wives Understand the Theory of Agriculture.

An Essay read before Paw Paw Grange No. 10, by Mrs. Samuel Buskirk.

At one of our late meetings a question was asked by a sister, which led me to enquire, if there was not sufficient reason, why farmer's wives should possess a thorough practical knowledge of farming.

I will endeavor to point out some of the ways of attainment, and show why our opportunities in this direction are neglected. A familiarity with agricultural pursuits may be of no immediate benefit to us, perhaps may never be; but in this changeable world, how unknown are the requisitions of the morrow. To-day we rely in fancied security on the executive ability of one whose province it is to attend to these matters. The future may find us without counselor or guide. The plans that are now laid may be left for us to execute, and the work that is begun, for us to bring to completion. Were these possibilities to become realities with any of us, what prominence would this important subject assume, with what value would this hitherto uninteresting question be invested. Would common sense then suggest, that woman wanted only that kind of an education which would help her in her special departments, but rather that she develop her intellect in any direction that circumstance and interest may require. It is not to be sup-

posed that our enlightenment in such matters would necessitate the performance of the labor with our own hands; but would enable us to intelligently direct the labor of others, so that we need not relinquish the home that has been ours for so many years, and endeared to us by its associations; and by its retention be enabled to provide that which we are taught to first petition for, "Our daily bread," and provide for those that may be left to our care. Disease may for a time unfit the husbandman for superintending the work that the season demands shall be performed without delay. No one could so well carry out his plans and consummate his wishes as one whose interests were identical with his own. Perhaps it might assist his recovery, could he be relieved from anxiety, by his well grounded confidence in his wife's ability to meet these requirements. Absence of the husband may also make it essential that the wife should be familiar with the business of the farm, in order that she may assume a directing influence in harmony with the system upon which it was previously conducted. Another reason why we should cultivate a careful acquaintance with the farm is, that we may form a correct estimate of the severe and exhausting labor it requires, and the uncertainty of the rewards. No human foresight can entirely guard against devastation by insects, or the withering effects of a summers drought, or the hopes that are well nigh fruition, being destroyed by the tempest and the storm. We must understand these things in order to appreciate the care and anxiety which these and kindred evils cause those who know that upon their success in overcoming them, the welfare of the household depends. The more fully we study these interests, the more readily we can see why time and money are not always at command, to carry out our pleasant projects of adorning our homes and make the improvements we so much desire. Now if the issues of life require a knowledge of these things can we find them when needed, "text book fashion" put up in packages and labeled "ready for use." Or will our only recourse be that which we have gathered and stored for ourselves by observation, comparison and study. By observation we can gain the rudiments of valuable information. We can note the time of seeding and preparation for each crop, the condition of the soil, and the manner it is prepared. We can see what means are used to keep up its fertility, we can ascertain the amount of seed each crop requires; and watch their cultivation and the process of gathering. To observe and learn these things, a little time must be taken, but the healthful influence of our excursions to the fields, would only recompense us. The science of marketing, and investigation of the laws of trade and commerce, will reveal to us opportunities to acquaint ourselves with the productions, and demands of the world, and the commercial and political conditions which govern prices. The privilege of attending these weekly meetings and listening to the

brothers as they give their ideas, suggestions, and experience about the best way of doing the work on the farm, affords us a golden opportunity of making ourselves thoroughly familiar with the different methods that different individuals use. By comparison we can ascertain which produced the best results. Among the variety of facts obtained from the experiments related, are embraced those that would take years of patient, persistent toil to secure by personal effort and demonstration although there is so much that might be learned from those discussions, and the deliberations of this society, it will profit us nothing, unless we give them such attention, and hold in memory the facts stated. It is not expected that a few evenings here, or a half dozen walks to the fields will make us as well informed in these matters as our husbands, who have passed a great portion of their lives in this work. But if from time to time with patience and earnestness we grasp that within our reach, the effect will be a steady progress toward the end in view. Many farmer's wives will not improve these opportunities for an education in rural pursuits, because they have no taste for it. Their minds are entirely engrossed in their domestic and social duties, and they have no wish to fathom the mysteries of the occupation by which their bread is won. Let us hope they may never feel the necessity for its use. Some fear its unrefining influence, while others seem to endorse the sentiment that is prevalent, "that while woman may keep her womanhood and practice in all other professions, it is degrading to have a knowledge of the noblest of them all.—Agriculture."

