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Publishing Committee.

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The grange visitor,
Michigan state grange.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS.

For Patrons Co-operative Association of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and Directions for Organizing such Associations—Recommended by the National Grange, Nov. 1875.

In order to answer many inquiries that are being made by Patrons, relative to Co-operative Associations and the system recommended by the National Grange, have deemed it advisable to publish the following.

It would be well for those who desire to organize a Patrons' Co-operative Association to apply to the Subordinate Grange, within whose limits the Association is to be located, and to adopt Article 28 of the Rules.

Any member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in good standing may, with or without the consent of such Subordinate Grange, proceed to organize a Co-operative Association by obtaining subscriptions to the following articles of agreement.

We, the undersigned, members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, agree each for himself, to take the number of Shares affixed to our respective names, in accordance with the Rules for Patrons Co-operative Associations, as recommended by the National Grange.

Dated at — the day of — 187—.

The subscribers will agree upon a time and place of meeting, and, at the time and place appointed, will elect a temporary Chairman and Secretary, and should then vote to form themselves into a Co-operative Association, under the name of —, as recommended by the Directors of the Association of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, No. —, in the State of —.

The subscribers shall then become incorporated, in accordance with the laws of the State, if possible.

The members of the Association will vote:

1. To adopt the Rules for Co-operative Associations as recommended by the National Grange;
2. To elect four, six, or eight Directors of the Association;
3. To elect two or four Auditors;
4. To proceed to the election of officers.

The permanent officers having been elected by ballot, the association will then vote:

1. To designate the office and place of business of the Association;
2. To limit the amount of capital of the Association;
3. To designate the times and places for the meetings of the Association and of the Directors;
4. To adopt a seal;
5. To assign to officers such salaries as may be deemed proper.

The Directors will require security to be given in accordance with Rule 29.

The Treasurer will then receive all money due for Shares and will deliver to each shareholder a certificate signed by the Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer as follows:

This certificate certify that — of — and a member of — in the State — is the owner of Share No. —, in the capital of — Co-operative Association No. — of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of —, subject to the rules of the Association.

Witness our hands and the seal of the Association, this day of — 187—.

Chairman.

Secretary.

Treasurer.

The certificate should not be delivered until the Share shall be paid for, in cash, to the Treasurer.

The Secretary and Treasurer should each keep a record of the certificates, together with all transfers of the same.

The Directors should then appoint one or more of their members to make such purchases for the Association, as the Directors may authorize, and should also select suitable persons to act as salesmen, and should assign to them such duties and compensations as the Directors may think fit.

The purchases may be made through the state purchasing agent, or in the nearest and best market, where the goods can be obtained at wholesale rates; and Co-operative Associations will find it to be much to their advantage to combine their purchases and to co-operate as much as possible with all Patrons' Co-operative Associations in their vicinity.

The Directors should have printed on good, stiff pasteboard a number of trade checks, about as follows for each $1000 of anticipated business:

1 cent, 3000; 10 cents, 1000; $1.00, 400; 20 cents, 2000; 25 cents, 600; $5.00, 200; 4 cents, 4000; 5 cents, 600; $10.00, 100.

The trade checks should be from two to three inches long and about one inch wide.

It is well to have the trade-checks of different colors: 1, 2, and 5 cents,
white; 10, 25, and 50 cents, yellow; $1.00, red; $5.00, blue; and $10.00, gray.

Any other trade-checks may be issued in accordance with the currency.

Rules should be established to regulate the times for changing the check-book and to secure for those of larger denomination, and to declare that none but $1.00, $5.00 and $10.00 checks should be placed on the check-book for the purpose of dividends, or of interest on capital.

Check-books should be furnished for each member, in which, in order to prevent double entries, the number of Shares standing in his name, the amount of purchases for each quarter, the dividend of interest on Shares, the dividend of profit on purchases for the quarter, and the amount withdrawn, should be contained in the times and places of the meetings of the Association and of the Directors, the times for changing the trade check, and for entering the checks on the check-book, and for leaving the check-book for the purpose of calculating the dividends of profits and for the withdrawal of dividends, and such other information as may be deemed necessary.

The check-book should be headed as follows, and properly ruled:

The Co-operative Association, No.—of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of—, in account with—

A ledger account should be kept with each member to correspond with the check-book.

Co-operative Associations must be careful to take out such licences as may be required by the Internal-Revenue laws.

Co-operative Associations should deal in the best quality of goods, for cash only, and should in no case undertake to compete with any other Co-operative Association or trader.

