The Grange Visitor

Issued monthly by the Executive Committee of the Grange, P. of H., Michigan State

Vol. 1.

SCHOOLCRAFT, JULY, 1875.

No. 4.

From the Patron's Helper.

WHAT IS A PATRON'S GENERAL DUTY?

A Patron's general duty is to sustain the Order in and out of the Grange. Whatever imperfections there may be in its laws or the conduct of those administering the laws, they are the proper subjects of criticism only in the Grange; and when changes are desired or thought necessary, the law making power is the only body that should be resorted to, to affect them. A majority of Subordinate Granges can secure all needed reforms or changes in the laws of the National and State Granges by taking the proper course. The authors of the plan of the Order never pretended that it was perfect in every respect, yet it was accepted and acted upon as the best that was ever presented to the farming class for the purposes designed. Imperfect as it was, in many respects, the need for such an organization caused it to be seized and acted upon to effect the perfect union and co-operation which was to overcome the many evils under which the farming class was suffering. Crude as the organization was in many of its details, those who took hold of it in good faith and determination, were astonished that so much could be accomplished to secure a just return for the many evils under which the farming class was suffering. The first and crude efforts of the self-sacrificing men who presented the Order with a silly view to its destruction. Suppose they could succeed to raise a popular clamor against the Order with a silly view to its destruction. Suppose they could succeed to raise a popular clamor against it and overthrow it? How long would it be till they would try to alter it in any other way than a legitimate one will do more harm than good. There is too much complaint by some of our brethren through the public press, and even by some of our Granges, in regard to many things done by the powers that be, in every department of the Order; so much, indeed, that those who are honestly and earnestly striving to do all in their power that is expected of them, find their power to do good very much crippled. What insinuates however do they to remain in their positions, where the greatest self-sacrifice has to be made, except the hope of doing good to their fellow-men? It is generous as well as unbrotherly, to be always complaining or throwing out contemptible insinuations. Can we not find more, much more, to approve than to condemn? Let the subordinate Granges do their duty, and all will go along as well as a marriage bed.

W. B. W.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

A few sore heads in the Order are exclaiming against the National Grange as an expensive nuisance, and direct their puny shafts at the head of the Order and exclaiming against the State Grange as an expensive nuisance. But suppose they could succeed to raise a popular clamor against it and overthrow it? How long would it be till they would try to alter it? There is one proper way to effect such an object, which is through the Order itself, and not by declarations and charges, and unjust insinuations in the public press.

It is designed to amend the Constitution or By-Laws of the National Grange, the most effective way is through the subordinate Granges in structuring the State Granges to represent to the National the Grange the necessity therefor. If a sufficient number of subordinate Granges, through their representatives, show by a majority in favor of any change, the State Granges must so represent to the National Grange. A serious and united effort of this kind will always secure the influence with the law making power, and cannot be disregarded without good and satisfactory reasons being given. Any other plan to secure changes in our laws is not likely to be successful, and any one who attempts to alter them in any other way than a legitimate one will do more harm than good.

There is but one proper way to effect any changes desired or thought necessary. Any other plan to secure changes in our laws is not very likely to be successful, and any one who attempts to alter them in any other way than a legitimate one will do more harm than good.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

A few sore heads in the Order are exclaiming against the National Grange as an expensive nuisance, and direct their puny shafts at the head of the Order and exclaiming against the State Grange as an expensive nuisance. But suppose they could succeed to raise a popular clamor against it and overthrow it? How long would it be till they would try to alter it? There is one proper way to effect such an object, which is through the Order itself, and not by declarations and charges, and unjust insinuations in the public press.

It is designed to amend the Constitution or By-Laws of the National Grange, the most effective way is through the subordinate Granges in structuring the State Granges to represent to the National the Grange the necessity therefor. If a sufficient number of subordinate Granges, through their representatives, show by a majority in favor of any change, the State Granges must so represent to the National Grange. A serious and united effort of this kind will always secure the influence with the law making power, and cannot be disregarded without good and satisfactory reasons being given. Any other plan to secure changes in our laws is not very likely to be successful, and any one who attempts to alter them in any other way than a legitimate one will do more harm than good.

There is but one proper way to effect any changes desired or thought necessary. Any other plan to secure changes in our laws is not very likely to be successful, and any one who attempts to alter them in any other way than a legitimate one will do more harm than good.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

A few sore heads in the Order are exclaiming against the National Grange as an expensive nuisance, and direct their puny shafts at the head of the Order and exclaiming against the State Grange as an expensive nuisance. But suppose they could succeed to raise a popular clamor against it and overthrow it? How long would it be till they would try to alter it? There is one proper way to effect such an object, which is through the Order itself, and not by declarations and charges, and unjust insinuations in the public press.

It is designed to amend the Constitution or By-Laws of the National Grange, the most effective way is through the subordinate Granges in structuring the State Granges to represent to the National the Grange the necessity therefor. If a sufficient number of subordinate Granges, through their representatives, show by a majority in favor of any change, the State Granges must so represent to the National Grange. A serious and united effort of this kind will always secure the influence with the law making power, and cannot be disregarded without good and satisfactory reasons being given. Any other plan to secure changes in our laws is not very likely to be successful, and any one who attempts to alter them in any other way than a legitimate one will do more harm than good.

