

THE Grange Visitor

ISSUED

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BY THE EXECUTIVE
Michigan State



COMMITTEE OF THE
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THE GRANGE VISITOR,

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

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J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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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.

Correspondence.

HOME, July 12, 1877.

Worthy Secretary Cobb:

Your article in last month's VISITOR reminds me of a very bad habit that the farmers indulge in, that they constantly suffer from, seem not to realize, or to regard with indifference. It is the habit of being represented and ruled by men in other pursuits, namely, lawyers, who neither understand or care for their interests, who have no qualifications to entitle them to confidence, and who often recklessly betray the trust reposed in them, and become the active, perhaps often paid attorneys, of plunderers of the public treasury.

In the VISITOR you speak of the nomination of eighteen lawyers. My dear sir, you put it too mildly; you do them great injustice. Half that number as you say, go to Congress, with one Senator to add. Then besides these elected on the State ticket, ten lawyers were elected to the State Senate, and twenty-one to the House of Representatives, in all forty-four lawyers, all but one elected at one election, and probably as many more nominated and defeated, not because they were lawyers, but because the party that nominated them was not able to elect them. These lawyers may all be very good men. Lawyers are sometimes honest, often able men, and it is well to have such men in a legislative body, and in public positions. But lawyers are not all either honest or able. Many of them are not remarkable for information or intelligence. The qualities that distinguish them are, brass unlimited, and boundless liberality in the use of other people's money. Not to be trusted anywhere, they are tireless in the pursuit of positions of trust in order to plunder and betray those who trust them. The last State census of Michigan shows 314,000 persons engaged in farming and agriculture, 44,280 in all other pursuits, of which 1,563 are lawyers.

When the farmers took possession of the State forty years ago, they found it a wilderness where lawyers, doctors, grasshoppers and rats could not live. Farmers subdued and reclaimed the land, caused the grass and grain to grow where grass and grain could not grow before, then came lawyers, doctors, grasshoppers and rats to live and grow fat upon the bounty secured by others toil. Let them live and grow fat if they must, but beware they do not rule. You may continue to live while they get a share only of what you produce, but let them rule, they take all, and you are ruined.

Let us see how the matter stands today. 314,000 farmers, 1,563 lawyers, 11 Congressmen; 10 lawyers; 1 lumberman; 1 teacher; 32 State Senators; 10 lawyers; 3 farmers; 3 doctors; balance lumbermen, merchants &c. 100 Representatives; 23 farmers; 21 lawyers, balance commercial men &c. Is it necessary to comment upon this showing! A great State with an agricultural interest so overwhelming that all other interests should be merely tributary or

incidental; with a farming population equal to any on earth in industry, intelligence and enterprise, outnumbering all other classes more than seven to one, and bearing all the burdens of taxation in greater proportion than any other class, yet consenting from year to year to remain bound hand and foot, exerting no influence, submitting to be used, always to be cheated. Eager often in political contests that concerns them little if at all, yet so careless or indifferent about public matters of real importance that they fail to realize their own interest, duty or power, and submit to be taxed annually, not knowing why, apparently regarding the payment as the only essential duty, object, or reward of citizenship.

If farmers were too ignorant to perform the duty of legislators or too stupid to learn, there would be some reasonable excuse for sending proxies or substitutes to look after their interests, but in many districts mainly owned and occupied by farmers there can be found intelligent, honest, capable men of that class, in every respect superior to the average lawyer. It is not difficult to find among farmers men tolerably well educated in all the practical matters of life, good business men, combining shrewdness, honesty and sound judgment. Select such men to make your laws and they will be such laws as you need, made in your interest, for your benefit, and not as is often the case now, to enable others to plunder you. If you will look over the Statutes of your State you will be astonished to find how little there is to interest you—except the tax laws—and you will be equally astonished at the amount of legislation required by cities and villages, railroad companies, &c., and you cannot complain if this condition of things continues, as it will continue, so long as you indulge in the habit of careless indifference to it, or so long as you continue the bad habit of electing men to represent you who have interests in direct conflict with yours.

Truly and Fraternaly,

ALONZO SESSIONS.

ONE of the best and strongest Granges in this State meets alternately at the houses of its members, discusses farm topics and has a plain supper at every meeting. It amounts thus, in substance, to an old-fashioned visit of neighbors and friends with the Grange trimmings stitched on. It is a first rate arrangement and likely to be of vast benefit every way. We heartily commend the plan and suggest that the afternoon be taken for it, and that, in summer, after the regular exercises, the gentlemen take to the stables, orchards and fields for their discussion, and the ladies have the kitchen, the dairy and the flower garden. An early supper will let all go home in time for the evening chores.—Helper.

Drifting Thoughts on Co-operation.

Webster defines co-operation "the act of co-operating, or of operating together; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor." What illustrations are suggested to the mind, showing results accomplished by a combination of effort? Why, it is seen in almost *everything* relating to human industry or activity. In the family, the school, the church, in the State; in material matters, in building of houses or railroads, or in any department of manufactures or commerce; under despotic governments the pyramids and costly and magnificent temples were built; the cities of Tyre and Ninevah, Babylon, Corinth, Alexandria, Ephuses, Carthage, Jerusalem and many others of historic grandeur, the abodes of opulence and luxury, were built. They could *not* have been erected without co-operation. It was generally an unwilling, a coerced or a compulsory co-operation through which these gigantic achievements of the past were brought into existence. The working masses who produced these results were slaves, acting under the direction of kings and emperors, or their subordinate officers.

