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The Editorship.

Brother Cobb, the able and efficient editor of the GRANGE VISITOR, is now taking a few weeks' vacation from the arduous editorial and official duties, to which he has given his close and almost undivided time and attention for several years past; and is now rustivating upon the Pacific Coast, in California. The temporary management of the VISITOR has fallen into hands unskilled in the newspaper business, and we ask the indulgent reader to criticise with mildness, and exercise "charity."

We find a large number of articles on file which were written for the VISITOR, most of which are excellent and worthy, and will certainly appear as soon as space can be found for them in the departments to which they belong; among them are some very good articles, including addresses, by Masters and Lecturers of Subordinate Granges, containing good suggestions and practical ideas that would be interesting to Patrons everywhere; but on account of their great length, and general local application, would not be of sufficient interest to the general reader to justify us in giving them the space, at present, in our overcrowded columns, which they would require.

Another class of articles on file, contain much valuable information, and are the result of considerable thought and observation—but objectionable on account of their length and wordy style of composition. Too many words are used to express an idea—a habit very common to tyros in newspaper writing. They should be rewritten and "boiled right down" to a few clear and well connected sentences, to make them suitable for publication.

Another class, are well-written, and would be interesting to the Grange of which the author is a member, and perhaps to the community where the writer resides, but not of sufficient general interest to justify their publication.

Another class, are attempts at poetry, some written in bad rhyme, and others in questionable blank verse; and remind us of a young man fresh from college, who was engaged in teaching, and intent on impressing upon the minds of his pupils that there was a difference between "poetry" and "blank verse, used the following illustration:

"I went down to the mill-dam,
 And fell down ker-slam!"
 That, said he, is poetry; but
 "I went down to the mill-dam,
 And fell down kerwhollop!"
 is blank verse.

Some of these poems (which we must defer for the present), contain many good points, but the writers are evidently not natural born poets, nor have they made themselves familiar with the rules to be followed in writing metrical composition. Better write bad prose than poor poetry. These criticisms are not made to discourage new beginners, in writing for the press, but for their benefit. Do not be discouraged because your first articles are rejected by the editors, who are apt to be a little crotchety and self conceited, but "try again," and keep trying. Condense your thoughts, and express them in words and sentences of no doubtful meaning. Use no more words than are necessary to express the ideas clearly. Make your points clear and your articles short. Reject all unnecessary words, and especially a superfluity of adjectives and adverbs. Write plain, and only on one side of the sheet. Punctuate carefully; and remember that matters which have but a local interest are not suitable for general circulation. If all the articles on file do not appear during Bro. Cobb's absence, they "will keep" until his return, and be placed in his hands.

It is expected that he will be able to collect much valuable information in his travels, which will be communicated through his department of the VISITOR, and will constitute a feast of good things for its readers.

Incorporation of Granges.

Every Subordinate Grange that owns a hall, or other property of value, should incorporate under the general laws of the State, in order to secure to each member of the Grange his just rights, and equal proportion of his investment in the common stock, or property belonging to the Grange. The title to real estate is vested in the person or persons, or corporation named in the article of conveyance. Hence, if a Grange owns a hall, it should have a title to the plat of land upon which it stands; if not incorporated, the title must be vested in some individual or committee, selected by the Grange for that purpose, which is not always satisfactory to the Grange, or safe for those who have invested their money.

After a Grange has become incorporated, the title to all lands owned by the Grange should be vested in the Grange. Then every member of the Grange in good standing becomes a joint owner in all the property of the Grange. "An incorporated Grange may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, and may purchase, take, receive, own, and hold real and personal estate, and the same or any part thereof, grant, sell, mortgage, lease, and convey at pleasure." The property of the Grange will be liable for the debts of the Grange, and the members will be individually liable to the amount of their interest in the property. A Grange cannot, in its own name, take bonds of its officers, or prosecute and recover upon the same, or punish for malfeasance in office, unless legally incorporated.

An incorporated Grange "may create a capital stock" for business purposes, "and divide the same into convenient shares, and make all such rules and regulations in respect to the same; and the management thereof, and for the collection of assessments, and calls upon such shares, as may be expedient." In the latter case, the stockholders manage the capital stock and all business operations carried on with it, are entitled to all profits, and assume all responsibilities and liabilities of the business.

HOW TO INCORPORATE.

1st. The Grange should, at a regular meeting, resolve that at a subsequent meeting, the question of incorporating the Grange will be considered, and voted upon. General notice should be given, and all members requested to be present, and take part in the discussion, and learn the benefits of incorporating. A resolution should be adopted to incorporate, and the Master and Secretary instructed to procure blank forms from the Secretary of the State Grange for that purpose.

2nd. The blanks in the form should be filled, and the names and places of residence of the thirteen or more members who are to become the incorporators, inserted. The blank Charter should be filled so as to correspond with the Charter of the Grange.

3d. The thirteen or more incorporators whose names have been inserted, should go before a Notary Public, or a Justice of the Peace, sign and acknowledge the same under the same date.

4th. The articles of incorporation should be recorded in the office of the County Clerk of the County in which the place of meeting, and business office (Grange hall) of the corporation is located; also in the roll book of the Grange, and the original articles deposited with the Master of the Grange for safe keeping.

5th. Other members of the Grange, whose names are not upon the original articles of association, should now sign the same upon the roll book; and will thus be entitled to vote at the first meeting of the Corporation, for the election of officers, and the adoption of by-laws.

6th. At the first meeting of the incorporated Grange, provided for in the Articles of Association—which should be at a regular meeting of the Grange, due notice having been given—the incorporators, and all who signed the articles on the roll book, should proceed to elect the officers of the Grange to be the officers of the incorporation, during the unexpired term of their offices, or until the next annual meeting of the Grange for the election of officers. The officers elected at the next annual meeting, as provided in the by-laws, will be the officers of the incorporated Grange. At this first meeting, the by-laws of the Grange should be adopted as the by-laws of the Corporation. A Grange can have but one set of officers, and one code of by-laws. This election of officers and adoption of by-laws, is a mere matter of form, but necessary in order to comply with the "Act of Incorporation." After the incorporation has been perfected, all members of the Grange will be members of the incorporated Grange; and all subsequent elections will be conducted under the rules and regulations of the Order, the same as before incorporation.

7th. The Secretary of the Subordinate Grange shall, within ten days after the incorporation of such Grange, certify to the fact and date of such incorporation, and forward such certificate to the Secretary of the State Grange.

A gentleman accidentally steps on a dainty poodle, led by an elegant woman. "Stupid! A little more and you would have crushed Fido." "Ah! If I had crushed him I would have replaced him." "You flatter yourself."

Sandy Soils.

The following from the pen of Andrew H. Ward, of Massachusetts, contains many good points, and will be interesting to cultivators of light soils:

Of all soils to be cultivated, or to be restored, none are preferable to the light, sandy soils. By their porousness, free access is given to the powerful effects of air; they are naturally in that state to which draining and subsoil plowing are reducing the stiffer lands of England. Manure may as well be thrown into water, as upon land underlain by water. Drain this, and no matter if the upper soil be almost quicksand, manure will convert it into fertile, arable land. The thin covering of mold, scarcely an inch in thickness, may be imitated and produced in a short time, by studying the laws of its formation. It is a well recognized fact that, next to temperature, the water supply is the most important factor in the production of a crop. Poor soils give good crops in seasons of plentiful and well distributed rains, or when skillfully irrigated; but insufficient moisture in a soil is an evil that no supplies of plant food can neutralize.

Sandy soils are rich in mineral constituents, and fall to give good crops in time of drought only, on account of their inability to retain moisture. This can be obtained by the application of peat, clay, or the sowing of clover—all of these enable it to retain moisture in times of drouth—and the decay of the vegetable substances in the soil give off carbonic acid—a powerful solvent of the soil. Peat contains two per cent of nitrogen, or the same quantity as barn manure; but, as it is so dry, its nitrogen is locked up in insoluble combinations, and applied to the land in this condition, brings up sorrel and coarse grasses; composting it with soda ash, to neutralize its acid, renders it soluble, and fits it for food for plants, at a cost of about two cents per pound for nitrogen. A cord of peat as dug, weighs about 9,000 pounds, and, when dried, will lose three quarters of its bulk.

To this quantity, add 100 pounds of soda ash, well mixed through it, in powder or solution, depending upon whether the peat is wet or dry, and leave it in a heap to ferment. The heap will need to be larger in cold than in warm weather to accomplish this; and after it is fermented, turn it over once, and it is then ready for use, and it is in all respects equal to barn manure. If the land is in condition to bear clover, it is easily brought to a state to produce any crop, and if not in such condition, it can readily be made so at a trifling cost for fertilization. A crop of three tons of clover contains the following constituents: 117 lbs potash, 5.4 lbs soda, 55.2 lbs magnesia, 153.6 lbs lime, 44.8 lbs phosphoric acid, 13.6 lbs sulphuric acid, 12.6 lbs chlorine, 12.6 lbs sulphur, 127.8 lbs nitrogen.

Soils are not exhausted when it has been the power to liberate and convert the insoluble substances existing in the soil, and store them in the plant for future use. Clover should be cut for fodder the first year; the second year cut once for fodder, and then allow it to grow again and go to seed, which save for future use, and there is left in the soil to the depth of ten inches, clover roots, 6,580 lbs, which contains 77 lbs potash, 199 lbs soda, 46 lbs magnesia, 246 lbs lime, 71 lbs phosphoric acid, 24 lbs sulphuric acid, 180 lbs nitrogen, available for a crop, which, when plowed, leaves the land clear, light, retentive of moisture, and easily filled, with available constituents in the clover roots and soil, enough to produce any crop profitably, and the necessity of purchasing fertilizers, and applying them, is saved. The farm is made, as it should be, self-supporting, but it can only be done by a judicious rotation of crops.

If this is not done, fertilizers, which are much more costly, must be supplied. The constituent in clover roots, above named, amount in value, at prices commercial fertilizers are calculated at, to \$35 17, for the nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, alone, saying nothing of the other constituents, which are equally as important to the growth of crops. Rye is also a good crop to grow. There is left in an acre of its roots and stubble 3,400 lbs containing 30 lbs potash, 40 lbs soda, 14 lbs magnesia, 69 lbs lime, 24 lbs phosphoric acid, 12 lbs sulphuric acid, and 62 lbs nitrogen.

To keep your friends, treat them kindly; to kill them, treat them often.

TRY TO DO GOOD.

It needs not great wealth, a kind heart to display. If the hand be but willing, 'twill soon find a way; The poorest, who live in the humblest abode, May help a poor brother a step on his road; And whatever of wealth a man may have won, A kindness depends on the way it is done. And though poor be your purse, and narrow your span, Let us try to do good to all, if we can. The fair bloom of pleasure may sparkle a while, But its beauty is fading, inconstant its smile; While the beauty of kindness, like roses in bloom, Sheds a sweetness o'er life and grace 'round the tomb. Then, if you enjoy life, the next thing to do, Is to see that your brother enjoys this life too, And though poor be your purse, and narrow your span, Let us try to do good to all, if we can. Bushnell. J. V. N.

Communications.

A New Plan—System in Farm Accounts.

YPSILANTI, March 1st, 1880.

Editor Grange Visitor: I see by the VISITOR the program of different Granges, as laid down by them for future use, showing that they are alive and working.

If your space will admit, I also will give you some little idea of the work laid out by the Worthy Lecturer, Bro. Andrew Campbell, for Ypsilanti Grange, for the year 1880. In accordance with a resolution offered by him, and adopted by the Grange, he chose 11 members, five brothers and six sisters, each to occupy the Lecturer's chair for one month (the month named or allotted to each). The talent in the Grange was divided as equally as possible between the eleven, and they are to report in the month allotted, with essays, select readings, etc. The program took effect Wednesday evening, Feb. 4th, Mrs. Wm. H. Randall, in the chair. Under "New Business," she announced an essay by Bro. Wm. H. Randall, subject, "Fences."

The essayist, after showing the immense amount of capital invested in the fences of this country, advocated, in a able argument, that a legal fence should be three boards or three wires, that every one should be obliged to fence his own stock, and not against the stock of others, thereby allowing a farmer to take up the fences where he did not wish to pasture, and till the land they occupied.

After discussion, the question of the evening was announced, "System in Farming," opened by Bro. Campbell, followed by others, and closed by Bro. W. E. H. Sober, claiming that every farmer should keep a set of books, in such a shape that the balance sheet would show at the end of the year the profit or loss. I now give you the essence of the Worthy Brother's remarks, with his account or balance sheet for 1879:

YPSILANTI, March 1, 1880. If it is needed, it would be good advice to every man or class of men, "Make your business conform more to business habits and business rules. In this direction, we, as a class, have not generally adopted a system in farm accounts. The very idea of business is systematized labor—labor directed to bring about certain results. As a class, we do not lack in our systems of cropping, stocking, and the general management of the work of the farm. We are substituting machinery, and improved implements to take the place of hard labor, where and when we can, and, I suppose, with a view to profit. But we do fall to use the means necessary to ascertain the cost of our products nearer than a guess. We do not know the difference of cost in a bushel of wheat by using the machinery now on the farm, or those that were in use before them, only as we guess at it. To give you my idea of this matter of keeping a book account of all the transactions of the farm, if we would be business-like. I will relate a conversation which took place at the meeting of the State Grange, between two brothers of the Order: "Just before

coming here I sold three thousand dollars worth of stock," (I suppose of his own breeding or feeding.) "now if I owned a peanut stand, I would be called a business man." If the brother could tell us how much it cost him to raise and care for his stock up to the time he sold it, he can, of course give us the profit or loss on that transaction, and that is business, to use an expressive phrase, without regard to the peanut stand. For if he kept the peanut stand on the guess work plan, and did not know just what the raw peanuts cost him, how much to roast them, rent of stand, taxes on his business, time spent in selling them—in fine, if he could not tell to a cent the profit or loss on each lot he handled, it would be very unbusiness-like.

