THE GRANGE VISITOR,
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Irrevocably in Advance.
J. T. COBB, - } Publishing Committee.

All communications should be addressed to
Subscriptions should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft.

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The Grange Visitor.

Subscriptions to the VISITOR have been very satisfactory since Jan. 1st, but while we are at it, we might just as well mail a thousand or two more each month. I hope these Brothers and Sisters who have taken an interest in extending its circulation will not relax their efforts.

We hope any subscriber who does not receive his paper before the end of the month will notify us by card, and the missing number, will be sent.

Some Granges appropriate a sufficient amount from the Treasury of their Grange to provide a copy for the head of each family. This is not a bad move, and we hope other Granges will follow their example.

The January edition was exhausted two weeks ago. Shall have a thousand additional copies printed of this number, and expect Patrons will order them all.

Address of P. Hodgman, Master of Climax Grange No. 72.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grange:
In accepting the trust you have confided to me I feel the responsibility it carries with it, and appreciate the kind feelings which prompted you to select me to preside over the deliberations of our Grange.

I feel too, the difficulties to be overcome, but having a firm reliance on your hearty aid in both word and work I trust that together we may be able to make the coming year one of profit and prosperity, and that it may be the beginning of a brighter era in the history of our Grange. We live in an age of contracting tendencies. People now more than ever before realize the truth that in union there is strength. Men of every walk in life, artisans of every trade, combine among themselves to secure greater power to promote those interests which they hold in common. He who would hold his own in the race of life must join the ranks.

Farmers were the last men to learn the lessons of the hour, and many of them do not yet appreciate the situation. Those who do not avail themselves of every legitimate, honest advantage to promote their own welfare are worryingly lacking in common worldly wisdom. A Grange, properly conducted is one of those advantages. Now what does the farmer want that he cannot obtain as well without as within the Grange? It is not legislation.

The laws of trade have stood for a thousand years, are stronger than statutes, and are broad enough to cover all his needs. When the farmers are strong enough to compel the execution of statutes they will be strong enough to enforce all just demands without the aid of special laws.

On the other hand there is nothing which tends to promote the farmer's individual welfare and extend his influence among his fellow men, that cannot better be obtained with their assistance than without it. The aid which a man receives from a well disciplined society is as much more effective than that which he receives from the world at large as a trained army is more effective than a mob.

We need a better education, not only that which is found in books, but that fund of general information which we gain from contact with our fellow men, from newspapers, magazines and lectures. We need to learn what people about us are doing, what their desires, aspirations and necessities are. We need to learn what we ourselves do really want. Aside from his general education the farmer needs to acquire a larger fund of special knowledge relating to his avocation in life. This oftentimes receives too scanty attention. We take things as we find them, labor on from year to year, sometimes profiting by our own experience, but too seldom avariciously, to ourselves the experience of others or assisting others with our own experience. It is often said that the farmers life is a continual battle and that he has no chance to learn or 'to do better than he does. Yet you may search the world over without finding among men who live by the sweat of their brow, any class who have the splendid opportunities for self-culture that the farmer has. Years ago, when some of the natural sciences were yet unknown, and the rest were in their infancy, it was held with a good show of truth, that in order to become a scholar, one must study the languages, that there was no other road to profound learning and true discipline of mind than that which passed through the desert of the classics, where the fallen fruit of dead men's lives lay dry and withered on the ground. All this is now changed. Geology, Botany, Zoology and their kindred natural sciences have grown to blooming youth, ready with health, rejoicing in their strength. He who will travel with them on the road to wisdom, through forests shaded by green trees, beautiful with flowers and rills, and waterfalls, where the ear is charmed with the songs of birds and the howling of herds; where the butterfly flies by, and the sweet odor of blossoms mingle with the aroma of ripening fruit. No other laboring man has such incentives or such opportunities for walking in these paths and gathering these fruits of knowledge as has the farmer. In no department of knowledge are there richer and more substantial rewards than in the fields of natural science. He who would reap these rewards needs only to make a diligent use of the faculties which God has given him. As he wanders over valley and mountain, through meadow and wood, he will see the frost and the rain, the sunshine and storm, beating down mountains, filling up valleys, dissolving the rocks to make them fit food to nourish the plant. He will see plants with their tiny rootlets permeating the soil thus formed, and with their myriad mouths drawing from the liquid food and sending upward from cell to cell 'till the leaf...
is reached, where the sweet breath of the air and the joyful light of the sun strain out the impurities and carry but little weight with them. Mass them, and they may move the whole productive world. We wish to learn by our own observation, and also by the observation of others. We wish to mass discoveries.