Any organization, to be successful, must be harmonious in its membership. United and acting in concert, it combines the elements of power which command respect and insure success, bidding defiance to all obstructions. The objects of the Order are based upon principles of eternal truth, tending to elevate mankind to that moral and social elevation, that an all-wise Creator designed them to occupy. We only need unity of action and earnestness of purpose to realize the great benefits the Order is designed to confer. Without harmony nothing great can be accomplished.

The "question box," usually kept upon the lecturer's desk, we have often found to aid greatly in making pleasant meetings. In it the members can at any time drop questions and suggestions that perhaps contain much that is of value, and besides the quiet members and the sisters who cannot be persuaded to "speak out in meeting" can thus have an opportunity of doing something in the work. The questions are read off by the lecturer, at a suitable time. Some are submitted to the Grange, discussed and decided. Others are given to the committees to work upon and report at a future meeting. Sometimes a brother or sister is appointed to consider the question and write an article upon it. The questions do not all refer to farming, but to Grange work, home life, etc.

#### What is Co-operation?

"It is the great means by which the toiling class may raise themselves, as a class, out of the miseries into which they are plunged by the abuse of competition.

"It is the great means by which the richer class may make their wealth produce more comfort to themselves, while they remove the cause of pauperism and wretchedness.

"To the poor it is the self-help which is the only true help.

"To the rich it is the uniter of interests, the hater of discords, the preventer of strikes, and the safety-valve against explosion.

"To all it is justice, wisdom, economy, and morality; justice, by dividing profits equitably; wisdom, by showing how justice can be secured; economy, by preventing the waste of competition; morality, by discountenancing the frauds of trade.

"It has proved itself to be a success.

"There are in England and Scotland more than 400,000 registered members of co-operative societies.

"Their subscribed capital exceeds £2,750,000.

"Their business exceeds £12,000,000 a year. It is conducted on principles fair to the honest trader whom it does not undersell, and most adapted to benefit the poorer buyer to whom it acts as a saving bank. Their clear profits at 7½ per cent only (and they often divide to members 10 per cent) would be £900,000.

"Brethren in toil, will you join us in helping you to help yourselves?"—*Speech of J. W. A. Wright.*

#### Communications.

*Worthy Secretary Cobb:*—A man may become very learned, and yet be comparatively helpless and useless. It is not that kind of learning that farmers need. In the main they must educate themselves, and while doing so, they must work or starve. The education they need is not for show or polish, but to enable them to accomplish results. It should be such as will enable them to do whatever it is necessary and proper to be done in the best possible manner in the least possible time. A man may manage to live on a farm, and live and die ignorant and stupid, unfortunately too many do so, but to be successful, to be able to make the best use of labor and means on a farm, requires a degree of intelligence and thought equal to that required in any other branch of business, and if there was no other motive to be urged, no other object to be gained but success in business that alone would seem to be ample compensation. All work without intelligence and without thought is mere drudgery, and is often useless drudgery because ill-advised and misdirected. The dull ox knows not why he breaks the clod and has no interest in his work; the dull man that does not read reason, or think, differs little from the dull ox. He may work and drudge all the year, and from year to year and no good purpose is gained. His crops fail, he does not succeed, nothing prospers in his hands, "he has bad luck," and he does not know why.—The time he should spend in nailing and thinking is spent in gossiping, smoking, or worse, he gets in debt for tea, tobacco, and perhaps beer or whiskey, and comes to regard these as the only necessities of life; finds himself unable to pay his debts; is forced to sell his farm in such a condition, and under such circumstances that it will bring but half its value, thus he goes down and down,

and down and has nothing but "bad luck." I wish this was an exaggerated picture, but unfortunately we all know that it is not, and yet there is a brighter side. There are farmers that read and study and think and work to some purpose. Their work is not drudging, and it is not useless because they know what they do, and why they do it. They take an interest in what they do, and a pride in doing it in the best manner, and at the proper time, knowing that there may be casualties and contingencies that they can neither foresee or prevent to interfere or change the result, yet knowing also in the absence of these just what their result will be, and how to work to accomplish what they desire without waste or loss. Every thing they undertake is completed and is done well. Their animals are good and are well cared for. Their crops are abundant, and are secured without loss. Every thing about them thrives, prospers and improves. Their farms grow more productive and more valuable from year to year. They find it easy to supply all their wants and to accumulate a surplus for future use.