If, as a class, we are restive under the ban of unbusiness like practices, let us put our work in the line of the best business practices of the day. It is a notorious fact, that, as a class, we do not know, from year to year, the actual profit or loss on our business as farmers. Of course, in a general way, we come to know whether we are making gains or losses; for though small, one way or the other, they report themselves after a while. But this knowledge comes too late, and without data to help us in the next effort.

What we seem to want in our system of farm operations, is data for comparison and references. A written history, not lumbering up our memory with such important and exact accounts, that are sure to fail us in such detail. Let us put that faculty to a better use than a day book. Such data is a system of accounts that gives us at the end of the year, or on the maturity of the crop, all the costs that entered into the running of the farm, as a whole, and each important crop and stock of the farm, together with all the sales. Then we shall have at hand the data, from which, at our convenience, we may know our exact profits or losses and where they come from. Ascertained facts are better than guesses or opinions. When we, as a class, come to practice this orderly system of carrying on the farm work, we shall be better entitled to the term, "business men," for we do our work in a business-like way, ourselves being judges.

I will here give you my balance sheet for one year's farming, commencing April 1st, 1879, ending April 1st, 1880. The farm contains 160 acres, 135 acres under plow, 12 acres timber, and the balance partially improved affording pasture for stock. Estimation of the value of the farm, and inventory of the value of stock and tools taken at the time of commencing. Of the hay and grain to keep the stock and teams through the season, no account was taken, there being enough, and a like amount is left out of the sales account of the year to carry a like amount of stock for the same time into next year. I do not offer this as a model, but hope it may assist some who has not kept accounts, to see how he may make it a help in his business. To such, I may say the balance sheet is not the account in detail of a business transaction, but is rather the condensed statement of both the debit and credit sides of an account, and suggests the idea of weight. It is, in fact, the "summation" of the two sides, to show at a glance what must be added to one side or the other to make them balance:

Table with columns for EXPENSE ACCT. DE. and SALES ACCT. CR. listing various farm expenses and sales items with their respective values.

Increasing the Governor's Salary.

VERMONTVILLE, March 1st, '80. Worthy Bro. J. T. Cobb:

The Governor boom has raised the question in my mind whether it is wise for the laboring classes to increase the salary of the Governor, for the purpose of keeping up the fashion of neighboring States; or for the purpose, as claimed by the law fraternity of the State, of securing more efficient ability, or men better qualified to fill the office of State Executive. Will we be more likely to secure ability in the person of a Governor by paying \$3,000 a year, than by paying \$1,000 a year? I think not, for surely we always succeed in getting any man in the State to serve as Governor whom our Convention sees fit to nominate. It is seldom that a man of ability declines to accept the office, and often they will make some sacrifice, and spend some of the small salary they expect to get, to secure the exalted position.

It seems to me that we are paying our law-making and law-executing officers—as high wages as the farmers and laboring classes can afford to, taking into consideration the amount of time it takes to perform their respective duties.

Now, Bro. Cobb, I will say to you, confidentially, that if the aspirants for the Governorship, or the lawyers, think that the salaries are too low, let us advocate passing the offices around to the farmers. If they would do so, I think you will hear no more complaints about small salaries—for you know the farmers are usually willing to take what is offered them in the shape of pay, and I have no doubt they would take anything in the shape of a State office.

Fraternally yours, CLARK FOOT. Vermontville Grange, No. 625.

A Farmer Candidate for President.

ORLEANS, March 7th, 1880. Brother Cobb:

I see in the VISITOR various communications from Patrons in different parts of the State, with regard to the next Governor, farmers to fill offices, etc., etc. Now all this is perfectly right, but are they not just a little hasty in their conclusions?

They seem to think if we had a farmer for Governor we should be perfectly happy, and forthwith they proceed to suggest the name of the very best man in the State for the office.

This seems to me to be all wrong. To illustrate, suppose, in a series of races, a man should enter his best horse in a three minute race, and when he came to the two-forty and two-thirty races he could not compete, because the horse, which easily could have made it in two-twenty-eight, was tied up in the three-minute race. Now, I believe you will all agree with me that that man was not wise in giving his best horse to the slowest race.

As for Governor, I believe there are few Subordinate Granges that could not furnish a man who would fill the office with credit. I find there is not so much difference in men; a Governor is a man all the same, and when I saw, at our State Grange, State officers and Grangers drawn up in line, and compared them as to their looks, and then compared their speeches, I found there were many of the Patrons who are as well informed in regard to matters of State and Nation as are found in any other class of persons.

I will call the office of Governor a three-minute race, and the farmers have lots of blood and mettle to do the race credit and make it a success. We have another race to fill, and we will call that the two-forty-five race, and in it we will run Representatives for Congress, and it is evident to all, the farmers of Michigan can furnish entries to this race. We have two more races to call, and they, too, must be filled, in order to make it interesting. We will call the U. S. Senators the two-thirty race, and for President and Vice-Presi-

dent of the U. S. the two-twenty-five race. Now, I believe we have the races all made up. Shall the farmers gently fold their arms and allow lawyers, bankers and military men to take away the greatest prizes and all the honors of the greatest races, because they have used their best men for the minor offices?

Now, worthy brother farmers, we want a chance at all these races, and while we look well to all, we must not stop short of the highest goal, and demand that we, the farmers of the country, are represented in all these positions; and here I will say, we are not proud, and will not complain if we do not have the best, but we do demand the name of J. J. Woodman on the ticket for President or Vice-President of the U. S., or the farmers will take matters in their own hands and overthrow the whole political machinery of the country.

At present the people seem to be very much interested and agitated over sham fights and flaming flags flaunted and waved about them (with the express purpose of misleading and blinding them) by the political rings of the day. And is it not astonishing how well they succeed? H. G. said, "Every evil has in itself the seeds of its own destruction," sometimes slow to germinate, but nevertheless sure to grow, sooner or later.

I fear I have made this article too long, and if in your judgment it is, the waste-basket will hold it, and I shall not feel injured in the least if it finds its way there.

Respectfully yours, MONT. SPAULDING.

The Railroad Monopoly.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted to Battle Creek Grange, No. 66, by their Committee on Resolutions, and unanimously adopted by the Grange, and a copy ordered to be submitted to the County Grange, which was done, and the same adopted by the County Grange. A copy was also ordered to be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR, with a request to publish:

To the Members of the Grange and the Producing and Laboring People:

WHEREAS, Congress and the Legislatures of the several States have considered it expedient for the general good to grant to railroad corporations certain privileges for constructing and operating railroads within their borders, and with this power, invested in them by the people, do construct and run said roads through private property, as their convenience and interests may dictate, in many instances much against the welfare of those whose property they may consider it best to sacrifice for the interest of the company; thus, being armed with authority from the people, they pay no heed to private interest, but take the doctrine as laid down by Jefferson, that private interest should be sacrificed where the public good demands. This is always the plea with which such corporations come to the people to secure special privileges, and thereby claim to enter into co-partnership with them.

WHEREAS, These corporations, after obtaining said rights and privileges, do ignore all claims of those whom they represent, charging them unjust and unreasonable rates for transporting the products of the country, thereby taking to themselves all right of dictating to the public, and thus selfishly say what we shall pay for transporting our different commodities to the seaboard. In view of the utter contempt with which they have treated the people, who are by right their sovereigns, we feel the time has come when it is the duty of every American citizen to step to the front, and help to drive back and resist all such thrusts at the liberty of the republic.

WHEREAS, It is by the sovereignty of the people, through their Legislatures, that they are created, and by the legislation of the people they are subject to control, and

WHEREAS, We, as a Grange, represent the industries of the people, and to obtain the reformation for which we organized, we must have unity of action. All that we demand is justice, and feeling that this great question must be settled by Congress, or our Legislatures, into whose hands the Supreme Court of the United States has committed it. We are therefore determined to do what we can to effect a settlement upon the principles of justice, and in favor of the people. We believe it to be the duty of every well-wisher and

friend to the prosperity of this country, to lend a helping hand in correcting this and all other evils that are aimed at the rights and liberties of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That the only way in which our grievances can be corrected is through Congress and our State Legislatures, and we feel it to be the duty of every member of the Grange to unite as one man to accomplish this great work. We would further

Resolve, To ignore all minor considerations, and waive all personal or political prejudices, if any may exist, that we may meet this well organized and strongly entrenched enemy, who are sapping from us the fruits of our industry, that have been purchased at the price of strict economy and hard labor; and we pledge ourselves to support only such men for legislators, whom we know, or have good reason to believe, are in full sympathy with the interests of the people, and who will pledge themselves to do all in their power to guard and protect their rights and interests. W. S. SIMONS, D. COV., A. KANE, Committee on Resolutions.

The Grange as a School.

Editor Grange Visitor:

The following excellent little essay was read before Portland Grange, No. 174, February 24th, by Miss Ida Peake:

The farmers, as a class, have been imposed upon in every way, shape, and manner, and now they have formed an Organization known as the Grange, for their protection and benefit, and in order to make it a success, every farmer should take hold of it with ja will, and help keep it up, until the object sought for is obtained. The object they have in view is to elevate themselves to a higher standing than they now occupy, and to adopt a systematic form of farming; and if, as the old saying is, "two heads are better than one," I can't see, for my part, why two dozen heads would not be better than two.

It is not an Organization that is going to interfere with any other class of industry, and now, as I have dwelt upon explaining its objects as far as I think I am capable of explaining, I will turn to the subject that I have undertaken to write upon: "The Grange as a School"

I don't mean to say, when I speak of it as a school, that we are going to take our books and dinner pails, but a school to elevate the farmers' minds and get them waked up, so that they can do something for themselves, and not depend too much upon the other classes of people—as it is, they are nothing but strings for other people to chew on. It is an organization where women are admitted on equal terms with men, and a place where young people can meet and have a social time, and get information that they could not receive from any other source. Although I have been a member of the Grange but a short time, I can say that I have received a great amount of information; and I don't think it will hurt any of us to spend one night out of a week, for us to meet and hold a Grange meeting, and I think that we will all be amply rewarded in the future for our search after knowledge.

I think that it would be a good idea for the farmers to keep an account of all the produce that he raises on his farm, the amount that he sells and what he receives for it, and then deduct his expenditures; the women to keep an account of the butter, eggs, and dried fruit that she sells, and her general expenditures, and let both make a report once a year to the Grange, and by so doing, they can tell whether their farms are paying them or not. Some may think that there is no use of women keeping an account of farm produce, that they have often to do in their housework, but how often it is the case that women are left with farms and families to provide for, and have to put their business in disinterested person's hands, and get cheated out of one-third of their property—where, if they could do their own business, they would save the amount of property lost.

In conclusion I would say that I know of no other place where we can get any more knowledge or learning to do business, than in attending the Grange.

Communications.

The Education of the Farmer.

Worthy Brothers and Sisters:

It has been my misfortune to be chosen by Riverside Grange to write an essay on "The Education of the Farmer," and it is with reluctance, akin to despair, that I take my pen to lay the formula for the development of those faculties given man by his Creator—knowing full well the weight of the subject allotted to me; and were I endowed with the gifts of Burns, Shakespeare, Milton, and others, or the oratory of Demosthenes, the depth of the subject could not be fathomed, or all the true light brought to the surface in an essay of fifteen minutes' duration.

Mind (the great calculator of human existence) as well as matter, is governed by law,—it is a fixed law in philosophy, that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. By the fruit we know the nature of the tree; by the acts in daily life we are enabled to judge the character of a man. When we look around us, on the objects of Nature, do we not see a system of regulation, and the hand of a Creator in each and every atom? Do not the planets perform their evolutions, the earth revolve on its axis, and the elements obey the laws of Nature year after year, and the seed send forth its germ? And is man, the image of his Maker, less essential than these? Is not the husbandman, as he garners in the golden sheaves, one of the noblest of God's handiwork? And is Mind, the immortal part of man, the recorder of human events, the dispensary of joy and sorrow, and the essence of human existence, to be neglected and allowed to remain in ignorance and superstition? In the education of the farmer, is it of any less importance that he should be educated than the Representatives to our Senate chambers? My answer is—No!

The little child in the farm house, as it sits upon its mother's knee, in all its childish innocence, is endowed with faculties soon to ripen into a character that will advance the arts of Husbandry, or lighten the cares of the matron, and be a stern defender of justice and equal rights; or, a curse to the farm, a vagabond to society, a traitor to his country, and an offender against God.

In looking back over the history of the work of the farm, and agricultural pursuits in general, we find it is progressive. Each generation receives its inheritance of knowledge of work on the farm, makes its own additions, and bequeaths the whole to its successor. So that the farmer of the present stands as the heir of all ages in the foremost ranks of time. Little by little were the improvements in Agriculture acquired. The little coral is small in itself, but how mighty are its co-laboring results. And thus would I have the education of the farmer progress. (The first rudiments of a really practical education being the same in all classes.) And, further, the mind of the husbandman should be developed to that degree that he can search out the natural events that are transpiring around him daily.