Can we not begin the work in this year? Can not each one of us who has land or stock to keep, take one experiment subjoined to his means and instruction, carry it out carefully and report its results to the Grange for the benefit of all. The practical value of the results we may obtain from these experiments and their discussion in the Grange will be very great if they are carried on with care and intelligence.

There are a great many things yet to be learned about farming that must be found out in just this way. We wish, also, to avail ourselves of the experience of farmers outside of our own vicinity and Grange; to bring together a list of others, bring them with us to the Grange, and thus select the cream of all. Let us have the Michigan Farmer, the Husbandman, the Country Gentleman, the American Agriculturist, Moore's Rural New Yorker, and others read regularly in the Grange by our members. Let us also, occasionally have papers of our own, on subjects appropriate to the time and occasion.

I wish we should also make a greater use than we have done of the business arm of the Grange. Other places have conducted their business on a large scale. We could do better with labor well plowed and planted. Things do not happen in that way. Fields are not cultivated without labor. If we do not purchase through Grange agencies they profit us nothing. It may not be amiss in me to allude to the plaster question. It ought to receive your careful attention. Individual members of our Order have pledged themselves for the payment of certain moneys to enable a friendly firm to furnish the Granges of the State with plaster at reasonable prices. They did this on the express pledge of the State Grange that the Order would sustain them morally and financially; and relying on the good faith of Patrons to make their contracts sacred, and to reimburse and secure them for the money they had given their individual notes has advanced for the present in breaking up the great monopoly. How long think you it will stay broken if we assist in breaking down the firm and thus reclaim firm by purchasing our plaster of the monopolists who are now cutting under on prices for the very purpose of driving out our members? We must be on our guard, and our friends may be in need of our help.

And now in closing, let me urge each and every one of you to aid us in this great work. We are not to expect much; but we are to expect something. We are not to expect the most successful; but we are to expect the most satisfactory. We are to expect many failures; but we are to expect the most successful. Ten live members are better than a hundred dead ones, and if each of you will do what you can, I give my pledge that no efforts shall be wanting on my part to make our Grange a grand success.

Woman at the Agriculture College.

EDITOR OF THE GRANGE VISITOR: Is it not a curious fact that of all the educational institutions of Michigan supported by general taxation, the Agricultural College is the only one whose doors are closed against the admission of women! In ever-increasing numbers women are being admitted to the high privileges of the University, and this admission is now affirmed by almost universal assent. The co-education of the sexes has, with us, almost ceased to be a question and so another step has been taken in the progress of Christian civilization.

Woman is no longer regarded as a toy to be played with; but as a capable human soul to be educated and adorned with immortal graces of character.

The State Board of Agriculture, by recent action, have called the attention of the Legislature to this subject and have declared in favor of admission. Indeed there seems no obstacle to the admission of ladies to the Agricultural College but the absence of a suitable building for their accommodation.

Unlike certain other schools, the opportunities for board in private families are extremely limited here. A cottage to cost $5000 or $6000, where thirty or forty girls could be placed under the charge of a matron, would be sufficient for the first experiment. This is not an entirely new proposition. It was prominently before the Legislature of 1873, when a course of study was indicated for the educational training of girls in Agriculture; but the absence of a suitable building for their accommodation, plowed and plowed, and other schools, the opportunities for board in private families are extremely limited here. A cottage to cost $5000 or $6000, where thirty or forty girls could be placed under the charge of a matron, would be sufficient for the first experiment.
Materials usually wasted, Cleansing by acids and soaps. Bleaching, Dye-ing. Manufacture of soaps of different kinds, Disinfection, Fermentation and Neutralization of poisons.

To view these subjects in the light of scientific research would lighten the task of the housewife, convert drudgery into a pleasing intellectual pursuit, and emphasize the way of routine work with the wondrous revelations of chemistry and microscope.