Co-operative Associations should dispose of their goods at a fair retail price, not at the usual retail prices in the vicinity, and should commence by dealing in the principal articles of family consumption, such as groceries, boots and shoes, and ready-made clothing.

Fixed stock includes stores-houses, fixtures, stock, scales, measuring rules, and all articles needed to carry on the business and not keep for sale.

In taking account of stock all property should be entered at its true cash value.

Every member should be furnished with a copy of the rules.

PREAORE.

Practical co-operation does not necessarily imply buying by wholesale and distributing at cost, neither does its success depend upon buying from the producer and selling to the consumer. These are principles of trade to be generally commended. But successful co-operation is based upon buying at retail, investing the profits of trade for the benefit of the purchaser.

If a number of persons, collectively, buy a stock of goods and distribute them to each other at wholesale or cost prices, there is no substantial evidence of profit, but an invariable creation of prejudice throughout the mercantile community.

If, however, the same party dispose of their wares to themselves and others at usual retail rates, and invest the profits in favor of those who purchase, the transaction is at once pronounced legitimate and laudable, and rapid accumulation of profit is the result. Let us illustrate:

If one hundred dollars' worth of articles be sold at wholesale rates, quarterly, for consumption during the year, there will be nothing at the close of that year to present either as an evidence of economy or of profit. But should that same amount be sold during the first quarter at retail, and the profits (that is, the difference between wholesale and retail prices) be invested in favor of the purchaser, there would at the beginning of the second quarter be $811, to re-invest, if the sales netted only ten per cent. This amount, again invested in goods to be sold the second quarter at the same profit of ten per cent., would be $1,621, to be invested at the beginning of the third quarter; and the same operation repeated through the third quarter would increase the amount to be invested at the beginning of the fourth quarter to $133, 10. Continue this operation during the fourth quarter, and there would be, to begin the second year, a capital of $140, 41. or, in other words, an investment paying quarterly dividends of ten per cent. is more than forty-six per cent. per annum.

It is not an extravagant assertion that in all merchantile transactions, an exchange is seldom, if ever, made for less than ten per cent. profit. Hence successful co-operation is dependent upon quick exchanges for cash, and cash only, and not upon wholesale buying, or large marginal profits to secure extended credit.

RULES.

1. This Association shall be called the Co-operative Association, No.—of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of—

2. The object of this Association is to establish and maintain general trade in merchandise, farm products, and machinery, for the mutual benefit of the shareholders and customers.

3. The office and place of business of this Association shall be at such place as the Association shall designate.

4. Any member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, in good standing, may become a member of this Association by subscribing and paying for, at least, one share therein, and by signing his name and place of residence to those rules. But no Patron shall continue a member unless he purchase goods from this Association to the amount of twenty dollars per year.

5. A correct list of each member's name, place of residence, post-office address, and the name of the Grange to which he belongs, shall be kept at the office of the Association, signed by the Secretary, and open to the inspection of any member; and no Patron shall be deemed a member for the purpose of receiving any interest on his shares, or any dividend of profits, or of voting, until his name appears on such list.

6. The capital of this Association shall be—in dollars, and shall be raised in shares of five dollars each, which shall not be transferable, except to members of this association.

When any member assigns a share, the assignment shall be indorsed on the back of the certificate, and the same shall be surrendered before a new certificate can be issued to the assignee.

7. No member shall hold more than one hundred shares in the capital of the Association.

8. If the Directors have more money on hand than they can profitably invest in the business of this Association, they shall have power to reduce the number of shares by purchasing such number of shares as may be necessary, at the rate of five dollars per share, together with interest thereon at the established rate since the last dividend of interest, the members having the first right to the same number of shares being the first required to sell.

9. Members may withdraw any sum above twenty-five dollars on demand, yield the consent of the Directors, and shall not have the right to withdraw more than five shares at any one time, unless the Directors shall order otherwise given, and a second notice shall not be given until the first has expired.

10. Any member may withdraw from this Association, and any member shall be excluded who ceases to be a member of the Order of P. of H.

11. Upon the withdrawal or expiration of the present rules, he shall receive payment of the capital advanced by him, with all arrears of interest and profits, if any, within six months after such withdrawal or expiration.

12. Any member being in distress may withdraw any sum he may have in the funds of the Association above five dollars, at the discretion of the Directors.

13. Upon the decease of any member the Directors may appoint, to the legal representatives of such deceased member, all the capital owned by such member, at the time of his decease, together with all arrears of interest and dividends outstanding, within six months after his decease.

