What has the Grange Accomplished?

The day has come when we may proudly answer this question and point to a record of actual, accomplished facts, which entitle us to the gratitude of all who "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow." The Grange was organized among the hearty yeomen of the land—men who were unaccustomed to combining—who doubted their own power and capacity, and who had always taken their opinions from some village oracle, who did not know half as much as they did, but talked glibly, while wringing the hard-earned dollars from the farmer for legal advice which he would have been much better without, or from counterjumper's dollars while cutting them off a few yards of calico. The era was deplorable. Every department of the Government was full of corporals, who were combining in rings to swing and cheat and speculate; capital was combined against labor; great corporations and bondholders were ruling everything; public and private morals were becoming utterly corrupt; sectional hatred and animosity had made almost every neighborhood unsocial; politics had become a trade; fraud, bribery and corruption ruled our elections; laws were bought and sold, and lobby-members with full pockets ruled legislatures; States and counties, cities and townships were loaded down with debts, and the money built not railroads, but was divided out amongst debtors, and the bondholder was becoming a lord, coming richer, and the poor, poorer; with middle-men, and sold all their productions at from 50 to 100 per cent, more than fair rates—the rich men becoming richer, and the poor, poorer; the bondholder becoming a lord, the playboy a pauper.

Now, what influence has the Grange had in this unfortunate state of affairs? We ask a candid consideration to the following answers:

1. The Grange has encouraged social intercourse among persons of different political opinions, and brought together in friendly relations those who were estranged. The pleasant feasts together, the cheerful songs of the Grange, the greetings and kindly inquiries about the family, were among the most pleasant and profitable features of the Order.

2. The settlement of difficulties is one of the wonders; a few kind words has nearly always answered and made friends, where before a lawsuit wasted their property and time. Hard on the lawyers but good for the people. In many counties of our State the lawyers are almost starving.

3. The moral lessons taught at every meeting have had telling effects. The young have been prevented from acquiring bad habits, and the older strengthened and encouraged. Many a dramshop has been closed for want of support, and many a church has been filled by our judicious lessons.

4. The standard of political morality has been greatly raised. True patriotism is taught in all the Grange lessons. The citizen is urged to vote for men not true and honest, and "that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office," and while the Grange does not meddle at all in party politics, yet all its members are certainly urged to go to all meetings of their various parties and see that none but pure and good men are nominated for any office. Hence, the Grange is at the bottom of the great public outcry which has gone up all over the land to bring the public thievery to justice; it has caused the searching investigations into the great public corruptions which have resulted in the giving up of the Credit Mobi- lier frauds, the whisky rings, and the jobs in the post traderships, and many other kindred rascalities; and these reforms will go on just so long as the Grange does not meddle at all in party politics, yet all its members are certainly urged to go to all meetings of their various parties and see that none but pure and good men are nominated for any office.

5. The Grange is at the bottom of the great public outcry which has gone up all over the land to bring the public thievery to justice; it has caused the searching investigations into the great public corruptions which have resulted in the giving up of the Credit Mobi- lier frauds, the whisky rings, and the jobs in the post traderships, and many other kindred rascalities; and these reforms will go on just so long as the Grange does not meddle at all in party politics, yet all its members are certainly urged to go to all meetings of their various parties and see that none but pure and good men are nominated for any office.

6. The remonstrances of the Grange through their petitions to Congress, and through the pressure brought to bear upon Congressmen, has totally stopped the continual extension of patent rights on reapers, mowers, sewing machines, and many other articles of universal use, out of which the owners had already made gigantic fortunes; and we must see that no such unjust special privileges are continued on the people in the future.

7. Through the stopping of these patent right extensions, and by direct contracts with manufacturers, the Grange has reduced enormously the prices of sewing machines, and all leading agricultural implements and machines generally; and let it here be understood that it is our wish that the manufacturer should have a liberal profit. There ought to be no antagonism between the maker and user, but it is our desire to bring them closer together and make their interests identical. It was the old system of distribution which was vicious and ruinously expensive.
8. A new direction has been given to the public thought. Once the professional man, the shopkeeper, and the capitalist were the only citizens thought worthy of Government protection; now the plowholder asserts his equal right, and the law makers recognize it.