Ventilation would be another very important subject of study in connection with household affairs. Besides, botany, landscape gardening, floral ornamentation and matters of taste generally, and also literature would be indispensable; and why not music, painting and kindred arts.

If desired there certainly could be no objection to their taking the present college course for young men.

That any present movement would not be in advance of proper demand for it, the numerous applications for the admission of ladies received by the president of the college, already sufficient, certainly answer.

That the farmers of the State would be in sympathy is evidenced in the associations everywhere, by their just and generous recognition of woman’s higher nature.

If it be so, should we not immediately acquaint the Legislature, by petition, with our desire in this regard? “A word to the wise is sufficient.”

If, as has been said, the “Agricultural College, Farm and Grounds are to be made the most beautiful place in the Peninsula,” how shall we reach the completeness of these more than “classic shades,” except there be to grace the scene a goodly number of the fair daughters of Michigan?

To the Grange Visitor:

Sec’y. Morris Chapel Grange, No. 13.

C. F. Howe, Thomas Maars, D. R. Harding.

The Grange teaches co-operation. I write and send Bro. Gardner an order.

We started this store about the middle of May last, with a capital of $1,600 on the Rochdale plan, and...now working up a plan of co-operative selling our surplus products by establishing an agency in Chicago.


Directors.

Secretary.

Burns Helmick. Also Berrien County Co-operative Association at a regular meeting held Jan. 11th, 1877, elected for the ensuing year the following officers:

—Geo. H. Rough.

Treasurer.

Many Granges in the State are receiving great benefits from the Order, and all may, if the necessary efforts are made.

I am constantly in receipt of letters asking it members can be admitted to a Subordinate Grange for less...have not been regular readers of the Visitor, hence the necessity for referring to this subject again.

There are some weak and dormant Granges in the State, which...aid and encouragement; and I call upon all good Patrons to visit such Granges, and by their presence and counsel enable them to see more clearly, and realize more fully the objects and benefits of our Order. County Granges and Councils, should make it a prominent part of their work to “aid, strengthen, and encourage” the weak and dormant Granges within their jurisdiction, by sending committees and speakers to visit and instruct in the best methods.

For instructions how to obtain it see Master’s Department of January Visitor.

Good Work.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to announce that most of the delegates who attended the session of the State Grange, have visited the State Granges of which they represented, and given the instructions and information they were requested to. Great good must result from such prompt and efficient work.

Law and Usage.

The Laws and Rules of the Order now in force, are to be found in the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Grange, By-Laws of the State Grange, Parliamentary Guide, and General Rules by the Master of the State Grange, to be found in February, March, April, May, June, July, August, and October numbers of the Visitor.

Dormant Granges.

There are some weak and dormant Granges in the State, which need aid and encouragement; and I call upon all good Patrons to visit such Granges, and by their presence and counsel enable them to see more clearly, and realize more fully the objects and benefits of our Order. County Granges and Councils, should make it a prominent part of their work to “aid, strengthen, and encourage” the weak and dormant Granges within their jurisdiction, by sending committees and speakers to visit and instruct in the best methods.

Many Granges in the State are receiving great benefits from the Order, and all may, if the necessary efforts are made.

For instructions how to obtain it see Master’s Department of January Visitor.

Resolution, Annual Word.

In answer to all these inquiries, together with a score of others upon the same subject, it is only necessary to say, that the constitution of the National Grange is the highest law of the Order, and every member is obligated to support it. Article 6th reads as follows:

“The minimum fee for membership in a Subordinate Grange shall be, for men $5.00, and for women $2.00, for the four degrees.”

It must be conceded that any attempt to evade this clear provision of the Constitution, either directly or indirectly, as to admit a candidate without the payment of the full fee, before the initiation; or to appropriate funds from the treasury to refund any portion of the fee after the initiation, would be, not only a violation of the constitution, but of the obligation itself.

The National Grange submitted an amendment to the constitution, giving to each State Grange the full power to regulate its own fees and lines; but this amendment has not been ratified by three-fourths of all the State Granges; and it becomes the duty of all good Patrons to cordially submit to it, the majority. The present fees do not seem high, when compared with the fees of other similar organizations; and truly, they are reasonable, for the benefits of a well conducted Grange.