14. The fixed stock shall be reduced as follows, viz.: ten per cent. on fixtures, two and one-half per cent. on storehouses, shall be deducted quarterly from their value as shown in the books of the Association.

15. The net profits of all business carried on by said Association, after paying the expenses of management, making the proper reduction of the net profit and paying the interest on the capital thereof as aforesaid, shall be divided among those who have purchased goods from the Association during the preceding quarter (to non-members one half the proportion of members) in proportion to the amount of goods purchased during the quarter, and not more than five shares at any one time.

16. Each member shall receive out of the surplus profits of the association, after providing for the expenses thereto,
of, in each quarter, interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum upon the capital standing to his credit in the books of the association, as is declared at the quarterly meetings of the association, provided his purchases from the association are according to the following scale, viz.: If a member purchases

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17. The officers of this association shall consist of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and either four, six, or eight Directors, and either two or four Auditors. The Chairman and Secretary shall be Directors ex officio.

18. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall act as a quorum of the Directors; and the Directors may designate any member as a Chairman or a Vice-Chairman.

19. No member shall be eligible for the office of Director, except as follows: A member shall be eligible for the office of Chairman (after the first election) who has not been a member of the association for two years, and no member shall be eligible for the office of Chairman (after the first election) who has not been a member of the association for two years.

20. All elections shall be by ballot.

21. All vacancies shall be filled temporarily by the Directors until the next regular meeting, when such vacancies shall be filled by the association.

22. The Directors shall have the general management and supervision of the business of the association; shall appoint the salesmen and other employees; and shall assign to them such duties and compensation as the Directors may think fit.

23. The Directors shall meet at such times and places as the association may designate. A majority of the Directors shall constitute a quorum. The Directors shall in all things act for and in the name of the association, and all acts of the Directors under the powers delegated to them, shall have like force and effect as if they were the acts and orders of a majority of the members of the association, at a regular meeting thereof.

24. Regular meetings shall be held at such place as the Association shall determine, at least ten days before the time of meeting, and at such other times as the Association may determine.

25. Special meetings may be called at any time, and at such place as the Directors may determine, for the purpose of transacting any business which may be brought up for consideration.

26. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Directors, and in his absence a Chairman shall be elected by the Directors. The Chairman shall sign officially all contracts, also the records of the proceedings of all meetings of the Association and of the Directors.

27. The Secretary shall be the keeper of the books of the association, as is declared in the office of the Secretary of the State, and shall hold his office for one year, and until others are elected.

28. The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Association and of the Directors; summon all special meetings of the Directors; keep a correct record of the proceedings thereof; sign the same officially; countersign all contracts; and shall keep on record, in the execution of his office, acts not under the direction and control of the Directors.

29. The Committee of Five, which is constituted of the Directors, shall hold its regular meetings on the first Wednesday of each month, at such time as the Directors may designate.

30. At any quarterly meeting of the Association the majority of the members present may assign to any officer of the Association such remuneration or salary as may be deemed proper.

31. Any Director shall vacate his office, if he holds any other office or place of profit under the Association, except such as may be assigned to him by the Board of Directors, if he is interested or otherwise connected in the profits of any contract with the Association. But no Director shall vacate his office on account of being a member of any company or association which has entered into contracts with or done any work for the Association of which he is a Director, provided that such Director shall not vote in respect to such contract or any part thereof.

32. The Auditor shall audit all accounts of the Association and see that they are true; and shall present, at each quarterly meeting, a balance sheet of the receipts and disbursements, and also of the assets and liabilities of the Association since the last quarterly meeting and of its then condition. They shall have authority to call for and examine all records, vouchers, papers, and documents belonging to the Association.

33. Regular meetings shall be held in the months of January, April, July, and October, and at such other times as the Association may determine.

34. Special meetings may be called by the Directors or by a majority of the members by posting a notice, specifying the time, place, and object of the meeting, at the meeting room, and at the usual place of business of the Association, and by depositing in the post-office a pre-paid letter or postal card containing the notice of the meeting, and the names and post-office address thereon, as recorded on the books of the Association, at least ten days before the time of meeting; and no business shall be transacted at such special meeting except such as is specified in the notice for such meeting.

35. All regular meetings shall be held at such place as the Association shall determine; or, in case of unforeseen emergency, at such place as the Directors may designate.

36. One-fourth of the members shall constitute a quorum.

37. This Association may appropriate two and one-half per cent. of the net profits of the business for educational purposes.

38. Any Subordinate Grange may, by a vote at a regular meeting, authorize the formation of a Co-operative Association within the limits of such Grange; and no other Co-operative Association shall be organized within such limits without the consent of such Grange.