It has been, and is, quite often remarked that this or that young man is to stay at home and work the farm, that a higher education is not necessary. Indulgent parents, err not thus in your decision. The farmer should stand first and foremost in the rank of practical and observing scientists, for the objects and operations of Nature with which observation acquaints us are innumerable. Each region of the earth produces its peculiar form of life; each tree has its own appearance, each leaf its peculiarity; thus the science of botany is brought to the eye of the observing farmer; each animal has its distinguishing marks and characteristics, thus natural history; each stone, hill, field, mountain and plain, its individual features, thus geology; the art of counting, into the science of numbers; the operation of transferring, measur-

ing and laying out land, into the science of geometry. The grouping of the stars into fantastic resemblances of animal forms, by the shepherds of old, was the germ of astronomy; while the common facts of combustion, fermentation, decay of animal and vegetable matter, into soil fertilizers, slowly evolved into chemical science. And thus we find, by examining the records of past ages, that all these discoveries and theories have been closely linked with observations from the field.

We, as an educated people, wonder why the advancement of science is so recent. The reason is simply this: It was not for want of intellectual power, but from its misapplication. The ancient philosophers, disdaining Nature and rural pursuits, retired into the ideal world of pure meditation,—despising matter, they were not drawn to observe and study the changes going on in the elements of earth and atmosphere; despising labor as menial and degrading, they would not experiment or observe those changes wrought out by the laws of Nature and soil producers. The same feeling we find existed but a quarter of a century ago between practical farming and closet farming. They wrestled with shadows, they chased each other around the circle of verbal disputation, pursued the rainbow, and disdained the priceless gems which abound in the earth beneath. The first step of progress was impossible, until they mingled with Nature and its elements. While the farmer, who is in social communion with Nature daily, finds some new and interesting study brought to his observing eye by mingling with nature in his rural pursuits: and, knowing all this, I again repeat that the farmer should stand in the foremost rank of practical and observing scientists. In laying the formula for the education of the "to be" farmer would be: First, Teach your children obedience; a child does not know, or is not supposed to know, right from wrong,—or his duty, either to himself, guardians, or God,—hence the due respect of obedience to those who do know. Lady Washington, being asked by an English nobleman what it was that she taught her son George that enabled him to become so great and good a man, replied that in youth she taught him obedience. Well, we know that the lessons taught in infancy follow us through life, and shine in their true colors: to the criticizing world. It has been truly stated by one of the Popes that, were he to have the control of every child between the ages of four and nine, around his light of home, there would not be one out of a thousand but what would follow and die as firm believers of his creed. Hence extreme caution should be taken as to training and discipline. Second, Teach him to think and reason for himself, for unless he cultivates these faculties, his mind will be like seived bran, having the hull, but devoid of the essence, for by diligent and attentive thought and reasoning, the farmer stands where he does to-day. Third, Let his every-day life be such that he will acquire a knowledge of the external world. Don't grade his sleeping apartment by Fahrenheit's thermometer in the frosts of winter, or prepare his bed too soft, or you will indulge him in the thought that he was born to live in the nursery; better by far let him face the cold north winds of winter, and the melting heats of summer, cheered on by encouraging words of advice, and you will teach him that hardship is the native soil of manhood and self reliance, and that he was born to fill some useful vocation in life, and not to sit behind the kitchen stove and keep bread from molding. Fourth, After finishing a common school education, give him an opportunity for a good classical education, and we will have the future farmer stand first in society and in educational pursuits, filling the noblest calling of man. Remember, a silent school-house makes a noisy bar-room.

If you would advance the arts of

Husbandry, lighten the cares of the matron, and bring honor and distinction to the farm and its subjects, you must sow the seed at once, if you wish to reap the fruit thereof.

WM. W. DIVINE.
Riverside Grange, Three Rivers.

Correspondence.

South Riley Grange, No. 456.

Bro. Cobb:

I have never seen anything in the VISITOR from South Riley Grange, as I recollect of, and now, with your permission, I would like to contribute a few lines to our most valuable paper. South Riley Grange Hall is situated in the south part of the township of Riley, in the midst of a good farming country, and surrounded by some very beautiful farm residences. Our hall is 24x50 feet, 21 feet high, the lower hall 9 feet high, and the upper hall 11 feet high, well ceiled on the inside, and boarded on the outside with beveled siding, well painted.

Our Grange is now in good working order, and still increasing in numbers. There were twelve initiated into the 4th degree last Saturday night, with plenty to eat, and a good time generally. Also three applications for membership, and back-sliders are being reclaimed by the score. Now I would like to ask if South Riley Grange has not struck what we would call, in the slang of the day, a "Grange boom."

Speaking of booms reminds me of the Governor boom. South Riley Grange, No. 459, says Bro. J. J. Woodman, if he will accept; if not, some other good Granger. The name of J. T. Rich has been presented by Bro. Compton. He says he is in sympathy with our organization. Sympathy will not do. If he is a farmer, he has no business to be outside the Gate. Join the Grange, Mr. Rich, and then we will consider your claim. We have spoken as requested by the Grange.

I would like to say a few words in this article about our Pomona Grange, or, as it is called, Clinton County Pomona Grange. It was organized last November, in the village of St. Johns, by Bro. Whitney, with fifty six members. We now number 130 members. We have a meeting once a month. The Grange is doing a good work, as missionaries throughout the County; for wherever they meet they get up a revival. Let the good work go on.

JOHN P. MADDEN,
Master So. Riley Gr., No. 456.

Correspondence from Woodbridge Grange, No. 183.

Worthy Secretary Cobb:

I would say it has always been a comfort and a pleasure to me to know that I have been a Charter member of this Grange since its organization, six years ago, and during all that time, I have had a great desire to see the organization go on. But like all other new organizations, the Grange has had to stand the most scorching scrutiny of all other classes combined, and yet we live and have a being, and in my humble opinion, the prospect for the future was never so bright as at the present time.

There are a few suggestions I would like to make, and one of them is, let us put less toil and more thought into our calling, and make it attractive to our children. Unite with the Grange, and take your sons and daughters with you. It is the farmers own and only organization—a practical means of united effort and self-help, and affords the society and recreation you and your family need. Learn and practice the great principles of truth, charity, and brotherly love, upon which it is founded. Cease to be mere plodders, and get out of the narrow rut of prejudice and suspicion, and let us have more faith and confidence in each other. By mutual aid, educate ourselves, and cultivate our gifts in the

free and frank discussions of the Grange, and those great questions in which we are all alike interested. Learn to be more liberal, and above all break the bands which makes you the slaves of party, and the dupes of demagogues. Then you will be qualified to act well your part in life, and fulfill the duties of society and law-makers in the State and Nation. Thus will our vocation be elevated, and made more respectable, and the sons of farmers will not be so anxious to exchange the pure, free air of the country for the poisoned air of the city.

But, Mr. Editor, I will stop, fearing I have asked for more space than will be allotted to me. I only intended saying that I took the VISITOR of February 15 to our last meeting, and after reading several pieces, the result was eight new subscribers to the VISITOR. Enclosed I send \$4.00 for the same. Please send as directed, with all back numbers of this volume.

PETER HEWITT, Sec'y.

Essex Grange, No. 439, Accounted for.

MAPLE RAPIDS, March 1st, 1880.
Editor Grange Visitor:

Supposing the retiring Secretary of Essex Grange, No. 439, had reported the names of the officers elect when he made his last quarterly report, which he said he had just made when he gave up the office to his successor, I had not deemed it necessary to report myself, until I saw by the last VISITOR that this Grange is not among the list of those reported. The Master of No. 439, is J. F. Owens; the Secretary is J. S. Bristol; the post office address of both is Maple Rapids, Clinton County, Mich.

While I am reporting, I may as well say that our Grange owns a hall; it was built for a store in the village of Maple Rapids, the upper story furnished and arranged for a hall and rented to various societies. The Grange bought the building three years since for \$1,000. We have had some hard pulls to make the annual payments of \$100 and interest; but this year we have rented the lower part of the building to a furniture store, and the hall to three other societies for their weekly meetings, and think our trouble about making payments is about over.

This Grange is alive, though there is seldom anything heard of us through the VISITOR. We are suspending more members than we are taking in. But those who remain are not going to die yet. Rather we have hopes of a revival of interest among our members soon.

Fraternally yours,
J. S. BRISTOL, Sec.

Grange Schools.

GRAND RAPIDS, March 9th, 1880.

J. T. Cobb:

I see by the last VISITOR, that you wished to know of the Grange schools in Michigan. Alpine Grange owns a hall 30x50, two stories high, and have a school in successful operation, and has been for the last two winters. First term, 5 months '78-'79, 40 scholars; second term, 5 months, '79-'80, 32 scholars. We have not had so many last term as the first, but we think it as successful as the first.

Fraternally yours,
H. A. GREENLY,
Sec. Alpine Grange, No. 348.

A Good Time.

WOODMAN GRANGE, No. 610,
February 7th, 1880.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Woodman Grange is in a prosperous condition, and is taking in new members. The officers were installed by Bro. J. C. Gould, Master of Paw Paw Grange, No. 10, January 31, 1880, after which he gave an interesting lecture, his subject being based upon the word "Caution." The house was filled, and all seemed well paid for coming out. Would that every Patron in the State could have heard the

admonitions of Bro. Gould, and swindlers would be obliged to seek victims elsewhere. If every Patron would take the GRANGE VISITOR, they would have no excuse for being "taken in" by sharpers.

After the lecture, five minute speeches were called for, and several happy and interesting responses were made, interspersed with singing, and closing with a poem by Bro. H. Thomas. All went away, "feeling that it was good for them to be there." Long live the Grange!

Branch Co. Pomona Grange.

COLDWATER, March, 8th, 1880.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Branch County Pomona Grange, No. 22, held its annual election on Feb. 24, 1880, with the following result:

Master, George W. Van Aken;
Overseer, Wm. Joseph;
Lecturer, John G. Parkhurst;
Steward, Albert Warner;
A. Steward, James D. Studley;
Chaplain, Henry B. George;
Treasurer, Samuel M. Treat;
Secretary, Wallace E. Wright;
Gate Keeper, D. Thompson;
Cores, Mrs. D. Thompson;
Pomona, Mrs. J. H. Jones;
Flora, Mrs. E. W. Treat;
L. A. S., Miss Eliza Craig;

This is a live, working Grange, and we are growing stronger at each meeting. The installation will occur on Tuesday, March 23, 1880, which will be public, and a grand time is anticipated. Hon. Chas. E. Mickley, of Adrian, is expected to be here at that time, to give us a lecture at Coldwater Grange Hall, in the evening after installation. All are invited to come.

Fraternally yours,
WALLACE E. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

Lella Grange, No. 599.

THOMASTOWN, March 3d, 1880.

Bro. Cobb:

I thought best to write something concerning our Grange, which is Lella Grange, No. 599. At present, we appear to be in a very weak state. We are weak in quantity, but not in quality. There are but a few of us that are in regular attendance. We held our annual election of officers on the evening of December 23d, but on account of bad roads, and misunderstanding of members, we failed to hold our installation until March 2d.

We feel determined to continue our work, and do it well, and overcome every difficulty that threatens to oppose. We intend to make our meetings interesting and instructive.

We are truly happy to hear of the success of the Grange throughout the State. There are a few of our members who take the GRANGE VISITOR, and we hope to see more copies circulated in and through the Grange.

At our last meeting, which occurred March 2d, 1880, we installed the officers elect: Master, Morris Fawkes; Secretary, James Adams, post office, Saginaw City.

Resolutions of Thanks.

February 28th, 1880.

Worthy Secretary:

Ensley Center Grange, No. 544, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we extend our sincere thanks to Mr. George E. Purple, a hardware dealer, of Howard City, Mich., and other friends of our Order, who are yet outside the gates, for the material they have so freely given toward building our Grange hall.

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge our obligations to the members of Croton Grange, No. 511, for the labor they have given us on our hall.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the GRANGE VISITOR and Howard Record for publication.

By order of Grange No. 544,
CHAS. M. HILLMAN,
Secretary.

Vergennes Grange Hall.

VERGENNES, March 6th, 1880.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

The first meeting held by our Grange in a hall of our own was on Dec. 18th, 1877, size 24x40, one story. Cost, \$300. We have no schools in connection with the Order.

E. BURCH,
Overseer Alton Grange, 634.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, APR. 1, 1880.

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.

POSTAGE STAMPS of higher value than three cents will be returned to the sender.

WESTWARD BOUND.

As stated in the VISITOR six weeks ago, a trip to the Pacific coast some time early in March was on our program—for *spring work* we were about to say, but that will hardly fit, as we have been saying all along, that we were going mainly to get away from work.

If, in carrying out that purpose, we find more work than recreation, it will at least have the advantage of being different in kind from that to which we have devoted our time for several years past.

Leaving home on the 9th of March, just before noon, a party of ten, including two children, slept the first night in Chicago, leaving at 10:30 the next day, via the Rock Island R. R. for Omaha.

So many people from all parts of the country have been to California overland, and minutely described the trip, that we hasten to assure our readers that we shall not weary them with details of the great western prairies, the towns, big and little, that lay along the route, or of the inevitable sage brush, cottonwood, and alkali country, that have served as subjects of description so often to those who preceded us, both by travel and narrative.

But if we ignore these matters referred to, we cannot give the weather the go-by so easily, for it was very attentive to us after leaving Omaha, which we did on Thursday, 11th, at 1 o'clock p. m.

A cold wind from the north, with a little driving snow, made everything outside the coach look very uncomfortable; and how those droves of cattle, seen every few miles along the roadside, manage to live, was the constantly recurring question, as we rode on with slow ascent over this vast stretch of desert pasture. To supply the internal fuel necessary to resist the cold indicated by the mercury at 28° below zero, something more than this scant grass for feed, and the lee of a hillside for shelter, seemed necessary.

