The Grange Visitor, Monthly
BY THE EXECUTIVE,
Michigan State
SCHOOLCRAFT, OCTOBER, 1876.

From an Address of Gen. Diven of New York.

"Within the last fifty years immense advancement has been made in the
construction of the implements of husbandry as well as in the methods of
agriculture. Nevertheless there is something in which the farmers of to-
day need instruction. There is a broad field which has been neglected. While
our stock is vastly superior to that of former times, while our crops are bet-
ter and we have made immense strides in material advancement, we have not
done all we might to improve our-
selves and to enable farmers to take
and hold that position in society to
which they are entitled.

As a class farmers are not contented
with their condition. Pardon me if I
seem too harshly. But when
I recall the old men who used to oc-
cupy the farms about these lakes, and
look upon the present occupants, I am
reminded that they are not the sons
of the men I knew. Why is this?
Because farmers are discontented.—
Our sons desire and seek other avoc-
tions. The boys have sought posi-
tions in the village store or office,
where they can escape the drudgery
of the farm as they are pleased to con-
sider it.

Money making by farming is con-
sidered a slow process. We need not
consider it. And let the farmer and
his boys in contrasting other callings
with that of farming see only their
bright side. The farmer sees his for-
maker neighbor and companion living in
a fine residence, surrounded with the
evidences of wealth, and is dazzled and
made dissatisfied with his plod-
ding because of his companion’s suc-
cess. One such instance of success is
sufficient to lure from the patient pur-
suit of husbandry a hundred or more
young men. We do not stop to con-
sider that where there is one instance
of marked success of this kind there
are a hundred who run into dissipation.

I would not have the young men re-
main upon the farms without improve-
ment—without making progress. I
would have them educated and fitted
for usefulness and influence. Farmers
you not occupy the position to which
your intelligence and business in-
teoles entitle you, for you have
your full share of intelligence. You
do not assert your rights sufficiently.
You pay the greater part of the taxes,
and it is your duty to participate
more fully in the management of pub-
lic affairs. It is your duty to exert
your influence and make it felt more in
proportion to your numerical strength
and property interests.

Is it a fact that a few men in
your villages manage your politics?
Do not these petty politicians control
the political parties? Farmers are
scarcely heard in these matters where
they are vitally concerned. They
permit the influence and prerogatives
which rightly belong to them to be
used by men who are by no means
their superiors in ability and whose
real financial interest in these matters
are insignificant as compared with
those which should stimulate farmers
to the performance of duty.

I do not desire to mix up politics
with what I have to say, but in all
earnestness farmers it is not only your
privilege but your duty to exert your
full political influence.

Education, mental culture and so-
bricial intercourse for yourselves and
especially your children are what you
need to prepare you to act well your
part. It is a most pernicious idea that
farmers do not need education. There
is no occupation with which I am ac-
quainted where scientific education
applies more fully than in farming.—
Education can give us an important
insight into the qualities of our soils
and our animal foods and helps us to
breed and raise stock intelligently.—
There is much need of mechanical
knowledge in modern farming.

We should have better schools for
our children. All that tends to suc-
cessful agriculture should be taught in
the school where your children attend.
Your county is rich enough, and
your population is dense enough to
enable you to maintain a first class
school within the reach of every far-
mer’s son and daughter. Your school
should be equal to the best in our
cities and villages. If I could arouse
you to see this question in this im-
portant matter, I should be especially
glad to have met you in this capacity.
Condense your little school districts.
Let your children walk three miles if
necessary, but provide schools which
shall do them good when they have
reached them. You can better than
you think provide good schools.
The future success and happiness of your
children are in this question.

With good schools, with intelligent,
boys and girls educated at home, with
better social advantages we could ex-
pect to see boys going from the village
to the farm, instead of from the farm
to the village. The more intelligence
we can engage in agriculture, the more
prosperous and attractive will it be.
and on agriculture is based all other industries. As that languishes business in general suffers, when that is prosperous prosperity is general.

Our problem shows that when our general government was organized ten out of every eleven men were farmers. To-day farmers are actually in the minority. There is some real causes for this falling off, but they do not remove the fact that farming has not been going in favor among the intelligent ambitious American youths. And yet farming is the occupation which above all we ought to seek. It has less of chance and risk in it. It is honorable and should be more honorable. We should as I have said exert our full share of influence, we should pay greater heed to what vitally concerns us in the management of government.

Why, if the farmers of New York rightly understood their influence to-day, and the need of exerting it, circumstances would not exist in this State which so cripple our industries. The people have, through their representatives, granted franchises to railroad corporations. They were expected to enhance the value of your lands by increasing your transportation facilities, and giving you better markets and advantages.