39. All Patrons' Co-operative Associations shall take the number assigned to the Subordinate Grange within whose limits the principal place of business is located; and such number shall be changed, and shall be registered in the office of the Secretary of the State and in the office of the Secretary of the National Grange.

40. All complaints shall be made to the Directors in writing, signed by some member of the Association; and the Directors shall make such investigation and order thereon as shall seem proper, subject to an appeal to the next regular meeting of the Association, and all complaints and decisions shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

41. This Association shall have a seal.

42. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Calling the meeting to order; 2.
Advise to Members.
1. All Co-operative Associations should be incorporated.
2. Care should be taken that all records, accounts, and vouchers are properly kept.
3. Expose dishonesty and punish fraud.
4. Buy as far as practicable from the producer and manufacturer, and sell to them as far as possible.
5. Never depart from the principle of buying and selling for cash.
6. To hold an annual meeting and make settlements quarterly.
7. Neither fear nor court competition.
8. Choose only men of undoubted integrity and ability for your officers, and have them keep your confidence.

Plaster or Gypsum.
Why cannot Patrons unite their efforts to get together a little reliable information on the much mooted question? On but few matters connected with agriculture are opinions so much at variance as on this. After having seen many good results directly due to the use of plaster, I am free to confess that I do not know where, when or how much to use. If, as many testimonials go to prove, its effects are really as clearly seen on poor land, will it pay to keep our lands poor enough to insure these benefits? Which is the most frequent experience from its use on land in a good state? Is it a positive good or no apparent effect? Some even claim that it is hurtful, especially on noisy lands. The questions desirable to be answered in reference to the use of plaster, are many and various, the time and experience from its use on land in a good state.

Constitutional Amendments.

The fate of the constitutional amendments proposed by the National Grange to the State Granges for ratification, has just been announced; and the defeat of the amendment, relating to "The right of the Grange will be received with many regrets, by the Patrons of Michigan, and the great north-west. The discrimination, in the amount of fees, between charter and initiated members, has been a clog to the progress of the Order in many localities; and the National Grange were almost a unit in favor of removing this greatest source of complaint that exists in the Order, by giving to each State Grange full power to regulate the fees of members within its jurisdiction. The delegates from thirty-one States voted for the amendment, and four against it. But, as it requires the consent of three-fourths of all the State Granges to ratify an amendment to the Constitution, this amendment has been defeated by the votes of the members of State Granges, acting in good faith, and in strict conformity to the Constitution. In view of the fact that this change in our organic law has been demanded by so large a majority of the State Granges, and that the change can deprive no State Grange of any rights, or even require that any change in the initiatory fees of members be made; we can but hope and expect that the National Grange at its next meeting, will re-submit this amendment, and that State Granges that have now rejected it, will consent to allow this just and much desired change to be made. As good and law-abiding Patrons, let us cheerfully submit to the decision, and renew our efforts to advance the interests and growth of the Order.

By the ratification of the third amendment, all fourth degree members in good standing in the Order, become eligible to membership in the County Grange, and entitled to receive the lessons of the fifth degree. The 14th amendment will allow a subordinate Grange to confer two degrees on the same candidate at the same meeting. Most of the other important amendments have been ratified.

General Rules on Law and Usage.

MEETINGS OF THE GRANGE.

17. A regular meeting of a Grange is any meeting fixed by the by-laws or standing rules of the Grange. "A Grange must hold at least one regular meeting in each month, and may hold intermediate meetings." Special meetings may be called by the Master, or by vote of the Grange for special purposes; but no business relating to the general work of the Order can be transacted at such meetings, unless notice of the same be given with the call for the meeting.

A Quorum.

19. "A Quorum is the least number with which a Grange can be opened in due form, and should be prescribed in the Standing Orders of every subordinate Grange." If not so prescribed, "thirteen members shall constitute a quorum."
30. Members suspended temporarily for non-payment of dues—that is, suspended until their dues are paid, will be reinstated by the payment of the dues, and without a vote of the Grange.

31. If a Grange suspends a member (without qualification,) for non-payment of dues, such member can be reinstated only by vote of the Grange.

32. A member who has been suspended indefinitely for any cause, can not be re-elected an annual word.

33. Any member in good standing and clear on the books of the Grange on the day of January, 1876, is entitled to the annual word.

24. A member holding a demit, may visit subordinate Granges while in possession of the annual word, but is not entitled to receive the new annual word.