It may be said the cases I have stated are extremes, and I need not deny it. There are degrees in every thing. The fact I wish to impress is this: in proportion as the great body of farmers gravitate to one extreme they become helpless, useless and contemptible, and will be sneeringly treated and spoken of as only farmers, while in proportion as they gravitate towards the other, they gain self-respect and confidence, and all the attributes of a useful and noble manhood.

It is information, reason, mind, brains and their use in short, that makes all the difference, that has caused all the progress that has been made heretofore, and will occasion all that will be made hereafter. If every man can be induced to read and think for himself, the progress will be in due proportion. This matter will be further considered in another letter.

Truly Yours,

ALONZO SESSIONS.

Lansing, May 7th, 1877.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich, May 16, 1877.

*Bro. Cobb:*—Your postal card duly received and contents noted. I have been over this section of country considerable for the past two weeks, and I find the growing wheat only promising an average crop with the preceding two years—very few extra good pieces perhaps less winter killed than last year, but damaged much more by the Hessian fly than for many years past. I think the breadth of land in corn is more than usual—oats and barley about the same as preceding years, on the whole I only look for about an average with last year. I am aware that many have been reporting the wheat crop unusually fine, but if they will take the trouble to go in the field and examine the plant, they will find in a great deal of the wheat the main stalk weak and feeble and full of insects,

Enclosed find draft for \$100 to apply on plaster account. The plaster trade for this spring is nearly over, I have about thirty tons on hand yet, I think about enough to supply the demand for this month. My sales have been more than I had reason to expect, considering the obstacles that were in the way so that on the whole I call our plaster trade a success. Fraternally,

E. C. MANCHESTER.

NOTE.—Bro. Manchester has ordered this season over 250 tons of Plaster.

BUCHANAN, Mich., May 16, 1877.

*J. T. Cobb:*—Worthy Bro., your card of the 12th received and contents noted, and in reply would say that so far as my observation goes, the wheat crop looks quite well, fully up to the average of former years; in a few places on low clay soils the wheat was winter killed some, it is now making a good growth, and promises to be a good crop. We are flourishing finely in our Grange store. If we continue to sell for the balance of

'77, as the first part, we shall sell \$50,000 worth of goods and implements. The Patrons are proving true to themselves, and in the face of the most determined opposition are standing by their store. I find the Grange VISITOR always a welcome Visitor.

Yours Fraternally.

FREEMAN FRANKLIN,  
Sup't Grange Store, Buchanan, Mich.

PIPESTONE, May 8th, 1877.

Brother Cobb:—Enclosed find \$2.96 and quarterly report for quarter ending March 31st, 1877, which should have been sent you sooner.

Allow me to say a word through your ever welcome GRANGE VISITOR in regard to the prosperity of Granges in Berrien County. During the first 18 months of our organization, our Grange held meetings in a district school house, but at the last annual school meeting the anti-secret society men voted to close the house against us, which they had a right to do. I think this will do us good, for we are soon to have a new hall just across the road from the school house—it is to be 24x40 feet, one story high, and to be completed by the 1st of September next. Since we were voted out of the school house, we have been holding meetings at private houses.

The Patrons' co-operative store at Buchanan is doing a thriving business, with a capital stock of about \$2,000 they are selling twice the goods that some of their neighbors are that have more than double that amount of capital. This store is a fine thing for the Patrons in the southern part of the county, but is not convenient for us. What we want in the northern part is a store conducted on the same principles and located at Benton Harbor. I think one would succeed here, as the location is a much better one than Buchanan. We hope this matter will receive prompt action at the next meeting of our County Grange. Fraternally yours,

W. L. HOGUE, Sec'y,  
Pipestone Grange, No. 194.

MCDONALD, May 5th, 1877.