At Fort Steele, some 700 miles west of Omaha, the morning we were there the mercury was 26° below zero, and at Rawlins, a few miles further on, the telegraph operator told us that at daylight it was 33° below zero. Although we did not suffer, yet with double windows, and a porter that seemed attentive to his duties, our sleeper was hardly kept up to the point of real comfort for some 24 hours.

We had several returning Californians on the train, and they all insisted that these poor cattle were getting a good living, and in a few months would be fat and

sleek, and as the beef we got to eat along the way was very tender and nice, we shut our eyes, and accept their statements as exactly true. For nearly six hundred miles after leaving Omaha, we have an ascending grade, not hard to overcome, and make schedule time under ordinary circumstances, but with eleven coaches and baggage cars, with this extremely cold weather, we lost time every hour until we reached Ogden, and took the time of the succeeding train for the run to San Francisco. The mountain scenery of special interest near Ogden, to which we had looked forward for two days, was passed in the night, but as there is always some general law of compensations, we had the descent of the Sierra Nevada by daylight the following day.

We had read of snow sheds, but had forgotten that 45 miles of snow sheds had been built to protect the road from snow, barriers that without these sheds would effectually suspend all operations for several months of the year. In whirling through these sheds, we often feel as though we were going through a tunnel, as, in many places, they are so covered with snow that the light is almost excluded. In their construction, they not only cover the track, but are often, by a covered frame work, attached to the upper mountain side, so that a body of sliding snow, coming down the mountain side, will shoot over the roof into the valley below.

From Summit to Sacramento, a distance of about 100 miles, we descend at an average rate of 70 feet per mile, and a part of the way we were whirled down the serpentine track on the verge of cliffs and over gorges at a speed of 25 miles per hour, with a descent of over 100 feet per mile. This half day was worth all the rest of the route from Chicago to the Golden Gate. In the morning we were surrounded with snow and an appearance of perpetual winter—at noon you are greeted by the balmy breezes of spring, made fragrant with the peach, almond, and other fruit trees of the beautiful Valley of the Sacramento.

We had intended stopping at Ogden, and going to Salt Lake City for a couple of days, but the cold weather caused us to defer our visit to the seat of the "peculiar institution," until our return. We arrived at San Francisco at eight o'clock p. m., Monday six and a half days from home, and put up at the Russ House, in a central part of the city.

The next day we found we were near the headquarters of the Grange interests of the State. At 106 Davis street, we found the Grangers' Bank of California, and next door the Grangers' Business Association. These two institutions have a standing and commercial character equal to any others in the city.

We found Bro. Adams, Secretary of the State Grange, busily engaged repacking several boxes of Japanese persimmon trees, just received from Japan, on a consignment to the Agricultural Department at Washington. Commis-

sioner LeDuc has requested Bro. Adams to distribute one-half the lot among the most enterprising farmers of this State, and forward the other half to Washington for distribution among the farmers of the Eastern States. These persimmon trees are about 20 inches long, and in excellent condition. Of their value we shall know more when they have been acclimated, and come to bearing.

We soon found Bro. Webster, Past Master of the State Grange, occupying an upper room as the managing editor of the *California Patron*, which has lately become the weekly representative of the Order in this State. In size, the *Patron* is a trifle larger than the *Visitor* of 1879, subscription price, \$1.00 a year. One half of its space is devoted to advertisements and market reports. Its circulation is increasing, and it has paid its way, and turned over a little money to the treasury of the State Grange. We had but a short time to devote with Bro. Webster, and shall call again.

The Grangers' Bank, and the Grangers' Business Association have a joint ownership of the property which they occupy, situated in a central part of the city. It is valued at \$120,000. The association was established in 1875, and does an extensive commission business. Its capital stock is \$100,000, of which a sufficient amount has been subscribed and paid to give the Association all the working capital it can use in its business—which amounted in the month of February last to \$80,000, and for the year 1879 to \$1,250,000. Its business is not confined to Patrons, nor to the State of California. It has consignments from Oregon and Washington Territory. Wheat and wool are the great leading staples, though it handles every kind of produce the farmer has to sell, either in large or small quantities—stock, as well as grain, and vegetables.

The commission charged for selling wheat and wool is one and a half per cent and five per cent on other products. Advances are made on consignments and crops to a limited extent, to responsible farmers.

A purchasing department is of great advantage to those who avail themselves of it; but California Patrons, like those of Michigan, largely neglect to use the machinery provided for them by those who have the business interests of the Order in charge. But this department must have done our people some good, as the amount of purchases last year reached \$60,000.

The commission charged for buying is two and one-half per cent.

The business reputation of the Association, and the experience of its Purchasing Agent, secures to those who order goods or supplies of any kind the very lowest prices, so that farmers, if in the city, can save money by using this Association, and paying the commission charged.

Grain on this coast is bought and sold by the 100 pounds, and not by the bushel, and is handled altogether in sacks holding about

140 lbs. each. In sacks alone, this house bought for and shipped to farmers, 2½ millions last year, the price being about 10 cents each.

This is an immense trade, and as the surplus crops of the country are all exported in sacks which are not returned, will not be less.

Bro. Adams, while telling us about this business, remarked: "You will have to come to this same custom of shipping your wheat in sacks."

The Association employ eight men, and will require more each succeeding year.

After setting an hour in the office with Bro. Adams, he invited us to step into the Bank, next door, where he introduced us to Mr. Albert Montpelier, Manager of the Grangers' Bank of California.

An interview of an hour with this gentleman, has given us material for an article that we shall give our readers at some future time.

SAN FRANCISCO WOOL HOUSES.

A Mr. Hall, formerly of Providence, R. I., but now a resident of this city, engaged in the wool business, was a fellow passenger from Chicago. He had invited us to call on him, and get posted in the business, as transacted here.

On the morning of the 18th we took the street cars for the foot of Fifth Street. In that neighborhood the wool houses, seven in number, that do nearly all the wool business of the Pacific coast, are located.

We found our friend, Hall, with plenty of time, and a disposition to show us around.

These houses are of brick, the sides about 12 feet high. There are two houses each 250 feet long by 140 feet wide, and the other houses are but little smaller.

Each house has its several offices nicely fitted up, with carpeted floors, and every desirable convenience. Each house has from two to four large presses, run by steam power.

The spring clip usually commences coming in about the middle of March, and the present time finds the dealers and wool-house men all ready for work.

The time for handling the spring clip sometimes extends to the first of Aug. The fall clip begins to come forward about the first of September, and the business continues until about Dec. 1st.

The wool all comes in sacks, which are stood on end in the wool house, in double rows, the sacks ripped open, so that the buyer can examine each sack without handling, and when sold, it is elevated to a second floor, where it is graded, and thrown into the press, where its bulk is reduced by pressure more than one half. Four bands of common hoop iron, with a stick one and one-fourth inches square on each corner of the bale, holds all in a very nice, compact shape. Each bale weighs nearly 600 pounds, and 22,000 pounds can be readily put in a car.

It will be remembered that wool on this coast is never washed on the sheep, and that it is customary to shear twice a year.

The importance of this crop is shown by a few figures, which we find compiled by Mr. Albert Montpelier, of the Grangers' Bank of California. In 1870, the total production, in round numbers, was 18,000,000 pounds, which sold for \$2,500,000. In 1876 there was produced 56,500,000 pounds, sold for \$8,200,000. In 1878 the production had fallen off about 15,000,000, but 1879 showed a recovery of 6,000,000, and this year will probably add another 6,000,000 to the production of last year.

The total production of wool on this coast in the last ten years was 377,000,000 pounds, which sold for \$68,500,000.

Returning to the wool houses and wool men, there seemed to be a general disposition to look upon the prospect of making money on sheep this year as very poor.

We hope to be here again in a few weeks, when the business is active, and we shall take occasion to refer to this matter again.

A Dolorous Biography.

Read the nonsensical story below and see how many words you mispronounce. Then when you feel the solid foundations beneath your feet all giving way, you are ready to learn something. Few can pronounce three-fourths of the italicized words properly the first time trying. Here is the test:

A scartilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis and diphtheria, and had taken much morphine and quinine, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit, resolved to ally himself to a complaisant, lenient, docile young woman of the Caucasian race. Buying a calliope, a coral necklace, an *illustrated magazine*, and a *fashion* from Asia, he took a suite of rooms, whose acoustic properties were excellent, and engaged a Malay as his coachman.

Being of an epicurian disposition, he threw the culinary department of his hotel into confusion by ordering for his dinner *vermicelli* soup, a *bologna* sausage, *anchovies*, *café*, brains fried, and half a *gooseberry* pie. For the resulting dyspechia he took *acetic* and *tartaric* acid, according to *allopathy*, and when called was *tyrannic* and *combative*, and laughed like a brigand, until she was obliged to succumb to his *contumacy*.

Etiquette being thus annihilated, he became amenable to tenderer passions. He sent a letter inviting his *inamorata* to a *matinee*, together with an *eighteen carat* gold ring. She *revolted* at the idea of accompanying him, and sent a her *suitor* to procure a *carbine* and a *sword*, with some *apparatus*, and to declare that he would not *forge* *hymeneal* chains upon any one. So proceeding to an *isolated* spot, without *comrades*, he severed his *jugular* vein, and discharged the *carbine* into his *abdomen*. When *inquiry* was made he was found dead, and the coroner sat on the *debris*, and did his *exact duty*, though it was no couch of *elder* he occupied.

Had the misguided youth read *Ovid* less often, and giving *precedence* to *Hemans* and *Ingelou*, his fate might have been different. True, he might have hung on a *greasy gallow* like a *highwayman* in *squalor*, and been the sport of *canines* for *eye*; while now, *disarmed* by death he lies in a splendid *mausoleum*, far from the *wharves* and *havens* of men, and can't accent his *antepenults* and afford the greatest *discrepancies* extant in *pronunciation*.

It is not unlikely that you will read this harrowing tale glibly enough, and think you know all the words; but if you really want to see how many words you mispronounce, and to mend your speech, I advise you not to rest content until you have looked out, in the unabridged dictionary, and carefully noted the pronunciation of all the words I have italicized.—E.

The next meeting of Traverse District Pomona Grange, No. 17, will be held in the hall of Silver Lake Grange, No. 624, at Monroe Center, Grand Traverse Co., on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 20th and 21st, 1880, opening at 2 o'clock p. m. on the 20th. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend.

S. A. GARDNER, Sec'y.

Master's Department

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

Sheep and Cattle.

Since the restoration of the wool tariff in 1874, which was brought about by the organized effort of Patrons, we have counseled the farmers of our State to hold on to their flocks, and as far as possible, to improve the same by judicious selections, breeding, and care, assuring them, that if Congress would let the present tariff alone, as soon as the flood of foreign wool and shoddy, which was imported under the Free Trade policy, inaugurated by Congress in 1872, was exhausted, they would again receive remunerative prices for their wool; and equal to the average prices received for 35 years previous to the war. From the present outlook, it appears that farmers who have kept their flocks will realize fair prices the present season. Our best Michigan wools are now selling in eastern markets at 55 to 60 cents per pound, for the same grades that the Free Trade policy carried down to from 25 to 30 cents per pound in the same market. The average price of wool in this country from 1826 to 1861 was 50 3-10 cents per pound for fine, 42 8-10 for medium, and 35 1/2 for coarse. The sales in the Boston market for the second week in March aggregated 2,006,500 lbs domestic, and 1,666,800 lbs foreign, against 1,448,800 lbs domestic and 71,500 lbs foreign for the corresponding week in 1879. The total sales of domestic wool in the same market since January 1st, 1880, have been 18,284, 500 lb and of foreign 20,295,250 lbs, against 14,791,100 lbs domestic and 2,659,100 foreign for the same time last year. Sales of Michigan washed fleece wool were: 17,000 lbs X at 54 1/2; 3,500 lbs No. 1, at 60c; 15,000 lbs X at 55c; 12,000 lbs at 42c; 16,000 lbs No. 1 at 60c; 5,000 lbs low No. 1 at 55c; 20,000 lbs at 52c per pound.

The Michigan Homestead says: "The adage about sheep having golden feet will be true this year in more senses than one. They will enrich, not only the ground upon which they feed, but the pockets of their owners. The prospects are unusually good for a paying price for wool the coming season."

There will also be a great demand for sheep, not only from the farmers of our own State, who disposed of their flocks during the depressed condition of the market, but from other States which are now developing this industry; and full prices will be paid for breeding ewes, and young sheep after shearing. Michigan is a wool growing State, and her flocks of fine wool sheep are unsurpassed by those of any other State.

Wool is one of our leading products, and yet this branch of our agriculture has not received that attention which its importance demands from many of our best farmers. The State, with its present acreage under cultivation, is capable of sustaining a million more sheep than there are in it, shearing on an average six pounds of wool per head; and at the same time increase rather than diminish the amount of field crops of the farm. There are large tracts of land in the more northern portions of this State, from which all the valuable timber has been removed, and left to grow up to brush and briars, that could be converted into valuable sheep and stock farms, with but little expense.

Many of our farmers are raising more cattle than they can feed for the market, or need upon the farm; and sell them to be shipped to the West, where they are fattened, and re-

shipped by their very doors to the Eastern market. Sheep will pay better than this kind of stock raising. There is no profit in raising cattle except for beef or domestic use. Farmers, hold on to your sheep, and raise only good cattle, and no more than you can keep until they bring full prices. The Mark Lane Express, of London, England, says that flock masters in nearly all parts of the country are sustaining great losses from a disease known as the liver rot. In some cases whole flocks are lost, and the markets are flooded with rotten sheep. Meantime the pleuropneumonia has become troublesome in some parts of Australia. American farmers can see from these facts that the prospect is that our sheep and cattle will bring good prices right along.