9. The Grange has given to Missouri the best constitution in America; the utmost liberty accorded to the citizens, compatible with good government; the utmost bounds, education fostered, and corporations restricted within their legitimate limits. A memorial to Congress, and personal help was needed in the harvest, and a new direction has been given to the Grange. Has not the Grange done something to entitle it to recognition as a great instrument for the public good? It is hoped that every weak brother, who cannot ask ample compensation to him in what has already been done, will stop growling that the Grange has not fulfilled its pledges with money without even an effort of its own, and get out of the Grange as soon as possible.

We want no such drones, but men who can see what great things we have already done, and what wonders we may yet do, if we are earnest workers in our grand co-operative movement. These are but a few of the benefits already conferred on our country by the Grange, and when time and space will allow, it may be profitable to go into this subject more in detail, showing the success of local Grange enterprises and new systems of co-operative associations recently organized.—Monthly Talk.

Too Many Varieties.—The following from the X. Y. Weekly Sun expresses ideas with those intending to plant fruit of any kind should heed: “ Ninety persons out of every hundred who set out trees for home use or for market, indulge in too many varieties. This one fatal error has ruined more fruit growers than all other causes combined. Nurseriesmen propagate their hundreds and thousands of sorts simply because a majority of their customers do not know what they want and will not take the advice of those who do. The prevailing passion with the novice in fruit culture is to try as many varieties as possible; and we have known men who had just begun, and with very little capital, to go into a nursery and undertake to make a short purse go a long way by purchasing a tree or two of each variety, instead of selecting the better part, selecting from a number of trees a few of the very best.”

The purchase of Excelsior Grange, No. 578, of Bucks county, Pa., in 1875, reached $5,000, on which the seventy members made a clear saving of $1,000, or $25 each.

How to Do It.—In order to make a Grange useful to its members and beneficial to the community in which it is located, every member should study the cardinal principles of the Order; what it is capable of doing and the best manner of accomplishing its purposes. Then work as if the enterprise depended alone upon your individual exertions. If here each member works faithfully, it is very easy to co-operate and concentrate. Don’t wait for others to give interest to the Grange; don’t keep away because your neighbors fail to attend. You can no more expect prosperity as a Grange, unless you do your duty, than you can hope to realize a crop of corn or tobacco without fertilizing and working your lands.—Virginia Patron.

THE ROCHDALE PLAN.—This is what has resulted from the Rochdale plan: “Husbands who never knew what it was to be out of debt, and poor wives who, during forty years, never had a sixpence uncondemned in their pockets, now possess little stores of money sufficient to build them cottages and go every week into their own market with money jingling in their pockets; and in that market there is no distrust and no deception; there is no adulteration, and no second prices.” Stick to the Order; make co-operation a working reality, not merely a thing to be talked about and played at, and you will soon reap the substantial benefit that the English operatives are now enjoying.

-S. T. Hopson says that the Girard Mercantile Association has a capital of $10,000. Shares 16 each. Started with a paid up capital of $1,680. Run eight months, invoiced and divided $1000 among stockholders. Goods that were sold averaged 14 per cent. above cost.

THE RIGHT GRIP.—“It will be a sad day for this country when the Grangers lose the splendid grip they have on the threats of corruption and monopoly. Better choke the life out of this monster than have ten times a bigger job to do”—Hoster Patron.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.
The Grange Visitor.

Quarterly Reports.

In the June number of the Visor, I gave a list of Granges delinquent in Quarterly Reports, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1875. Since that issue I have received some twenty of those delinquent reports, and hope by keeping the list standing to get the attention of Secretaries, and sooner or later get the necessary report. In many instances it is no fault of the present Secretary that all reports have not been made. But I need the report, no less because the Secretary of last year did not do his duty, and have no one to look to but the present Secretary to make good the delinquency of his predecessor.


In the August number of the Visor, we shall give a list of Granges delinquent in reports for the quarter ending March 31, 1876.

Several orders issued to Masters in payment for attendance at the January session of the State Grange in 1875, have been returned in answer to our request in the June Visor.

There are still Orders outstanding, issued to Nos. as follows, which I hope Secretaries will turn in as soon as possible. I am anxious to give the several Granges credit for the amount of the Order and close that old matter up.


We had a call last week from Mr. Taylor, of the firm of Day & Taylor, of Grandville; he gives a very satisfactory account of the condition of the Plaster business.

The work of mining has been continued, and rock is being piled up under the sheds of the company. The mine proves far better than promised by all examinations made by Mr. Weston. He claims 12 feet of plaster rock in the lower strata. Day & Taylor, find it 21 feet, and ten inches in thickness, which makes it the best Plaster bed that has been opened in the Grand River Valley.