We, of more modern civilization, boast of greater freedom, and feel a kind of security in knowing that our rulers, or as we sometimes call them, our *servants*, cannot call on us individually or personally to aid in building a railroad or a canal, a state-house, a court-house, or a penitentiary. But do we not forget that, individually compelled to co-operate in the construction of these improvements? Why, how?" do you ask? By taxation, we reply. It is true that every citizen with even the smallest amount of property, personal or real, comes within the sphere of the "assessor" and the "collector of taxes," and contributes (*volens volens*, as the lawyers say, or of necessity) to all governmental or material enterprises, from which each and every citizen is affirmed to derive benefits. We enjoy the benefits of greater protection in a wisely digested system of laws, provided these are economically administered. But we see that the *profession of the law* is likely to become to the masses a very *expensive tyranny*, if we should judge by the enormous fees which are paid to and demanded by "sharp" or "cute" lawyers when engaged in cases in which the amount involved in litigation is large, as in railroad suits, where the sums the lawyers receive for their pay bear no proportion to the time or talent put forth in managing the case. Ultimately these large fees are wrung (indirectly) from parties who do not see that an increase of freights and passenger tariffs must be made to pay for such fees and for fat salaries of officers—ten to fifty thousand dollars per annum for a President, etc. Some favorites, through the influence of a facile board of directors, are paid such sums as no sane man supposes the recipient of the salary ever earns by his labor, physical or mental. It is true that all men are not endowed with equal talents, and consequently

all cannot be equally successful in the various pursuits of life.

The brotherhood whom we are addressing have very wisely put among their "principles" one to discourage litigation, instead of encouraging men to enter the legal profession, which, though not necessarily or exclusively filled by unscrupulous and dishonest men, is fast becoming a disreputable one. The organization we are addressing prefer to submit their differences and difficulties and grievances to the simpler method of arbitration.

Arbitration becomes the antidote to much of fraud or avaricious self-seeking. A body of men associated on principles of conscientious rectitude, will be more willing to abide by a reference to impartial brethren banded together for the purpose of checking dishonest and grasping monopolies, than to take their chances in the *lottery of Law*. Law and equity should be synonymous, but how often the former, in the hands of pettifoggers and charlatans, becomes a sham and a farce. Let the Order of Patrons of Husbandry therefore not only exalt and magnify *within* their organization the advantages of *arbitration*, when there are disputes or disagreements, but let their example and influence, their advocacy of its advantages in its universal application, go beyond the limits of the Grange, that peace and good-will may prevail among all classes of the entire community.

How much of the *legislation* of the present times has been and is continually being enacted really to promote the inalienable rights of man, as epitomized in our immortal, yet almost forgotten Declaration of Independence?

Who are the Solons assembled in our legislative halls, who draw up bills, and for a consideration will work for the passage of schemes cunningly devised—not to carry out means to advance the "liberty" and increase the "happiness," but to curtail the rights, to enchain, to impoverish, and at last, to enslave an unsophisticated constituency. Instead of the ruinous process of *multiplying* our statutes, if we should use the simile of comparing our *code* to a garden, we should propose a system of pruning or weeding out *about one-half* of the present enactments, and offer premiums for the best way of having the verbosity of legal phraseology *shorn* from the other half. Have we overdrawn the picture? Are wisdom, utility and brevity characteristics of our laws? What impressions have you, my friend, of the character or the acts of those who assemble from time to time at our State capitals, ostensibly for the public good, but really for spoils? Are they true representative men? or are they a set of men who expect to live by their *wits*, who glory in personal and acrimonious debate, who love to prate and orate and bleat for the edification of the body politic?

We are a people deeply involved in and burdened by debt. National, state, county, city, township and farm debts, all these weigh upon and oppress the people. But the people

have immense material resources which may be developed to meet these burdens with, *provided* honest and capable men serve us in the public offices: but is that the class we have the most of in public positions and places of trust? These are thoughts for thinking men to consider, each one for himself, for himself and his fellow-men to act upon.

To recapitulate, then, (we do not claim the presentation of entirely new ideas), we advocate with all our power—arbitration, the least possible patronage of high-priced lawyers, fewer laws, greater simplicity in those that must be retained, working together for the purchase of necessary supplies at lowest prices, greater scrutiny of character and purpose in those *we place* in office to serve us, and holding them to a rigid accountability for their acts. We must not *wait* for leaders, but our *individual* responsibility must come to the front! My friend, put *your* hand to the *pen* and write occasionally for the good of the Order in *your* organ. "M. T." —*Monthly Talk*.

SUBORDINATE GRANGES.—Everything depends upon the Subordinate Granges. If they are in good condition, if the officers are capable and earnest, and prompt in the discharge of their duties, and are sustained and encouraged by all the members, then the cause will prosper. The affairs of the National and State Granges may be ably and successfully managed, and enterprises for the promotion of the interests of the farmer class be wisely planned, yet they will come to naught if they are not sustained by the zealous, efficient co-operation of the Subordinate Granges. —*Helper*.

THE GRANGE.—One of the most enjoyable and important features of the Grange in its social nature is the out-door recreations afforded Patrons during the summer months. After the severe labors of the busy season, the necessarily overtaken body and mind need such recreation as is afforded by picnics, berrying, nutting and botanizing excursions, which are generally made particularly attractive by the selection of some beautiful grove near a sparkling stream of water, or among the green mountains, where pastimes are indulged in entirely different from those of the farm and field.—*Helper*.

ORIENT, July 16, 1877.
BRO. J. T. COBB.—Enclosed find Quarterly Report for quarter ending June 30th, 1877, of Orient Grange No. 259, and \$4.92 amount of State dues for the quarter.

Orient Grange is alive and in good working order. As a proof they met at my house on June 2nd, for a picnic social at which time I distributed over \$400.00 worth of Groceries to them. About sixty were in attendance. Farmers have secured a bountiful hay crop in splendid condition and are now harvesting a large crop of very fine wheat. Oats and Barley promises well. Weather is very dry, we need rain.

Yours Fraternally,

HIRAM ANDREWS, Secy.

—East Bloom Grange, No. 196, Ohio, has a young lady for Master.

Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

Answers to Correspondents.

The following are among the questions recently asked by Masters of Subordinate Granges.

"Did the National Grange decide that the currency question was political?"

"Has the Grange nothing to do with Religion, Politics, Currency Question, Woman's Rights, or Temperance?"

"Should a member be permitted to read an article in the Grange on Religion, Politics, Currency Question, Woman's Rights, Temperance, or the use of Tobacco?"

"Should members of the Grange take an active part in the politics of the country?"

1st. The National Grange at its Ninth Annual Session concurred in the following resolution.

