

# GRANGE VISITOR

ISSUED SEMI-

MONTHLY

BY THE EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE OF THE

Michigan State

Grange, P. of H.



[Kalamazoo Publishing Co.'s Print.]

VOL. 3.—No. 5  
WHOLE No. 37.

SCHOOLCRAFT, MARCH 1st, 1878.

{ YOUR SUBSCRIPTION  
will Expire with No.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR,

Is Published on the First and Fifteenth of every Month

AT FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,  
Invariably in Advance.

**J. T. COBB,** - - - Manager.  
To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich.  
Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft.

**To Contributors.**  
As the VISITOR now bears date the 1st and 15th of each month, to insure insertion in the next issue, Communications must be received by the 10th and 25th of each month. We invite attention to those interested to our new Heading "TO CORRESPONDENTS."

**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**  
Acceptable advertisements inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per square, for each insertion.  
A liberal discount will be made on standing advertisements of three months or more.

For Grange Supplies kept by the Secretary, see "LIST OF SUPPLIES" on eighth page.

### Officers National Grange.

MASTER—S. E. ADAMS, Minn.  
OFFICER—J. J. WOODMAN, Mich.  
LECTURER—MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, N. J.  
STEWARD—A. J. VAUGHN, Miss.  
ASST. STEWARD—WILLIAM SIMS, Kansas.  
CHAPELAIN—A. P. FORSYTH, Illinois.  
TREASURER—F. M. McDOWELL, N. Y.  
SECRETARY—O. H. KELLEY, Kentucky.  
GATE-KEEPER—O. DINWIDDIE, Indiana.  
CERES—Mrs. S. E. ADAMS, Minnesota.  
POMONA—Mrs. J. J. WOODMAN, Michigan.  
FLORA—Mrs. JAS. T. MOORE, Maryland.  
LADY ASSISTANT STEWARD—Miss CARRIE A. HALL, Kentucky.

### Officers Michigan State Grange.

M.—J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw.  
O.—P. W. ADAMS, Tecumseh.  
L.—C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.  
S.—H. FLEMING, Pontiac.  
A. S.—W. H. MATTISON, Ionia.  
C.—SALMON STEELE, Bear Lake, Manistee Co.  
T.—S. F. BROWN, Schoolcraft.  
Sec.—J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft.  
G. K.—A. N. WOODRUFF, Watervliet.  
CERES—Mrs. C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.  
POMONA—Mrs. W. T. ADAMS, Grand Rapids.  
FLORA—Mrs. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw.  
L. A. S.—Mrs. W. H. MATTISON, Ionia.

### Executive Committee

F. M. HOLLOWAY, Chairman, Hillsdale.  
J. WEBSTER CHILDS, Ypsilanti.  
GEO. W. WOODWARD, Shelby, Oosana Co.  
C. G. LUCE, Gilead, Branch Co.  
WESTBROOK DIVINE, Belding, Ionia Co.  
THOMAS MARS, Berrien Center, Berrien Co.  
WM. SATTERLEE, Birmingham, Oakland Co.  
J. J. WOODMAN, J. T. COBB, - Ex. Officio.

### State Business Agent.

J. H. GARDNER, Centreville, St. Joseph Co.

### General Deputy.

C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.

### Special Lecturers.

Thos. F. Moore, Adrian, Lenawee Co.  
Geo. W. Woodward, Shelby, Oosana Co.  
Samuel Langdon, Bowen Station, Kent Co.  
E. C. Herrington, Four Towns, Oakland Co.  
M. L. Stevens, Perry, Shiawassee Co.  
L. R. Brown, Rawsonville, Washtenaw Co.  
Andrew Campbell, Ypsilanti, " "  
Mrs. Salmon Steele, Bear Lake, Manistee Co.

Under existing regulations we are required to send a copy of the VISITOR free to the Master of each Subordinate Grange. We shall also send a copy free to all Secretaries who send us ten or more names of subscribers for one year, with pay for the same.