We are aware that but a small part of the orders sent me last fall for plaster were filled this spring. Some plaster is used in the fall, and more ought to be used about barn yards, manure heaps and stables during the summer than is used. That there may be no disappointment to the members, I ask all of our people who want plaster this fall to send me their orders as early a day as possible. Please give name of consignee, his post-office, name and number of the Grange, on what railroad, and to what station, and when you want the plaster shipped. If orders are received in season, they will be filled promptly—price as before, $3.00 per ton on the cars at Grandville. I think if we do our part in season, that we can safely depend on Day & Taylor to make good their contract with the committee. It is important that orders be received at an early day, so that cars may be secured, and every thing done on our part to meet the wants of our Bros. Patrons in this matter.

The following from T. J. Crowe, will answer some complaints that we have received in regard to sales ordered of T. J. Crowe & Co. We have always considered Mr. Crowe reliable, and still believe he will do all in his power to merit the confidence of his customers.

Detroit, June 28, 1875,
Mr. T. C. Conn, Dear Sir:—I have been sick for four months and unable to attend to business and request you to say in the Grange Visor that your firm have discontinued business. On all orders not soon filled, the money will be refunded.

Very Truly Yours,
T. J. Crowe.

I should like to be able to Report to the next State Grange, what Granges, and how many in the State have built or own Halls. From letters received, I am of the opinion such a Report would make a very creditable showing of the faith and enterprise of Michigan Patrons. In making quarterly reports, Secretaries can very easily give us a statement in relation to Halls built, and owned by Patrons. Shall we have it?

The State Grange derives no revenue from the Pomona Grange, yet as it has become a constitutional part of the organization, it is important that we not only have a report of organization from the organizing Deputy, but that we have quarterly reports from Secretaries, showing the membership and pecuniary condition of the Grange. Several Secretaries of Pomona Granges are delinquent in this matter.

CO-OPERATIVE FAILURES.—There will necessarily be some failures of co-operative societies, as many are being organized among persons who have no experience. Let them all, however, guard carefully against the known causes of failure, which have been ascertained by experience, which are the following:

1. Starting business with too little paid up capital.
2. Want of fidelity in the members in trading at their own store.
3. Aventures in speculation, selling at or below cost for a time.
4. Extravagant expenses in the management, and dishonest managers and employees.
5. Reckless or unskillful purchases and accumulation of dead stock.
6. Imperfect keeping of accounts, bad auditing and neglect to watch the progress of business closely. The transactions of every week should be carefully scanned.

When the stock of any article has been exhausted, the books should show exactly what was sold of it, and how the amount sold of it compares with the amount bought. —Co-Operative Journal of Progress.

At the meeting of the Secretaries of the State Granges to be held in Philadelphia, in September, there will be present many members of the State Executive Committees, the general purpose of all of which is to develop methods for the workings of the Order. Present indications show that there will be a good number of the Secretaries on hand ready to discuss the various plans on which the business of their respective offices is conducted.

Every Grange should have a library. If each member of the Grange, having, say 50 members, buys one book to read, and then pass it round, that Grange will have at once a library of 50 books. By consulting with each other before buying, a great variety of works could be obtained, and we are confident that the study of 50 well selected books will not only make the members of that Grange wiser and better men and women, but will confer practical benefits on them, of which they have no ideas.—Helper.

We know of no place, in or around Philadelphia, where more good solid home comfort, for the same money, can be enjoyed, than ever has been enjoyed in Mr. Packard's Encampment near the centennial grounds. Every one who has been a guest there speaks of its accommodations, and the high prices at which that encampment is conducted. We incite that the editors at the centennial enjoyed a good dinner there the other day, by invitation of the managers.
THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, MUSKEGON.

Duties of Officers--Continued.

CHAPLAIN.

This officer opens and closes the Grange with prayer, and when Grange funerals are held, acts in a similar capacity as prescribed in the manual.—All funerals are held, acts in a similar capacity.

A devout man, one whose daily life should feel what he utters in devotion, does not belie his office, one who can thus impress others.

The Chaplain should, that they are of the heart. To be leading others to feel that it is a mock-to follow, especially the younger ones.

The Chaplain should be familiar with all work of the Order, for we have seen that other localities may not take the same steps.

A sister has filled the position with credit to herself, and profit to the office, and does injury to the feelings of all, yet this should not be overlooked.