The last page will be devoted to advertisements, of interest to Patrons, for 40 cents each.

On advertisements ordered for 12 months, a discount of ten per cent, will be made.

On advertisements ordered for six months, a discount of twenty per cent, will be made.

Grange No. 599 was organized in Saginaw County by C. L. Whitney and dispensation issued July 17th, 1875.
the master of that farm, and what is the consequence? In our system, a Subordinate Grange is a small district; a County Grange, a larger one; a State Grange, still larger. But there are many States, and these make a National Grange. Here is system, utility, symmetry, the consistence and propriety.—Monthly Talk.

ECONOMY.

This is the watch-word now among the American people, and especially farmers, who have to bear the burdens of oppressive taxation and mismanage- ment generally. These burdens fall principally upon farmers, is not de- noted; and if it were, it is susceptible of proof that the surplus products of the farm is looked to by government, banker, manufacturer, and man of commerce as the lever by which business affairs are to be maintained, obligations liquidated, and National as well as individual prosperity advanced.

How is the crop to be the universal cry from every quarter at all times. Anything, therefore, which tends to increase "the crop" by which an increased surplus is secured, is to the interest of every individual. If the farming classes should raise one-third more one year than another, and confine the extra third in such a manner that the surplus of one year would not be greater than that of the other, then no one would be benefited. Hence the other trades are principally interested in the surplus, and not so much in the crop itself. Of course, the greater the crop the greater the surplus is likely to be. But it is this surplus to which business men look to make trade easy. To obtain this surplus in exchange, therefore, is the lever which moves commerce and manufactures. It is therefore but natural that the farming classes should be encouraged to economy—extreme economy when crops are light, as also to have offered to them ideas, inventions and inventions by which their lands may be made to yield more per acre. The surplus, however, is the main spring, and which is attained by severe economy in the use of home products on the farm, or by an increased yield of the crop, does not matter so much to any save the farmer, provided the surplus is secured to move business. Heretofore economy in consuming home products, and in utilizing brains and muscles, so as to produce more, has been the only means advised or resorted to that this surplus might be increased, and made to answer the purposes of trade. There is nothing known to man in the present degree of civilization which can中信 any light as to whether farmers might produce more and consume less of their own products, or how lands could be made more fertile with the same labor and capital, that has not been furnished the agricultural classes. When crops are short, there is no degree of economy in feeding stock or in any way that does not meet with entire approbation from all classes of citizens; no matter how much the necessity is to be regretted. This is all very well, but taxes and combinations and corrup-

ruption have forced upon farmers the necessity of extreme economy in every particular. They are forced to economize in the consumption of food which they produce, as also to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. In addition to this, they (through certain organizations) have perceived another means of economizing. They propose to make their surplus products conduct more to their comfort, so as to induce economy in others, as well as by themselves, by exchanging that surplus for other values by means of agents under their own control. This mode of economy, however, does not meet with so much general approbation, for the reason that it implies the practicable application of a principle, which means that farmers do not intend in future to support idle consumers—human grasshoppers. It means that they propose to extend the sphere of economy, and let it apply, not only to produce more or less expense, but also to buy more or less expense. Here the shoe pinchers. This latter plan of economy will disturb the equilibrium of those who wholly or in part have been accustomed to live upon the fat of the land and others' products, by their wits ends, without contributing the share of labor and capital towards increasing the general wealth.—Monthly Talk.

TO MAKE YOUR GRANGE INTERESTING.

There are many ways in which this may be done, but it is not the intention to mention all of them here, nor the most of them. And, indeed, we may fail to mention any of the most successful ones. We only propose to mention a few of such as may occur to us as we write this, late at night, jaded by a day's mental toil and constant writing. The truth is, we are so pressed with this kind of labor that it seems impossible for us to take the necessary time for healthy relaxation and recuperative vigor. But to our subject.

Well, one of the first requisites is, that you be there, and there promptly on time. It is not interesting to few not quite a quorum, who were there on time, to have to wait for the tardy ones to come straggling in one at a time. Neither is this economy, that is one of our cardinal principles. Promptness is a valuable commodity in every sphere and station in life.—Let every member, as far as possible, be prompt on time at the Grange room.

Be sure to have a kindly word of greeting for every one you meet. It makes all feel better and more cheerful. Let the Master promptly call to order, at the minute, then go right along with the work without the loss of a minute, not with a rush, but calmly and steadily until it is through, and then close in due form.

Don't neglect the singing in opening or closing. Have an organ to assist, if you can. Encourage and cultivate a taste for good music, vocal and instrumental. This adds greatly to the interest and pleasure of the Grange.

Always have some interesting topics of discussion under the proper order of business. The subject should be selected at the meeting preceding the one to be discussed. Never take up time in discussing trivial, nonsensical subjects. There are no scarcity of important subjects of this kind, but ordinariness this will not be necessary in an enterprising or intelli-

The Son of the Soil gives the following important information to those who desire to purchase sugar and molasses at New Orleans: "There is no dearth of sugar and molasses among producers; therefore, as usual, the prices have advanced so far that purchases cannot be made here that will be satisfactory to buyer or consumer among the members of our Order.—Patrons must learn the importance of taking purchases at the proper season.—That is, during the grinding season, October and November—if they wish the lowest rates. During these months they can save from twenty to thirty and a third per cent, over prices after the grinding season has passed."