Cider Vinegar and Sugar from Sugar Beets.

Sugar beets are a crop very easily raised, and in good soil the produce is abundant. All cattle are fond of the leaves, which add much to the milk of cows, without giving it that bad taste which is unavoidable when they are fed with turnips or cabbages, and which is chiefly owing to the greater rapidity with which the latter undergo the putrefactive fermentation. The seed is sown in drills 20 to 24 inches apart, and thinned out to the distance of 8 to 12 inches from plant to plant in the rows. From four to six inches apart are required per acre, and they should be steeped 44 hours before planting; the best depth for sowing is from three-fourths of an inch to an inch; the culture is similar to that of carrots or parsnips; and the cost for seed, labor and fertilizers, will amount to about \$40 per acre.

The yield, according to the quality of the land, fertilizers used, and cultivation bestowed, should average not less than 27 tons or 903 1/2 bushels of beets per acre, or 5 1/2 tons of beet leaves. Analysis shows that 1,000 pounds of sugar beets contains 184 dry substances: 1.60 nitrogen, 7.10 ashes, 3.914 potash, 0.370 lime, 0.536 magnesia, 0.780 phosphoric acid. In manufacturing, these elements are distributed as follows:

| | ts. | lbs. | cts. | grs. | pts. | time | mag. | p. acid |
|----------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Beets | 19 | 0.24 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.52 | 0.144 |
| Fibre | 46 | 0.44 | 1.71 | 0.585 | 0.380 | 0.100 | 5.165 | |
| Roots | 25 | 0.31 | 2.47 | 1.330 | 0.840 | 0.250 | 0.380 | |
| Molasses | 25 | 0.31 | 2.47 | 1.330 | 0.840 | 0.250 | 0.380 | |
| Sugar | 85 | 0.85 | 0.57 | 0.872 | | 0.000 | 0.072 | |

After harvesting, the roots are first topped, then washed and pulped in a grater, and pressed to extract the juice. Fifty pounds of pressure to the square inch extracts 50 per cent of juice, 80 pounds of pressure to the square inch extracts 64 per cent of juice, 400 pounds of pressure to the square inch extracts 80 per cent of juice.

Twenty-four pounds of pulp to every 100 square inches of press surface is the best proportion to use. The cider press and grater, made by the Boomer & Boschert Press Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., is worked by power, and has a capacity, with the labor of two men, of grating and pressing 1,000 bushels of beets per day of 10 hours, and yields 5,000 gallons of juice.

The press and grater cost \$510, and requires less than one horse power to run them, and the press is the best and cheapest there is for this use. The ordinary cider press will answer, but it costs more to run it, and not as much juice is obtained, on account of its not being able to produce as much pressure as the other. One bushel of sugar beets, mixed with nine bushels of apples, makes a cider richer, and of superior flavor, to that made from apples alone. Sugar beet juice can be converted into vinegar in the same manner as cider now is; it makes a stronger vinegar than cider does, of equally good but different flavor; and if treated the same as maple sap, or sorghum juice, it will yield a good article of brown sugar, and all of this not used by the producer in a brown state, would be readily purchased, to be refined by the refineries already established. To refine sugar, requires costly machinery, such as vacuum pans, centrifugal machines, filters, bone, coal, etc., and also skilled labor. The manufacture of sugar from beet juice requires only the evaporating pan, and the addition of some lime to the juice to neutralize the acid.

The best pan is made by the Blymver Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, O., 4 x 15 feet of copper costs \$210, has a capacity to evaporate 4,000 gallons per day of 24 hours, and requires three cords of wood, or its equivalent in coal. They also have larger or smaller pans, both iron and copper, the former being lower in price. I have no personal interest in either presses or pans, and mention them that each for himself can make an estimate of the cost of the machinery required, and what it will cost to convert his beets into cider, vinegar, or sugar.

The estimated quantity of the sugar supply of the commercial world in 1875 was 2,140,000 tons of cane sugar, and

1,317,625 tons of beet root sugar, of which latter France produced 462,256 tons, as against 1,565 tons produced in 1828, which shows the progress of this industry there. The consumption of sugar in the United States is about 700,000 tons, and is rapidly increasing. We now produce of cane sugar 100,000 tons, and of beet sugar 1,000 tons, and there is no reason why this cannot be increased to the quantity we require, if the farmers will raise the beets.

After the juice is expressed from the rasped beet, the dry pulp remaining is an admirable food for cattle, sheep, and swine. The average amount of pulp is 20 per cent of the original weight of the beet, and three tons of it for feeding purposes is equal to one ton of hay, and should be fed in connection with straw and oil cake, or cotton seed meal. As the pulp is fed back to stock, the land is constantly growing richer, all the mineral substances taken from it are being restored in the manure; this enables the farmer to raise larger crops of various produce and consequently keep more stock, which enables him to make more butter and cheese.

The present cider mills and cheese factories could add to their present machinery the pans or presses as required, by co-operation on this, as in other products, we can produce profitably all the sugar we require. This will bring the business of sugar making within the reach of small farmers, and is of vast importance.

The notion prevails that to make sugar profitably, it must be made extensively. This is certainly erroneous, and the sooner the illusion is dispelled, the sooner we shall begin to realize the productive resources of our lands, and remunerative crop, now grown only to a limited extent. The introduction of the cultivation of the sugar beet generally, subsequently to be converted into sugar or vinegar, would be of great benefit to farmers. It would insure to them superior methods of agriculture, increased crops, more remunerative prices, and enhanced value of farms. It would create industry, and diversify labor, thereby increasing the general prosperity, intelligence, and happiness of the community.

One acre of land will produce 1,000 bushels of sugar beets, which made into sugar will yield 4,800 pounds of sugar; or into vinegar, 5,000 gallons, or into profit spirits, 1,000 gallons; they are profitable to feed to cattle, particularly to milk cows, in connection with hay, and the pail acquaints the farmer with the fact.

From Connecticut

GOSHEN, Conn., March 22d, 1880.

Bro. Jerome T. Cobb:

I received the Proceedings of your State Grange, and thank you very much for the same. With this I send you one dollar, for which please send me the GRANGE VISITOR for one year, and a few copies of your Proceedings of State Grange, as I would like to send them to dormant Granges, and let them know that the Grange is not dead. My faith is strong, and I will do all I can for the Order. I hope much from the proposed visit of Worthy Master J. J. Woodman among us. If I could send the Bulletin or VISITOR to every farm-house for one year, we should not lack for enthusiastic support. I am confident that the want of education in the true objects and aims of the Order is the chief reason why we have, as yet, done nothing. The people do not understand that they must work.

Yours fraternally,
SHERMAN KIMBERLY
Goshen, Conn.

Program of Oakland Pomona Grange.

The regular quarterly meeting of Oakland Pomona Grange, No. 5, will be held at Birmingham, April 13th, 1880. The following is the program:
10 A. M.—Opening.
10 to 11 A. M.—Regular order of business.
11 to 12 M.—The best Plan for Advancing the Interests of Farmers at the Coming Election, C. K. Carpenter.
12 to 1:30 P. M.—Recess.
1:30 to 2 P. M.—Reading of Pomona scrap bag, by Mrs. Chas. Wager.
2 to 2:15 P. M.—Essay, by Mrs. G. W. King.
2:15 to 2:45 P. M.—"Fruits for the Farm," Wm. Satterlee.
2:45 to 3 P. M.—Essay, by Mrs. A. J. Crosby.
3 to 3:45 P. M.—"Hints on Butter-making and Cleaning House, by Mrs. A. E. Green, followed by lady members.
3:45 to 4 P. M.—Essay, by Miss Emma Lapham.
4 to 4:30 P. M.—Opening the question box.
7 P. M.—Conferring the fifth degree. All fourth degree members are invited to attend.
Music to be furnished by Birmingham Grange. W. W. BAKER, Lec.

Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKEGON.

"Patron," not "Granger."

"Patron" is the proper name to give a member of our Order—a "Patron of Husbandry." Its meaning is, (see Webster) "an advocate, a defender, one that specially countenances or supports, or aids to advance"—a Patron of the Arts, a Patron of Husbandry.

"Granger" is only once used in anything like standard English works, and there means a farm bailiff—one who directs farm laborers and collects rents of farm tenants, a sort of constable. How inappropriate to apply it to men and women independent in thought and action, and owners of the soil they till! Then the term is inappropriate. As well call a member of a Church a Churcher, of a Lodge a Lodger, of a Chapter a Chapterer, of a Division a Divisioner, etc.

The name from the beginning was "Patron," a Patron of Husbandry—see Bro. Kelley's History of the Order and Bro. Grosh's Mentor in the Grange. "Patron" is the name known in the Charter, Constitution, By-Laws, Ritual, and all works of authority of the Order. Shall not writers in the VISITOR heed this and use our legal and true name, leaving out the term given in ridicule and derision by our enemies?

Bro. Grosh, in his Mentor, says: "Propriety and justice demand that each organization have its own chosen name—whatever that may be—and, in this case, the chosen chartered name is 'Patrons,' in full, 'Patrons of Husbandry.'"

He further says: "Three other reasons combine to require the use of the proper name only:

"1st. In 1873 (or later) some politicians in New York, being refused admission into and control of our Order, organized a political order and called it the 'Independent Order of Grangers.' Sound policy says: 'Give them as wide a berth as possible.' Even if they are extinct, it is not wise to revive their name and confound it with ours.

"2d. Many newspapers are more and more applying the name 'Grangers' to all farmers and country residents, whether Patrons or not, even to those who oppose our Order. Justice to all parties requires us to refuse a name applied to them, which is not ours.

"3d. The great 'Farmers' Movement' of the West and Northwest—a decided political movement, operating by nominating and electing their candidates to office—has been often confounded with us, to our injury, by calling both 'Grangers.' Even Chas. Francis Adams, in the North American Quarterly Review of April, 1875, proclaimed our rapid decrease and approaching downfall, being misled by the name 'Grangers'—indiscriminately applied to Patrons and members of this movement.

"Therefore, carefully and constantly eschewing the name 'Granger,' let us adhere to our own proper and lawful name, 'Patrons,' 'Patrons of Husbandry,' and in due season, uniting our prayers, works, and words, we may hope to get rid of the misunderstandings and the misrepresentations which the term 'Granger' has imposed on our good name and laudable objects."

While we may occasionally use the word in conversation, let us be very careful not to encourage its misuse by writing it, especially in our articles for the VISITOR. In using the word Patron, let us pronounce it properly—Patron—with the "a" long. The same in regard to Ma-tron.

Appointments.

On the 12th of April the Lecturer begins a series of meetings each afternoon and evening for a week, in Kent County, under the direction of Bro. John Preston, Worthy Lecturer of Kent Co. Grange. The meeting on 13th will be at Sparta, on the 14th at Austerlitz, the others have not been decided so that we can give definite appointments.

We call attention to the system proposed—the amount of labor and time saved, and the small expense incurred, by which a large amount of good can be accomplished.

Bro. Preston arranges the program, gives the notices, and meeting us at the nearest railway station, carries us from

place to place. A short ride each day, a good rest each night, will enable us to give a great amount of time and effort to public and private instruction.

We heartily commend the system to other County and Pomona Granges. There has been more money paid for unnecessary traveling expenses and lost time in doing the real work than for the expenses and time of the real labor performed.

Let the Pomona Grange arrange for the weak and dormant Granges, and securing the co-operation of the stronger Granges, put a Lecturer into the field, and keep him there until the whole ground has been gone over, and repeat this at once each year.

On the 20th of April, we purpose visiting again the Counties of Lapeer, Tuscola and Huron. Other places in the eastern part of our field have secured appointments arranged for, and others are in progress. Those locations wishing labor done in the interest of our noble cause, will do well to write us on time.

We hope to have the company and assistance of Bro. C. E. Mickleby in a part of our work named in the East.

We ask all interested, and especially all to whom appointments are entrusted, to give wide and thorough general notice. Work is the order of the day. The humblest member can and should work—with an earnest, untiring faith, and learn to labor and wait.—Labor to conquer all obstacles, and patiently wait the resultant good time coming.

No. 389 Reports.

PLYMOUTH, March 6th, '80.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Though a constant reader of the VISITOR, I have not seen anything from our Grange, No. 389, in it for a long time.

We have a live Grange, with visiting Committees once in four weeks, the chairman of which reports at the next meeting on the manner and kind of farming of the brothers whose farms are visited, what kind of stock is kept on the place, etc. Sometimes short essays are read by some of the members. We carry our baskets well supplied with substantial for the inner man.

Our Grange offers a premium for the largest yield of the following crops: First, \$3, for the largest yield of wheat per acre; second, 50 cents for the largest yield of any kind of oats per acre; third, 75 cents for the largest yield of any kind of corn per acre; fourth, 50 cents for the largest yield of any kind of good eatable potatoes. An accurate account must be kept of the expense of raising the same, and the kind of soil, sod or stubble ground, the kind and quantity of manure used as fertilizer, of any and every kind; the date of sowing (or planting) and harvesting the same, must be given by every Patron competing for the premium; and he must bring one bushel of the kind he is competing for, to a meeting to be held the last of October, at our Grange hall, in Plymouth, to be sold, and the proceeds goes into the treasury for the benefit of the Grange.