## Exec'ive Com. Department.

### The Relative Value of Fertilizers.

Extracts from an address before the Farmers' Institute of Hillsdale County, on the relative value of Fertilizers to the Farmers of the County, Feb. 14th, 1878, by Col F. M. Holloway:

First in the catalogue stands the vegetable barnyard manure, composed, as we all know, of the refuse vegetation taken from the farm, manipulated as it has been by passing the stomachs of our stock, with litter ground and mixed by continued tramping in the yard until fermentation sets in, changing the whole, and in the change originating the different gases and salts on which vegetation feeds. We have all had experience with this fertilizer; we would be satisfied with it could we get enough for our purposes. A good farm of 160 acres, well and carefully handled, run as ours generally are to mixed productions, with usual amount of stock, will produce about 150 tons of manure in a season. This distributed in quantity to the acre to carry it through a five years' course, three of grain and two of grass would not cover over ten acres. At the end of five years you have only reached 50 acres. The other 75 or 80 acres has done without its annual food, or resort has been made to commercial fertilizers, which too often beguile the ear but to deceive the pocket.

The value of a ton of manure in France is 10 francs, about two dollars; in England the same; in the Eastern States about 10 shillings. Here at the West, and in this county even, we see profligate waste of the best material for increasing the manure pile. A little labor and care at the proper time would have increased its size and value very materially. This feature of farm management should have more attention paid to it. The coarse grasses, weeds which spring up on stubble-fields, old straw piles and leaves, may all be used in the fall with great profit to make the base of the yard for next season's use.

Instead of selling in bulk our hay, straw, corn, and oats, we should feed them at home, even if they but pay market price. The value of the manure made from them to the farm will more than pay the expense of feeding. It would pay us to have our wheat manufactured into flour at home, saving the bran and shorts for feed, which in the end makes the very best manure. Our ashes made should go back to the land if possible. Near every dwelling a reservoir should be constructed of stone and cement or lasting material, in which bones, garbage, old boots and shoes, old clothes, everything worthless for further use, should be cast. A little diluted sulphuric acid put upon or over it, now and then, would give every year a fine bed of phosphate equal or better than any you buy at \$50 per ton.

We come now to consider the last class of fertilizer to which we shall call your attention. This is plaster, or sulphate of lime. Its use with us is more general than all other commercial fertilizers combined. Hardly any question in agriculture has called forth more opinions than the reason for the use of plaster. Its advocates claim that it will benefit almost any crop; on the other hand we find intelligent farmers, even in this country, denying its usefulness on almost every crop. One farmer applies it to grass lands almost exclusively. Another says it does no good on them. One can get no wheat without it. Another can see no benefits in its application. With most it is the best possible application for clover. A few say it is only a waste of money to apply it there. With this babel of opinions, he who undertakes to deduce general rules for its application to bring a given result will certainly fail. But there are certain rules with proper qualifications under which it may be used to great advantage. Negatively we think that it would be of no benefit on low, wet grounds that need underdraining: these are sour for want of oxygen, ammonia, chemical affinities of plaster. Affirmatively we say that it may be applied with profit in a greater or less degree depending on the requirement of the growing crop to use it, on all soils not embraced in our negative proposition. The amount required to the acre will depend much on the growing crop to which it is applied. It has been fully demonstrated by agricultural chemists in their analysis of the composition of plants that an acre of clover that will yield 5,000 lbs. at two cuttings contains about 120 lbs. of lime; timothy hay about 34 lbs.; an average of corn 25 lbs.; an acre of wheat that will yield 25 bushels 15 lbs.; an acre of oats of 50 bushels 30 lbs.; potatoes 9 lbs. From this we may see the relative requirements, for but one of the plant foods, that are abstracted from the soil, to produce a crop of the different plants. When we take into consideration the fact that plants feed upon the gases of the earth, and these generated from definite and known substances, "either vegetable or mineral or both combined," through chemical change, and when we further see that the entire body of pure plaster is but component parts of known substances, viz: 33 of lime, 46 of sulphuric acid and 21 of water, all positively essential in the manufacture of these gases—we must, I think, concede its value. Certainly no one can deny its value without showing that the soil we till is already charged with all the mineral substances necessary for this work of generation, and that it affords all required for plant food, as well as the waste by drainage and evaporation constantly going on in our cultivated fields. But there is another, an advanced view to be taken in the use of plaster, which is now conceded by those who have given the subject much thought.