The Executive Committee of the Ohio State Grange have not, as yet, authorized the business agent to open orders for sample rooms. He has been filling all orders direct from the factory or store, and recommending the granges as far as practicable to send their orders direct. The probable amount of purchases by the agency for the past three months will foot up $200,000 at a saving of 20 to 30 per cent.
POMONA GRANGES AND REPRESENTATION IN THE STATE GRANGE.

An impression seems to prevail among some of the members of the Order, that Pomona Granges were instituted by the National Grange, to provide a privileged class, who might assume control over the subordinate Granges, and even elect the delegates to represent them in the State Grange. Wyoming Granges, elected as delegates to represent the State of the National Grange, need not be organized, unless the subordinate Granges desire them. They pay no dues to either State or National Grange, and have no representation in either. They do not elect the delegates to represent the subordinate Granges in the State Grange. It is their mission to furnish a medium through which all the subordinate Granges in a County or District may co-operate for their own mutual benefit, "encourage, strengthen, and aid the subordinate Granges represented therein," and to bring the lessons of the Fifth Degree within reach of those who have proved themselves worthy, and the subordinate Granges may promote, for their unerring zeal and faithful work in the Order.

A subordinate Grange not clear on the books of the State Grange, cannot take part in the organization of a Pomona Grange; and a list of the delinquent Granges in the County or District making application for a Pomona Grange, will be furnished the organizing Deputy.

REPRESENTATION IN THE STATE GRANGE.

The State Grange at its last session, in accordance with the amended Constitution, enacted the following By-Law:

ART. III.—MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. The membership of the Michigan State Grange shall consist of the Masters of the Subordinate Granges of the State, who shall be chosen in proportion to one for every five Subordinate Granges in the county, or major part thereof, and their wives who are Members. The election of these members shall be held in a manner to be determined upon by the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

The Executive Committee of the State Grange will, at their next meeting, determine how such representatives shall be chosen.

"Subordinate Granges that are more than two quarters in arrear for dues to the State Grange, are not entitled to representation therein," neither can they take part in the election of representatives to the State Grange. All delinquent Granges will be notified, and I trust will settle their dues with the State Grange, before the election.

Under the amended Constitution of the National Grange, subordinate Granges may confer more than one degree at a meeting, provided, the degrees are conferred on different candidates.

The National offices of the Order have been removed from Washington to Louisville, Kentucky, and all communications to the Secretary of the National Grange, should be directed to the State Grange sitting as Judge, and all persons not entitled to vote upon the question, shall retire. The Grange should then proceed to vote, either by the voting sign, or by ballot, as a majority of the Grange may direct, upon each charge separately, and if the accused is found guilty by a majority of the charges, the Grange must, by resolution, fix the penalty, a copy of which is submitted to the Master and Secretary, under the seal of the Grange, should be served upon the accused. The penalty should by resolution fix upon a time and place of trial; and the Secretary of the Grange shall serve a notice of the same, together with the "Bill of Findings," under the official seal of the Grange, upon the accused, at least ten days before the day of trial. If, upon the day of trial the accused asks for further time, and can show good cause for such request, it should be granted.

The trial should be conducted similar to a court of justice, the Master of the Grange sitting as judge, and all the members—except near relatives of the accused, and counsel—as jurors. Any member of the Order in good standing may be employed as counsel on either side. The trial should commence at a regular meeting of the Grange, or as soon as time to time as circumstances may require, and special meetings called for that purpose. Persons not members of the order, may be allowed to testify, and may do so either by deposition or in person; but if permitted to testify in person, they should not be allowed to remain in the room only while giving their testimony; and all signals and private usages of the order should be dispensed with while such persons are present.

When the evidence in the case is all in, and the Grange prepared to take the case in hand, and upon a verdict, the accused, counsel, and all persons not entitled to vote upon the question, should retire. The Grange should then proceed to vote, either by the voting sign, or by ballot, as a majority of the Grange may direct, upon each charge separately, and if the accused is found guilty by a majority of the charges, the Grange must, by resolution, fix the penalty, a copy of which is submitted to the Master and Secretary, under the seal of the Grange, should be served upon the accused. The penalty should be either expansion, suspension, or reprimand. If the accused is found guilty
of violating obligations, the penalty must be in accordance. If the accused feels that injustice has been done him by his Grange, he may appeal to the State Grange. The appeal should be in writing, and should state the charge made, and the penalty inflicted; and the grounds upon which the appeal is founded. This should be sent to the Master of the State Grange, and a copy to the Secretary of the subordinate Grange, within thirty days after receiving notice of the verdict of the Grange.

The Master of the State Grange will keep a record of all appeals, and present the same, in their order, to the State Grange at its next session for review and final decision.

All "members of a subordinate Grange must be tried by the subordinate Grange to which they belong;" "Masters of subordinate Granges and their wives who are Matrons, are members of the State Grange," and "must be tried by the State Grange."

In preferring charges against members of the Order, and in the trial of charges much discretion and caution should be exercised, that no injustice be done the offending member. "To err is human," and "Justice should be tempered with mercy." The act must be willful to incur the full penalty of the law. The object of a trial should be to obtain facts, and arrive at just conclusions by which the injured may be reimbursed with mercy. The act must be tempered with mercy. Justice should be tempered with mercy. The act must be willful to incur the full penalty of the law. The object of a trial should be to obtain facts, and arrive at just conclusions by which the injured may be reimbursed with mercy. The act must be tempered with mercy.