Rule 28 of the above, conflicts with the decision of the Master to the State and National Granges, on any question of law and usage, upon which he may choose to rule. The Master, would be to adopt a principle contrary to all parliamentary law, and which the National Grange is not likely to endorse. The right of the Grange to appeal from the decision of the Master, or the Master from the decision of the Grange, can not be denied. A complete Digest of rulings and decisions of the National Grange will soon be published, and all rules and decisions of State and subordinate Granges must be made to conform thereto.

Patrons will understand, that new, or amended laws, rules, or decisions, of the National or State Grange, are not retractive in their operations; but are intended to govern future actions. Errors of the past cannot, as a general rule, be eradicated, but should be guarded against, and avoided in the future.

Plaster orders from Nos. 100 to 500 numbered in the order received. This * denotes that the Grange has an order on file below 100.

Plaster Again.

In the Grange Visitor, supplement of March 4th, I stated certain facts that showed very clearly that Bro. Weston would be able to fill his time for using this spring but a comparative small part of the orders for plaster received by me.

The first order received bears date Sept. 4th, 1875, and my record shows that Oct. 1st, orders for 2,722 tons had been returned to me from 150 Granges.

From the progress made up to this time, I am satisfied that Bro. Weston will not be able to fill all those orders received in September by the first day of May next.

He may be able to fill orders under No. 100, amounting to 1,997 tons within four or five weeks, and as nearly all of theseGranges have been notified by letter or card of their respective numbers, I deem it best to give the numbers of the orders and the number of the Grange sending the order from order No. 100 to 500 inclusive, which brings the orders up to about Dec. 1st. We have sixty more orders on file received after Dec. 1st, but it is not worth while to take up space with them.

As far, in any of these can be filled soon enough to be satisfactory to the parties ordering the plaster, we do this to give our friends an opportunity to order in season elsewhere if they desire to do so. That far more will be disappointed than will be served, by this failure of Bro. Weston's. Weston's is true; but, as this could not be foreseen from the beginning, I see no occasion to charge blame to any one of the parties involved in this matter. It has not been accomplished that we expected, a beginning has been made that gives promise of an abundant crop another year. The business was cut off new to both Weston and Schoolcraft Postmaster, that payment is not only delayed for some days, but it is attended with inconvenience that I wish to avoid. Will parties having remittances to make, bear this in mind?

Though we have importuned Secretaries for Election Reports for three successive numbers of the Visior, yet the list is by no means complete.

Until we get election returns from those that are still delinquent, we shall not be able to send copies of the Proceedings of the National or State Granges or the Visitors to the Masters and Secretaries of those Granges. The list in the best shape we could make it, has gone to the printer, and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

With this number closes the first volume of the Grange Visitor. We believe it has answered the purpose which the Executive Committee had in view when its issue was authorized. We do not propose to set up any pretentious claims for it, but we are entirely willing to let it represent itself. In its make up and typographical appearance it is certainly a fair sheet. We have no promises to make of its future excellence beyond this: Under its present form, in the future as in the past, it will be devoted to the "Good of the Order."

True printing of the State By-laws which has been so long delayed that they might be adapted to the amended National Constitution, will be sent with the blanks for quarterly re-
The GRAVE VISITOR.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

I had purpose long since to communicate a series of articles for this column, upon the duties of the officers of a Grange. Having given some general suggestions upon the duties of officers and members and upon the qualifications of officers, I now propose to be specific and treat of the duties of each officer in detail.

Worthy Master! I first address you: Upon your shoulders hang a weight of responsibility. The success of the Grange depends largely upon you and your efforts. Are you prepared; thoroughly posted; well equipped with all your various duties? Can you take your seat in the Grange and feel that you are Master of the situation? If not, then prepare yourself, if you have energy and zeal you can do it, but if you lack in these and have not perseverance and a desire to make a good and truly Worthy Master, then my advice is, resign, and let the place be filled by some one who will study, read, learn and prepare himself for the position.

Do you think yourself proficient now? then test yourself and your own qualifications by answering these queries: 1st. Do I fully comprehend the highest aims and objects of our Order, and am I well instructed in the means of carrying out those purposes?

2d. Do I understand my duties to toward the Grange, its officers and members; am I prepared as a leader in the work of the Order, an instructor and a presiding officer?

3d. Have I ever taken pains to test my abilities by visiting other Granges, the County Grange; by carefully studying the ritual, and works bearing upon my duties as leader and presiding officer?