There are times when either the Chaplain or any of the officers should be absent.

The Chaplain, when he is absent, should be ready for inspection at any time, and give any information desired on a moment's notice.

The Treasurer should be at every meeting to receive the amount paid, and to pay orders if any are drawn upon him, thus saving others much trouble.

The Treasurer's example in punctual and regular attendance will do as much to impress the younger members of the Grange as he does in the systematic manner in which he keeps his business, books, and papers, to work order and system.

The Treasurers may have but little to do in a Grange meeting, yet the moral influence of this officer may be great if well exerted.

August Meetings.

The following notices are here given that other localities may not take the same steps, and may arrange for the services of the State Lecturer when in their vicinity.

A meeting will be held August 17th, at Hartford, Van Buren county. Other parties desiring the services of the Lecturer, should write to him at once, and the meetings after August 25th, and for September, may be announced in the next August number.

Let the Patron of Monroe and Lenawee counties arrange for visits about the 11th, and those of Van Buren, Berrien and Allegan about the 17th. Those of the Grange can make arrangements with the Lecturer at the time of the meeting there. A word about other public meetings of our Order. They will be useful to all, and in proportion the arrangements are complete and well carried out for holding them.—System is the point of success. A few farmers have the general arrangement and over-sight, but all should hold the position with credit to themselves, and to the Grange.

In closing, we would condemn the spirit that casts odium upon the office, and does injury to the feelings of members by electing to this place persons totally unfit in character and ability, let it be forgotten that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

TREASURER.

The banker of the Grange, as this officer is, should have the general confidence of all, yet this should not relieve him from filing bonds, for even the best "know not what a day may bring forth," and if this is always practiced there will be no funds left, so "locking the door after the horse is stolen." A good man will not hesitate to give bond, but a doubtful man should be required to give security before entering upon his duties.

The Treasurer should have a book of receipts with stubs, to give a receipt for moneys received from Secretary, and have the stubs to show the amount on hand at any time. Separate accounts should be kept with the different funds, and none be over-drawn without notifying the Grange.

All books and papers of this office should be ready for inspection at any time, and give any information desired on a moment's notice. The Treasurer should be at every meeting to receive the amount paid, and to pay orders if any are drawn upon him, thus saving others much trouble. The Treasurer's example in punctual and regular attendance will do as much to impress the younger members of the Grange as he does in the systematic manner in which he keeps his business, books, and papers, to work order and system.

The Treasurers may have but little to do in a Grange meeting, yet the moral influence of this officer may be great if well exerted.

August Meetings.

The following notices are here given that other localities may not take the same steps, and may arrange for the services of the State Lecturer when in their vicinity. A meeting will be held at Jona, August 25th, of the all the members of the Grange to study his duties and enter heartily in-and give instruction to candidates, as the systematic manner in which he keeps his business, books, and papers, to work order and system.

As has been said of the other officers, the Chaplain should be familiar with all work of the Order, for we have seen that other localities may not take the same steps, and may arrange for the services of the State Lecturer when in their vicinity. A meeting will be held August 17th, at Fort Wayne, Van Buren county. Other parties desiring the services of the Lecturer, should write to him at once, and the meetings after August 25th, and for September, may be announced in the next August number. Let the Patron of Monroe and Lenawee counties arrange for visits about the 11th, and those of Van Buren, Berrien and Allegan about the 17th. Those of the Grange can make arrangements with the Lecturer at the time of the meeting there. A word about other public meetings of our Order.

The F. & M. P. M. R. will refund the amount paid them as soon as the returns are received.

Aid Matters.

Since the article in the June number was written, money has been received from Granges as follows: to-wit: 

Flushing No. 357, $6.00; East Arlington No. 157, $10.00; Bee-Hive No. 158, $1.50; Lyons No. 216, $21.00; Madison No. 694, $5.00; and I think the number of Grange to whom credit has not been given. If any have been omitted in giving credit, please inform me at once, stating whence and how sent.

All Granges receiving aid, sent me at the request of the members the number of persons needing aid, and to what address the articles were to be directed, when goods came here the freight was paid and distributed among the Granges as they represented their wants. All goods sent have reached their destination as receipts will show.

The money received was used in purchasing seeds, and the same forwarded by express or mail pre-paid. Freight paid to the C. & L. M. R. was $10.88, to the M. L. S. R. $14.89 pre-paid the former in forwarding $2.88; $10.00 was sent to Mason City County Granges to pay freight upon the Lake Steamer. A small sum remains on hand, which I trust will be increased by returned orders.