The following communication explains itself:

**National Grange of P. of H.,**

**Washington, D.C., July 12, 75.**

**J. T. Cobb.**

**Worthy Bro.**—The National offices of our Order having been located at Louisville, Ky., you are hereby informed that all materials in this office will be packed and business closed here on Saturday, the 17th inst., after which date all communications intended for the Secretary must be addressed to Louisville, Kentucky.

You will please notify the Deputies in your jurisdiction of the change. Any delay in answering your communications prior to August 5th must be attributed to the interruption of business by the removal.

Yours, fraternally,

O. H. Kelley,

Sec'y of National Grange.

In the advertisement of A. J. Thompson & Co. please notice change of place of business from 39 West Lake St., Chicago, to 192 South Water St.

We think this Commission House, having such good references, should be well sustained by the Patrons of this State who have need of the services of a Commission House in that city. Give this firm a fair trial and we think you will continue to do business with them.

We receive orders for supplies from Secretaries every week with the kind assurance that the money would be sent with the order if the writer only knew the price. Our experience in this business does not justify a compliance with such requests. While the money is generally sent with the order as promised, there were so many instances last year where this little matter forgotten that we this year determined to adhere inflexibly to the rule that the pay must accompany the order. Our price list of all supplies kept at this office, appears in every number of the Grange Visitor, and if a file is kept as it should be, by every Secretary, no one need have occasion to order any goods without knowing the price.

As orders on the Treasurers of Subordinate Granges issued from this office to Masters, in payment for attendance at the January session of the State Grange are paid, we hope such orders will be promptly returned to us. When Granges have any surplus funds in their treasury, we advise that by vote of the Grange at a regular meeting, the treasurer be instructed to pay the order held by the Master at once, and return it to me. When so returned the amount of the order is entered to the credit of the Grange and the order placed on file. By adopting this course the Master gets his money that he paid out in advance—the Grange is no worse off, and the business as a whole is in better shape.

We were officially notified on the 6th instant, that Blackberry Grange No. 573, had, at a regular meeting “voted to change its name from Blackberry to that of Thet-...

We presume that the Grange in its action was governed by No. 9 of “decisions, etc.” as found in Pat's Parliamentary Guide, p. 20.

The National Grange, at its last session, adopted amendments and additions to the "Guide," and the decision permitting Granges to change their name was stricken out, and "A Grange cannot change its name or number until such charter has been issued," adopted in lieu thereof.

The charter of No. 579 is complete in this office, not having been forwarded, as under the ruling of Master Woodman the grange is not yet entitled to its charter. (See last paragraph in Master’s Dep. of May number of Circular.) I therefore conclude that the name of Grange No. 579 must remain Blackberry.

Treasurers’ Quarterly Reports are not to be sent to the Treasurer of Pomona Granges, their representatives are to be made to this office, with the amount of fees and dues.

Blanks for the incorporation of subordinate granges are furnished without charge on application for ten cents each. Blank applications for the organization of Pomona Granges, also, blank application blanks are furnished without charge.

A list of supplies kept in this office, and price, see last page of Visitor.

In our stock of supplies is found hard-wood, not being under the limit, sold at $1.25; charges prepaid to the office of delivery.

A full year's supply of blanks for quarterly reports were sent to every Grange Secretary in March last. If from any cause they were not received or have been mislaid or lost, we shall promptly send another supply when applied for by secretaries.

While we should be glad to be able to say that all Secretaries had made their quarterly reports for the quarter ending June 30th, yet considering the busy season of the year, we are not disposed to give up our position. We find on our files 315 reports have been forwarded, as under the rule that the pay must accompany the order. While we should be glad to be able to say that all Secretaries had made their quarterly reports for the quarter ending June 30th, yet considering the busy season of the year, we are not disposed to give up our position.
The credentials of the Masters of Grange Nos. 97, 167, 173, 206, 316, 423, 439 and 459 are on file in our office, but we have not received from these Masters an account of the spent and distance travelled attending Session of State Grange, and we are therefore unable to send them the orders to which they are entitled. With these Masters please send us their claims at once.

We would call attention to the advertisement in this number, of Bro. A. C. Glidden, nurseryman, near Paw Paw. No one sending him an order with the permission to complain of unfair dealing.

We find as the Vindicator is made up and ready for the press, that a communication from Bro. Langdon is not in type. We regret the oversight. It shall appear in the next issue.

DECISIONS
Adopted by the National Grange, at its Eighth Annual Session.

1. A candidate should be allowed to withdraw at any time before a ballot is taken.

2. When a person who is ineligible on account of occupation has been admitted, he is a member until expelled for good cause.

3. If a member who has received one or more degrees in a Grange, moves into the jurisdiction of another Grange, he may resign without being called upon to withdraw from his old Grange and join the new one.

4. When a new Grange is organized and included in its jurisdiction a member of another Grange, such member is not obliged to withdraw from his old Grange and join the new one.