Sulphate of lime or plaster has a peculiar disintegrating influence on the compound silicates of the soil, setting free potash and magnesia for the use of the plant. By its use then, we supply the plant with sulphur and lime and give it the means of obtaining an increased supply of potash and magnesia. You understand very well the effect on plants of a good dressing of unleached ashes; you have been applying potash to them. But if you haven't the ashes to apply, try the effect of harrowing or plowing in 300 lbs. of plaster to the acre, and if this does not bring the desired result, you have no hope only in the manure pile until the change comes.

One more thought and I am done. It is the theory held by some, that plaster has a powerful affinity for, and does its chief work in arresting the ammonia that is in the air, and applying it to the pores of plants for food.

This is altogether a too superficial view to be taken of its action. It is performing a greater work. That it will arrest and hold in a fixed state all volatile gases, is very true. Hence its special value on the manure pile when decomposing; that it will hold in check evaporation from plants, in a hot day, is another established fact.—Hence corn, or clover, well plastered, will keep green in a burning sun, while that not plastered is rolled up, wilted and nearly spoiled; that it is one of the most active agents in reducing all carbonaceous substances into plant food, is fully demonstrated by analysis, and by the intelligent use of it on all highly cultivated vegetable soils, as is shown by many trials.

To sum up the whole matter, and answer the question in the true interest of the farmers of the county. I cannot too highly urge upon you the importance of spending extra time and money, if necessary, in increasing the manure pile. If you can make enough of it, the result will be satisfactory, if properly applied on any of the dry soils in the county, no matter what their composition. Its relative value will stand first, not only in cheapness, but in durability and production. I think it will pay in increase of production on any of our farms, at the rate of one dollar a ton in the yard of the farm, besides the cost of getting out and spreading.

2d. As the next best, we advocate the use of plaster. Not as a mere top dressing as has been the general practice, but in larger quantity to the acre, and where practicable incorporated with the soil. I have the best reasons for believing that we would be pleased with the result. That our failures with clover in not catching would be largely diminished, if, when we sowed our wheat in the fall, we would sow from two to three hundred pounds of per acre, and drill it in with the wheat.

All our surroundings point to the farm to supply the deficiency of the farm. We must at least exhaust its resources first. We all agree to this proposition.

Our experience in using clover as a

green manure, and the results flowing from it, have been in the past so satisfactory, that we may conclude that the future will very soon develop a very great use of all the leguminous plants, for green manuring. Anything that will grow quick, produce a large bulk of vegetable matter, is desirable. Some will be better than others, as they contain more ash. Were we to classify we would put clover first, millet second, although not strictly of this class of plants, peas third, and buckwheat last. These plants are all "at home" on our soils. They grow quick and revel in a liberal feeding of plaster. One such crop returned to the soil every three or five years, would so increase the vegetable mold as to affect for good the crops of the full rotation.

If we are correct in our conclusions, and we think the testimony of science and experience largely in our favor, we cannot too strongly urge the use of plaster in a scientific way as a means by which our farms may be made more fertile, and in so doing it will pay. The cheapness of the article and the facilities for obtaining, warrant the farmers of the country in its free use, even to trying experiments with it, not heretofore made.

BERRIEN CENTRE, Feb. 11, 1878.

*Bro J. T. Cobb:*—The question uppermost in my mind for this issue of the VISITOR is delinquent and dormant Granges. There must be something done to resuscitate the dormant members. Where I have labored, I find invariably some members who complain that the Grange does not pay, that he or she has not made anything from being a member. I tell them it is their fault, not the fault of the Order.—They do not attend the meetings regularly, or do not take part in the exercises or take hold of co-operation, all of these are essential, and must be strictly adhered to, in order to reap benefits. I find dissensions in some Granges, the ruling element. This is all nonsense. It is impossible for all to see alike, knowing this to be a fact, you must abide by a majority vote, and go in with all the nerve and energy you possess to accomplish the best results. If you do this in a short time you will find all things lovely, and working like a charm. Brothers and Sisters do you not know that our enemies are on our track, watching every move, hoping and praying that something may turn up to create a rupture in our ranks. So that a few nice fellows with kid gloves on their hands may stand between us, and manufacture and say buy of us or not at all. This was the condition of things but a few years ago, and will be again if we suffer it, but thanks to the Order, we don't propose to give up and go back to the old condition of things. As a class of people, farmers and farmer's wives have been kept, or kept themselves, in the back ground long enough, have been looked upon as a kind of secondary necessity. Now Patrons, let us resolve that we will stand firm, work, and work with a will until we secure all rights that we are justly entitled to. Through this our organization we can accomplish many needed reforms. Take the VISITOR, take all the papers you can afford to, published in the interest of Patrons, and post yourselves and be prepared to stand on a higher plane, and you will soon find that you can occupy it.