"Resolved, That the Currency Question is rapidly becoming a Political Question, and therefore should not be entertained by this Grange."

2nd. The answers to the remaining questions must be general.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry does not discard either religion, politics, temperance, or the rights of women; but on the contrary, practically teaches and inculcates all in their purest and most practical sense. To discard religion, temperance, and the rights of women, would be to discard our Ritual and overturn the fundamental principals of our Order. To discard politics, would be to give up our rights as citizens, and allow the interests of the agriculturist to be controlled, as they ever have been, by political demagogues, corrupt organizations, and monied monopolies, having no interests in the prosperity of the cultivators of the soil, save that of absorbing the rewards of their labors.

The Grange is not intended to support the church, political organizations, or any other "order or association of men." It has its own specific and independent work to do, and will "labor hand in hand with other Orders and Associations," having for their object the elevation of the race, and the common good of mankind.

The religion of the Grange is practically taught in the "Golden Rule," and "Ten Commandments."

The politics of the Grange is clearly defined by the "Declaration of Purposes of the Order." Entirely divorced from partizanship, it teaches "principles which underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of the country." It is that which aims to devise wise, prudent and sagacious measures, adapted to promote the public welfare, without distinction of class, occupation, or profession.

The Temperance inculcated in the Grange, is that which tends to influence men to govern their passions and appetites, and forsake bad habits.

The rights and equality of women in the Grange are fully guaranteed by our laws and our ritual.

The founders of the Order, in looking out over the world of mankind, saw the religious world divided into different sects or denominations and the political into different parties. Temperance organizations, differing somewhat in principles and teachings existed, and advocates to "woman's right to the ballot," were found among the intelligent men and women of all classes, and professions in community. The Order which they were bringing into existence must, to answer the object intended, receive members from all these different denominations, parties and associations, as well as from those who professedly belong to no denomination or organization. Hence it was wisely provided, that no sectarian religion, or partizan politics, should be discussed in the Grange; and the broad principle enunciated, that "difference of opinion is no crime," but progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion, while the fault lies in the bitterness of controversy."

It must therefore be inferred that members of our Order have a full right to their views upon all these questions referred to; and to allow "articles to be read in the Grange," or speeches to be made which will tend to create divisions, stir up strife, or offend the sensibilities of any of the worthy members, would not be wise, or in accord with the principles and teachings of our Order. The rights and feelings of all must be respected if *harmony* is preserved in the Grange. But all questions not "partizan or personal" in their nature, intended to enlighten, elevate, and benefit the members, should not only be allowed to be discussed, but encouraged.

3rd. Every member of the Order should be a reading, thinking, working politician, not in a partizan sense, but in that sense and spirit which becomes every good citizen, and benefactor of mankind. "It is right for every member to do all in his power, legitimately, to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs." "It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption, and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every patron, *that the office should seek the man and not the man the office.*"

I am also requested to answer the following in the VISITOR.

"Has a member, who takes an appeal from the action of his Grange in suspending or expelling him from the Order for violation of Obligation, or conduct unbecoming a Patron, the right to attend the meetings of the Grange, pending his trial before the County or State Grange?"

A member of the Order who has been tried by his Grange, "upon charges of violation of Obligation or conduct unbecoming a Patron," and suspended or expelled from membership, has the right to appeal from the action of his Grange, to the County or State Grange; but the act of ap-

pealing does not restore him to membership. He should not be admitted to the meetings of the Grange, or receive instructions in any of the unwritten work of the Order, until the sentence has been reversed by his Grange, or set aside by higher authority.

Article 6th of the Constitution.

I exceedingly regret to again be compelled to call the attention of Masters of Granges to the frequent complaints that are being made against the Masters of Subordinate Granges for violating Article 6th of the Constitution, by taking members into the Grange for less than the Constitutional fees. The complaints set forth that such practice is working great injury to contiguous Granges, and the Order generally. It is evident that the Master must be held responsible for allowing such irregularities to be practiced in the Grange. The Constitution, and the obligation he takes as Master of the Grange, to support it, are before him; and it is made his duty to see that no law is violated. I trust that no further occasion will be given for such complaints to the State Grange, for *there they must be met.*

A Character--Sometimes Seen.

An ancient Granger hiccoughed recently that the Grange "was doing no good—was a poor thing." And as we left him, we pondered over the strange remark and to account for it, mentally recalled some prominent features in the history of the old "Coon" himself. To our certain knowledge, he joined the Grange from selfish motives—not from any desire to enjoy the society of his neighbors, or to benefit others. He attended the meetings, now and then, to ascertain what was to his own advantage, refused to hold office or serve on committees, and never paid one cent as quarterly dues. We remember he had been kept out of a lawsuit by the Grange, in which he would have been worsted; that he bought implements, goods, boots, saddles, sewing machines, and sundry other articles for his family at reduced prices, because of his connection with the Grange, the amount saved thereby being sufficient to pay his dues for a century. We remembered that while he was thus profiting by the Order, he was remarkable in his assertions to outsiders, that "the Grange was next to Religion, was religion enough for him." But now, crops are short, the old "coon" is out of cash, the Grange Agent won't buy for him on credit, and the Secretary of the Grange has—unpardonable offense—dunned him for his dues! Well—let him go—he thinks he has secured all he can from the Order, and ungratefully and untruthfully—as he well knows—asserts the Grange to be a "poor thing," and serenely awaits to be dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues, and thus square his account—a martyr to the injustice of his neighbors.

When the Order is happily rid of all such, we can then truly boast of its purity, decency and efficiency.—*Exchange.*

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, JULY, 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.