GRANGER.

Notice of Meetings.

MONTEREY, March 21st, '80.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

The next meeting of the Allegan Co. Council of P. of H. will be held at Watson Grange Hall, on Tuesday, April 13th, '80, at 10 A. M., sharp. All Patrons are cordially invited to attend. Fraternally yours,
M. V. MCALPINE,
Sec'y Allegan Co. Council.

CLARKSTON, March 16th.

Oakland Pomona Grange, No. 5, will hold a regular meeting at the hall of Birmingham Grange, on Tuesday, April 14th, at 10 o'clock.

The special meeting at White Lake, on Feb. 25th, was well attended, notwithstanding the wind and rain, and a very interesting meeting was the result.
Geo. W. KING,
Secretary.

The next meeting of Barry Co. Pomona Grange, will be held at the hall of Orangeville Grange, at one P. M., on Thursday, April 8th. All are invited.

Ladies' Department.

MY MOTHER IS GROWING OLD.

My mother's growing old; her eye
Looks dimly on the page,
The locks that round her forehead lie
Are silvered o'er with age.
My heart has learned too well the tale,
That other lips have told—
Her years and strength begin to fail,
My mother's growing old.

They tell me, in my youthful years
She led me by the hand,
And strove to calm my childish fears,
My erring steps to guide,
But years, with all their scenes of change,
Above us both have rolled,
I now must guide her faltering steps;
My mother's growing old.

When sunset's rosy glow departs,
With voices full of mirth,
Our household band, with joyous hearts,
Will gather 'round the hearth,
They look upon her trembling form,
Her pallid face behold,
And turn away with whispered tone—
My mother's growing old.

And when each tuneful voice we raise,
In songs of long ago,
Her voice, which mingles in our lays,
Is tremulous and low,
It used to sound as a clarion's tone,
So musical and bold;
But weaker, fainter, has it grown:
My mother's growing old.

The same fond smile she used to wear,
Still wreathes her pale lips now,
But Time, with lines of age and care,
Has traced her placid brow;
But yet, amid the lapse of years,
Her heart has not grown cold,
Though voice and footsteps plainly tell,
My mother's growing old.

My mother! thou didst strive to share
My joys, and calm my fears;
And now thy child, with grateful care,
In thy declining years,
Shall smooth thy path, 'till brighter scenes,
By faith and hope unfold
To thee, a holier love,
Since thou art growing old.

The Grange, Socially and Educationally.

The following was written by Mrs. J. D. Davis, of Bowen Grange, Kent Co., Mich., and read by her at Paris Grange, No. 19, February 14th, 1880:

In a social point of view our Order is in advance of all others, for here woman has been placed as the equal of man. Who shall calculate the benefits of the social part of our meetings? As a class, farmers have not the advantages of social pleasures that some other classes of society enjoy, and until the institution of the Grange, there was comparatively little social intercourse among them. Their meetings were usually connected with their pecuniary interests; but since the organization of the Grange, these meetings have become the bright spots in the life of the farmer. Here heart meets heart, and the fraternal grasp is given, and time passes all too swiftly, the friendly intercourse ends only too soon, and regretfully we utter our good-bys; yet, after all, we have the sweet recollection in our minds, and we know that soon there will be another reunion. How many valuable acquaintances have been formed through the Grange, about whom we would otherwise have known nothing. From all parts of the County come noble men and women, with whom we interchange thought—not in silly talk about dress and fashion, but of something to elevate the mind, and smooth the rough edges of everyday labor. Who of the brothers and sisters here have not been cheered and rested by coming to the Grange? How often have you come with depressed spirits, when things have not been as you wished? Others, you found, were the same; and how it smoothed your path! for it is an old saying, "Misery loves company." But in spite of old saying, it is a help to know that we are not alone in the world, if it is in misery.

But to the farmers' wives come the

greatest blessings in the social part of our Order. The meetings are regular, and they know just how to plan for them, and they are nearly always on hand, ready and willing to take their part in the social enjoyments. After a week of toil and pain, and with washing, cooking, cleaning, and the various duties, how it does still and rest the throbbing nerves to go to the Grange, and hear the hearty greetings, and have a kind word of sympathy spoken, when some trouble is weighing upon the spirits, and the quick repartee of some light hearted brother or sister that sends the blood tingling through the veins, and you are lifted up from all care for the time. To me, the social part of our Order has repaid all time and cost.

Educationally, the Grange supersedes all orders, for here again woman takes her appropriate sphere. When the Grange was organized, there were but few that dared open their mouths to express their thoughts; farmers had so long been in the habit of employing a lawyer to do their talking for them, they did not know they could talk for themselves, and these same lawyers were all too willing they should think so; but the Grange has educated them up to that point that they know they have brains as well as muscles, and they begin to use them. Their tongues were loosed, and all were surprised to hear ideas put forth in a clear and concise manner; and ever since the organization of the Grange, farmers have risen higher and higher in the minds of all classes of society. Who shall take into account the advantages of the educational feature of our institution? Here we meet, and every subject of importance to the farmer is discussed. Minds are here enlarged, and hearts are expanded. We learn by the successes and failures of others, how the first may be attained, and the latter avoided. Not only farm questions, but others, have been presented and discussed—finance, taxation, needed legislation, and various other matters of importance to the farmer, and who will deny the fact that all these discussions have given us clearer idea of the questions considered.

The Grange not only educates intellectually, but morally. Here we are taught to avoid all excesses, to abstain from all vices, to deal honestly and walk uprightly before all men. When I call to mind the many sisters whom I know personally, I feel proud of them from a moral stand point. The Grange teaches us to raise good wheat and corn, to set out orchards, and take good care of them, to decorate our homes with flowers, and all things that make them pleasant, and it educates our hearts to all that is good and lovely in life. We may possess all the wisdom of Solomon, or the riches of the Indies, if our hearts are not educated aright, we fall in the most vital point of the lessons of the Grange. We are taught kindness and love for each other; and as we come in contact with sisters and brother, we are taught to value all that is noble and true in them, and look with charity upon their faults. The Grange teaches all these lessons, and it is for us to apply its teachings to ourselves. If we do not, they are all in vain. It is the duty of all members of the Order, not only to apply them to themselves, but to help others to receive them. It teaches us to make of ourselves useful and intelligent citizens, and teach our children, who will soon take our places on the stage of life—to become such as the Grange would be proud to welcome within its halls.

A Suggestion.

PAW PAW, March 6th, '80.
Brother J. T. Cobb:

Last evening, as I read Sister Sykes' communication, I resolved to shake the "napkin," and if perchance aught should fall from its folds, to send the same for the encouragement (?) of our editor, and as a greeting to my sisters.

I felt that one who enjoys as much as I do the contributions of others to the Ladies' Department, should at least express appreciation. But my heart nearly failed me when, in turning the paper, I saw the reply to correspondents, wherein I learned of that drawer which is being filled with reserve stock, and even worse. However, I will not falter in my determination of breaking my long kept silence, for there is one thing of which I wish to say a word or two.

At the last meeting of our Pomona Grange, it was reported that quite a sum of money was lying idle in the treasury, and a discussion followed, concerning the manner of expending it to the most good. I understand the purpose of the Pomona Grange to be the help and encouragement of Subordinate Granges, and the furtherance of all interests pertaining to the Order, and it seems to me that in no way can this be more surely accomplished than by subscribing for and distributing the GRANGE VISITOR among the weaker Granges, and also among friends outside the gates.

I wish all County Granges having idle funds would try the experiment for the coming year.

I wish every girl in our broad land might read the letter from M. A. J., and make the sentiments therein expressed their own. I hope we shall hear more from her and others like her. If "T. M." is silent much longer she will lose her claim to that appellation. I think "Myra's" idea of having paper and pencil near at hand during working hours is very good, and if it could be adopted by our busy sisters, we might hear more from them, and from more of them.

MARY.

Grange Fraternity and Friendship.

The following essay was written for, and read before, Paris Grange, Feb. 21st, 1880, by "Agnes":

WORTHY MASTER: The paper I am about to present for the criticism of the Grange, by request is, entitled "Grange Fraternity and Friendship." I consider it a delicate subject, and one worthy to be handled by a more able and experienced writer than I can ever hope to become. Yet, it is said, "Great results often follow faint efforts," and I can do no worse than fail.

We will first consider the word *fraternity* in a general sense. It is derived from the Latin word *fraternitas*—signifying a brotherhood, or a society of persons associated for their common interests, business and pleasure. Each member having, or being supposed to have, a brotherly, or sisterly, affection towards the Order, as a whole, and also for every other member, personally. There exists a sort of fraternal feeling in every class of society. It is said "there is honor among thieves," and "even rogues and sots will speak with respect of their fraternity."

Having considered fraternity in general, we proceed to our subject proper, viz., "Grange Fraternity." According to our definition of the term, we should be united in a close bond of friendship. Each one should try to help the others; and, if there is any fault to be found, go alone to the one you deem in fault, and unless you are more in error than he, if you can convince him that he is wrong, you will gain a victory, both for yourself and for the Order.

Remember, brotherly love does not exist in the hearts of enemies, unless indeed it be a love like that of Cain for his brother Abel; and, unless there exists a unity and mutual interest between members of the Grange, or any similar order, then I ask, of what use is such an obligation as is enjoined upon us when we become members? In the first place. What is an obligation? It is the binding power of an oath or vow, that which constitutes a legal or moral duty, and which renders a person liable to punishment for neglect, or non-fulfillment of such duty. Do we fully realize the solemnity of such a pledge? I fear we regard it too much as a mere

mechanical act, only performed, or to be thought of, during initiation. The Grange we know to be a fraternity, consisting of farmers, and all those who are interested in Agriculture and husbandry. All Grangers should be working men and women. By *workers*, I mean those who are able and willing to assist with all their power to make the Grange a prosperous institution. There should be none who seek, in any manner, to injure a brother or sister, because of some petty slight or fancied dislike. "Let by-gones be by-gones." All should work together, as one body, otherwise it will be a grand failure, and the reflection will last forever.

A noble life is that of the hard-working farmer! It is by the sweat of his brow that he not only gains his own bread and that of his family, but he also, by the same hard labor, helps to feed the millions, who loll in idle luxury in sumptuous mansions, thinking little, and caring still less, how the various articles of food are produced—than that they receive them at the proper time, from the hands of their servants. The male inhabitants of these modern palaces being too much absorbed in the rise and fall of bank stock, and other money matters, down town, to trouble their over-wrought brains about the production of wheat, potatoes and vegetables, so that they only appear on their tables in a palatable condition, thanks to an experienced cook.

The industrious farmer may be known by his interest in all modern agricultural improvements, and if he be a Granger, by his activity in promoting the best interests of the Order, and by his fraternal and friendly feelings toward his fellow-Patrons.

For our second clause we have the word *friendship*. The meaning of this word is, a mutual attachment of persons, proceeding from a favorable opinion of the amiable and benevolent qualities of each others' minds. The first law of friendship is *sincerity*, and, from actual experience, every one well knows that the main law of friendship has only a faint existence in this world, in other words, there is but little true sincere friendship to be met with. As regards *Grange* friendship, it should be the aim of every true Granger to look only at the good qualities of those who they profess to befriend; and if friendly at all, let your friendship be true and lasting. Then all will be harmonious, and the meetings of the Grange will be anticipated with pleasure, as occasions when one can meet those whom they know to be sincere friends, and who come, not to wrangle and dispute like enemies, but to hold friendly converse, one with another. Again, should there chance to be any who are so unfortunate as to feel envious or unfriendly toward the Grange, or any member thereof, let them be guided by the words of the poet Dryden, "If not in *friendship* live at least in *PEACE*." Then will we realize the power of that beautiful verse, which, if I mistake not was recently quoted to us by our Worthy Installing Master, and which we know comes from Holy Writ, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Program of Macon Grange.

April 30th, 1:30 o'clock, P. M.—Regular order of business; song by the choir; Gardening on the Farm, M. Billmeyer; Economy on the Farm, E. Howell. Recess. Opening song, W. B. Mellon; select reading, Mrs. S. J. Miller; essay, Mrs. C. V. Skinner; discussion, What Amusements should Parents Provide for their Children, to insure Proper Culture and Attachments for Home, by members of the Grange.

Fraternally yours,
ALEX. EASLICK, Reporter.

Attention, Patrons!

It will be to the advantage of every Granger to send us their address, and receive by return mail our SEED PRICE LIST, free.
GEO. W. HILL & Co.,
80 Woodbridge St., West,
Detroit, Mich.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY.

In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray don't forget your own:
Remember those in houses glass
Should never throw a stone.
If you have nothing else to do,
But talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we begin at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man,
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not love his company,
We know the world is wide.
Some may have faults—and who has not?
The old as well as young;
We may, perhaps, for aught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And find it works full well;
To try my own defects to cure
Before of others' tell;
And though I sometimes hope to be
No worse than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all, when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do
To those we little know;
Remember curses, sometimes, like
Our chickens, "root at home";
Don't speak of other's faults until
We have none of our own.

Grangers' Ten Commandments.

Ten Commandments for the Grangers
Engraved on a Piece of Soapstone
Found on the Farm of
Jotham Winrow.

I.
Thou shalt have no other goddesses but Ceres, Flora and Pomona, Thou shalt not worship any graven images of them, but when thou worshippest them thou shalt bow down thyself to them in their living person.