Bro. Cobb:—The following is a synopsis of the crop reports, made at the regular meeting of the Van Buren County Grange held in Bangor, May 3rd. Reports were received from fifteen townships. Early sown wheat, has suffered from the fly, and somewhat thinned, but what is left is making a vigorous growth. Later wheat looks well, and the crop throughout the county promises to be an average one. The peach buds are uninjured in most localities; the apples, pears, and cherries are in good condition, and an abundant harvest is anticipated. Grass never looked better. The weather has been favorable for spring seeding, and a larger acreage than usual will be planted to corn. But little wheat of any kind is left in the hands of farmers for sale.

HENRY G. GOSS, Sec'y.

NEWARK, Mich., May 5, 1877.

Brother Cobb:—Newark Grange, No. 514 is in good working order—attendance at Grange meetings very good. We have within the last year built us a good substantial hall and store room. To building is 20x38 with 18 foot posts. The upper room is finished off for the use of our Grange. Shall probably put in a stock of general merchandise in our store room this season. We propose to have a grand Grange rally at the County seat of this, Gratiot County, about the 20th of June. Hope we shall be able to report to you a grand success.

Fraternally Yours,  
S. O. ROBINSON, Sec.

FOUR TOWNS, May 14th, 1877.

Oakland Pomona Orange No. 8, has now organized a co-operative store with a capital of \$5000. It is in successful operation with about \$1500 paid in, and the arrangement is satisfactory. About half our trade is with non-members.—We call for what we want, and if it is

not there have it got. We take what we have there and have it sold. It is pleasant, convenient, profitable. Before, we dealt with men that were working for themselves, and paid us as little as they could and made us pay as much as they could.

Now we deal with a man that is working for us and pays us as much as he can and takes as little as he can and it makes a good deal of difference.

There is a prospect of at least a full crop of wheat in this county. There is a full average on the ground, and not injured by insects—winter killing or otherwise. It had a good top in the fall and will begin to head by June 1st.—There is likely to be an extra crop. Considerable corn already planted; other crops as good as wheat; stock now in good feed.

I am not quite satisfied with the replies to Bro. Shepherdson, Page 2, April number 1877. Fourth degree members can become members of the County Grange, and can vote in the County Grange. The members of the County Grange may take the 5th-degree or not as they choose. All Subordinate Granges are entitled to the same aid and encouragement, and the same pecuniary benefits of the County Organization; whether represented therein or not.—All members of the Order are entitled to the same pecuniary benefits of the County Organization, whether members thereof or not. Higher degree members have the social benefit of being present during the higher degree sessions.

SLOAN COOLEY,  
Past Master.

PONTIAC, Mich., May 16, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Your card of the 12th is at hand, and noted; as to the wheat, the acreage is about the same as usual, and the condition is good, and seems to promise an average crop. Our store here is doing well. Yours Truly,

A. J. CROSBY, JR.

FERRIS, May 12, 1877.

At a regular meeting of Ferris Grange, No. 440, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Grange will support and so far as we are able sustain any arrangement the Executive Committee of the Mich. State Grange may make for furnishing plaster in future to the Order—that we will in the purchase of plaster, give any company endorsed by said Committee, the preference over all other manufacturers of plaster.

N. B. SCOTT, Sec.

LOWELL, May 14, 1877.

J. T. Cobb:—As to wheat crop, in our county will say as far as my observation has been I think the promise is fine for more than an average crop; looks fair and a larger number of acres was sown last fall than heretofore.

Respectfully,

W. R. BLAISDELL.

TO SUBORDINATE Granges of which the members have very little ready money and think that the business arrangements of the Order are not for them, we commend the example of Wacand Grange, Missouri. Twelve months ago Wacand Grange began business with a capital of \$75—\$3.00 a member in a Grange of 25, a very small Grange. This capital was used in making purchases from the Missouri State Agent, and it has been "turned" sixteen times. The purchases have amounted in nine months to about \$3,500, and the capital of \$75 has increased during the year until it is now sufficient for a \$500 purchase. The saving in nine months has been forty per cent of the amount of purchases.