Figures of Schuyler County what is the condition of things to-day?

Do I need to remind you that farm products are shipped from Illinois, Michigan, and the mid-west, by your very doors to New York city at a less cost than is required to send your own products there? It is well known to you that I have been identified with railroad interests. I was heartily interested in promoting the construction of roads and through this section of New York. I believed they were needed, and have been much interested in the development of our country and its resources in which they have been important aids. I have been concerned in railroad management and have opposed pro rates schemes which seemed too revolutionary and impracticable but for the railroads which owe their existence to the legislature of New York—to the people of the State through their representatives—to carry freight four or five times as far from distant states at a less charge than they make to those to whom they are indebted for their franchise is simply monstrous. If the farmers of this State were fully awake to the injustice of the discriminations against them, if they comprehended the circumstances and realized their influence over the affairs of the Legislature would not be passed without a remedy being applied to these abuses.

Schuyler County farmers are raising grain on lands worth one hundred dollars per acre. One principal cause for its high value, is its proximity to markets. Farmers who live a thousand miles away are competing in the same markets with you and sending their products on the same roads for the charge you.

The people, the farmers have it in their power to apply the correction.—How long will they submit I can not tell. Our eggs have been raised and are mainly a tax to the State. Our railroads have taken freight at less rates than was profitable even to our canals. There are hundreds of important matters which farmers have a right to demand of our legislatures, and yet they content themselves and entrust their business in the hands of men who care little for their interests. I have spoken plainly to you. Permit me now, in a plain, faithful way, to treat of other questions more intimately connected with your fair.

Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, -Paw Paw.

Central Exhibition.

Paw Paw, Oct. 12, 1876

After an absence of a little more that four weeks, I find myself again at my table, which is laded with letters, cards, circulars, price lists, posters, pamphlets, books, news papers, &c., &c., being the accumulation from the Post Office during my absence. All letters which reached the office during the first three weeks of my absence, were re-mailed to me at Philadelphia; and answered from there. Those that have accumulated since will be answered without delay.

My visit to the Centennial Exhibition has been pleasant, and I trust profitable so far as sight seeing and the accumulation of useful knowledge is concerned; although a large portion of my time was necessarily consumed in looking after the interests of Michigan in the Exposition. Mr. Egenfritz, the gentlemanly Superintendent who had charge of the Agricultural and Fruit Departments, and whose duty it is to receive arrange, and place on exhibition, all samples of agricultural products, including Fruits and Forestry, has performed his duty well; and our exhibits have been well and tastily arranged for exhibition. One great source of perplexity through the entire season, has been caused by the delay at the rail road and express companies, in forwarding our collections. Boxes of grain and grasses shipped by me, several weeks before I left home, had not been received when I arrived there; but all came within a few days, and were placed on exhibition adding largely to the extent and interest of our agricultural department. Although the farmers of our State have not taken the interest in selecting and forwarding samples of their products, which I had reason to expect they would, yet Michigan with her Agricultural products and Forestry occupies and fills double the space in Agricultural Hall, of any other State except Iowa; and our winter wheat is not excelled in quality by any State except Oregon. But little of our choice winter fruit had arrived when I left, yet we had a larger quantity of different varieties of choice fruit on exhibition than any other State or Country; and the appearance and quality were highly commended by visitors. Samuel Hopkin, Esq., of Bangor, Van Buren County, is the largest individual exhibitor on the ground. His collection of fall and winter apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and canned fruit is large and very fine, and speaks volumes for his generosity, enterprise, and success as a fruit grower. The debt of gratitude for his attitude for the interest he has taken in retaining the reputation of Michigan as a fruit growing State.

Our collection of Minerals is extensive and rich, among which is a block of Iron Ore weighing fifteen tons; and several immense blocks of native Copper weighing several tons each.

Our forestry comprises more than 1200 specimens of logs, timber, and a number of different varieties, so cut and prepared as to show quality and value of timber and lumber; and beauty of ornamental wood. It also contains a large collection of natural curiosities from the forests, such as natural grafts, knots, curls, interwoven branches, &c, &c. Near our entrance to Agricultural Hall, and around which is constantly seen a crowd of scrutinizing visitors, stands Michigan logging sled, loaded with six saw logs, nearly six feet in length, cut from one tree, which scale 4,000 feet, and were drawn three miles on the same sled, with one span of horses.

Our Educational exhibits I need only state, that the awards given to Michigan, on our Common School and Educational system, will make every citizen feel proud of the State.