Yours, Fraternally,  
THOS. MARR.

*Bro. J. T. Cobb:*—The next quarterly meeting of Kent Co. Grange, No. 18, will be held at the hall of Wyoming Grange, in the village of Grandville, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, instead of the 20th as I informed you in my last.

Fraternally,  
M. B. HINE, Sec'y.

## Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, PAW PAW

### Trials and Appeals.

The Executive Committee of the State Grange will meet at the Lansing House, in the city of Lansing, at 7 o'clock P. M., on the 12th of March next, when all cases before the State Grange, now pending, will be submitted and disposed of. Parties interested in these cases should correspond at once with the Master of the State Grange.

### Annual Word.

The following will be found in the VISITOR of January 15th; "Granges entitled to the Annual Word, that do not receive it from the delegate who attended the State Grange, can obtain it from the Master of the State Grange, by sending an order for the same, under seal, officially signed by the Master and Secretary."

Delinquent Granges should enclose the above order with the back dues, and send the same to the Secretary of the State Grange, who will balance the books and transmit the order to the Master.

I AM constantly receiving letters of inquiry about the reduction of fees, and how to obtain the Annual Word. Twenty State Granges have held sessions since the meeting of the National Grange and ratified the amendment reducing fees. I have been unable to ascertain the exact time when the remaining State Granges will meet, and therefore cannot state "when the final result will be known." The prospects, however, are most encouraging, so be patient, and hold right on to the present rates until the law is changed. The result will be announced in the VISITOR as soon as declared.

### Digest.

The following are the rulings and decisions contained in the Digest recently revised and published by the National Grange: Preserve these numbers for future reference:

### CHAPTER I.

#### OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Sec. 1. Of its Organization and powers.  
Sec. 2. Of its Meetings.  
Sec. 3. Of its Officers.

- Who are eligible to office.
- Their election and installation.
- Their terms of office.
- Their powers and duty.
- Their title and rank.
- How they may be tried and removed.
- Vacancies in office.
- Their compensation.
- The Executive Committee.

Sec. 4. Of its revenues.  
Sec. 5. Of its Foreign Relations.

### SECTION I.

#### OF ITS ORGANIZATION AND POWERS.

1. The National Grange is composed of two classes of members:

1. ACTIVE MEMBERS, who are: a, Masters of State Granges, and their wives who have taken the degree of Pomona; b, the Officers of the National Grange; c, the Executive Committee.

2. HONORARY MEMBERS, who are: a, Past Masters of State Granges, and their wives who have taken the degree of Pomona; b, all former members of the National Grange; c, members who have taken the seventh degree.—*Pream. to Con.*

2. Only those members of the National Grange who are Masters of State Granges, and their wives who have taken the degree of Pomona, are entitled to vote therein.—*Pream. to Con.*

3. No State Grange is entitled to representation in the National Grange, whose dues are unpaid for more than one quarter.—*Con., art. vii, sec. 6.*

4. The National Grange is the supreme law-making power of the Order.—*Constitution, art. iii.*

5. The National Grange may, at any annual session, by a two-thirds vote, amend the Constitution or By-laws. Amendments to the Constitution must be submitted to the State Granges for ratification.—*Con., art. xiii, B. L., art. xxii.*

6. No religious or political discussions will be tolerated in the Grange.—*Con., art. xi.*

7. The word "political" in the Constitution means partisan politics, and does not include or refer to general questions of political economy.—*Decision 112.*

8. Political circulars dated at the Grange, or in any way bearing the impress of the Order, such as using official letter-heads, envelopes, or in any way that shall create the impression that the Order is political, or lends itself to partisan political action, is a violation of the fundamental laws of the Order, and should be in all instances disapproved.—*Proceedings 10th Session, p. 98.*