WHAT GEN. WASHINGTON SAID—On the 10th of December, 1779, Washington wrote to the manager of his farm, "Economy in all things is commendable in the manager as it is beneficial and desirable to the employer; and, on a farm, it shows itself in nothing more evident, essential, than in not suffering the provider to be wasted, but, on the contrary, in taking care that every atom of it be used to the best advantage; and, likewise, in not permitting the plows, harness and other implements of husbandry, and the gears belonging to them, to be unnecessarily exposed, trodden under foot, run over by carts, and abused in other respects. More good is derived from attending to the minutiae of a farm, than strikes people at first view; and examining the farm-yard fences, and looking into the fields to see that nothing is there but what is allowed to be there, oftentimes is the means of producing much good, or at least of avoiding much evil."

Hon. J. J. Woodman, master of State Grange, will instruct all officers of Pomona Grange No. 11, and give a public address at Newaygo, in Newaygo Co., Mich., March 21, 1877, at 10 A. M. All Patron members invited.

A. E. Upton, Secretary.

—The State Grange, by Resolution, made it a duty of Secretaries of Subordinate Granges to procure subscribers for the Visitor.

—The Grange teaches co-operation, Write and send Bro. Gardner an order.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.
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OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THIS OFFICE, WILL PLEASE ALWAYS GIVE THE NUMBER OF THEIR Grange.

The Situation.

Six weeks ago I was assured by a manufacturer of plaster in the city of Grand Rapids that "Grangers would buy plaster where they could buy it cheapest—Grangers were not the men who would change the universal law of trade,"—that "our $2.00 offer will capture the whole lot.

To which I replied: You don't know what you are talking about; you don't deserve the support of Michigan farmers, in or out of the Order of P. of H. These men have made you rich, and now you say stubbornly 'No.' There is no honesty or integrity in them—rather a poor return for the patronage you have received from them through all these years, when you have paid them fifty per cent. on your investment, and then paid an intermediate party for standing between you and them.

What is the situation today?

These few weeks have developed conclusions.

The support of Day & Taylor by the Patrons of Michigan has become a fixed fact. The jeers and sneers of Day & Taylor.

These fellows now give it up, and admit that these Grangers stick together, stick to their promises, and perhaps after all know enough to take care of themselves.

In the January VISITOR was published a number of communications from different parts of the State, pledging support to Mr. Day & Taylor.

From all this let me say the conclusion reached is most gratifying.

The baited hook of $2.00 per ton, offered by members of the Association, would be monoplistic in the trade and would recommend to every Subordinate Grange in the State to do the same thing.

Monitor Grange No. 535, "Resolved that we will buy all the plaster we want of Day & Taylor, in accordance with arrangements made by the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

Thornapple Grange No. 38, "By preamble and resolutions endorse the Executive Committee, and pledge their support to Day & Taylor."

Wright Grange No. 307, "Resolved to sustain the Executive Committee and Day & Taylor, and that each member should be a committee of one to solicit orders for plaster from farmers outside the State, and report at the next regular meeting.

Wright Grange further resolved to appropriate sufficient funds from the Grange treasury to supply the head of every family in the Grange with a pound of Day & Taylor's plaster for one year.

With this resolution came a money order for $7.20.

"Keystone Grange No. 226, propose to buy plaster of Day & Taylor as per arrangement by Executive Committee of the State Grange, regardless of the price asked by other companies."

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From all this let me say the conclusion reached is most gratifying.

The Patrons of Michigan have resisted the temptation, resisted an in-
sult, and now command the respect of friend and foe. I am receiving many letters of enquiry asking if Day & Taylor will be able to fill all orders for plaster this season. To which I answer, I think they will.

The plaster season commenced early, and claims have come up to this time, so well distributed that I think all will be supplied throughout the entire season.

The company have received 1,500 tons in January, which was a pretty good opening for a season's work.

Any over charge of freights, or charge for detention of cars by local agents, I hope will be promptly reported to me, and the matter will be set right.

These several matters are in excess of the business that legitimately belongs to this office, and I state the case to justify apparent neglect or minor matters.

I hope Secretary's will secure names to these petitions at the first meeting of their Grange, and forward the petition to the representatives from their districts or to their Senator.

Bills covering the several subjects embraced in these petitions have been introduced into the Legislature.