The last of June I dropped in to the Grange Store of the Allegan County Patrons at Allegan. I had but one hour and a half to spare between trains. I found Bro. Stegeman, the founder and manager of this enterprise so busy dealing out goods to customers that he could scarcely snatch a minute of time from his work for any other purpose. With his wife as assistant, and a cheap boy, Bro. S. was selling to Patrons over \$125.00 worth of goods per day. There was no mistake about Patrons getting the worth of their money, as but four per cent. is added to the actual cost of the goods sold. Each purchaser receives with his goods a bill of items, with the cost price of each article. To the total of the bill four per cent. is added and the amount paid then and there. There is no higgling about prices—the goods are all plainly marked with the cost price, and the customer knows that the business is run in his interest alone. The selling party is his agent working for stipulated pay. There is no occasion for deception. No credit is asked and none given. The Patrons of this County are, of course, getting well posted as to the cost of goods. The week before I was there the sales footed up \$1,500.00; add to this the profits usually charged and the amount would have been but little less than \$2,000.00. This store was started in a small way, keeping open doors but one or two days in a week, but it has grown in the confidence of Patrons until in spite of a determined and long continued opposition, it is now recognized as *regular* in its way, and no one is foolish enough to think of killing it by any process, patent or otherwise.

The co-operation enterprises do not fail when the management falls into the hands of men experienced in business, honest and thoroughly in earnest in the work. Such a man is Bro. Stegeman, and he is so devoted to the idea of demonstrating the practicability of co-operation that he inspires confidence in those who be-

come acquainted, with him and his business.

Though there are very many good men and women who would not abandon the Grange if they knew its business department would never save them a dollar, yet it cannot be denied that financial success is potent to make the Order strong in members and influence.

While our weakest Granges are often found in villages, Allegan Central Grange, No. 53, has steadily increased its membership since June 1st, 1876. At that time it had 86 members. June 30th, 1877, 184 are reported.

Harvesters with Binders.

The *binding* attachment to the harvester has been an object of general interest to the farmers in this part of the State this season. There have been in use in this vicinity, two of the McCormick machines with binders, seven Wood machines with binders and one "Harvest Queen," manufactured by Adams & French.

I spent half a day examining these machines and their work, and am free to say that the three machines of the kinds named were all doing good work.

The McCormick Machine was cutting Lancaster wheat, badly injured by insect, not less than one-third of the crop down. By cutting only on three sides of the field, and cutting very low, the wheat was nearly all gathered up and bound.

The "Harvest Queen" was cutting very heavy green wheat, and binding it at the rate of about 12 acres per day. The cost of wire is about 30 cents per acre. Only one man is required to drive and operate these machines, and their cutting capacity varies but little. There are several of the Gordon binders in this county but I saw none at work.

Harvest hands have been plenty—exceeding the demand, and for some of the poor fellows who were foot sore in search of work, and who were looking upon the harvester and binder as invaders, if not of their rights, certainly of their chances of earning a living I felt a sympathy that seemed only to call up the question, when will all those willing to earn an honest living by labor find an opportunity.

Though all early sown wheat, both red and white, was very much injured by insect, yet the quality is excellent and the crop will be an average one in amount.

From many other parts of the State our correspondence indicates that the crop was uninjured, and is very much above an average in quality and quantity.

A few Crop reports have been returned to this office and I hope many more will be forwarded as soon as the hurry of harvest is past, and Lecturers can get a little time to attend to this matter.

Do not fail to read the advertisement of D.C. Reed & Co. I am assured by farmers who have tried the Spring Tooth harrow that it is as good in use as claimed for it by the advertisers.

Granges delinquent in reports from Secretaries for quarter ending March 31st, 1877:

Nos. 4, 5, 26, 28, 44, 48, 49, 50, 52, 57, 62, 63, 70, 75, 77, 78, 81, 83, 94, 95, 96, 111, 114, 126, 135, 137, 138, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147, 156, 157, 160, 161, 168, 180, 183, 191, 198, 200, 203, 204, 206, 207, 209, 211, 112, 214, 223, 225, 228, 229, 233, 236, 238, 244, 245, 247, 249, 250, 255, 257, 268, 278, 275, 276, 288, 295, 297, 302, 308, 319, 320, 330, 338, 339, 340, 347, 352, 356, 364, 371, 375, 377, 385, 396, 402, 409, 410, 411, 412, 418, 416, 430, 431, 444, 445, 447, 449, 457, 469, 470, 473, 429, 486, 487, 488, 492, 496, 498, 500, 501, 502, 508, 509, 510, 523, 526, 530, 531, 534, 538, 542, 544, 551, 552, 554, 560, 561, 565, 567, 569, 573, 575, 576, 585, 587, 589, 591, 596, 598, 600, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 612, 617, 626.

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.

After the *form* containing the State Agents Department was made up we received *more copy* from him. He says Salt can now be had in car lots of 80 barrels, for 80 cents per barrel. Every Grange should order a car load at once before there is an advance. Masters and Secretaries should call attention to this at the first meeting. Self-sealing quart fruit cans \$10.50 per gross—two quart, \$14.00.

OUR Lady friends have failed to put in an appearance in their Department this number, and compelled us to borrow an article or leave a blank column for them. Sisters, this won't do—Now that a Department has been assigned you, we can't get along without communications. Shall we have them?

WE have a card from E. F. Wiley, making inquiry about the VISITOR. We cannot answer as there is no date, post office, or anything to indicate in what part of the State Bro. Wiley lives.

O. R. INGERSOLL of the Patrons Paint Co., 253, Front St. New York, offers Paris Green at 30c a pound in packages of 14, 28 or 56 pounds.

DANIEL WEBSTER is credited with having said: "If I had as many sons as old Priam, I would have them all learn a trade, so they would have something to fall back on in case they failed in speculations." A Philadelphia paper moralizes thus sensibly thereon: "The number of young men who are brought up to no useful trade or calling, is on the increase. The effect of this is seen in political life, where thousands of men are begging, as at present in Washington, for "position" with a vague idea that their untrained powers and ignorance can find shelter in some cosy nook where they may at last draw their pay. Being practically of no earthly use to themselves or any one else, they only hope to find some place where they can continue to exist without benefit to any one. A destitute young man, without a trade, and who is not qualified by practice to fill any position to become a tramp, and the chances are that he will become one, or fare even worse by becoming a criminal.—*Ec.*

Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKEGON.

In the Field.