If you can say yes to these, you have something to do. Don't make excuses, saying you have not time, or it is too much trouble. Remember what you have often said to others, "When you say "I will try" attempt to do strive to do well," and shall you not do what you have charged others to do there? Where can I learn more of my duty? In the Shroud's Manual," "Patron's Pocket Companion," "Manual of Jurisprudence," and now a new book appears "The Mentor," by Rev. J. H. Gardner, Chaplain of the National Grange. I must highly commend these books to each and every Master. By careful study of the "Ritual" a Master becomes more and more imbued with the lessons taught in the Grange, and their application and the means of impressing them upon others. The "Pocket Companion," is a full digest of the Master's work, as a presiding officer, in which "Shroud's Manual" is an invaluable aid. The "Companion" also gives full directions for Grange Trials and decisions upon all general questions of Grange Jurisprudence, in which "Shroud's Manual" would be of great assistance. Bro. Grosh's new book, the "Mentor," is more specific than any other work; upon the duties of officers, the higher aims of the Order, the designs of the degrees, the teachings of the emblems, the objects of secrecy, and answers to objections.

These books are authority in the Order, and should be in every Grange or at least in the hands of every Master. If you can't get all, get at least the "Companion," the "Ritual" you have. Study these and a desire will fill your heart to have the others and to acquire all the knowledge possible upon the subject.

CLEANINGS.

—The Patron's implement store, at Dixon, 111., has saved at least 50 per cent. to those interested in it during the past year.

—A Grange at Dana, Indiana, has completed its new hall at a cost of $5,000. After the dedication, between 400 and 500 Patrons sat down to dine.

—The Patrons of Vermillion, Co., are making arrangements to purchase goods through the State Agent. They can save from 10 to 50 per cent. by doing so.

—Persons having stock in the Centennial Encampment can use paid up amounts on the same in return for boarding and lodging on the grounds. This makes the stock all the more desirable to those who contemplate visiting the world's great exposition.

—There may be dead Granges with dead members in them, but there can be no dead Granges with live members in them. A half-dozen live, vigorous, energetic Patrons will keep any Grange in the country in a healthy condition, and worth a whole regiment of cold, lukewarm, half-and-half members.

—There is now a genuine Grange of genuine straight-up-and-down farmers in the city of Philadelphia. There are enough farmers within the city limits to compose two or three large Granges, as perhaps fifty square miles of the city are farming land. The Grange referred to is located in the rural portion of the city, known as "Bustleton."—Farmer's Friend.

—The Centennial committees of the Brewers' Association of the United States, have decided and arranged to erect the brewers' exhibition building within the enclosure of twenty-two acres allotted to the Agricultural Department. The model "cheese factory" of the Diemary's Association of the United States will also be exhibited within this enclosure. We would like to know what business the brewers have in the agricultural department. The next thing we know the commission will have a distillery on the agricultural grounds.

The motto of Patrons is "to pay as we go." On this text a long lecture can be written, but I am not sufficiently to those that will heed instruction, and to those that will not, it is useless to waste time. It should be the first resolution of every Master not to ask credit for anything that he or she can possibly do without. Let all who are in debt, keep out, they can walk upright before all, and act independently of all traders. Let those who are in debt economize in all possible ways until their debts are paid, and it will surprise them how much ftreer they will feel, and how much brighter things and life will appear.

Brothers, try this for a year and note the result whether for better or for worse. I am daily receiving orders for goods unaccompanied by money to which I am compelled to reply, that the money to buy with must come with the order, so that the lowest rates can be reached. To this reply from me some are quite indignant, thinking that their seal is sufficient guarantee of ability to pay. This is not so, as the impress of the seal is only to authenticate the order, and shows to you only that it is from a person who has the right to send me his order.

In a few instances I have sent some articles without receiving pay in advance; some have paid promptly, and some have so far forgotten the Patron's motto as to put me to considerable inconvenience, and have probably forgotten all about pay. Hereafter I must insist on money coming with orders or I can not forward them. This I am informed by the Agents of Ohio, Illinois and Missouri is their inflexible rule. To those who are owing goods I will be under obligations if they will forward the pay to me or the party who furnished them. Some manufacturers make fair promises for implements are insisting on so many restrictions as to territory and have such tender feelings for agents that it is almost impossible to buy of them, and I shall be compelled to look elsewhere and let the agents use their tools. I have arrangements with wholesale grocers in Detroit, Chicago and other cities for their goods; also for stores, hardware, paints and oils, boots and shoes and hardware, etc.

H. P. Lyon & Co., of East Saginaw for salt in car lots at wholesale rates; for lime and cement with Butler & Meach, of Bellefonte, and the Genoa Lime Company of Toledo.

Murry & Sage, of Elkhart, will sell starch in lots of ten boxes or more at large discount from retail prices.