The following was received too late for June Visitor.

NORWALK, June 6th, 1876.

At the monthly meeting held to-day granges were passed: Resolved, that we return thanks to Bro. Whitney, (Worthy Lecturer of the State Grange,) for the efficient manner in which he is called to our call for aid. Resolved, that we also thank those Brothers and Sisters who have contributed the Seeds, &c., &c., sent to us. Signed and sealed:

W. H. Bennett, of Chippewa 518, says:—Bro. W. * * received to-day, two bags and five bag beans, and all is the same.

June 6th, 1876.

Wm. Kilpatrick, of Baldwin City to whom goods for Central and W. L. W. were consigned on June 4th,
Henry Saunders of Chase, June 17, warned me that I might forward them to F. & P. M. R. to get the charges returned upon them. Hope to report fully and close the matter next number.

**Hall Dedication**

On June 17th the pleasure of meeting with Gratton Grange, No. 170 of Kent county, and aided in the Dedication of their Hall. This hall has been conceived and built since the close of the last year, and except the plastering, is the gratuitous work of the enterprising and industrious membership. It is of ample dimensions, with a gallery and the entrance and ante-rooms which adds largely to its seat-capacity. All the appointments were as well as could be taken as if any Granges have better. The decorations were excellent; we make mention of the arch of green, 20 feet high and splendidly sat by the ladys officers. On this arch, in letters of red roses were words: Faith, Hope, Charity and Fidelity. The hall was filled by the members of this and other Granges and their friends. We were greeted by many worthy Brothers and Sisters of the neighboring Granges of Kent and Montclair. After a sumptuous dinner we discussed and the re-wards cleared away, the after exercises began; music by a choir of young ladies and gentlemen of the Grange, supported by an organ, was a great addition to the attractions of the occasion. We thought that every Grange should have such a one, and why not? ---

The keys were duly received from the architect and builder, Bro. C. M. Slayton, and the dedication was duly conducted in accordance with the new measurements imposed on the building while in transit to the factory.

We commend the Master Chaplain and Lady Officers for the prompt and creditable manner in which they performed their duties.

Granton No. 170 has a home and is assured of permanence.

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**State Agent's Department.**

J. L. GARDNER, CENTREVILLE.

Let all Farmers now examine their wheat fields carefully and ascertain which variety gives the best yield. It is estimated that about 2,000 acres of wheat is still left to be cut. The varieties are described as follows:

- Medium straw and stands up well.
- On rich strong soil the Deisel has yet given better returns than any other in my knowledge. It ripens early, short straw; it shells easily and should be cut out before fully ripe. The Clawson is long on the head, the chambers wide apart and large straw, requiring a strong clay soil to give the best yield. It has been introduced in some parts by the name of Early May. White Amber, so named from the straw resembling the large amber, is a variety which has been much admired for its beauty and adaptation to the service which impressed all present with it.---

Some appear to think that dealers and manufacturers are responsible for damages to goods in transit on railroads or docks; this is expecting more than the law can require. It can be borne out of a car by a draft or by letter. If any loss occurs it must be collected from the carrier, as he alone is responsible.

I would again ask correspondents to give their Post-Office and County, as letters are constantly returned to me, marked unclaimed for, which causes often inconvenience and the Brother not receiving the mail, and the postmaster being informed. The name of your Grange is often not the name of a Post-Office, and it takes time to look over the list of Granges to find your office. I have only the address of those given by Secretary Cobb in last winters list from his office.

I give a short extract from the Farmer's Friend, which I think we all should heed and act upon. If we rise from all the professed concentration under heaven will amount to nought if it is not practiced. It is time we learned this practically, as a Grange, and not for Patrons to divide up for sixteen to twenty different kinds of plows and reapers in a single Grange, and then purchase other machines for not getting better terms and better machines. The way to do, it seems to us, is to have a competent board of directors who will select and set that board decide on the best reaper, the best plow, or the best sewing machine; and then let it be understood that we all join in, and buy that reaper, or that plow, or that sewing machine, so long as the conditions remain. But you say one kind of plow will not answer for one kind of soil. Of course not; but one kind of plow will answer for one kind of soil, and another for another. If we have to make a different kind of plow for every individual Patron, we will never realize the advantage of co-operation, because we will never get it. Patrons can make better arrangements for individual preferences on some one thing, concentrate on that one thing, and astonish even ourselves with the advantages that will be wrought.