I have sent a copy of the Proceedings of the last Annual Session of the National Grange to the Masters of all Subordinate Granges whose election has been reported to this office.

I have been requested by some of the Secretaries to make a list, and though complete, I have not been able to get L. S. & M. E. cars.

I hope Secretaries will give the respect alike of friend and foe. I am receiving many letters of enquiry asking if Day & Taylor will be able to fill all orders for plaster this season. To which I answer, I think they will.

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**THE GRANGE VISITOR.**

**Report of Committee on Education.**

Your committee visited the State farm and Agricultural College, at a very unpropitious season of the year, to ascertain its practical working. We were transported in very comfortable conveyances and immediately began a tour of inspection, beginning at the Laboratory, where we found Dr. Reddie in his specialty, which is chemistry, who exhibited the lecture room, his study, where is an ingenious application of the Animonitor, registering the rate of the wind, the experimental room, where forty-eight pupils can study at once and are required to study three hours per day. Next your committee visited the library which we found under charge of Prof. Fairchild. The library is open two hours daily, from four to six P. M. to all students. Students are allowed to draw books from the library for personal use. It consists of 3,700 volumes at present, including nearly all subjects, but more largely those which pertain to agriculture. This library was started by a gift from the State Agricultural Society, which donated their library enlarged by a donation from a publishing company, as a model for a township or district library, and by the State Legislature of duplicates from the State Library, personal donations and an appropriation of $1,000 at the last session of the legislature.

The Museum presented an interesting and instructive exhibit of Zoological, Mineralogical and kindred collections.

In the Green House we saw some 400 varieties, and 3,000 individual plants, among which an orange tree bearing fruit. The building is warmed by heated water which rises up through the rooms by convection.

The farm comprises 676 acres, about half of which is arable land divided by a farm road well fenced on both sides, making two nearly equal parts, which are again divided by fences into fields of about twenty-five acres.

During the past year 156 students have been in attendance at the farm and college, whose average age is about 20 years. The system of self government among the students which the faculty encourage is commendable and worthy of a fuller notice.

With regard to former, and perhaps not unfounded criticism of an unfavorable character, to the effect that the institution was too much given to theoretical work, to studies which might be pursued elsewhere and give an opportunity to do more practical farming, and another that the students did not become farmers, your committee would say that we believe it is at present, nearly or entirely, the result of former objection, and that under the efficient management of Prof. Gully whom we believe to be one of the most practical and competent farmers of the State, the farm is now an important part of the institution and receives proper consideration. With regard to the latter, that students have not become practical farmers, you are only to refer to the catalogue of the present year and the President's address before the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, March 4th, 1875, to determine that more than forty per cent have gone to farming, fruit raising, and the nurturing of only business, while many others are engaged in teaching those things.

And now as it is possible for your committee to even allude to the hundredth part of the matters of interest which this institution presents to us, we recommend that each member of this State Grange carry home with him a copy of the Annual Report of the Board of Agricultural, and not lay it away upon the self and unapproached shelf, but read it, pass it to his brothers for the same purpose, and then order it placed among the documents of the Grange as a valuable book of reference.

Your committee would not discharge its duty were they not to express the fact that its present success has justified the wisdom of placing its control in the hands of the agriculturists of the State and that the Board of Agriculture are deserving the entire confidence of the members of this Order, and of the farming and laboring classes generally and we recommend that our legislature make liberal appropriations for all its necessities whether for building, other improvements or current expenses, and also a sufficient sum to enable the faculty to provide for the attendance of young ladies, which is at present admissible but impossible with the present accommodations.

We recommend that we express our satisfaction with the courteous treatment and liberal transportation to the farm, by a special vote of thanks of this body to Prest. Abbott, the Faculty and Board.

Your committee also recommend the establishment of a course of study in veterinary science and practical, under competent managers and instructors, required strongly to follow it. All of which is respectfully submitted.


**Report of Committee on Cooperation.**

From Proceedings of State Grange.

Worthy Master and Members of the Michigan State Grange:

Your Committee on Cooperation to whom was referred the general subject of cooperation and transportation, as well as sundry memorial and petitions in regard to the details of various plans for cooperation, respectfully report that we have had the subject under consideration and submit the following as the result...
of our deliberations, and urge its adoption:

Your committee believe that one of the first lessons to be learned by the members of our Order is to promote the general good.