Our Michigan building which has been erected by the contributions of a few of our generous citizens, for the accommodation of Michigan visitors, is decidedly the finest upon the ground. Hundreds of our Michigan people have already rested in its elegant and well furnished reception rooms and parlor, from the fatigue of their daily walks through the exhibition buildings and grounds, and will long remember the cordial welcome and hospitality extended to them by F. W. Noyes, Chairman of the Board of Managers, and his estimable lady who have the building in charge. Together, our people may well feel proud of the part our State has taken in this great International Exhibition.

PATRONS ENCOURAGEMENT.

This is a vast summer hotel, built by Patrons of Husbandry for the accommodation of members of the Order and their friends visiting the Centennial Exhibition, and to protect them from the extortions of hotel and boarding house proprietors, and inscriptions usually practiced upon people from the country visiting the crowded cities, and well has it served the purpose for which it was erected. Thousands of farmers with their families and friends, coming from over a quarter of the United States and Canada, have found there a home among friends and members of a great Fraternity. The hotel is well kept in plain, yet comfortable and well furnished rooms, been refreshed at its sumptuous table and entertained in its spacious halls with music, sermons, lectures, discourses, and social gatherings. It has served as a regulator to keep down prices for board, and the benefits in this direction have been wholly confined to those who have been accommodated at the En
campment. Our brothers of Pennsylvania who inaugurated and have carried into execution this great and humane enterprise, are entitled to great credit, and will have the hearty thanks and good wishes of the thousands of brothers who have entertained those of the Order everywhere.

**Business Agencies.**

One correspondent asks, "If persons not members of the Order should be permitted to purchase articles through the Grange Agencies at the same rates as members of the Order?" Another inquires, "If any member of a family who is a member of the Order, should be permitted to purchase for other members of the same family who are not members of the Order?" And still another desires to know, "If a member of the Order should be allowed to purchase through the Grange agencies at wholesale rates, and sell to others at cost, or charge a profit or commission and put the same into his own pocket?"

In answering these several questions, I would say:

1st. The business system of our Order has been organized for the benefit of members of the Order. Hence, to allow persons who are not members, and have no interest in the Order, to enjoy those advantages that members have in purchasing through our business agencies, would not be in harmony with the aims, and financial systems of the Order, and might be considered as a violation of good business.

2nd. It is fair to presume, that in most cases the head of the family, the one upon whom depends the responsibility of supporting the family with the necessities of life, will belong to the Grange, and surely, such person should be permitted to buy for the whole family. But cases sometimes occur when the wife, a son or daughter, may see good in our Order and unite with us, while the husband or father, either from silence or for reasons beyond his control, is not a member. Now it occurs to me, that the worthy member, having a direct interest in the family, in his wife and mother, or child, should be permitted to purchase through the Grange agencies for the whole family, and have equal rights with other members of the Grange.

3rd. To use the Grange agencies and financial systems of the Order, which has been established with the money of the Grange for the direct benefit of persons who are not members of the Order, and have no interest in the Order, either as a matter of mere accommodation for personal gain, would be a violation of good faith, if not of obligation, and should not be tolerated.

**State Grange.**

As the delegates to the State Grange have been elected, it is highly important that full returns of the elections in the several counties, be made forthwith to the Secretary of the State Grange, so as to enable him to prepare a full list of Delegates at once. I would also urge upon the elected delegates to attend the meeting of the State Grange, to which they are chosen to represent, prior to the meeting of the State Grange, and ascertain their condition, wants, and necessities, and what legislation is needed to promote their general welfare.

The wives of the Masters who have been elected to the State Grange, if Matrons, are voting members of that body, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of elected delegates. All Masters and Past Masters, and their wives, who are Matrons, are honorary members of the State Grange, entitled to the fifth degree, and eligible to office, but not entitled to vote. All fourth degree members in good standing are admitted to all the business sessions of the State Grange, and I trust that as many as can make it convenient to do so, will attend this important session.

**Lecturer.**

It gives me pleasure to announce that our Worthy Sister, Mrs. D. C. Blakeman, of Kalamazoo, has returned from her western lecturing tour, and will respond to invitations to lecture to Granges, and at public meetings in this State. Sister Blakeman is a forcible reasoner, and an eloquent speaker. All should hear her.

I am also authorized to state that Brother T. A. Thompson, of Minnesota, Ex-Lecturer of the National Grange, and author of the unwritten work of the Order, will come into this State, if desired, and deliver a few lectures, at any time prior to the meeting of the National Grange. He is one of the founders of the Order, and thoroughly posted in the objects, aims, and work of the Order. His lectures are logical, instructive, and inspiring. His recent laborers in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, have done much for the Order in those States. His terms are twenty dollars per day. Lower rates can be had at other places. This matter will all be definitely arranged by a committee before the meeting, so that parties will have no trouble in getting accommodations. We hope to see a large attendance of the Brothers and Sisters.