5. A dimit can be given at any regular meeting. It is not necessary that the application for the same be made.

6. A dimit simply disconnects the member from a subordinate Grange, leaving him still a member of the Order. A withdrawal severs wholly his connection with the Order.

7. Any member of the Order holding a dimit is subject to trial before the Grange in whose jurisdiction he resides.

8. A suspended member cannot be admitted to the meetings of a Grange.

9. If a Master of a Grange is absent the highest ranking officer present acts as Master, and fills all vacancies by appointment.

10. All officers of a Grange must be installed before assuming the position and duties of the office.

Home Grange, in Hancock county, Illinois, has passed some very urgent resolutions in regard to the collection of statistics, to products, stock, etc. If the Order fails to provide an efficient system to secure reliable statistics, such as are absolutely needed by the Order, the operation of the organization will fail to be accomplished. We must have full and reliable statistics.

Lecture's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - - MUSKEGON.

GRANGE DECORATION.

In the April number we spoke of seeds to plant to secure flowers, etc. The ornamentation of the Grange hall. We trust that every Grange in the State has the enjoyment of beautiful bouquets of flowers upon the officers' desks and elsewhere during the meetings. Their presence and "study invariably elevate, never degrade." Out the flowers, for most varieties improve by cutting. If you wish fine pinnies, verbenas, stocks, phlox, etc., cut many bouquets from them. To the cut flowers add green, as asparagus, parsley, carrot, ferns, etc., and thus form ornaments such as only those who live at Nature's door can have.

Now is the time to prepare for the future decoration of your Grange room. Just before the wheat, oats, rye, and the grasses are ripe, gather a few bundles of each and dry them in some chamber or out-building away from the sun and damp weather. Cut them before ripe, they may have a better color, and do not shed or break as easy as when fully ripe. If hung up, let the heads hang down. When dry, keep from moisture, and make up in forms of beauty in the decoration of your place of meeting.

A little extra, cut a few tall stalks of corn, when mature, but before the leaves turn yellow. Dry with the ears on, in the shade, and you can make a beautiful background for your Chief Patrons, C, and improve the appearance of many an ugly corner of your habitation.

Make flowers and grasses for permanent bouquets. Everlasting ought to be picked before it is fully ripe.—Hang heads down in a dry, dark place to dry. When dry, put into a chest or trunk, away from the mice, until wanted. Choice grasses, found everywhere in field and garden, should be picked at the proper stage, just before ripe, and dried as flowers—these will be found very useful in forming bouquets and wreaths.

Ferns, gathered soon and pressed between newspapers until thoroughly dry, make up beautifully into motes and borders of other decorations. Dried grasses and mosses, and pressed ferns, make very pretty materials for hanging baskets, bucket bouquets and similar decorations.

Autumn leaves, properly dried, are very useful to supplement the materials named, and to add to evergreen trimming.

There should be a committee appointed in each Grange to see to the work of collecting and preparing materials to be used in making our halls pleasant and attractive. Let us attend to this before too late.

In a future number we will suggest forms and plans for decoration.

REGALIA, ETC

The great variety of material used in regalia, and the worthless of some of it, lead us to say a word, hoping thereby to secure uniformity, utility and harmony in the regalia of the Order.

The materials should be well selected, the articles suitably made and decorated, and then properly worn. In selecting materials for any Grange regalia, or regals, remember that straw-color, red (scarlet or crimson), and green, are true Grange colors. Straw-color is the favorite color with old Grangers, and includes in its jurisdiction a member from a subordinate Grange, such member is not obliged to withdraw from his old Grange and join the new one.

Illinois, has passed some very urgent

Session of State Grange, and we are therefore unable to send them the orders to which they are entitled. With these Masters please send us their claims at once.

We would call attention to the advertisement in this number, of Bro. A. C. Glidden, nurseryman, near Paw Paw. No one sending him an order with the permission to complain of unfair dealing.

We find as the Vindicator is made up and ready for the press, that a communication from Bro. Langdon is not in type. We regret the oversight. It shall appear in the next issue.

DECISIONS
Adopted by the National Grange, at its Eighth Annual Session.

1. A candidate should be allowed to withdraw at any time before a ballot is taken.

2. When a person who is ineligible on account of occupation has been admitted, he is a member until expelled for good cause.

3. If a member who has received one or more degrees in a Grange, moves into the jurisdiction of another Grange, he may resign without being called upon to withdraw from his old Grange and join the new one.

4. When a new Grange is organized and included in its jurisdiction a member of another Grange, such member is not obliged to withdraw from his old Grange and join the new one.

5. A dimit can be given at any regular meeting. It is not necessary that the application for the same be made.

6. A dimit simply disconnects the member from a subordinate Grange, leaving him still a member of the Order. A withdrawal severs wholly his connection with the Order.

7. Any member of the Order holding a dimit is subject to trial before the Grange in whose jurisdiction he resides.

8. A suspended member cannot be admitted to the meetings of a Grange.

9. If a Master of a Grange is absent the highest ranking officer present acts as Master, and fills all vacancies by appointment.

10. All officers of a Grange must be installed before assuming the position and duties of the office.

Home Grange, in Hancock county, Illinois, has passed some very urgent resolutions in regard to the collection of statistics, to products, stock, etc. If the Order fails to provide an efficient system to secure reliable statistics, such as are absolutely needed by the Order, the operation of the organization will fail to be accomplished. We must have full and reliable statistics.
packet or basket. The Matron’s sash may be similarly fastened, or may be tied under the arm.