There is no better way to judge of the prosperity of crops, stock, &c., than to go in to the field where they are. The same is true of any enterprise. He who is on the ground taking observations is better qualified to judge of success than those who have not observed the work.

As announced in a former number of the VISITOR we visited St. Joseph County Grange on the 7th ult. and only wish every member of the Order in the State could have been there to have shared in the interest, and carried the same home with them. Even one of the true Patron type from each Grange could have carried a little leaven to his own sphere, and it soon would have leavened the whole body of those associated with him, inciting them to harmony, more interest, zeal and devotion to the great work of true co-operation among members as well as Granges.

The matter of Crop reports was well discussed in this meeting and some full and detailed reports made of the crops in some Granges which will result in maturing a better plan and uniformity of work.

We are more than ever impressed with the fact that County Granges are necessary to carry out the best system of Crop Reports that can be had and immediate results be obtained by those thus associated together. The results of too early sowing of wheat was profitably discussed for a time, deducing many facts relative to the fly which caused the destruction of so much wheat in that section.

We must say a passing word of Centerville Grange. It has a fine large hall with spacious ante-rooms and a dining hall with tables and other conveniences of which any Grange might be proud. The main Hall is carpeted with a beautiful ingrain carpet and well furnished, an elegant home for an earnest Grange.

On the same day that we visited Centerville, Berlin Grange, No. 90, celebrated its anniversary, and we deeply regretted that we could not attend. Bro. Thomas Moore was present and spoke upon the good of the Order. The turn-out was the largest ever had in that vicinity, and those who had thought the Order would become quiet were much surprised.

On the 14th we had the pleasure of attending a Pic-Nic and plowing match of Porter Grange, Cass County. Notwithstanding the rainy aspect of the morn, the attendance was quite large and every body seemed to enjoy themselves. In the evening the Grange convened at their hall for instruction, which we were pleased to give. The attendance and interest of this Grange is good, and success has attended the efforts of their purchasing agency.

The 19th was the day for the dedication of North Plains Grange Hall, No. 281, in Ionia County and the meeting of the Ionia County Grange.

Time and space will not permit a full and minute notice of the meeting and the interest manifest. The attendance of the members of the County Grange was large and twenty-five more were duly initiated into the higher work of the Order. The matter of marketing wool and wheat was discussed at length, and left in the hands of the purchasing and selling agent, Bro. Welch. Ionia County is fortunate indeed to have the labors and experience of so valuable an agent. It was estimated by good judges that on the 18th ult. the amount of money taken by farmers for their wool was \$5,000,00 more than it would have been for the wool sold that day if there had been no Grange Agent in the field. Prices ranged from 38 to 42 cents and no dockage, while at Grand Rapids the same day, wool brought but 32 cents, with the usual docking for heavy fleeces. At least \$20,000,00 has been saved to the farmers of Ionia County on wool this year through the Agency and the County Grange. What has been done in Ionia should be looked into by the County Granges and like efforts made for other Counties.

North Plains is a beautiful township of land and the owners are alive to their interests in having a good Grange and making it permanent by the erection of a fine Hall, 60 by 28 feet, and well finished and furnished, on an acre of land to be flanked by sheds for horses on the North and West. The hall cost about \$1,500, and is well worth the money. The dinner to which all were invited was enjoyed by many from outside of the Mystic Gate. The dedication services were well carried out. The singing added much to the occasion and all went off well. The Hall was crowded and many could only look in. It has been said that the Grange at North Plains was dying out, however this may be we cannot say, but if what we saw was the way they die at North Plains we shall move there soon. Ottawa County is moving to organize a County Grange. May she succeed and all counties now organized, perfect their work.

THERE are two classes of men that can be dispensed with: Those 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 a summersault 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.

— The Patrons of Illinois have organized an aid society with Brother A. P. Forsyth; Master of the State Grange, as President, and Brother J. M. Chambers, Secretary of the State Grange, Secretary.

Why Did We Not Use the Grange?

"If we had but used our Granges there is not a doubt but that we could have united upon a farmer and placed him at the head of the Agricultural Department, Washington. A delegation of Patrons representing the wishes of the million Patrons of the United States would have had its effect, provided the choice on our part would have been a wise one. The plan of selecting a man outside of all place hunters, within or outside the Grange would have made it practical to unite in our selection. But here is the difficulty, we do not use the means at our hand. We do not present the wishes of our class and back them, as we should, by the influence of the Grange, which is a power when a unit upon any appeal. The President is surrounded by appeals and representatives of a constant horde of politicians. They seek him by every art and avenue. Could not access be more readily gained by agriculturists and representatives of the thousand Patrons of each State, especially upon a matter of agricultural interest? Why do we not promptly use the Grange in such emergencies? Whenever we thus fail to use it, its enemies cite such failure to its inefficiency."

There is much of truth in the above, which we clip from the *Farmers Friend*, but it does not justify in any degree the appointment of Gen. Leduc to the office of Commissioner of Agriculture.

We are reminded of an eminent Statesman's condemnation of an act of a fellow Senator. Said he, "'tis a crime, yes, worse than a crime, 'tis a blunder." We can conceive of no more inexcusable blunder than the Administration has committed in this appointment. The case is not one for argument as the wrong is self-evident.

We commend for consideration the plan proposed by the *Husbandman*, in the following article, for disposing of the whole matter.

"When the announcement was made that the one place in the general government devoted to the promotion of Agriculture was filled by the appointment of Gen. Wm. G. Leduc of Minnesota, we had a strong desire to know something of the man selected to represent the greatest industry of the country. The telegraph brought the news that he had been a quartermaster in the army, a railway contractor, and a persistent seeker for office; none of these biographical hints being very assuring to farmers who have long waited to have the Agricultural Bureau at Washington transmitted into something which its name implies; or abolished. With a desire to learn if the appointee really had any qualifications for the place, we addressed letters to several gentlemen in Minnesota asking for information. The replies are before us and it gives real pleasure to record this one fact. "Gen. Leduc is a gentleman." We make this statement without reserve for it is supported by the concurrent testimony of the letters received. We know the writers personally and we are pleased to add that they are gentlemen. We shall

be quite satisfied now if Congress will change the name of General Leduc's Bureau so that his title shall be Commissioner of Gentlemen.