9. The National Grange has no power to suspend a By-law or Constitutional provision.—*Decision 7.*

10. Each session of the National Grange shall fix the compensation of its members.—*By-laws, art. vi.*

### SECTION II.

#### OF THE MEETINGS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

1. The National Grange shall meet annually on the third Wednesday in November, at such place as the Grange may from year to year determine. Should the National Grange adjourn without selecting the place of meeting the Executive Committee shall appoint the place and notify the Secretary of the National Grange and the Masters of State Granges, at least thirty days before the day appointed.—*Con., art. ii, sec. 3.*

2. Special meetings of the National Grange shall be called by the Master upon the application of the Masters of twenty State Granges, one month's notice of such meeting being given to all members of the National Grange. No alterations or amendments to the By-laws or Ritual shall be made at any special meeting.—*By-laws, art. xii.*

3. Not less than the representation of twenty States present at any meeting of the National Grange shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.—*By-laws, art. ii.*

4. The fourth day of December shall be celebrated as the anniversary of the Order.—*By-laws, art. i.*

### SECTION III.

#### OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

##### a. Who are Eligible.

1. Any Fourth-degree member in good standing is eligible to office in the County, District, State or National Grange within whose jurisdiction he may reside.—*Con., art. i, sec. 2.*

2. Any member of a Grange who is in good standing, is eligible to any office therein.—*Decision 53.*

3. A Patron is eligible to office while preferred charges are standing against him.—*Decision Court of Appeals, Pro. 9th Ses., p. 102.*

##### b. Of their Election and Installation.

4. All officers must be elected by ballot.—*Con., art. i, sec. 2.*

5. The election of officers by ballot is final, and cannot be reconsidered.—*Decision 80.*

6. All officers of a Grange must be installed before assuming the positions and duties of the office.—*Proceedings 8th Session, ps. 91, 141.*

7. If a Patron who is ineligible to office at the time of election should be installed in regular form by a proper officer, the installation will not cure the defect and remove the ineligibility.—*Decision Court of Appeals, Pro. 9th Ses., p. 203.*

8. An installing officer may decline to install officers on the ground of ineligibility alone; but pending charges do not constitute ineligibility.—*Decision Court of Appeals, Pro. 9th Ses., p., 203.*

##### c. Their Terms of Office.

9. All officers of the National Grange hold their offices for the term of two years.—*Constitution, art. i, sec. 2.*

##### d. Their Powers and Duties.

10. The duties of the officers of the National Grange shall be prescribed by the laws of the same.—*Con., art. ix.*

11. It is the duty of all officers to see that the laws of the Order are carried out.—*Constitution, art. i, sec. 1.*

12. Each officer required by law to report to the National Grange at its annual sessions shall furnish, in connection with his report, an itemized statement of the expenses of his office for

the current year.—*By-laws, article xix.*

13. It shall be the duty of the Master to preside at meetings of the National Grange; to see that all officers and members of the committees properly perform their respective duties; to see that the Constitution, By-laws and resolutions of the National Grange, and the usages of the Order, are observed and obeyed, and generally to perform all duties pertaining to such office.—*[By-laws, article iv.]*

14. Rulings of the Master are authoritative on all points over which his Grange has jurisdiction until reversed by action of his Grange.—*[Decision 68.]*

15. The Master does not vote except in voting by ballot, on the calls of the ayes and noes, or in case of a tie.—*[Decision 71.]*

16. The Master of the National Grange may appoint members of the Order as deputies to organize Granges where no State Grange exists.—*[Constitution article i., sec. 3.]*

17. The Master, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, is authorized to suspend from office any officer of the National Grange who may prove inefficient or derelict, subject to an appeal to the National Grange at its next session.—*[Constitution, article xii.]*

18. The Master of the National Grange is the judge, in the last resort, of all questions of "law and usage" arising in the National Grange, or referred to him by any member thereof, or brought by appeal from the decision of a Master of a State Grange.—*[By-laws, article iii, section 1.]*

19. The Master cannot grant a dispensation suspending or superseding a constitutional provision or article in the By-laws.—*[Decision 6.]*

20. If a Master of a Grange is absent, the highest ranking officer present acts as Master and fills all vacancies by appointment. After the Grange has been opened the Master may call any member to the chair to preside during his temporary absence therefrom.—*[Proceed. 8th Ses., p. 142, and 9th Ses., p. 139.]*