If the genuine nankeen cannot be had, get the twilled rather than any imitation.

In putting on the jewels, use ribbon or silk velvet of a good rich green color, in preference to any other. If the green is a little larger than the jewel, it does no harm. The pouch and green should be worn square in front, and the sash over the right and under the left shoulder. The imprint of the words for which the pouch is essential. The type can be had of the Lane Manufacturing Co. at 80 cents, and a dozen Granges may use it for all time. Get some neat printer to put it on, but don’t let him use any cut but yours, nor yours for any other than Grange work.

If you want jewels, you can get them where you get material above named; also wreaths of flowers for the lady officers, etc. The best sets we have seen and the cheapest flowers come from the Lane Manufacturing Co., Washington, D.C.

Several neighboring Granges could send together and save in freight, and together own the plow-out.

In making banners, the best we have seen have a ground work, with golden fringe and emblems and ornaments of crimson fruit and flowers. Sheaths of grain, fruit and flowers, the sickle, sheaf and other implements and emblems of the Order are appropriate. The letters E, P, and F, or the words, Faith, Hope and Charity, on the four sides of a diamond, square, or quadrefoil, are appropriate.

We shall be glad to answer any questions addressed to us upon the matter, and will write some move at another time.

PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS— WHAT THE FARMERS WILL FIND.

The farmers, who are establishing granges—from the word grange, which signifies a farm, with the buildings, stables, etc.—throughout the Western country, appear to be very earnest in their determination to wage war on the great railroad corporations, and compel them to reduce their freights. They say that two bushels of wheat are consumed now in getting one to market.

We do not undertake to say at precisely what rates freights can be transported. That is a question of fact and of detail. But we have long been convinced that in the rapid growth of the gigantic corporations there lay danger to the independence and liberty of the people. We hail with satisfaction the rise of an opposing influence and organization.

The farmers will find themselves willy-nilly in error, however, if they suppose that in their present movement they will find it easy to steer clear of the baneful influence of the professional politicians.

These men have no principles of their own; no convictions, resulting from intelligence and conscience. They travel only by the weather-vane, which they watch closely, and whenever they see it point, they say to themselves, from that quarter the favoring breezes blow, and govern themselves accordingly.

The farmers will find these wily fellows insinuating themselves into their movements, and trying by cunning and sophistry to obtain control of it. Once in their hands, whatever strength it may possess will be born in the market, for sale to the highest bidder.

Let the farmers look out, and lead and manage their organization themselves—persistently turning the cold shoulder to all obtrusive, professional politicians.

When a man has a distinct end in view, and a clearly defined object that he labors to accomplish, he can work with far better effect than if his purposes are undetermined. When furthermore, he has well studied plans for work and settled methods, he attains the proposed objects with comparative ease.

Now, what are the objects proposed by the Patrons of Husbandry? What are they working up to? They are three-fold: First, social improvement, enlarged acquaintance, happier homes and neighborhoods, and the general cultivation of the minds and hearts of the members. Secondly, works of charity and kindness from man to man. Thirdly, co-operation in business, and through co-operation large savings.

Along with these three principal things come many other benefits incidentally, and in their accomplishment there is such a welding together of hearts, such an aggregation of real strength, as the world has never seen before enlisted in a like cause.

It is a grand association, this Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. It has great responsibilities before it, and it has great responsibilities upon it. It is equal to the work. It represents one of the mighty movements of the age, one of its revolutions, that spring from deep-seated principles in human life, and will be far-reaching in its consequences. It is in the hands, not of brilliant statesmen, not of cultured scholars, not of adventurous business men, but of the sturdy and staid yeomanry of the land, the bone and sinew of the nation, men whose shoulders are broad, whose backs are strong, whose heads are cool.—The Patron’s Helper.

The excitement and uneasiness regarding money held by the National Grange is, in our opinion, uncalled for, and extremely unjust to the gentleman who are its officers. Their standing and reputation, which is now becoming national, is a strong guaranty for their actions. No one doubts the necessity of a National Grange, and that it must have funds to perform its work. If the accumulations are too great, it is easily remedied by reduction of fees or by distribution among the subordinate Granges, which, in fact, is now being done. Let us have more confidence in those of our own household. We must appreciate the facts that perfect harmony and united work are essential to our success.

Our enemies would delight in seeing us torn asunder by strife. We shall surely disappoint them on this point.


State Agent’s Department.

N. CHILSON, — BATTLE CREEK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange will be held at the Potter House, in the city of Battle Creek, on Friday, Aug. 6th, 1875. It is hoped the members of said committee will all be present.

N. CHILSON, Chairman.

PATRONS’ HARVEST GATHERING.

Now that the harvest has ended a day of recreation is in order. The following announcement may be timely and in order for the occasion. A meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry for Calhoun and adjoining counties will be held at Goguac Lake, 13 miles south of the city of Battle Creek, on Thursday, Aug. 5th, 1875, where the following distinguished speakers may be heard upon the aims and objects of the organization: Hon. Henry Chamberlain, of Berrien Co.; Hon. J. W. Childs, of Washtenaw Co.; Hon. C. G. Luce, of Branch Co., and others are expected.