Very few Granges are so badly off

that they cannot each raise a purchasing fund of at least \$50, two dollars per member in a Grange of twenty-five. Fifty dollars will be, if invested in goods, and if the goods are sold at a clear profit of ten per cent, more than doubled in nine turnings or purchases; and the Grange will have with which to make these nine purchases a total cash fund of \$678.71. If the purchases are made at a State Agency or supply-house, the members get their goods from twenty to thirty per cent cheaper—even after paying expenses and adding ten per cent to the purchasing fund—than they could buy them of outside dealers. The truth of the matter is, that in most cases where Patrons fail to receive financial benefits from their connection with the Order the will, not the way, is wanting. The opportunities are present, but members are too blind to see them, or too inactive to lay hold of them.

THE REAPER DEATH.

Died of Consumption, April 18th, a Worthy Member of Oakwood Grange, No. 333, Sister CLARA HILL, aged 39.

Died, April 11th, by an accident, Bro. JOHN FREEMAN, an old settler of Branch County, and a Worthy Member of Bethel Grange, No. 148.

Died in March last, Sister BOWINGTON, wife of the Worthy Master of Columbia Grange, No. 208.

The above notices were accompanied with preambles and resolutions expressive of the respect and sympathy of the several Granges sending the notices which we should gladly publish if the size of the VISITOR would justify.

'The Husbandman.'

THE BEST FARMERS' PAPER IN THE COUNTRY!

It is the Most Influential and Widely Read Journal published in the Interest of the Grange.

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It is fresh and practical, and its readers in all parts of the country give it high praise.

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Are alone worth more than the cost of the paper, to any practical thinking farmer.

It is read and endorsed by the principal officers of the Michigan State Grange, and by hundreds of Farmers in various parts of the State. Lieutenant Governor Sessions has been a subscriber for nearly three years, and gives the paper high praise. He has freely recommended it to the farmers of his county, and has induced many to subscribe.

THE HUSBANDMAN is a large eight page neatly printed Journal, and is first class in every respect.

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

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

Ballot Boxes, (hard wood),.....	\$1 25
Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,...	60
Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members,.....	1 00
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Cushing's Manual,.....	50
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Membership Cards, per 100,.....	50
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By-Laws of the State and Subordinate Granges, single copies 5c, per doz.,.....	50
New kind of Singing Books, with music, Single copy 15 cts. per doz.,.....	1 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 "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges with Copy of Charter, all complete,.....	10
Patron's Pocket Companion, by J. A. Cramer, Cloth, 60 cts., Morocco with tuck,.....	1 00
Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100,.....	40
Address, J. T. COBB, Sec'y MICH. STATE GRANGE, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.	

## The Whitney Manuf'g Co.

IS THE ONLY COMPANY

That offer

A Strictly First-class Sewing Machine  
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I have sold a large number of Whitney Sewing Machines during the past year, 1876, and they have given universal satisfaction. I recommend them to Patrons.

W. A. HENDRICKS, Ill. State Agt.

Have sold a large number of them and have sufficient testimony from purchasers to assert them equal if not superior to any made.

L. G. KNIFFEN, State Agt., Wis.

Sold 994 Whitney Sewing Machines in six months, with privilege of returning them if not satisfactory. Was not asked to do so in a single instance.

A. TYNER, State Agt., Ind.

All letters received at this Agency speak in the highest terms of praise of the Whitney Sewing Machine.

J. D. GURTBRE, State Agt. for Ky. and Tenn.

In view of the extensive and satisfactory business we have done with this Co., Patrons should buy no other machine.

A. J. CHIEFS, State Agent, Mo.

Our State Agent, Col. Hill, reports his sales of the Whitney Sewing Machine for the past year at \$96,000.00. Indiana Agent reports \$86,433.50, making the total for two States \$182,433.50. If Patrons in other States appreciate the Whitney as well as we do, it may well be called the Grange machine.—Grange Bulletin, O.

We send machines anywhere on trial. It will cost you nothing to try them, if they do not suit you, and they are sold at the lowest figures possible. Send for Circulars.

THE WHITNEY MFG CO.,

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## The Mentor in the Grange

—AND—

HOMES of P. of H.,

Ought to be in every Grange and read by every member of our Order.

Price, \$2.00. Four copies for \$7.00.

The "Matron's Household Manual."

By SISTER SHANKLAND, is the best Cook Book known to us. 75 cents each; four copies to one address for \$2.50. One copy of the "Mentor" and one copy of the "Manual" for \$2.50.

Address, C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.

# N. B.

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