To all wanting a Harvester, I would say that I am the holder of the Pole, made at Pola, Illinois, for an extremely low price. I have a sample machine here to exhibit, and if any one wanting will furnish fifty dollars now some can contract for them. They are fully warranted to be equal to the Marsh machine for work.

In Mowers I have an offer just re-
clerks from Master Woodman, of a mower to be furnished for sixty-five dollars on trial, and if it does not do fair work it need not be paid for.

If in some places Flows, Cultivators, Drills, Reapers, Hay Rakes and Wagons on hand, which will be pleased to show; but, I don’t hold a stock of Dry Goods, Groceries. Orders for these are forwarded.

And one thing more. I wish all to remember that they need not look to the State Executive Committee, and ask no commission from you and give you all reductions which I get from producers, and manufacturers for your benefit.

Communications.

CORRECTION.—Wish to correct a communication in the February number of the Vi
dtor. My address is Novi, Mich., and the price list. Patrons can obtain as good or better terms from Bro. Gardner than from any local agent. We wish when we get opportunities that will permit.


Ag’t for Oakland Pom, Grange No. 5.

Members Who do Not Live up to the Principles of the Order.

NEWARK GRANGE No. 225.

Sec’y Cobb, Dear Sir:

As I understand the principles of the Grange, each member has an equal right to all the benefits and privileges to be derived from the Grange. We are to be economical and not to extend to our own business, and do our own work. Without the assistance of half a dozen or more middle-men; we are not to make a practice of buying goods of any persons or firm who are in opposition to the Grange, but we are to be prompt to pay for what we do buy; we are to keep good faith with all the firms and manufacturers with whom we have business transactions.

Now with a little observation, I have been able to discover that there is a class of men in the Grange who do not live up to the principles of the Grange. For instance, in the various departments they make arrangements with different firms for all the various kinds of merchandise necessary for our use, at reduced rates, whereby we are benefitted; we get more for our money than we used to get when these necessities were brought to our notice by the middle-men. The cut side was cut off, the superior was the plaster men and merchants, who are greatly alarmed and offended, and there has been instances where they have thrown out hand-bills, advertising to sell their goods at the same rates that we have to pay for them in the Grange.

I do not think this is because they fancy the small price, but for the purpose of running just as strong an opposition as possible to the members who are dealing in the Grange. Now the class of men alluded to, begin to talk about the low prices, and that any one can buy goods just as cheap or a little cheaper than we are getting them through the Grange. I tell it is their privilege to buy where they can do the best, and they have the right to do so; and that state of things has been brought about. They don’t see that what they are doing will not only be detrimental to the Grange, but that opposition will be again asked for these same goods. They have now pursued the Grange loses half its practical value.

Now I detest this kind of business, and I believe that the true theory for the Grange to work upon is to be united to a man, and act in concert, and hold sacred every contract and business obligation in which we are concerned, and by being united we shall be able to force them to sell goods for what they are worth.

VICTORIA HOWLAND, Lapeer, Mich.

SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. E. R. Shankland, of Weymouth, Colo., Boulder, Iowa, has published the “Matron’s Household Manual,” a book of 120 pages, which seems to be highly prized by housekeepers. The following extracts from the preface, will indicate something of the character of the work:

"Only a Cook Book!" Yes; but there are times in the history of housekeepers when a good cook book out weighs in importance the literature of the world.

"The receipts here presented have been compiled with care, and I think they will bear the test of trial. The object has been to multiply directions for cheap, easily-prepared, palatable and wholesome dishes.

"While receipts for cooking occupy the greater part of the book, other departments have not been ignored." Price pre-paid, 80 cts.

JOE-FED HENS.—Corn-fed hens do not lay in winter for the reason that there isn’t any albumen material in the corn. When wheat is fed there is far enough in it to supply all that is needed for the yolk, and grain enough to make the white, and time enough to furnish the shell. It does not thus seem difficult to understand why corn-fed hens should not lay, as they do not, and why wheat-fed hens should lay, as they do.

A. B. COBB.

THE REAPER.

WATKINS.—At his residence in Allen on the 20th day of Jan. 1876, in the 74th year of his age, brother Thomas Watkins, a charter member of Allen Grange No. 78.