Agriculture will not suffer by the change and gentlemen will be much gratified by such recognition. It will tend to obliterate class distinction and reduce gentlemen to a common level. We shall have done with such designations as Military, Railroad, and Agricultural, to show the different kinds of gentlemen. We should meet on the level and part on the square—gentlemen all. As chief of the Bureau of course Gentleman Leduc will be chief gentleman.

The Whole Field.

—The Dominion Grange of Canada was incorporated at the last meeting of Parliament.

—The *Canadian Grange* is advocating the institution of a Grange co-operative banking house.

—There was \$800,000 saved to the farmers of California last year by co-operation in selling their wheat.

—The Grange supply house at Tiffin, Ohio, done a business of \$400,000 on a capital of \$2,500, last year.

—There will be a convention of Patrons held at the Grange all in San Francisco, this month, to select the questions upon which the Patrons desire legislation.

—Grange No. 90, New Hampshire, was organized April 11th. They expect to reach a round hundred before the close of the year.

—Portsmouth Grange, No. 22, N. H., was organized March 2d, 1874, with a complement of thirty charter members. It now numbers about one hundred and twelve, with constant accessions.

—Brother M. D. Davie, Master of the Kentucky State Grange, is engaged in visiting all the Counties of his State in the interest of the Grange. He is having fine meetings and the farmers of Kentucky evince great interest in the work.

—The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Weekly* rejoices over the fact that their new, excellent Governor-elect is not only a practical farmer, but also a member of the Order of Patrons—a true Granger.

—The Granges situated in the vicinity of Malta, Morgan County, Ohio, are starting a co-operative store, with a capital of \$10,000, divided into shares of \$5 each. They have about \$3,000 subscribed by about 200 stockholders.

—The Indiana State business agent says: "The orders continue to increase each week, and it is highly gratifying to us that our efforts to supply the place of a State agency is so greatly appreciated by the Granges who have no home place for trading."

—The Master of the Kentucky State Grange stated recently that the records of the State Grange show that 150 dormant Subordinate Granges have been revived and put to work again within the last sixty days, and that the Grange is now in better working order than ever before

State Agent's Department.

J. H. GARDNER, - CENTREVILLE.

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

Thomas Beck, 106, 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 Company, Stationery.

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.

Harvest is now over and most farmers have secured good crops. There is now time to look around and see what is needed for the comfort of our families, and what further implements to finish up the seasons work. Every Patron whose wife and daughter are not already supplied with a first class sewing machine, should order one of me at once. A full Cabinet black walnut case machine is now offered for \$35.00, and a good machine on a plain table for \$18.00, that will do all kinds of family sewing.

Send me your orders for furniture; Walnut extension tables for 75 cents a foot and all other kinds at proportionate prices.

I have still a stock of plows on hand, consisting of the Jonesville, Union City, Battle Creek and Kalamazoo chilled plows, all good and in order, at bottom prices which I will put on car here at wholesale figures for a single plow.

I am now receiving orders for drills, and I desire all wanting, to forward their orders at once. The Champion, eight hoes, can be had for \$50.00; Superior nine hoes for \$66.00; the new shoe drill, eleven hoes for \$68.00; thirteen hoes for \$75.00; and plaster attachment to the shoe drill for \$15.00 additional. This drill can not choke with grass or weeds. Orders should be sent at once, so that I may know how many and what kinds are wanted.

I can now furnish all kinds of domestic goods by the piece at cost prices; good prints for six cents a yard; sheetings and shirtings at very low figures.

Buy woolen goods soon for winter wear, as prices will advance before long. First class boots and shoes from the Sovereigns of Industry, and

ladies' boots and shoes, on hand in stock.

Masters and Secretaries should call the attention of the Grange to these things at each meeting and make a list of articles wanted to be ordered of the Agent, and say that all kinds of goods are furnished by him at the lowest rate to be obtained. I expect the pay will be sent to me, as dealers charge me with all goods ordered of them, and confusion arises when it is not done so.

I have a few hay rakes on hand which I will dispose of for a years' interest less than the cost, so that any one needing a rake for next season can have one now as low as it could be had next year and confer a favor on me.

I can still furnish wagons for \$58.00, and buggies for \$80.00, for cash with the orders. New Japan Teas on hand of this season's growth, at sixty-five cents per pound, for the best quality; good for sixty, and fair for fifty.

I am still furnishing lumber and shingles by the car load at mill prices, and all building materials at wholesale figures. The Master or Secretary should sign all orders or have the impress of the Seal to avoid imposition.

Ladies' Department.

Housekeeping by Proxy.

Nothing can be done by any one who does not care enough for the matter to take a good deal of trouble to get what he wants; and to those who insist so warmly that a house cannot be made pretty and attractive without money, I venture to insist as warmly that money is the least important element in the business! Taste and contrivance are of far more importance than money; and of all the attractive houses that it has been my good fortune to see, by far the greater number have owed their attractiveness to the taste and to the attractiveness of their owners rather than to their long purses. A person with no need to think about the cost of anything may go into Cottier's rooms and buy and order right and left, and give the house commission to decorate, and furnish, and upholster, and fill his cabinets with "old blue," and never spare for cost, and when all is done, no body who comes to visit him shall say, "How beautiful this is! How interesting! What taste you have!" but only, "Oh, then, I see that Cottier has been with you!" There has simply been a transfer of goods from one show place to another.

The truth is, we are depending too much in these days on furniture and bric-a-brac for the ornament of our homes, and not enough on things more permanently interesting. We ought to seek (at least so it seems to me) the individual expressions of ourselves, of our own family life, our ways of living, thinking, acting, more than the doing as other people are doing, more than the having what other people are having. I am not in for a tilt against fashion; fashionable people may do what they like;

'twere vain to say them nay." They may buy embossed brass coal-scuttles and put them in the middle of the parlor hearths, in front of dummy fire-places, neither coal-scuttle nor fire-place ever having been intended to be used; they may put china cats nursing their kittens on their satin sofas, and enjoy their being taken for real ones by old beaux and maiden ladies; they may put artificial flowers in their garden boxes in their windows; they may do anything that comes into their nonsensical pretty heads, and all we shall have to say about it is what old Mrs. G. said after some stylish girls had been "going on" and "showing off" their new-fangled dress and airs: "How nice it is for them to do so, dear!"—*Clarence Cook. Scribner for May.*

Communications.