We have observed that those Patrons who attend a session of the State Grange, not only enjoy enough to compensate for the time and expense, but they get their faith strengthened, and go home better workers—more zealous Patrons. And more this, the acquaintances formed with members from all over the State, and the feeling of fraternity exhibited on every hand during the session, is calculated to dispel those suspicions and little jealousies that humanity is everywhere liable to, and even Patrons are not wholly free from. We say then, if you can, by all means, attend the next session of the State Grange at Lansing. I am gratified that returns are being so promptly made of the members who elect to the State Grange. Already 33 counties have reported, which is about as many as we had received at the opening of the session last year. If any counties are delinquent, we shall, at the next number of the VISITOR, call for a report by counties.

We promised in the last number to print the By-Laws of the Patrons' Aid Society, in the October number of the VISITOR, but after setting the matter in type, I find there is so much original and other matter already set, that this must lie over until our next.

The place of meeting of the next State Grange for this year has been determined.

The representatives will convene in Representative Hall, in the City of Lansing, at the City of Detroit, on the Tuesday, the 12th day of December. We hope to be able to secure half fare R. R. rates, not only for the members elected, but for all degree members of the Order who desire to attend the session.

The best Hotel accommodations in the city have been secured for $1.50 per day. Lower rates can be had at other places. This matter will all be definitely arranged by a committee before the meeting, so that parties will have no trouble in getting accommodations. We hope to see a large attendance of the Brothers and Sisters.
Plaster.

The Plaster question seems again to demand attention. No other subject of pecuniary interest has been so much discussed by members as this one. After a lively fight of a year, when the plaster bargain was the question of the day, and the plaster combination having been broken up and dissolved, this has been accomplished by the perseverance of the Executive Committee of the State Grange. The proposition of the Grange, that is, the demand that claims, and probably did represent half a million of dollars of capital, has been broken up and dissolved, and I now find agents of plaster companies in the field soliciting orders for plaster at the price which we first agreed to pay Bre. Weston, and afterward his successors, Day & Taylor, that is 83 00 per ton on the cars at Grandville.

One agent, and probably others are now present, represents that he is taking orders for the Grandville Plaster Mill, conveying the impression to the patrons that he will get them their orders that they will get plaster from the Grange Plaster Mill of Day & Taylor. This is a trick worthy of the Plaster Association in its palmie-t days. We met a Patron this week who had given his order to this agent for three tons. This is not only a desertion of principle, but a betrayal of friends, and for what, not even the poor excuse of a pecuniary return of one dollar. Of most Patrons we expect better things. We expect, and have given every assurance that those chosen with particular reference to committees, each having direct charge of their own legitimate business, and places inaccessible to the body as a whole, recourse is had to committees, a committee of three or five persons can usually do more business, and do it more satisfactorily in a given time, than a larger body. A large body, can, through its small committees, have many kinds or forms of business transacted at the same time. In the legislative bodies of our country, it is nearly all the work done by reference to committees, each having direct charge of its own legitimate business. The same is true of our Grange order, and each committee, and none can derive more benefit from such reference of business than the Grange.

As some Secretaries seem to have overlooked the ruling or explanation of Rule 84 of the Parliamentary Guide, which relates to fees of Charter members, found in the July number of the Visitor, I call attention to it, and hope it will relieve me from further correspondence on this subject.

Lecturer's Department.

C. L. Whitney, Muskegon.

Duties of Officers.—Concluded.

COMMITTEES.

When any member of the body wishes to expedite business, or to secure thorough investigation in any direction, or to carry on business during the interval between sessions, or reach into times and places inaccessible to the body as a whole, recourse is had to committees, a committee of three or fivepersons can usually do more business, and do it more satisfactorily in a given time, than a larger body. A large body, can, through its small committees, have many kinds or forms of business transacted at the same time. In the legislative bodies of our country, it is nearly all the work done by reference to committees, each having direct charge of its own legitimate business. The same is true of our Grange order, and each committee, and none can derive more benefit from such reference of business than the Grange.

1st. Because it places each peculiar kind of work in the hands of those chosen with particular reference to their ability to do the labor commissioned to them. 2nd. The few to whom such matters are referred, feel a great responsibility in the premises, and thus use great care and take more pains in the performance of the work, and thus use great care and take more pains in the performance of the work.