21. In the absence of the Master, the acting Master is invested with the power of the Master.—*[Decision 66.]*

22. It shall be the duty of the Lecturer to visit, for the good of the Order such portions of the United States as the Master or the Executive Committee may direct, for which services he shall receive compensation.—*By-laws, article vii.*

23. It is the duty of the National Grange Lecturer, upon entering a State to which he has been assigned for duty, to report at once to the Master of the State Grange, and in performing his official labors in any State he should allow himself to be directed as to the nature of such labors by suggestions and advice of the Master of that State Grange.—*[Proceedings 10th Ses., p. 98.]*

24. It is the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all proceedings of the National Grange; to keep a just and true account of all moneys received and deposited by him in the fiscal agency; to countersign all drafts drawn by the Treasurer; to conduct the correspondence of the National Grange; and to perform such other duties appertaining to his office as may be required by the Master and Executive Committee.—*[By-laws, article v, section 1.]*

25. It is the further duty of the Secretary, at least once each week, to deposit with the fiscal agency holding the funds of the National Grange, all moneys that may have come into his hands, and forward a duplicate receipt therefor to the Treasurer, and make a full report of all transactions to the National Grange at each annual session.—*[By-laws, article v, section 2.]*

26. It is the further duty of the Secretary to procure a monthly report from the fiscal agency, with whom the funds of the National Grange are deposited, of all moneys received and paid out by them during each month, and send a copy of such report to the Executive Committee and Master of the National Grange.—*By-laws, article v., sec. 3.*

27. The Secretary shall give bond in such sum and with such security as may be approved by the Executive Committee.—*[By-laws, article v, section 4.]*

28. The Secretary is the custodian of the seal of a Grange, and it is only to be used to authenticate the action of a Grange or its executive officers, and should never be used unless accompanied by the seal of the Secretary.—*[Decision 73.]*

29. Records of all meetings, both regular and special, should be fully kept by the Secretary.—*Decision 74.*

30. When objection is made to the minutes or to any proposed correction

of them, it is necessary that a motion be made to approve or correct. This motion stands before the Grange like any other motion, subject to amendment, &c.—[Decision 75.]

31. The Secretary of the National Grange shall compute the dues of State Granges, and certify the same to the Treasurer; and in case returns from the State Secretaries are not properly made out, he shall return them for correction, notifying the Master of the State Grange of the fact. In case he is unable to obtain correct returns, he will report the fact at the next session of the National Grange.—[Proceedings 9th Ses., p. 134.]

32. If any Secretary of a State Grange fails to report for the full number of Subordinate Granges in the State, as shown by the records in the office of the Secretary of the National Grange, the Executive Committee of the National Grange, during the recess of the National Grange, may require the Secretary of the National Grange to fill the blanks in each case with the number as last reported; and in case no report has been made, with the number of charter members.—[Decision Court of Appeals, Proceedings 9th Session, page 202.]

33. The Secretary shall submit to the National Grange, at the beginning of each annual session, a statement of all the receipts, tabulated under appropriate heads, so as to show the sources from which they are derived; and also of the expenditures, so classified as to exhibit the accounts on which they have been made, together with his vouchers for the same; and in auditing his account, no vouchers shall be allowed which does not bear the endorsement and approval of the Executive Committee.—[Proceedings 9th Session, page 200.]

34. The Secretary is authorized to issue to the Masters of State Granges, on their requisition, one ritual, five song books, and five constitutions for each deputy by them appointed, said documents to be held as the property of the National Grange.—[Proceedings 7th Session, page 41, and 9th Ses. p. 177-8.]

35. It is the duty of the Treasurer to issue all drafts upon the fiscal agency of the Order, said drafts having previously been approved by the Master and countersigned by the Sec'y of the National Grange.—By-laws, art. vi, sec. 1.

36. The Treasurer shall report monthly to the Master of the National Grange a statement of all moneys deposited to his credit in the fiscal agency, and of all drafts signed by him during the previous month.—By-laws, article vi, sec. 2.

37. The Treasurer shall report to the National Grange at each annual session a statement of all moneys deposited in the fiscal agency, and of all drafts signed by him since his last annual report.—[By-laws, article vi, section 3.]