Your committee desire to impress upon the State Grange and through you upon the members of the Order, that in regard to co-operation, your committee are not prepared to make any new suggestions, but would refer to the report of the committee on that subject at the last session of the State Grange, in which your committee most heartily concur. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. W. WING, A. LAMPMAN, R. E. JAMES, M. L. STERNES, C. E. WHITFIELD
Committee.

Labor, Capital, and Co-operation.

The great problem in political economy is, without a doubt, how to secure a more equal distribution of wealth. In every branch of industry the laborers, the real producers, receive but a small share of the results of their labor. Especially is this the case in very populous countries where workmen are plenty and wages low. The disproportion between the rewards of capital and the rewards of labor which we complain in this country, is much greater in all European countries, particularly in England. The laboring classes there were, therefore, led much earlier than we to consider and adopt means for securing for themselves a larger portion of the profits of their own industry. Still the subject has not gone unconsidered here. Our workmen have long had their "Unions" and suicidal "strikes" and they have latterly embarked somewhat in co-operative enterprises.

But yet, neither in this country nor elsewhere; have the efforts to render the relations between capital and labor more equitable been sufficient to make it any better the condition of the laboring classes. The laborer still bears much the same relation to the product of his labor as the laethe or engine that he runs does. He receives for his work little more than enough to keep him in good working order. This lack of success arises not so much from the farness of the efforts as from the misdirection of them. If the money expended and the time lost in carrying on fruitless strikes had been employed in establishing co-operative enterprises the benefit to the workingmen would have been much greater and much more permanent. "Strikes" proceed on the assumption that the employer is always responsible for the unequal distribution of the profits of labor, and can in every case rectify it. The strikers compare only what each receives with the whole of the capital at a return. They often fail to consider the large number of his employees and how a large proportion of his income is paid out in wages. The employer, on the other hand, always looks at the aggregate sum that he pays out as wages, and seldom reflects how small a proportion of the whole profit of his business goes to each workman employed by him. He usually considers his employer less generous toward them than he really is, and his wages as a reward to them as more liberal than it really is. Strikes are, therefore, frequent, and the employer is usually so obstinate that the men are forced to compromise. Even when laborers receive the demanded increase they have to work a good while to make up for time lost in obtaining it.

Thus far the only certain useful method of making the rewards of labor commensurate with its value is co-operation. Co-operative enterprises whenever they have received a fair trial, have been astonishingly successful; and, proceeding, as they do, upon the principles of making each laborer an employer, or part proprietor, and thus giving him an additional share of the profits, can never fail to be so except through mismanagement. Instead of one man furnishing machinery and having and enjoying all the profits for a much larger compensation than the men who work it up, the workmen themselves supply these and themselves receive the large compensation.

A liberal reward for his labor is not the only benefit conferred upon the laborers by the co-operative societies but a habit of economy that the order of the system of disinterested labor does not. Co-operative societies secure a working capital by requiring each member to pay into the society treasury a certain weekly or monthly dues. Their profit or character depends largely upon the prompt payment of these dues. Members are, therefore, usually careful to save at least so much of their earnings as will enable them to meet their society assessment. They must save something in order to get for their work all that it is worth that, on the other hand, the reward of labor and capital should be equalized by each individual employer taking for himself only a small share of the product of labor and having the balance among his workmen, if, in short, wages should be largely increased, there would result no additional inducement to economy on the part of laborers. No doubt, many who now spend all, would then save something. But this would be from desire rather than necessity. A failure to save would not directly reduce their wages. Under the co-operative system, the stupidity of employers would not be so fatal as it is under the present.

But the superiority of co-operation over a direct increase of wages is a matter of slight importance, since workingmen are not likely to be called upon to choose between them. Employers will never pay more than the market price for labor and they will never pay less than the market price low. The only way for laborers to secure a larger share of the profits of their labor is by becoming their own employers. The small number of productive good results most co-operative undertakings have been, and from what small beginnings they have usually sprung, we cannot but
wonder that they should have been so few. They are, however, increasing gradually, and each year brings forth some new enterprises and makes the principles of co-operation better understood and appreciated. The time when co-operation shall become so general as to have very materially improved the condition of all the laboring classes may not be very near at hand, but it will come some time.

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