Every effort being made to make this the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the State, and no pains will be spared to guarantee comfort to visitors.

Reduced rates on Michigan Central, Chicago and Lake Huron R. R’s will be granted from all stations where 20 or more passengers desire to attend the meeting.

As this is to be a Basket Pic Nic let all come prepared to supply the inner man with food for the day. Let everybody come.

By order of Committee.

There is so much good sound sense in the following article from the Monthly Talk, that we beg leave to offer it to our brothers and sisters in this State in place of any contribution of our own for this No. of the Visitor:

WORDS OF WARNING.

“It is a valuable political maxim that the price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.” To the farmers in their great movement for helping themselves and combining for their own interests, eternal vigilance is the price of ultimate success. Human nature is the same always—men are always looking for some new thing, and make a hobby of it while it is fresh; but when the new wears off they become lukewarm, careless and indifferent, and are on the lookout for some other new thing.

Now, we ask our sensible men—our thinking men (and there are thousands of such men among us)—to consider this matter well; make this subject the subject of discussion in your Granges; spur up the lukewarm brethren, encourage them and make them feel that an old thing may continue to be just as good.
or better than a new; make them feel that the Grange organization is the only one that has ever combined the farmers together for their own interests; make them feel that the pleasures of the social meetings of Patrons are far more desirable for old and young than any that has ever preceded them; make them see that an era of good feeling and friendly intercourse has been brought about; hold up before their eyes how great has been the financial benefit already secured, and how much greater they may be in the future; do not let them forget that the Grange has reduced the sale rates; the order at the lowest "possible whole-sale rates; the amount would be so enormous that the farmers together for their own interest. It is to be regretted that Patrons will not permit themselves to encourage the publication of reading matter that will strengthen and advance the principles of the Order. It is our duty to investigate the irregularities within the Order, and it is our duty to investigate from the highest to the lowest the actions of those entrusted with representative powers; but if we do not, we should at least not encourage the promotion of public inuendoes and charges against them.

With reference to this subject, the Patron's duty is identical with that of a mason or old fellow, from whose quiet way of disposing of their irregularities we might take some useful lessons. To admit that we have not the machinery to correct abuses within ourselves, would be to admit that our chosen representatives cannot not be trusted. We must select the best material among us, if they are not to be trusted what must we think of the average Patron? When once we admit that every charge or irregularity cannot be made right within ourselves, we admit that, concerning the farming classes, which is much more humiliating than any charge ever made by the enemies of the Order.—The Monthly Talk.

The Indiana business agent reports sales for the week ending June 21st: 25 cultivators, 16 farm drills, 22 reapers and mowers, 61 double shovel plows, 100 bags coffee, 12 barrels sugar, 12 horse rakes, 2 corn shellers, 23 washing machines, 9 pumps, 1 combine sheller and feed grinder, 1 large horse-power, 25 kegs of nails, 47 sewing machines; also boots, shoes, dry goods, harness, etc. Tot.1 sales for the week, $11,243.71.

KALAMAZOO

And TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

Send for "College Record" giving particulars.

W. R. PAISONS, Pres.

Old Paw Paw Nursery.

A. C. GLIDDEN, Prop'r.

I HAVE for sale of my own growing, Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry and Quince trees, all the standard and many of the smaller varieties of Strawberries, Blackberries, Blueberries, Currents and Grape Vines. Evergreen in variety. Mt. Ash, etc., all of which I offer to Granges at strictly Wholesale prices. I grow my trees, and can afford to sell cheaper than dealers who buy all their stock. Make up your lists and send to me for prices on trees.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!
The ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF
Stoves, Hollow and Tin Ware,
Selling to Members of the Grange at
WHOLESALE PRICES,
and
Mothershead, Morris & Co.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Write them for Price List with Cuts of Stoves.

THE Whitney Sewing Machine.

THE PIONEER MACHINE.

To recognize and adopt the Grange Plan of bringing the CONSUMER and PRODUCER in close business relations—dispensing with expensive agencies—and giving the purchaser the benefit of wholesale prices. We have pleasure in saying that the most prominent members of the Order have heartily approved and recommended our plan, while State, County and Grange Committees have examined, tested and approved, and warmly commended the high character and excellence of the Whitney Machine. We have already supplied thousands of Patrons with the Machines, which are giving unqualified satisfaction.

MACHINES SENT TO PATRONS ON 20 DAYS TRIAL.

For Price List and Information address your State or County Purchasing Agent, or THE WHITNEY MFG CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

PRICE LIST

-OF-

SUPPLIES

Kept in the office of the Secretary of
Michigan State Grange

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

BULLET BOXES, (hard wood).......... $1.25
Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred........ 60
Blank Book, ruled ledger, for Secretary to keep accounts with members........ 1.25
Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound......... 50
Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound.... 50
Cashing Manual........... 60
Applications for Membership, per 100........ 25
Withdrawn Cards, per doz........... 25
Illustrated Visiting or Traveling Cards, each........ 50
Diaries, in envelope, per doz........ 1.25
By-Laws of the State and Subordinate Granges, per doz........... 50
Singing Books, with music, one copy, paper cover........ 1.25
Subscriptions, with music, one copy, paper, per doz........ 1.00
Blank Orders for use of Granges or Purchase Societies, per set........ 25
Patrons' Monitor, by Smedley........ 1.50
Blank Books for Consolidation of Granges, sent free on application........ 1.00
Blank Applications for Organizing Subordinate Granges, sent free on application........ 1.00
Blank Orders for use of Granges or Purchase Societies, per doz........ 1.25
Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges with Copy of Charter, all complete........ 1.00
Blank Bonds for Secretary and Treasurer, each, per set........ 1.00

GLAD ALF SEALS!
We are furnishing SEALS in BEST LEATHER PRESS, at $3.00, $1.00 or $5.00 each.
Engraving done by Workmen of Large Experience.