38. The Treasurer shall collect all interest accruing on investments made by the Executive Committee, and deposit the same in the fiscal agency.—By-laws, article vi, section 4.

39. The Treasurer must give a bond, to be approved by the officers of the Grange.—Cons. article x, section 1.

40. The Steward, Assistant Steward, and Lady Assistant Steward should always bear with them the emblems of their office while engaged in official duty.—[Decision 77.]

41. The Gate-keeper is the proper custodian of the regalia, jewels, and other properties of the Grange, subject to the order of the Grange.—[Decision 78.]

42. All officers of Granges, either Subordinate, State, or National, should be very careful to avoid the appearance of using their positions in the Order to influence the opinions of others, on questions prominently at issue between political parties, in sending out documents on official paper or in envelopes bearing their official address.—[Proceedings 9th Session, page 122.]

**e. Their Title and Rank.**

43. The officers of the National Grange rank as follows: Master, Overseer, Lecturer, Steward, Assistant Steward, Chaplain, Treasurer, Secretary, Gate-keeper, Ceres, Pomona, Flora and Lady Assistant Steward.—[Constitution, article i, section 1.]

44. The officers of the respective Granges shall be addressed as "Worthy."—[Constitution, article i, sec. 5.]

**f. How They may be Tried and Removed.**

45. Any officer of the National Grange may be suspended from office by the Master and Executive Committee, with the right of appeal to the National Grange.—Constitution, article xii.

46. The members of the Seventh Degree constitute a court of impeachment

for the trial of officers of the National Grange.—[Preamble to Constitution.]

**g. Vacancies in Office.**

47. Vacancies in office may be filled at any regular meeting of the Grange.—[By-laws, article xv.]

48. Vacancies by death or resignation must be filled at a special election at the next regular meeting of the Grange—officers so chosen to serve until the annual meeting.—[Constitution, article i, section 2.]

49. In case of a vacancy in the office of Master, or any other officer of a Grange, it may be filled by an election for the unexpired term at the next regular meeting. The Overseer acts as Master until the vacancy is filled.—[Decision 65.]

**h. Their Compensation.**

50. Such compensation for time and service shall be given the Master, Lecturer, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee as the National Grange may, from time to time, determine.—[By-laws, article ix, section 1.]

51. Whenever general deputies are appointed by the Master of the National Grange, said deputies shall receive such compensation for time and services as may be determined by the Master and the Executive Committee: Provided, In no case shall pay from the National Grange be given general deputies in any State after the formation of the State Grange.—[By-laws, article ix, section 2.]

**i. The Executive Committee.**

52. There shall be an Executive Committee of the National Grange, consisting of three members, whose terms of office shall be two years. The Master of the National Grange is, *ex officio*, a member of the Executive Committee, but not entitled to vote except in case of a tie vote.—[Constitution, article i, section 4.]

53. It is the duty of the Executive Committee to exercise a general supervision of the affairs of the Order during the recess of the National Grange. They have authority to act on all matters of interest to the Order when the National Grange is not in session; shall provide for the welfare of the Order in business matters; and shall report their acts in detail to the National Grange on the first day of its annual meeting.—[By-laws, article viii, section 1.]

54. It is the duty of the Chairman of the Executive Committee to furnish to the Masters of the several State Granges at the commencement of each quarter a statement of the receipts and disbursements of all moneys by the National Grange during the preceding quarter.—[By-laws, article viii, section 2.]

55. The Executive Committee is authorized to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary before the meeting of the National Grange, and report to the National Grange.—[Proceedings 7th Session, page 76.]

56. The Executive Committee of the National Grange is instructed to publish and mail to Masters of State Granges, Chairmen of Executive Committees and agents of State Granges, with each quarterly report, as correct a bulletin as practicable of all the Granges organized in each State; also upon the same bulletin the names and postoffice addresses of all the bonded State Agents of the Order, with the amount of bonds of each; also the names and postoffice addresses of the Master, Secretary and Treasurer of State Granges and time of State meeting.—[Proceedings 9th Session, page 169.]