I am almost daily receiving money and orders for goods on which I have to pay express charges, registering fees and purchase drafts, to be forwarded to manufacturers and dealers in the usual manner at a considerable expense. In a short time, although each separate item may be small. This is not exactly right; each Brother should pay his own expressage, or when sent by registered letter should be enclosed to pay for a draft or registering the same when I forward it to pay for the articles wanted. In these cases I have to either lose it, or ask the State Grange to reimburse me, which is wrong. I can not keep accounts of all the detail expenses of the association, and I trust in future every order will either be accompanied with a New York draft, or if by letter, the fee for registering will be sent along.

The best way to remit is always by a New York sight draft, as this is al-
most absolutely safe. Registering a letter is only evidence that it was sent, and that it was not carried, or that it was stolen, no one then, and the sender has to bear the loss. I have sent some remittances lately which is chained we never receive the parties to whom they were forwarded.

Many Granges in Texas are offering premiums to their members for the best cultivation of various products. The competition thus induced cannot fail to be beneficial.

Communications.

A. P. Shepherdson.

Class Legislation.

A late number of the Visconr contained an article that should be carefully investigated by every Patron in the land. It was headed, "Which shall rule: Nine Tenths or One Tenth." This is an important question, and the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of the farmers, as well as every laboring class, depends upon the proper solution. He who has examined carefully the facts and figures of our country, for the past fourteen years, must be forced to the conclusion, I think, that such legislation has been in favor of capital instead of in the interest of the people.

It has created, fostered and protected a money monopoly; the most gigantic, the most overbearing and dominating engineering that ever existed in our so-called free republic government.

It has enacted laws which draft our justice between different citizens, and conspire against all sense of capital and the money tyrants, it has repudiated its promises and repealed enacted laws, so that millions of labor and honest toil to a set of schemers, and get them in the form of millions of dollars more, which will be paid to the same set of favored middlemen.

The cause of this wrong and injustice, that there are practical Farmers competent to represent the interests of the people in our National Legislature is no longer an undecided question—there is not a District in Michigan that has not with its limited fertile lands, and its limited farm hands, to turn out the crops of ripe, business experience, men superior in every respect to the average Congressman of the period; Southern Michigan is certainly an Agricultural Country. Shall it always be represented in Congress by Bankers and Lawyers, be they ever so capable and honest.

That there are practical Farmers competent to represent the interests of the people in our National Legislature is no longer an undecided question—there is not a District in Michigan that has not with its limited fertile lands, and its limited farm hands, to turn out the crops of ripe, business experience, men superior in every respect to the average Congressman of the period; Southern Michigan is certainly an Agricultural Country. Shall it always be represented in Congress by Bankers and Lawyers, be they ever so capable and honest.

There are thousands that will yet flock to our land. We considered them, and they were far from the Zidonians, and there was no magistrate in the town, and there was no regular order, and they were far from the Pomona. We considered them better, for they would not make any sort of an honor, or any sort of an honor, to us. This, we think, is false in all deliberate bodies; and we think that the proper head recognizes them. But we failed to see that the land was lost, and that the land is not so sure a man than the people are to be less than the Fourth Degree. Their treasury is not as large as it should be, and that the people, after their own, in the county council. They were just as good looking, just as pleasant, and seemed to enjoy themselves better than they do now; but, oh, the higher degree. They are doing it with that intensity which will destroy the order unless there is a yielding. We notice that a majority of the petitions that were presented to the National Grange were for the abolition of the higher degrees, but the minority prevailed and has become law, we think to the disadvantage of the order. Had the higher degrees been abolished, the fees lowered, the order would have given more labor to the people than it is; and our opinion is, the sixth degree will be brought within the reach of every member of the order. Then, perhaps, the head will say to the lower degrees, ‘Let us do our duty and relieve the people from the burden of the order, and if it is not done, we cannot do our duty; and if it is not done, we cannot do our duty. We cannot do our duty.”

Now, Bro. Cobb, you are aware that the spies returned with the report, but it has not been my intention to report anything falsely; if I have, it has been the result of my best efforts to find and to bring in the good land to correct it. A. P. Shepherdson.

Berrien Springs, June 4, 1876.

Buo. J. J. Woodard, Master Michigan State Grange P. of H.