In answer to our offer to furnish the Visitor the last third of the year for ten cents, we have received a good many notices, for which we have, in the face of a determined monopoly, invested thousands of dollars, and made it possible to buy plaster at less than $4.00 per ton at Grand Rapids. Day & Taylor had not, like true men, resisted both threats, entreaties, and bribes. "The Michigan and Ohio Plaster Association, would to-day have offered to sell you plaster at $4.00 per ton at Grand Rapids, if the money accompany the order, otherwise you must buy of their agents."

These were their terms to Patrons. Secretaries have been furnished with Black Orders which should be resisted both threats, entreaties, and bribes, "The Michigan and Ohio Plaster Association, would to-day have offered to sell you plaster at $4.00 per ton at Grand Rapids, if the money accompany the order, otherwise you must buy of their agents."

There are many good points in this address, and we would call particular attention to what is said of the political duty of farmers. Although the Grange has had over 30,000 members in this State for more than two years, yet so little have we as Patrons and farmers regarded our duty to ourselves and our country, that we find in the nine Congressional districts the politicians have secured the nomination of 14 lawyers, mostly young men, out of the 18 candidates of the two great political parties, and this in an Agricultural State, where a very large majority of the people belong to the agricultural class.

Do we need more than a statement of the fact to prove that this is all wrong? I think not. This would indicate that the Grange has not so far, meditated with politics. But it has awakened a spirit of inquiry among the people, and thus use great care and take more pains in the performance of the work.

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in order to secure the desired attention.

Committees in the Grange are usually appointed by the Master and Overseer. The first one named is usually considered the chairman, and when a committee has been appointed by a motion, it is customary to appoint the mover of the subject, chairman of the committee. Unless a chairman has been designated by the appointing power, a committee may select its own chairman. A chairman should be selected with reference to his ability to report the views of the committee. In selecting Grange committees, the Master should avoid using the same persons on every occasion as is often done, but bring into use the young and new members by appointing different members to act with others upon a committee, the reserve will soon wear off, and valuable ability comes into use. We trust that our committees in the Order may not be passed over in the selections made, for they have capabilities often overlooked and underestimated by thier brethren.

Committees should meet and in a body consider the subject entrusted to their care. All members should be present at meetings of committees, that no time be wasted, and when every part of the work has been considered, the work agreed upon and written, all members should sign the same.

A chairman of a committee should take some pains to get up his report in good shape, expressing in the best possible manner the results of the committee, and write the same in a clear, readable hand, and fold and file the same ready for presentation. The habit of penciling blunders in good shape will not be a detriment to any farmer.

Standing committees are either Standing or Special. Standing Committees are appointed for a definite time, usually a year, and are to continue according to the By-Laws until referred to them. The names and powers of standing committees shall be determined by the By-Laws of each Grange.

In the form of By-Laws recommended by the State Grange, and usually adopted by Subordinate Granges, there are four Standing Committees, viz: Executive, Finance, Charity, and Grievance. See By-Laws of 1875.

The Executive Committee, as its name intimates, should be chosen to carry out the work of the Order in the interval between sessions. Often being obliged to take responsibilities and perform duties which the Grange in session would do. Such committees should be five in number and include the Master and Secretary. Special Committees are to be appointed to a Cabinet, or what a Cabinet is to the President—his counselors or advisers when the Grange cannot be convened. The following duties may be assigned to them, according to the By-Laws, of the Grange:

1. To make a report of the progress of the Grange.
2. To serve as a Committee of Investigation.
3. To carry on any business assigned to them, and to recommend such business to the Grange.
4. To report the work of the Grange to the Executive Committee.

The Finance Committee should be entrusted with the oversight of the means and ways of the Grange—ex-

amining the books and accounts of officers, and all claims and bills, and reporting the same to the Grange, and making recommendations, and ap-

pointed by the Master and Overseer.

The Committee on Charity, or Relief Committee, may do great good, but we fear they too seldom act—may not always exist, all, and what good opportunities the Order has, through such messengers, of sending blessings to the suffering and deserving. It is also the duty of such committees to do the more highly will the Order be prized and loved. We should not only visit the sick, feed the hungry, and comfort the distressed, but the care and education of many an orphan is in our hands. Subordinate Granges may do much in this field, but Pomona Granges more.

The Grievance Committee is often overlooked, and just when such a committee should be used to investi-
gate and often cause to vanish into thin air, many of the difficulties between members, and complaints about them. Such a committee should be of persons most irreproachable in character, gentle, patient, and fully sensible of their duties. They should examine the case referred to them, settle it if proper, try it if necessary, do justice to all, and preserve good feel-
ing and harmony.

The Grange might well have other Standing Committees, as on music, to bring into use the talent of the mem-

bership in that direction, cultivating the same. Such a committee could often call into service members not otherwise employed. We hope every Grange will soon talk to the Committee on Library, who shall devise means of getting and circu-
lating other means and aids to the true work of our Order. A committee on literary exercises, or lectures and debates, might with profit find a place in the Grange programme, ar-

ranging for intellectual feasts for members.