Thou shalt not worship their apparel, neither their bonnets, nor their neckties, nor their tie backs, nor their greenbacks, nor their jewelry, nor their banded hair, but shalt worship only the spirit and the understanding.
Thou shalt not bow down thyself to Mars, to Bacchus, nor to Mammon, for the Granger Goddesses are jealous Goddesses, and love not war, intemperance, nor tight purse strings.

II.
Thou shalt honor thy brother and sister Grangers, that thy life may be social, happy, and long in the land that floweth with wheat, hog, and hominy.

III.
Remember thy Grange day to attend it punctually. Five or five and one half days, shalt thou labor and finish up all thy work; but the sixth day is the meeting of the Grange; in it thou shalt not do any work, nor thy wife, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy mother-in-law, or in equity, nor thy hired man, nor thy hired girl, nor thy horses, nor thy cows, nor thy sheep, nor thy hogs, nor thy hens, nor thy ducks, nor thy geese, if they all be Grangers, for five days are enough, when every thing looms to make both ends lap; they should rest on the sixth day to attend the Grange.

IV.
Thou shalt not take the name of thy Worthy Master in vain, for he will not hold him sensible that calleth his name, and then talketh nonsense.

V.
Thou shalt not steal thy neighbor's sheep, nor his chickens, nor his apples, nor his watermelons.

VI.
Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's new house, nor his new corn crib, nor his new buggy, nor his two year old colt, nor his new hat, nor his new boots, nor his wheat drill nor his sausage grinder.

VII.
Thou shalt not lie, neither at home, nor abroad, nor in the Grange; neither when thou buyest, nor when thou sellest. Thou shalt write or advertise no lies in thy Grange paper; nevertheless, when thou swappeth horses, or maketh a political stump speech, thou mayest lie without sin, because no one expecteth truth, so no harm is done.

VIII.
Thou shalt keep not more than three dogs—one to bark, one to bite, and a third to kill sheep; nevertheless, if thou hast many small children, and knowest not how to read or write, thou mayest keep another to help the first dog to bark.

IX.
Thou shalt not get angry, neither at thy neighbor, nor at thy hired man, when he breaketh the pitchfork handle, nor at thy hired girl when she wasteth the bread, nor at thy old sow when she rooteth up the garden, nor at thy cow when she kicketh over the milk pail, nor at thy soap kettle when she boileth over, nor at the fly when it crawleth over thy face, nor at thy neighbor when he getteth the first premium at the fair, for anger resteth only in the bosom of fools and outsiders.

X.
Neither be thou angry at the Express Company when they smash thy fruit, and charge thee double price, for it availeth thee nothing.

Finally, thou shalt purchase thy sugar, and thy coffee, and thy molasses, and thy rice, through the established Grange channels, and follow not after the baits and devices of those who would work confusion within our borders.—Jotham Winrow, in Grange Bulletin.

Rules and Regulations for Trials in Subordinate Granges.

The following is a Code, duly authorized by the State Grange of Michigan, at its annual session, 1879:

SECTION 1. Charges against a member of the Order must be made by a member of the Grange which the accused belongs. The charges must be definite and specific, and in writing, and endorsed by two members of the Order in good standing, in the following form:

To the Officers and Members of the Grange, No. ... P. of H., greeting: The undersigned, a member in good standing of this Grange, does charge Bro. (or Sister) ... with conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the Order of P. of H., specified as follows: Let, That on or about the ... day of ... A. D. 188..., the accused did, etc. ...

Sec. 2. The charges shall be presented at a regular meeting of the Grange, and read, when open, under the head of "New Business," and then entered in full upon the minutes of the meeting by the Secretary. The charges having been read, a Committee of five, on Trial, shall then be appointed—the Worthy Master appointing three, and the Worthy Overseer two members. All members of the Committee shall be members in good standing of the Grange having jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. Should charges be preferred against the Worthy Overseer, or Secretary of the Grange, some competent brother shall be appointed by the Worthy Master, and approved by the Grange, to act in the place of such officer, in all matters pertaining to the trial.

Sec. 4. Any member named on the Committee on Trial, may for cause, be challenged by either the accuser, accused, or a member of the Grange; the reasons of the challenge shall be stated, and referred to the Grange for its decision. The approval of the majority of the members present shall be necessary to confirm the nomination thus challenged.

Sec. 5. The Secretary shall make a copy of the charge and specifications, certify to the correctness of the same, affixing the seal of the Grange, and serve, or cause it to be served, upon the accused, together with the names of the Committee to whom it has been referred, in the following form:

Bro. (or Sister) ... Inclosed please find a copy of the charge and specifications preferred against you by Bro. (or Sister) ... The same was referred by the Grange to the Committee on Trial, consisting of Bros. ... and Sisters ... The Chairman of said Committee will notify you of the time and place to appear and answer to the same.

Sec. 6. The Secretary shall also certify to the original copy of the charge, and place it, together with the notice of the appointment of the Committee on Trial, in the hands of the first named member of that Committee, in the following form:

Bro. (or Sister) ... At the regular meeting of the Grange, on the ... inst., the following members, to-wit: ... were constituted a Committee on Trial, on the charge and specifications preferred by Bro. (or Sister) ... against Bro. (or Sister) ... To you as temporary Chairman of said Committee, I send enclosed the original copy of charge, and you will call a meeting of said Committee within ten days for organization.

Sec. 7. The member of the Committee receiving the original copy of charge, and notice, from the Secretary, shall at once call a meeting of the Committee for organization, at which meeting within ten days after the receipt of the notice, a Chairman and Secretary of the Committee shall be elected. The Committee will then appoint a suitable place and time, within ten days, for an adjourned meeting, and at once summon the Complainant and Defendant to appear, and proceed with the Trial.

Sec. 8. The notification of the previous sections may be given by the party named, personally, or by leaving it at the member's residence, or by sending it through the mail, properly addressed. Either party may answer in person, or by counsel, but such counsel shall be a member of the Order in good standing.

Sec. 9. In case of refusal or neglect of the accused (duly notified) to appear before the Committee, and answer to the charges against him, the Committee, using due discretion, will proceed to take the evidence, and if sufficient to sustain the charges, will report him guilty of the same, and of contempt; and the Grange upon the adoption of the report of the Committee, will declare the penalty indefinite suspension, or expulsion. Should the Complainant refuse or neglect to appear and prosecute the charge, the Committee will report the charge "Not sustained," and upon the adoption of the report by the Grange, the case shall be dismissed.

Sec. 10. At the time appointed for hearing the case, both parties being present, and answering the charges and specifications shall be read, and the accused shall answer to each specification in the charge. In case the specifications appear to be indefinite, the Complainant may have leave to amend the same, but not so as to present new issues. The Defendant may also answer to the charges in the following ways: 1st. That the case is not within the legal jurisdiction of the Grange, or that the complaint is frivolous. 2d. That the facts are admitted, with intent to justify the offense. 3d. Guilty. 4th. Not guilty.

Sec. 11. Should the Defendant make the first plea (want of jurisdiction or of importance), and move that the specification be stricken out, the Committee shall at once consider and decide the motion, and their decision shall be final. If they decide that the specification shall be stricken out, no further proceedings shall be taken under it; and in case all the specifications in the charge are thus stricken out, the Committee shall make a formal report to the Grange, and recommend that the charge be dismissed.

Sec. 12. Should the Defendant admit the facts, with the purpose of justification, and offer evidence to sustain this plea, the Committee shall receive such evidence first, and afterward the rebutting evidence of the prosecution. Sec. 13. Should the plea of "Not Guilty" be made to any specification, no evidence shall be taken in that part of the charge.

Sec. 14. If the plea of "Not Guilty" is made to a specification, the issue shall be tried, and evidence taken thereon. Sec. 15. When plea shall have been made to all the specifications in the charge, the Committee will require the prosecution to present all the evidence he has to offer to sustain the specifications to which the Defendant has plead "Not Guilty," and when such evidence is concluded, the accuser shall rest the case.

Sec. 16. It shall be competent for the Defendant, before producing evidence in his defense, to move for dismissal of the charge and specifications, on the ground that the evidence given does not sustain the charge. Should this point be raised, the Committee will at once consider and decide the motion. Should the motion be sustained, the Committee will dismiss the parties, and prepare their report; should it be denied, the case will proceed.

Sec. 17. The accuser having rested the case, the Defendant will be required to present his evidence in full, which being done, the prosecution will have the right to put in testimony relating to that of the defense, and for that purpose only.

Sec. 18. When all the evidence shall have been taken, the accused, and then the accuser, may each review the law and evidence bearing upon the case, or it may be submitted to the Committee for their review.

Sec. 19. The cause having been fully heard, the Committee will dismiss the parties, and confer in private, until a conclusion shall be reached, and each specification that is "sustained by the evidence given," or "not sustained," and also that the charge, as a whole, is "sustained," or "not sustained." If the Committee shall thus find that one or more specifications are sustained, they shall determine whether the charge, as a whole, is thereby sustained.

Sec. 20. The Committee on Trial shall at once prepare their report in the case, stating the finding on each specification, and the charge as a whole, and the evidence thereon, and an accurate record of all their proceedings and rulings, and a copy of all the evidence taken in the trial, which report shall be presented to the Grange at its next regular meeting. If the Committee are not unanimous, a minority report may be made. The report shall be in the following form:

To the undersigned, a majority (or minority) of the Committee on Trial, in the case of charges preferred by Bro. (or Sister) ... against Bro. (or Sister) ... who has heard the case, and find the specifications ... sustained, ... and the charge, as a whole, ... sustained, ... and recommend that the Grange concur in our finding. The minutes of the Committee's work, a copy of the evidence taken, and all papers pertaining to the trial, are hereby placed in the hands of the Secretary.

Sec. 21. The report of the Committee on Trial shall be presented at the first regular meeting of the Grange after the close of the case, and shall be read and entered in full upon the minutes, without discussion. It shall be made the special order of the next regular meeting of the Grange, and the Secretary shall, within three days, notify both parties to the case, by sending them, or their counsel, a certified copy of such report or reports, and notify them of the time for final action by the Grange.

Sec. 22. Either party in the case shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the Committee on Trial, to the Grange, upon questions of law and usages, and the admissibility of testimony, but such appeal shall be made in writing to the Grange, before the meeting named in the last section, for the final action of the Grange, upon the report of the Committee, and in the following form:

To the undersigned most respectfully takes the following exceptions to the decision of the Committee on Trial, in the case of ... against ... and appeals to the Grange viz: 1st. ... 2d. ... 3d. ... 4th. ...

Sec. 23. At the next regular meeting of the Grange, subsequent to the reception of the report of the Committee on Trial, the report of said Committee, hearing of appeals, and the final action upon the case, shall be made the special order of the meeting, and be taken up the first thing after the order of "Bills Read Accused" be passed. When but one report has been read from the Committee, and no appeal has been taken therefrom, the decision of the Committee should be considered by the Grange, and if the charge is sustained, the Grange shall proceed at once to declare the penalty; but if the charge is not sustained, the case shall be dismissed by the Grange, and record made accordingly.

Sec. 24. In case of a minority report, or of appeals in the form of exceptions by either party, the Grange shall first take up, and cause to be read, the majority report, and pending a motion to adopt the same, the minority report should be read, together with all appeals, and disposed of. The majority report may be amended, and the whole, or a part, of the minority report, substituted for the whole, or a part, of the same. All questions on appeals, and all amendments, not affecting the guilt or innocence of the accused, may be decided by the usually voting form.

Sec. 25. Pending the consideration of the reports as above, either party to the case, or any member may call for the reading of the minutes of the trial, or the evidence, which shall be read as required. When a vote is to be taken upon the report of the Committee, the parties to the case, and their counsel, and all persons not entitled to vote, shall retire from the room. The Master shall then order a written ballot, with the question pending: "Will the Grange sustain the decision of the Committee on Trial?" The ballots shall read, "sustained," or, "not sustained" (referring to the report of the Committee)—and the Master shall explain the effect of such ballot; then all present should vote, and a majority of all shall be required to decide. The Assistant Steward shall then collect the ballots, and place the box upon the Master's desk. The Steward, Secretary, and Chaplain shall then approach the Master's desk, and canvass the ballot, in his presence, and the Master shall announce the result of the ballot, and declare the decision of the Grange, upon the report and the charge, which decision cannot be reconsidered.

Sec. 26. In case the accused is convicted by the charge being sustained, the Grange shall at once decide the penalty, by a written ballot, as in the preceding section. The penalty shall be either indefinite suspension, definite suspension, or reprimand. It shall require a two-thirds vote of all the members present to decide upon the penalty. The voting shall continue until the penalty is fixed by a two-thirds vote. In case the penalty shall be definite suspension, the Grange shall determine the length of the same.

Sec. 27. When the Grange shall have taken final action in the case, and the charge is sustained, and the penalty declared,—or, in case the charge is not sustained, and the case is dismissed, the Secretary shall (under seal) at once notify the party against whom the decision has been given, of the fact, and the penalty declared.

Sec. 28. The accused may appeal from the Subordinate Grange to the County or Pomona Grange having jurisdiction, or to the State Grange. Such appeal shall be taken within twenty days after the decision of the Grange, by filing with the Secretary of the Subordinate Grange a written notice of such appeal, and the grounds upon which it is based; a similar notice shall also be sent to the Master of the Grange to which appeal is taken.