Dear Sir and Bro.—I would be glad to have the following questions answered in the Visitor:

1st. Has a member a right as a Patron to buy implements or Non-Patrons through the order or its agent.

Ann. 1, No. 9. The business feature of our Grange has been organized for the special benefit of its members, and not for those who refuse to affiliate with us.

2d. Has a Grange a right to issue a diploma to a member and the recommend without preferring charges against the person asking for the diploma? 

Ann. 2d. Diplomas should be in the form prescribed by the National Grange. The other form of diplomas would not be relied upon.

3d. It is claimed by some, that a Grange has no legal right, unless incorporated under the laws of the State. Incorporation does not affect the jurisdiction of a Grange, unless the order or its agent.

For General Rules on diplomas and jurisdiction see Feb. and March Nos. of the Visitor.


J. T. Cohn, Worthy Bro.

The following item is by order of the Grand Grange of this State, and is intended for the Grand Visitors Society of the State.

J. T. Cohn, Worthy Bro.:

The following item is by order of the Grand Grange of this State, and is intended for the Grand Visitors Society of the State.

The Grand Grange of the State of Michigan, has adopted the resolutions from the Granges of Manistee and Lake Counties, for the overthrow of the column of the Visconr, by the peaceful methods of reform, and legislating and liberally ‘dispensed charity,” as is seen in the June number.

The Marilla Grange, No. 580, the
THE GRANGE VISITOR.

THOMASTOWN, Mich., July 1, 1876.
J. T. COBB, Sec. of Mich. State Grange.

Worthy Brother—Perhaps I would be interested to read a brief statement of the past and present condition of Lelia Grange, No. 397. It is well known throughout this part of the State that for the six months immediately preceding the organization of our Grange, (June 29th, 1875), we were in a flourishing and prosperous condition; we had encountered and surmounted difficulties that I hope few Granges are called upon to meet. We have had trouble, and I am sorry to say that trouble was mostly chargeable to a member of the Order who locked us out of a Hall that the Grange had fitted up at an expense of over $200, captured and retained the property of the Grange as well as the Hall in connection with the township; the proposition was voted down, and we were compelled to fall back on our own resources. The result proved that "where there is a will there is a way." At this date we have two buildings 26x45, with 2ft. posts, standing on a good brick foundation. The roof is on and we have money, labor and material sufficient to fit the Hall for occupation.

You may see this worthy Brother, that Lelia Grange is up and doing, and is determined to occupy a prominent position among the other Granges. She is determined to sink beneath a sea of trouble, but to ride triumphantly up on its surface.

Yours Fraternally,

GEO. N. FISHER,
Sec'y.

Lelia Grange, No. 306.

SOUTH WRIGHT, July 14, 1876.

Bro. J. T. COBB:—I send you hereewith an abstract of the Report of the Executive Committee of Wright Grange No. 285. There was placed in the hands of the Grange Agent on the 1st of January last, $65.00 which was kept revolving during the first quarter, doing business to the amount of $400.00, and saving to our members not less than $200.00. Had at the close of the quarter $75.00 worth of goods on hand.

On the 15th of May, the Executive Committee placed $100 more in the hands of the Agent. The amount of business done in the second quarter was $309, and the amount saved to Patrons $207.00, with $185.00 worth of goods on hand. The amount of produce handled during the second quarter was $650.00.

It is surprising what an amount of business can be done with so little capital, by adhering strictly to a cash business, and it is a great satisfaction to know that it pays so well to do business on Grange Principles. We have bought in New York, Toledo, and Chicago. I wish we had a reliable wholesale Grange House in Detroit. What can I get an Organ for, one that retails for $200 or an Este, one that is just as good. Enrolled, find 30 cents for Visitor; send to Mary F. Hubbard, South Wright, Hillsdale County, West.

Fraternally Yours,

C. W. ABRANSKA, Aged.


WORTHY MASTERS BROTHER—Our Grange is doing a good business, buying goods at wholesale prices and distributing among our members; we are selling at least 20 per cent.; we have a new hall built, 26x45, with plenty of room for business, and meeting room above; we feel very much encouraged. We raised a fund of one hundred dollars the first of February, and have up to this time received $100 and $400 worth of goods; it has been the nimble sixpence with us as we have paid out and received the whole amount once a month.

Our Grange is incorporated. We formed a joint stock association to raise means to purchase material for our hall, and thereby saved the expense of carpenters.