Special Committees are created for special purposes when needed, and as soon as they have performed the duties thus assigned, are discharged. The most important of these to the Grange, is the Investi-
gating Committee, to whom is referred an application for membership. Such committee should be appointed from careful, considerate persons who shall render justice to the applicant, and in no wise compromise the Grange—To these should be given all the facts against an applicant, which they shall duly investigate into, remembering that the character of a man or woman is dear to him or her, and that the Grange gate should swing to and fro, but those known to be worthy. Better delay a report for weeks, re-
porting to the Grange that the committee are not satisfied and able to re-
port, and ask further time to complete the work. The report when fully made, dissolves the committee.

Special committees should be appointed oftener than they are, and some important matters may be consigned to standing committees with or with- out instructions. When a matter comes up that properly belongs to a standing committee, the Master should at once, if there is no objec-
tions, refer it to the appropriate com-
mittee. Standing committees should have stated times for meeting, and Special committees should as soon as appointed, arrange for a time and place to meet.

Now, Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters, your innumerable self-appointed committees have wound through for the present, and asking a careful consideration of all Grange duties and the overlooking of all faults, which have been, would be dis-
charged.

State Agent's Department.

J. H. Gardner, CENTREVILLE-

The English Co-operative News of July, states of the wholesale soci-
ety, that during the last quarter the sales have increased 25 per cent over the sales of last year, and the increase of the capital has been in the same proportion.—they have now bought a vessel and import their goods from France, and design before long to import their tea and coffee, thus saving the profits realized by carriers. The transportation of these goods, as they now do on French goods. Perhaps at no distant day will transport American produce in their own ships and thus aid the solution of inter-

course between the Patrons of Ameri-
can and the consumers in England. And calling the same.

I desire to call the attention of all Patrons to the necessity of establish-

ing a Wool House at some point in the east, for receiving, selling, and sepa-

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lating other means and aids to the true work of our Order. A committee on literary exercises, or lectures and debates, might with profit find a place in the Grange programme, ar-

ranging for intellectual feasts for members.

Special Committees are created for special purposes when needed, and as soon as they have performed the duties thus assigned, are discharged. The most important of these to the Grange, is the Investi-
gating Committee, to whom is referred an application for membership. Such committee should be appointed from careful, considerate persons who shall render justice to the applicant, and in no wise compromise the Grange—To these should be given all the facts against an applicant, which they shall duly investigate into, remembering that the character of a man or woman is dear to him or her, and that the Grange gate should swing to and fro, but those known to be worthy. Better delay a report for weeks, re-
reporting to the Grange that the committee are not satisfied and able to re-
port, and ask further time to complete the work. The report when fully made, dissolves the committee.

Special committees should be appointed oftener than they are, and some important matters may be consigned to standing committees with or with- out instructions. When a matter comes up that properly belongs to a standing committee, the Master should at once, if there is no objec-
tions, refer it to the appropriate com-
mittee. Standing committees should have stated times for meeting, and Special committees should as soon as appointed, arrange for a time and place to meet.

Now, Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters, your innumerable self-appointed committees have wound through for the present, and asking a careful consideration of all Grange duties and the overlooking of all faults, which have been, would be dis-
charged.
credibility. They are the sherers and we the sheep that are shorn.

I think that an arrangement should also be made, by this State at least, for the sale of grain in New York, either by establishing a warehouse or employing a dealer to attend to it. It is well known that Detroit is one of the poorest markets in the whole country for the sale of grain or wool, and we should look elsewhere to market our produce.

I have a contract for the Argand coal stoves at 29 per cent from list prices for one or more, when the orders are sent by myself. Have also a quantity of boots and shoes on hand which will be forwarded at wholesale prices, by the case, on cash orders.—All who desire to get sugar from New Orleans should send me their orders and money by the 15th of November, that I may know how much to buy. The early sugar market there has generally been the lowest in price, as the sugars go into the hands of companies by the mid-bit of winter, when prices are advanced.

There are but three grades of sugar there, which is advisable for farmers to buy and sell, with the low grades to make crushed and granulated sugars, and are therefore bought up by them for that purpose. They are the most profitable for us to get for home use.

The Niles Knitting Company, have advanced the prices of their goods 10 to 15 per cent over their first offers, and are unable to fill orders unless considerably delayed, consequently I have bought some from eastern dealers at a fair price and can have more if desired.