Our $3.00 Seal has a fine design of Plow, Sheaf of Wheat, &c. The higher priced Seals are a little larger, with more engraving. We pre-pay Express Charges on $4.00 and $5.00 Seals.

T. J. CROWE & CO.,
70 Monroe Street, TOLEDO, OHIO.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO.,
Successors to THOMPSON & HENSON, GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
192 So. Water Street,
CHICAGO.

PRICE LIST

-OF-

SUPPLIES

We are furnishing SEALS in BEST LEATHER PRESS, at $3.00, $1.00 or $5.00 each.
Engraving done by Workmen of Large Experience.

Our $3.00 Seal has a fine design of Plow, Sheaf of Wheat, &c. The higher priced Seals are a little larger, with more engraving. We pre-pay Express Charges on $4.00 and $5.00 Seals.

T. J. CROWE & CO.,
70 Monroe Street, TOLEDO, OHIO.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO.,
Successors to THOMPSON & HENSON, GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
192 So. Water Street,
CHICAGO.

PRICE LIST

-OF-

SUPPLIES

We are furnishing SEALS in BEST LEATHER PRESS, at $3.00, $1.00 or $5.00 each.
Engraving done by Workmen of Large Experience.

Our $3.00 Seal has a fine design of Plow, Sheaf of Wheat, &c. The higher priced Seals are a little larger, with more engraving. We pre-pay Express Charges on $4.00 and $5.00 Seals.

T. J. CROWE & CO.,
70 Monroe Street, TOLEDO, OHIO.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO.,
Successors to THOMPSON & HENSON, GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
192 So. Water Street,
CHICAGO.

PRICE LIST

-OF-

SUPPLIES

We are furnishing SEALS in BEST LEATHER PRESS, at $3.00, $1.00 or $5.00 each.
Engraving done by Workmen of Large Experience.

Our $3.00 Seal has a fine design of Plow, Sheaf of Wheat, &c. The higher priced Seals are a little larger, with more engraving. We pre-pay Express Charges on $4.00 and $5.00 Seals.

T. J. CROWE & CO.,
70 Monroe Street, TOLEDO, OHIO.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO.,
Successors to THOMPSON & HENSON, GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
192 So. Water Street,
CHICAGO.

PRICE LIST

-OF-

SUPPLIES

We are furnishing SEALS in BEST LEATHER PRESS, at $3.00, $1.00 or $5.00 each.
Engraving done by Workmen of Large Experience.

Our $3.00 Seal has a fine design of Plow, Sheaf of Wheat, &c. The higher priced Seals are a little larger, with more engraving. We pre-pay Express Charges on $4.00 and $5.00 Seals.

T. J. CROWE & CO.,
70 Monroe Street, TOLEDO, OHIO.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO.,
Successors to THOMPSON & HENSON, GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
192 So. Water Street,
CHICAGO.

PRICE LIST

-OF-

SUPPLIES

We are furnishing SEALS in BEST LEATHER PRESS, at $3.00, $1.00 or $5.00 each.
Engraving done by Workmen of Large Experience.

Our $3.00 Seal has a fine design of Plow, Sheaf of Wheat, &c. The higher priced Seals are a little larger, with more engraving. We pre-pay Express Charges on $4.00 and $5.00 Seals.

T. J. CROWE & CO.,
70 Monroe Street, TOLEDO, OHIO.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO.,
Successors to THOMPSON & HENSON, GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
192 So. Water Street,
CHICAGO.

PRICE LIST

-OF-

SUPPLIES

We are furnishing SEALS in BEST LEATHER PRESS, at $3.00, $1.00 or $5.00 each.
Engraving done by Workmen of Large Experience.

Our $3.00 Seal has a fine design of Plow, Sheaf of Wheat, &c. The higher priced Seals are a little larger, with more engraving. We pre-pay Express Charges on $4.00 and $5.00 Seals.

T. J. CROWE & CO.,
70 Monroe Street, TOLEDO, OHIO.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO.,
Successors to THOMPSON & HENSON, GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
192 So. Water Street,
CHICAGO.

PRICE LIST

-OF-

SUPPLIES

We are furnishing SEALS in BEST LEATHER PRESS, at $3.00, $1.00 or $5.00 each.
Engraving done by Workmen of Large Experience.

Our $3.00 Seal has a fine design of Plow, Sheaf of Wheat, &c. The higher priced Seals are a little larger, with more engraving. We pre-pay Express Charges on $4.00 and $5.00 Seals.

T. J. CROWE & CO.,
70 Monroe Street, TOLEDO, OHIO.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO.,
Successors to THOMPSON & HENSON, GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,