A subsequent meeting of said Grange the following resolutions of condolence were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Great Master of life has seen fit to remove by death our brother, Thomas Watkins, and

WHEREAS, We desire to render an expression of the love we have for him and to mingle together our sorrow with those bereft by the hand of affliction, and extend to them the fraternal condolences that human hearts can, therefore

Resolved, That as a Grange deep ly lament the death and most earnestly tender our sincere and heartfelt sorrow to our sister, the companion and wife of our departed brother; also

Resolved, That our sorrow extend to the relatives and friends who are called to mourn, and that we as a Grange would extend the fraternal sympathy and friendship, and extend to them the frail consolation that the universe to remove so soon from our midst.

Resolved, That in the death of our sister, Woodson Lake Grange has lost a worthy member, and her family a dear friend.

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss of one so young and fair, that our hearts felt sympathy with the bereaved family and friends, and, that her memory shall ever live green in our hearts, and the hope be cherished that we may meet her again when the Master comes to reap the harvest, and gather the sheaves into the garner.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Grand Vicar and the Illinois Sentinel for publication, and a copy presented to the family of the deceased.

Mrs. Harriet Hoyt, Mrs. Mary Lyon, Mrs. Emma J. Jones, Committees.

W. Woodard, Corners, Feb. 28, 1876.

PRICE LIST of SUPPLIES

Keeped 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, the signature of its Master or Secretary. 10c.

Ballet Boxes, (hard wood), $1 20

Porcelain Ballet Marbles, per hundred, 50 cts

Black Book, containing 100 Receipts on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound, 50 cts

Receipt Book, containing 100 orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound, 50 cts

Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, 50 cts

Cashing Manual, 50 cts

Applications for Membership, per 100, 50 cts

Membership Cards, per 100, 50 cts

Withdrawal Cards, per 100, 50 cts

Illustrated Votizing or Traveling Cards, each, 35 cts

Dictums, in envelope, per doz., 10 cts

By-Laws of the State and Subordinate Granges, per doz., 25 cts

Grange Books, with music, flexible cover, per doz., 25 cts

Blank Books, ledger ruled, for Secretary to use of Granges or Purchase, per doz., 10 cts, per 100, 50 cts

Cash Order, over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, per doz., 15 cts, per 100, 50 cts

Singing Books, with music, flexible cover, per doz., 15 cts, per 100, 50 cts

For Consolidation of Granges, sent free on application.

Blank Applications for Membership in Po
tamous Granges, per 100, 50 cts

Blank Articles of Association for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges

Copy of Charter, all complete, 10 cts

Blank Ballots for Secretary and Treasurer, such, each, 5 cts

Manual of Purposes and Cooperation, by A. B. Smithly, Printer’s Pocket Cents, 10 cts, Cloth, 30 cts, Morocco with tuck, 10 cts

Address, J. T. COBB, Sec’y MIch. STATE GRANGE, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

Old Paw Paw Nursery!

Send for Price List of home grown, well rooted, warranted stock, for Spring setting.
JONES,
OF
BINGHAMTON,
N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
NEW YORK STATE GRANGE.

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

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

He was one of the first to make concessions in prices to the Order, and never to our knowledge, has failed to deal fairly with them.

WM. G. WAYNE, Chairman, JOHN O. DONNEL, Sec'y, [Ex. Com.
L. H. BISHOP]

We also refer to Bro. J. H. Gardner, Michigan State Agent, who has had one of our Stock Scales in use several years and through whom Scales may be ordered, or direct to us. Send for free Price List and Discounts to Patrons.

JONES of Binghamton, N. Y.

CASH SALES
AND SMALL PROFITS.
Buggies of all Kinds.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.

ARThUR WOOD,
37 Waterloo St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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 Wholesaler, 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 30 DAYS TRIAL.

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

Lane Manufacturing Co.,
NO. 139 WEST JEFFERSON ST.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Dealers in
Regalia, Jewels,
STAFF MOUNTINGS,
WREATHS FOR LADY OFFICERS, BANNERS, BIBLES, CUSHING'S MANUAL, ALL KINDS OF GRADE OF SEALS, GRAIN LETTER AND NOTE PAPER.

Materials for regalia by the yard or piece. Golden Sickle brand of unbleached cotton. Seals Furnished from $2.80 Plain, to $7.00 Elaborate.

**Please send for Price List, as every article is furnished at the lowest price.**

REMOVAL!
The Original Wholesale
GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE
CHICAGO.

GRANGE SEALS!
We are furnishing SEALS in BEST LEATHER PRESS, at $3.00, $6.00 or $25.00 Each. Engraving done by Workmen of Large Experience.

Our $3.00 Seal has a fine design of Flow, Steel of Wheat, &c. The higher priced Seals are a little larger, with more engraving.

We pre-pay Express Charges on $6.00 and $5.00 Seals.

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

THE GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue.

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