Sec. 29. An appeal taken from the decision of a Grange, as provided in the last section, shall stay the enforcement of the penalty in case of a reprimand, until the finding of the Appellate Court; but when the penalty is suspension or expulsion, it shall have immediate operation. Within ten days after the receipt of the notice of appeal, the Secretary of the Grange from which the appeal is taken shall forward (under seal) to the Secretary of the Grange appealed to, a certified copy of the minutes of the Grange, relating to the action of the Grange in the case, and the full report of the Committee on Trial, their minutes, and the evidence in the case, in the following form:

Enclosed herewith you will receive minutes of the action of this Grange, in the case of ... against ... from the decision of which, appeal has been taken to your honorable body. Correct copies of the minutes, and all papers relating to the case, are enclosed herewith.

Sec. 30. County or Pomona Granges to whom appeal has been taken, shall proceed to investigate the case upon its merits, as provided in the sections preceding, as far as applicable, using the degree members of the Pomona Grange, shall come under the same rules, if appeals from a Pomona Grange shall be taken to the State Grange.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES. 1st. Three members of the Committee on Trial shall constitute a quorum, and a majority of those present, if a quorum, shall be competent to decide all questions referred to them in the trial; but the final report must have the signature of at least three members.

The Committee on Trial shall keep full and correct minutes of all their meetings, also of rulings, decisions, evidence, exceptions, &c., pertaining to the trial. No spectators, other than the parties to the case and their counsel, shall be allowed to be present during trial before the Committee. In case of any conference of the Committee, the Committee may cause all parties present to retire until their decision is made.

4th. Witnesses shall not be allowed to be present pending the taking of the testimony of other witnesses, or of the parties in the case. 5th. The Committee on Trial may admit as evidence: (1st) The testimony of living witnesses; (2d) depositions duly signed and witnessed; (3d) the minutes of a Grange, with the attesting signature of the Secretary, with seal; (4th) documentary evidence, attested by personal evidence.

6th. Hearsay evidence cannot be received. Either the accused or the accuser may testify. The Committee on Trial shall have full power to decide upon the admissibility of evidence. 7th. A Patron shall formally qualify as a witness under his obligation as a Patron. Non-Patrons may give evidence upon affirmations of honor.

8th. The direct examination of a witness shall be conducted by the party at whose instance he was summoned, or his counsel, and the cross-examination by the opposing party, or his counsel. 9th. The attendance of non-Patrons as witnesses must be procured by the party who desires their evidence.

10th. The following form shall be used in summoning Patrons as witnesses, and issued by the Secretary of the Grange to which they belong: You are hereby notified to attend, as a witness, before the Committee on Trial, on the charge and specifications preferred by ... against ... on ... day, ... o'clock, ... M.

By order of the W. M. Fraternally, Secy. 11. Notices should be sent to neighboring Granges, if their members are needed as witnesses in a trial, and the Secretary of that Grange should promptly notify them to appear at the desired time and place.

12th. A Patron neglecting or refusing to attend as a witness, upon due notification, may be dealt with for contempt, and punished by the Grange having jurisdiction. 13th. The parties in the case may sign a written agreement to proceed to trial in less than the time specified in Section 7; and the Committee may proceed accordingly.

14th. Any member of the Order in good standing may act as counsel for either party. In trial of causes, the Worthy Master should preside, unless personally interested in the case. If the Worthy Master is thus disqualified, a Past Master may preside in the trial. 16th. A member on trial before a Subordinate Grange is entitled to one adjournment, for a good cause, or the case may be adjourned by mutual agreement of the parties.

17th. A member of the Order has a right to a fair and impartial trial, but is not entitled to a change of venue. Appeal may be taken to Pomona, or State Grange, and a second trial had on the merits of the case, if asked for. 18th. Either party may appeal from the decision of the Appellate County, or Pomona Grange to the State Grange, where points in error shall alone be considered. The Grange, to which appeal has been taken, may send the case back to the Grange where the case originated, for a new trial, with instructions.

19th. A member of one Grange may enter a complaint to another Grange against a member of said Grange, in the form and manner provided in Section 1. The Grange having jurisdiction of the accused member shall proceed to investigate and try the cause, as provided in Section 2, and thereafter. 20th. If a member be declared innocent of the charges preferred against him, after a trial by his Grange, he can not be tried again for the same offense, except in case of grave errors, duly proven. 21st. Expulsion is the severest penalty the Order can inflict, and severs all connection with the Order forever. An expelled member cannot apply for membership.

22d. Indefinite suspension places a member outside the gate, but leaves him at liberty to apply again for membership, as any person may. 23d. Definite suspension may be for a given length of time, or until some act (as restoration of property or payment of dues) shall have been done. 24th. A reprimand or reproof should be given in the presence of the whole Grange, by the Master, rebuking the recipient for his conduct, and admonishing him not to repeat the act. 25th. A Grange may, upon the motion of the party against whom judgment has been given, decide to grant a new trial. It shall take a two-thirds vote to order a new trial.

Grange Axioms. Every science must have its axioms, which are the basis of reasoning, or the fundamental truths, evident to all, upon which is placed the great superstructure. They are the abutments, from which are sprung the great arches of truth that follow.

The axioms of our Order are elaborated in our Declaration of Principles, and illustrated in the beautiful work of the degrees—but in the preamble to the Constitution of our Order they are concisely given, and we rehearse them that any reader of the VISITOR may study—may! even commit them to memory: PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ORDER OF P. OF H.

Human happiness is the acme of earthly ambition. Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity. The prosperity of a nation is in proportion to the value of its productions. The soil is the source from whence we derive all that constitutes wealth; without it we would have no agriculture, no manufactures, no commerce. Of all the material gifts of the Creator, the various productions of the vegetable world are of the first importance. The art of agriculture is the parent and precursor of all arts, and its products the foundation of all wealth.

The productions of the earth are subject to the influence of natural laws, invariable and indisputable; the amount produced will consequently be in proportion to the intelligence of the producer, and success will depend upon his knowledge of the action of these laws, and the proper application of their principles. Hence knowledge is the foundation of happiness.

The ultimate object of this Organization is for mutual instruction and protection, to lighten labor by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes, expand the mind, by tracing the beautiful laws the Great Creator has established in the Universe, and to enlarge our views of Creative wisdom and power. To those who read aright, history proves that in all ages society is fragmentary, and successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort. Unity of action cannot be acquired without discipline, and discipline cannot be enforced without significant organization; hence we have a ceremony of initiation which binds us in mutual fraternity as with a band of iron; but although its influence is so powerful, its application is as gentle as that of the silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers.

Words of Praise. WORTHY BRO. COBB: I desire to add a few words of praise in favor of the VISITOR, but hardly know what to say to express my appreciation of its services. It is gaining friends in this State, and those who are subscribers think they could not do without it. It must be doing much good where it is more liberally patronized.

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14th. Any member of the Order in good standing may act as counsel for either party. In trial of causes, the Worthy Master should preside, unless personally interested in the case. If the Worthy Master is thus disqualified, a Past Master may preside in the trial. 16th. A member on trial before a Subordinate Grange is entitled to one adjournment, for a good cause, or the case may be adjourned by mutual agreement of the parties.

17th. A member of the Order has a right to a fair and impartial trial, but is not entitled to a change of venue. Appeal may be taken to Pomona, or State Grange, and a second trial had on the merits of the case, if asked for. 18th. Either party may appeal from the decision of the Appellate County, or Pomona Grange to the State Grange, where points in error shall alone be considered. The Grange, to which appeal has been taken, may send the case back to the Grange where the case originated, for a new trial, with instructions.

19th. A member of one Grange may enter a complaint to another Grange against a member of said Grange, in the form and manner provided in Section 1. The Grange having jurisdiction of the accused member shall proceed to investigate and try the cause, as provided in Section 2, and thereafter. 20th. If a member be declared innocent of the charges preferred against him, after a trial by his Grange, he can not be tried again for the same offense, except in case of grave errors, duly proven. 21st. Expulsion is the severest penalty the Order can inflict, and severs all connection with the Order forever. An expelled member cannot apply for membership.

22d. Indefinite suspension places a member outside the gate, but leaves him at liberty to apply again for membership, as any person may. 23d. Definite suspension may be for a given length of time, or until some act (as restoration of property or payment of dues) shall have been done. 24th. A reprimand or reproof should be given in the presence of the whole Grange, by the Master, rebuking the recipient for his conduct, and admonishing him not to repeat the act. 25th. A Grange may, upon the motion of the party against whom judgment has been given, decide to grant a new trial. It shall take a two-thirds vote to order a new trial.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

HOLCOMB - WHEREAS, Death removed from among us, on the 31st day of Dec., 1879, our sister, P. M. HOLCOMB; therefore, Resolved, That the life of our sister was to us a worthy example of a true Patron with an honest purpose, adorned by good works.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to the bereaved husband and family in their affliction.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning, and these resolutions be spread on the records of this Grange, and sent to the GRANGE VISITOR.

EVA CRUMBECK, ESTHER NORTH, Committee.

Bowen Center Grange, No. 219, Feb. 28, '80.

WAY - WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Master to call to her home above our worthy sister, EMILY WAY, wife of Bro. Azel Way; therefore,

Resolved, That, in the death of our sister, this Grange has lost a faithful and consistent member, - her family, more than words can express. That we truly sympathize with our bereaved brothers and sisters and friends, and may they be comforted by Him whose watchful care and tender love encircles all.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for the period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, the same to be placed on the records of this Grange, and a copy be offered to the GRANGE VISITOR and Portland Observer for publication.

Mrs. N. P. SHURTZ, Ida PEAKS, ANTOINETTE LYON, Committee.

Portland Grange, No. 174.

MARSHAL - Died, at his residence in Greenbush, Clinton Co., Mich., Feb. 14th, 1880. HENRY S. MARSHAL, in the 53rd year of age. He was a charter member of Keystone Grange, No. 226, and was ever in sympathy with the Grange movement. He was a kind parent and husband, highly esteemed by all who knew him, and will long be remembered.

Resolved, That we, as a Grange, most earnestly sympathize with the mourning family.

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for sixty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be put upon the Grange records, a copy be presented to the family of deceased, and to the GRANGE VISITOR and County papers, for publication.

I. D. RICHMOND, C. L. PUTT, O. H. WHITELOCK, Committee.

Paint Your Houses and Barns.

There is probably no greater economy than in keeping the buildings, wagons, and farming utensils around a farm well painted, besides this, it is pleasing to the eye and neighborhood, giving a sense of culture and comfort to all passers by, as well to one's own household.

This matter of painting is now comparatively easily accomplished and at a very small expense, without the aid of professional painters. By purchasing your paint of the Patrons' Paint Works, No. 162 South Street, New York City, you can save money and get good material.

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The H. L. C. Leather Dressing.

MIDDLEBUSH, N. J., May 23d, '79. The can of L. D. came safely to hand, and we have given it a thorough test here on my farm. It is certainly all that you claim for it.

I remain, yours fraternally, MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, PLAINVIEW, Wabash Co., Minn., July 16th, 1879.

A. D. STRONG, Esq., Dear Sir - The H. L. C. Dressing obtained from you was thoroughly applied to my single and double harness, over six months ago, and I have used it on boots and shoes, and I wish to say I am delighted with it. It makes stiff leather soft and pliable. Nothing fries but and gums the surface, as with oils and grease, when used in the hot sun.

On the contrary, the leather is very pliable and has a smooth, bright surface. I believe it the best article any can use on harness, boots and shoes, for hot or cold, wet or dry, weather. I never used anything I liked so well, and from personal acquaintance and business with you, I believe all who give you their confidence will be honorably treated and always satisfied.

Yours truly, T. A. THOMPSON. Write to G. W. Hill & Co., or any other Grange Agent for general Circular, and price to Granges.

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The Patrons' Seed Catalogue, for 1880. The Largest Discounts ever offered to Patrons and Granges, for fresh, reliable and guaranteed Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.

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The following table shows the cash value per acre of the principal products of the farm, as compiled from the reports of the Department of Agriculture, published at Washington for the years 1871 to 1878 inclusive each year by itself, with the total and average of the eight years for each of the States named below:

Table with columns: STATES, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, TOTAL FOR 8 YEARS. Rows include Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Average of 10 above named States, Average of 9 States, excepting Michigan.

PLEASE OBSERVE THAT OUR

Price List, No. 27, for Spring and Summer, 1880, IS NOW READY.

It is embellished with over 1,200 illustrations, and contains prices, with descriptions, of over 10,000 articles, useful and ornamental, such as

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A large stock on hand of pure, finely-ground LAND PLASTER. Send us your Orders direct. jan-1y DAY & TAYLOR.

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Farm Harness, White Trimmed, Breaching, Round Lines, Snaps, and Round Straps, and spread rings, complete, \$29 00. The same without breaching, 25 00. " " with Flat Lines, 28 00. " " " without breaching, 25 00. Double light Buggy Harness, white trimmed, from \$25 to 30 00. The same Nickel Trimmed, from \$35 to 50 00. Single Buggy Harness, with Round lines, white trimmed, 15 00. Same with Flat Lines, 12 00. Nickel Trimmed, \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20 and 25 00. Flat Lines, with Snaps, 2 50. Round Lines, with Snaps, 4 00. Name Straps, per doz., 4 25. Headstalls, Blinds, Box Checks, 4 25. Collars, 2 25. Five-Ring Halters, 1 15. Breast Straps, with snap, 1 00. Martingals, 1 00.

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GILEAD, Mich., Sept. 2d, 1878. I have ordered several sets of Harness of A. Van denberg, of Grand Rapids, in the last two years, and have recently seen nearly all of the purchasers, and find that the work has given good satisfaction. (Signed), C. G. LUOE.

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It is now nearly time to use FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, also to get BUDDING PLANTS and HOUSE PLANTS. Send in your Orders, and get the usual LOW RATES given to Bro. and Sister Patrons.

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