CLIMAX, July 17, 1877.
 Bro. J. T. Cobb.—It is pretty hot weather and busy times to attempt to respond to your kind invitation to send you something for the VISITOR, but if you will for this time be content with a little, and take what you can get. I will try and make amends at some future time for past short comings. I suppose, of course, you wish to know how we farmers and Grangers of Climax are flourishing, and I can say that we are doing as well as most of our neighbors with whom we come in contact. Of course we don't get through harvesting as quick as some, for we are right in the midst of it now. The fact is that in this section wheat has had a hard fight with the Hessian fly and a good deal of it had to knock under, but what there was left held out bravely, and was bound to fill if it took all summer. It has done it too, and you probably never saw handsomer Michigan wheat than we can show you this year.

This township will raise about as much wheat as it did last year and of far better quality, but it makes some of us sigh when we think how much more we should have had if these flies had kept at a distance; 25,000 bushels in the town will not any more than cover the damage caused by these pests; and speaking of the insects reminds me to tell you that our Grange is to have a series of talks, lectures or what you may please to call them, from the Master, on the subject of Entomology. He proposes to discuss the general structure, classification, metamorphoses and habits of the insect world, describing a number of the leading pests, and also those that are beneficial to the farmer. These talks will be continued along as the interest evinced seems to demand or warrant. The first of the series is to be given at our next regular meeting. Another member of the Grange is to give us a lecture on the conditions of health, to be followed at some future time by one on physiology of animals with special reference to their diseases and method of treatment. He is one of our new members and well qualified. Time for practical discussions and the other real work of the Grange has been a good deal interfered with of late by the admission of new members, but we intend to get back to work as fast as we can. We hope before a great while to have the results of some farm experiments to talk over and prepare for more. I have been busy lately with some mechanical experiments. Last spring I wanted a seed drill to use in my garden and not being satisfied with the price or the work of those in the market, I went to work to get up one. Other business interfered so that I have but lately finished it, but now I have it. I must get a seed drill that will sow almost any kind of seed from tobacco to black walnuts, and either scatter them

along continuously or space them any distance apart you wish from four inches to six feet, and will drop as much or as little seed as you wish. It will sow turnip seed or plant corn and put it in drills or hills as you desire. I just got it at work last Friday, and sowed a patch of turnips to try it, dropping three seed in a place six inches apart. This morning they are up nicely. It has cost me about \$4.50, besides my time working at it. It is not patented yet, but I am under the impression that it will be, and as there is only that one in existence there are none for sale. Well, I have briefly told you what our Grange is doing and what I have been doing. Now let us hear from some of the rest. Speak out brethren, and free your minds.

F. HODGMAN,
 Climax Grange, No. 72.

SCHOOLCRAFT GRANGE HALL,
 July 21, 1877.)

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR.—A Discussion by this Grange of the question of marketing the present wheat crop awakened a good deal of interest and resulted in the adoption of the following Preamble and Resolution, and I was instructed to have the same published in the VISITOR.

Whereas.—It has been made apparent to all observers that the graneries of the world are nearly empty, and

Whereas.—The price now offered for wheat of the new crop is below what we believe to be its real value, therefore

Resolved.—That we recommend to Michigan Patrons to hold their crop at not less than \$1.50 per bushel for any variety of Merchantable wheat.

The questions for consideration in two weeks are:—What varieties of wheat—at what time, and in what manner should the farmers in this part of the State put in their wheat crop this year, and when manure is applied should it be done before or after planting?

W. B. COBB, Secy.

CHESTERFIELD GRANGE HALL,
 MT. CLEMENS, June 23, 1877.)

BRO. COBB.—Please find enclosed P. O. Order for \$2.58, for dues; \$1.50, for fees; 50c for Receipt Book from Secretary to members and 25 cts. for 50 applications.

The Grange interest at Chesterfield still continues to hold good. We are slowly getting in such members as we consider will be of value to our Order, believing that ten good working members are better than a full house of those that are not in full sympathy with us.

We in this part of the State feel as though the next session of the State Grange should be held in Detroit if suitable rooms could be had at reasonable rates, believing a good interest for the Order could be awakened. Hope that the Executive Committee will take some steps in the matter as soon as is convenient, if other arrangements have not been made.

J. W. ALLOR.

DEXTER, MICH.—June 30, 1877.

BRO. COBB.—Please find enclosed \$1.50, our quarterly dues for the quarter ending June 30th, 1877.

You see by our small returns that we are not very strong in numbers, but I assure you that we are in faith. We have to struggle hard to exist here, but victory has crowned our efforts thus far, and will all over our whole country if we will pull together.

Fraternally Yours,

W. D. SMITH, Sec'y of No. 351.

BERRIEN SPRINGS, July 20, 1877.

EDITOR VISITOR.—Berrien County Grange will hold a Basket Picnic near the Berrien Centre Grange Hall, August 10th. The following Speakers have been invited to be present: J. Webster Childs; J. J. Woodman, and C. L. Whitney. A cordial invitation is extended to all localities. Hoping to meet many of our friends from abroad on this occasion, I remain,

Yours Fraternaly,
 THOMAS MARS, Master.

THE KALAMAZOO

Spring Tooth Cultivator
 —OR—
HARROW!

Manufactured by D. C. REED & CO.,
 Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Saves time and money to the Farmer.