For Sewing Machines, I wish all would try the Home Machine, it is equally offered at a lower price than any other, and will be sent on twenty days trial, when, if not satisfactory, it can be returned and money refunded by me. I must remind Patrons that it takes ready money to buy at the lowest price.—Some to whom I have sent goods, delay a long time in paying the money, at much inconvenience to me; and dealers in the city who have sent goods to parties at my request, and have then to wait weeks, and some times months, for their pay, are notifying me of the failure to be paid promptly and expect me to see that they are paid. This must stop or I shall be compelled to stop forwarding orders without the money coming along with the goods demanded by me. I must remind Patrons that it takes ready money to buy at the lowest prices. Some to whom I have sent goods, delay a long time in paying the money, at much inconvenience to me; and dealers in the city who have sent goods to parties at my request, and have then to wait weeks, and some times months, for their pay, are notifying me of the failure to be paid promptly and expect me to see that they are paid. This must stop or I shall be compelled to stop forwarding orders without the money coming along with the goods demanded by me. I must remind Patrons that it takes ready money to buy at the lowest price.—Some to whom I have sent goods, delay a long time in paying the money, at much inconvenience to me; and dealers in the city who have sent goods to parties at my request, and have then to wait weeks, and some times months, for their pay, are notifying me of the failure to be paid promptly and expect me to see that they are paid. This must stop or I shall be compelled to stop forwarding orders without the money coming along with the goods demanded by me. I must remind Patrons that it takes ready money to buy at the lowest price.

To our circular of enquiry returned by the Secretary of Brighton Grange was appended the following letter, which shows the possibilities for good which the organization of P. of H. furnishes to the farmers of the country.

To the Grange Patron it is suggestive of something which will give it the faith due a word of encouragement. That Grange won't "die out!"

BRIGHTON, Oct. 15, 1876.

Bro. Cobb—Our Grange was organized with only sufficient members to get a charter, and has been pressed but slowly, owing somewhat to a strong anti-secret element in our town. For one year past we have had no existence, holding our meetings from house to house. Most of our members are poor, but willing and courageous—a hall was needed and we resolved to have it. With but little money in our treasury, we had to rely upon the generosity of our members. Some gave materials, others labored, dining room and all necessary for what they could; we accomplished our object, and now have a hall 21x28, two stories high, upper part for session-room and below a dining hall, and are now looking after its support and maintenance. Our Grange has inspired us with more confidence in our abilities and we are soon to become strong and efficient. We have learned the raising of a purchasing fund for that purpose, and will be able to work in that line. We are able to aim in the social and intellectual features of the Order the same as the commercial, in laboring and discussions. Our motto is progress. We endeavor to keep posted in the social events of the day, and particularly in all that pertains to the welfare and prosperity of our community.

Fraternally, W. M. PALMER.

See of No. 330.

TEXAS, Sept. 25, 1876.

Bro. J. T. COBB:—In the last issue of the Visitor you wished a report from Secretaries of all Granges which have a charter in possession or which are in a position to which I have to report that Texas Grange, No. 171, have erected a hall 21x28, two stories high, upper part for session-room and below a dining hall; 12x13; ante-room 12x13; the upper room, full size with exception of small fire-proof back room 12x13. It is subscribed by the members, and the work was done largely in a voluntary manner. We find that meeting and laboring together tends to cement our fraternity and our work. We are not strong, but we have the desire to get a charter, and since have increased but slowly, owing somewhat to a strong anti-secret element in our town. For one year past we have had no existence, holding our meetings from house to house. Most of our members are poor, but willing and courageous—a hall was needed and we resolved to have it. With but little money in our treasury, we had to rely upon the generosity of our members. Some gave materials, others labored, dining room and all necessary for what they could; we accomplished our object, and now have a hall 21x28, two stories high, upper part for session-room and below a dining hall, and are now looking after its support and maintenance. Our Grange has inspired us with more confidence in our abilities and we are soon to become strong and efficient. We have learned the raising of a purchasing fund for that purpose, and will be able to work in that line. We are able to aim in the social and intellectual features of the Order the same as the commercial, in laboring and discussions. Our motto is progress. We endeavor to keep posted in the social events of the day, and particularly in all that pertains to the welfare and prosperity of our community.

At a regular meeting of our Grange, held Sept. 2nd, we had the pleasure of listening to a address by Worthy Bro. R. E. James, Master of the Grange, who was introduced by our Grange President, Kalamazoo Co operative Association, P. of H., located at Kalamazoo.