M. A. HOLCOMB, Master.
Brown Center Grange, No. 219.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Secesss depends not so much on a Grange having a large membership as on the effectiveness of the members. Effective working is the true test.—We all remember some little people who can walk clear around an overgrown, lubberly neighbor every hour in the day. Granges of twenty wide-awake, devoted men, and often are, more at heart Patrons of Hospitality than some similar organization with over fifty on the rolls.—This is so in every State; and before we begin praising a Grange with a large membership, simply because the membership is large, we ought to compare them with some of apparent ly smaller growth. The cedar doesn’t grow like the hemlock, but which of the two do we prefer for our fence posts last year, and which for fencing our orchard? We are not intended to discourage the larger Granges, but to cause Patrons to look around and see, for once, if they have not seen that some of our humble ones, as Granges, are the meek and humble ones; who speak not of themselves, but pursue an even tenor of way altogether charming.—National Granger.

The sisters of the Grange should never fail to attend and show the lukewarm brethren their duties as members of our Order. The sensibilities add much to the improvement of men, and make them feel that action is needed to keep them advancing.

There are two kinds of Patrons. Just as there are two men or two kinds of bees—one workers and the other drones—of course each know their position and occupy it. But we hope, as the world progresses and advances, that some one who reads this will do the same.

Our Grange sends report crops much better everywhere than they were this time last year, and many more persons experimenting with fertilizers than at any former time. We hope to hear, in due season, of many improvements from this cause.

Every Grange should have a book in which the members can record any article they may have for sale, or of any stock strayed, stolen or taken up. By this means buyers will always know where to go for such things, and the members will be greatly aided in finding lost stock, etc.

Brandywine Grange, No. 00, Chester county, Pennsylvania, has presented the Encampment Association with a 15 pound anchor, with plenty of room for business, and meeting room above; we feel very much encouraged. We raised a fund of one hundred dollars the first of February, and have up to this time received $100 and $400 worth of goods; it has been the nimble sixpence with us as we have paid out and received the whole amount once a month.

Every State in the Union reports large numbers of Grange co-operative stores, wherein the Patrons are learning the great benefits and the strength of concentration.
JONES,

OF

BINGHAMTON,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

NEW YORK STATE GRANGE.

To Patrons:

We are personally acquainted with EDWARD
F. JONES, generally known as Jones of Bingham-
ton, President of the Jones Scale Works of
Binghamton, N. Y., and are somewhat familiar
with the Scales manufactured by him, and
know that 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 representa-
tions made by him.

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

W. M. WAYNE, Chairman;
JOHN O. DONNELLY, Sec'y.
L. H. BISHOP,
War. A. ARMSTRONG, Sec. N. Y. State Grange
Ex-Officio Member Executive Com.

We also refer to Bro. J. H. Gardner, Michi-
gan State Agent, who has had one of our Black
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.

PRICE LIST of SUPPLIES

Kept in the office of the Secretary of

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And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Or-
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and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

Ballot Boxes, (hard wood),.............. 2 50
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Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to
keep accounts with members............ 1 00
Blank Order Book, containing 100 Orders on
the Treasurer, with stub, well bound..... 3 00
Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts
from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub,
well bound.............................. 6 00
Double Receipts for dues, per 100, bound... 2 50
Cashing's Manual,........................ 1 00
Applications for Membership, per 100,.... 1 00
Membership Cards, per 100.... 6 00
Withdrawal Cards, per doz................ 25
Envelopes, per doz........................ 25
Blank Receipts for dues, per doz,........ 5 00
Blank Applications for Membership in Po-
mens Granges, furnished free on appli-
cation................................. 1 00
Blank Application for Membership in Po-
mens Granges, furnished free on appli-
cation................................. 1 00
Blank Orders for use of Granges or Pur-
chasing Agents, per doz, 10 cts, per 100.... 5 00
Blank "Articles of Association" for the
Incorporation of Subordinate Granges
with Copy of Charter, all complete...... 1 25
Manual of Jurisprudence and Co-operation,
by A. B. Smedly........ 2 50
Patriot's Pocket Companion, by J. A. Cus-
er, Cloth, 60 cts., Morocco with tuck... 1 00
Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100..... 1 00
Address,................................. 1 50

See 'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE,
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N. B.

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approved and recommended our plan, while
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amined, tested and approved, and warmly com-
mented the high character and excellence of the
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plied thousands of Patrons with the Machines,
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