This new Farm Implement is likely to supplant several of the good implements now in use as it alone will do the work of the Cultivator, Harrow and Gang Plow. The teeth are about five feet long, bent nearly to a circle, and are made of the best oil tempered spring steel. Its advantages over the common Cultivator and Harrow are:

- 1st. It is only about half as heavy as the two horse Cultivator, while the teeth inclining forward enter the ground readily.
- 2nd. It cuts twice as wide and draws easier.
- 3rd. It stirs more ground with less power for the following reasons: The teeth being narrow, sharp, points polished, and inclining forward, work with much less friction.
- 4th. It adjusts itself more readily to uneven ground.
- 5th. The circular form of the teeth and their constant motion prevent their clogging.
- 6th. The points of the teeth incline forward, running easy and natural, thoroughly stirring the ground, and when a tooth strikes any solid substance it springs back and upward, thereby clearing the substance and immediately entering the ground again without interfering with the working of the other teeth.
- 7th. It can be moved from place to place as readily as a common sled, by simply turning it upside down.
- 8th. The teeth keep themselves sharp in using, thereby saving all the trouble and expense attending the sharpening the teeth of the common drag or Cultivator.
- 9th. It will alone do the work of the Cultivator, Harrow, Drill, Pulverizer and Gang Plow, saving the expense of so many tools.
- 10th. The constant spring of the teeth relieves it from roots, stone or stubble, thereby saving the stopping and lifting off the ground; any boy capable of handling horses can use it.
- 11th. The wood frame of this Harrow works so close to the ground that it prevents the soil turning up, while the sharp polished teeth cut the roots of the sod, and leaves the surface of the ground even and well pulverized to the depth of about four inches. It cuts the same depth in hard ground as in soft.

There being no wheels, shafts, gearing of any kind, there is nothing to get out of order. The simple frame and teeth are all there is of it, and there is no such thing as getting out of order.

Testimonials.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 23, 1877.
 I am well acquainted with the SPRING TOOTH DRAG. I have used one for three years, and I think it will save more time and labor than any other Agricultural Implement I ever saw, by sixty per cent.

JOHN MILHAM.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 26, 1877.

D. C. REED, Esq.—Dear Sir.—Being interested in the improvement of Farm Implements, and feeling it a pleasure as well as a duty to encourage the manufacture of any article that will advance the interest of the farmer, I wish to speak of the SPRING TOOTH DRAG, which I have had in use on my farm for the last two years. I think it the most labor-saving implement for fitting ground for seed I have ever used. One pair of horses handle it well, and will do as much work on a hard summer fallow in one day as two teams will do with the best forty tooth Drag or Cultivator I ever owned. It saves fully one-half the labor of any other Drag or Cultivator I have ever seen.

Very respectfully yours,
 W. H. COBB,
 Pres't of Kalamazoo Co. Agricultural Society.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 28, 1877.
 I have used one of the SPRING TOOTH PULVERIZERS for the last year. I can safely say that I can do as much work with it in one day as I can in two days with any other Drag or Cultivator I ever used, and the spring of the tooth prevents its clogging.

HENRY BECKWITH.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 24, 1877.
 I have been watching the SPRING TOOTH DRAG for the last year, to satisfy myself if it would work among stone. I took one on trial, and I found it worked perfectly among stone and every other place. I think it saves half the labor in fitting ground and putting in crops.

JNO. F. OLIVER.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 27, 1877.
 I have used the SPRING TOOTH DRAG on my farm for two years. I have carefully tested its merits beside the best 40-tooth Scotch Harrow, and find the SPRING TOOTH, in passing over the ground once, will leave it more thoroughly pulverized and in better condition than the Scotch Drag will in going over it twice.

In order to test this Drag further, I put in part of my wheat last fall with a Drill, and part I sowed broadcast, and dragged it in with the SPRING TOOTH HARROW. I found that the latter came up first and grew the fastest, and looked the best on the approach of winter.

WM. SCUDDER.

Send to D. C. REED & Co., Kalamazoo, or J. H. GARDNER, Centerville, for Circulars and Prices.

THE REAPER DEATH.

DIED.--Sister Lizzie Bosworth, a Worthy Member of Georgetown Grange No. 458. This notice was accompanied with a lengthy Preamble and Resolutions descriptive of the merits of the deceased, which under the rule adopted we cannot publish. This we regret, but frequently when we go to press, we have several of these Obituary Notices of such length as to require for all, nearly a page of the paper. Our friends must be satisfied with a brief notice of the fact with but little more than name, time and place of death. For so much we always have room.

PRICE LIST of SUPPLIES

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

- Ballot Boxes, (hard wood),.....\$1 25
- Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,.... 60
- Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members,..... 1 00
- Blank Record Books, (Express paid),..... 1 00
- Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound,..... 50
- Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound,..... 50
- Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound,.... 50
- Cushing's Manual,..... 60
- Applications for Membership, per 100,.... 50
- Membership Cards, per 100,..... 50
- Withdrawal Cards, per doz,..... 25
- Illustrated Visiting or Traveling Cards, each,..... 05
- Dimits, in envelopes, per doz,..... 25
- By-Laws of the State and Subordinate Granges, single copies 5c, per doz,..... 50
- New kind of Singing Books, with music, Single copy 15 cts. per doz,..... 1 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 Focket 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.

SEWING MACHINES, \$18.00.

Formerly Sold for Sixty Dollars
NOISELESS.

The Best, Cheapest and Easiest Running Machine.

Any one can run it without an instructor, and do as good work as experienced operators can on the old machine. No preparing of shuttles. No adjusting of needles. No winding of bobbins.

Always Ready for any Kind of Work!

Physicians say the noisy, hard running two threaded shuttle machines have broken down the health of thousands of ladies. This machine a child can operate without fatigue or injury to health.

We have tested the machine in our family and can endorse it, and consider we are meeting a want in placing the

UNIVERSAL SEWING MACHINE

Within the Reach of Every Family in the Order.

The price is put so low that we depend upon large sales instead of large profits on a single machine. Each Machine is sent out properly packed, with a spool of thread and ready for work, by any one even if they never saw a machine before.

It will be sent by Express, C. O. D. Send for circulars enough for your whole Grange.

Money returned if Machine is not Satisfactory.
O. R. INGERSOLL, of Patron's Paint Co., Agent, 259, Front St., New York.

N. B.

PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

The Original Wholesale

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

JOBBERS IN

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