Now I suppose there are but few patent medicines on the market, but many are poor, but willing and courageous—a hall was needed and we resolved to have it. With but little money in our treasury, we had to rely upon the generosity of our members. Some gave materials, others labored, dining room and all necessary for what they could; we accomplished our object, and now have a hall 21x28, two stories high, upper part for session-room and below a dining hall, and are now looking after its support and maintenance. Our Grange has inspired us with more confidence in our abilities and we are soon to become strong and efficient. We have learned the raising of a purchasing fund for that purpose, and will be able to work in that line. We are able to aim in the social and intellectual features of the Order the same as the commercial, in laboring and discussions. Our motto is progress. We endeavor to keep posted in the social events of the day, and particularly in all that pertains to the welfare and prosperity of our community.

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an appointment that will not clash with any other arrangement. If he cannot be had, get another, but by all means keep the rolling stone.

Yours Fraternally,

C. S. WHITTLE, Sec'y.

Texas Grange, No. 171.

GALVESTON, Oct. 2, 1876.

Bro. CORB, Sir:—I write you to say that I am back safe and sound, for, on the bright ideas he has advanced. If we think that the interest is too high, I suggest that we call a meeting to take care of the interests of the few who have been taken care of by Bankers and Lawyers, lo these many years.

If we follow the direction of M. F., we shall come out about as Mike did.

Mike is a Farmer and the mosquitoes are the rich beasts.

"Was ever I in Jersey in the summer season?" said an Irishman to a friend.

"Pon me soul, I was once, an' I raised my whipped finger in the air, and it was attacked by a million of murderous divil's wid provin' in the same manner.

I see them here, an' there, an' everywhere.

We turned over our entire capital each week, and have thus far nearly sell for cash, and have thus far nearly

the members of our Order, and is giving benefit derived from the same. We

have a copy of these resolutions be sent to Bro. Plumer, and also to the Orange Grange and county papers for publication.

H. A. STOW.

National Grange. — The Annual Session of the National Grange meets in Chicago on the 15th of November next, with headquarters at the Palmer House. Arrangements have been perfected by which all Patrons who desire to attend, can do so at moderate rates for board. We understand that all our Granges have been ordered to be cordially invited, and will be allowed to witness the proceedings, and the reduction in board will also be allowed to them. As it may be some time before the National Grange may again meet in Chicago, we presume many will avail themselves of this opportunity to witness its deliberations.

OBSERVATORY.

WOODCROFT GRANGE, No. 229, at its regular meeting, Sept. 12th, adopted the following resolutions on the death of Sister Samantha Place.

Resolved, That this Grange has received with a deep sense of sorrow, the announcement of the death of our Worthy Sister, Samantha Place, therefore.

Resolved, That this Grange tender its sincere sympathy to the bereaved sisters of the deceased.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be placed upon the records of this Grange, as a tribute to the memory of our departed Sister.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Grange Visitor, with the request that they be published therein.

H. A. STOWING, Sec.

NEWARK GRANGE, No. 302.

Whereas, The great Master has seen it fit to remove from the scene of her usefulness, an active and energetic Sister, Mrs. Eva Gates, therefore.

Resolved, That as a Grange we deeply lament the death of our Sister, and most earnestly tender our sympathies to the family and friends who mourn her loss.

Resolved, That to the sorrow stricken parents, brothers and sisters, whose pathway has been darkened by the clouds of grief and affliction, we, as a Grange, extend the fraternal hand of sympathy.

Resolved, That our heart's sympathies go out to the bereaved family and relatives who have been so suddenly affected.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Editor of the Newark Press, and to the Newark Granger, for publication.

August 29, 1876.

Send for Journal.
N. B. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

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GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

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To recognize and adopt the Grange Plan of bringing the CONSUMER and PRODUCER in close business relations—dispensing with expensive agencies—and giving the purchaser the benefit of wholesale prices.

We have pleasure in saying that the most prominent members of the Order have heartily approved and recommended our plan, while State, County and Grange Committees have examined, tested and approved, and warmly commended the high character and excellence of the Whitney Machine. We have already supplied thousands of Patrons with the Machine, which are giving unqualified satisfaction.

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Fruit & Vegetable Dryer

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Call and see sample Dryer, and get prices at the Store of the Co-operative Association, P. 0. B., on Rose Street, Kalamazoo.

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Bulletins, unenveloped, per doz. .................................. 0 25
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Blank Orders for use of Granges or Purchasing Agents, per doz. 10 cts, per 100 .................................. 0 50
Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges with copy of Charter, all complete .................................. 15 00
Manus of Jurisprudence and Cooperation, by L. H. Swoboda .................................. 2 25
Patron's Pocket Companion, by J. A. Cressey, cloth, 80 cts, Morriso with tuck .................................. 1 00
Notice to Indispensable Members, per doz. .................................. 0 25

J. T. COBB,

Sec'y Michigan State Grange,

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.