57. The Executive Committee shall, within ten days after the close of each annual session, consider and determine the amount of clerical force needed by the Secretary to enable him to discharge the duties of his office, and the compensation which shall be allowed therefor, which shall be entered on their proceedings, and no other expenditures on this account shall be paid out of the treasury of the National Grange.—[Proceedings 9th Session, pages 76 and 200.]

58. Should the National Grange adjourn without selecting the place of its next meeting, the Executive Committee shall appoint the place and notify the Secretary of the National Grange and the Masters of the State Granges, at least thirty days before the appointed day.—[Constitution, article ii, section 3.]

59. The Executive Committee is authorized to provide and furnish all needed material—gavels, seals, &c.—for State and Subordinate Granges, at such prices and under such rules as the Executive Committee may direct.—[Proceedings 7th Session, page 78.]

[For further duties of the Executive Committee, see future number.]

SECTION IV.

OF THE REVENUES OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

1. The revenues of the National Grange are derived from four sources; First—State Grange dues.—[Constitution, article vii, section 4.]

Second—Dispensation fees.—Constitution, article viii, section 3.

Third—The sale of supplies to Subordinate Granges.—[Proceedings 7th Session, page 78.]

Fourth—Interest on investments and on balances in fiscal agency.—By-laws, article vi, section 4.

2. All moneys belonging to the National Grange are deposited for safe keeping with a banking or trust company, selected by the Executive Committee.—Constitution, article vii, section 4.

3. No money can be drawn from the National Grange depository except on the draft of the Treasurer, approved by the Master and countersigned by the Secretary.—[Constitution, article vii, section 5.]

4. Bills must be approved by the Master and countersigned by the Secretary before the Treasurer will pay them.—[Constitution, article x, section 2.]

5. The Treasurer is required to make monthly reports to the Master of all deposits made in the fiscal agency, and all drafts drawn thereon, and in an annual report to the National Grange of the condition of the Treasury.—[By-laws, article v, sections 2 and 3.]

6. The chairman of the Executive Committee is required to furnish to all the Masters of the State Granges, at the beginning of each quarter, a statement of all receipts and disbursements by the National Grange during the preceding quarter.—By-laws, article vii, section 2.

7. The financial year of the National Grange closes on the 30th day of September.—[By-laws, article x, section 3.]

SECTION V.

OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE GRANGE.

1. The Secretary of the National Grange is instructed to recognize only such deputies in foreign countries as may have been duly appointed by the Worthy Master of the National Grange.—[Proceedings 9th Session, page 133.]

2. When fifteen Subordinate Granges shall have been duly organized in any foreign country, and the same shall have been organized as a foreign State Grange, and such organization shall have been duly certified to the Secretary of the National Grange, the Secretary shall receive no more applications for dispensations for Subordinate Granges within the jurisdiction of such foreign Grange.—Proceedings 9th Session, page 133.

3. The National Grange will recognize lawfully established Granges in foreign countries, and the hand of friendship will always be extended to all true Patrons.—Proceedings 9th Session, page 133.

4. The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry of the United States desires to maintain the most cordial relations of fraternity and good will with all true Patrons wheresoever dispersed, but all business relations belong to the individual membership of these organizations, and their action will be governed by such rules and regulations as their interests will dictate.—Proceedings 10th Session, page 161.

5. Foreign Granges, lawfully established, are fraternally invited to send accredited representatives to the National Grange, or appoint suitable Patrons, resident in the United States, to bear from such foreign Granges tokens of good will and amity, and to maintain forever such fraternal relations as will cement us in the bonds of friendship, and to perpetuate in essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, and in all things charity.—Proceedings 9th Session, page 133.

Secretary's Office,  
Danby Grange, No. 185,  
February 9, 1878.

Bro. Cobb:

The following resolution was adopted by Danby Grange, No. 185, at its last regular meeting, and we request that it be printed in the GRANGE VISITOR:

Resolved, That in the future we will give our votes, both at primary meetings and elections, to laboring men for all offices not requiring legal talent, especially Representatives and Senators in our Legislature, and members of Congress, without regard to their past politics.

Yours fraternally,  
R. E. GULLFORD, Sec.

State Agent's Department.

J. H. GARDNER, CENTREVILLE.

The following suggestions from the Grange Bulletin are so pertinent to other States that they will bear to be read and thought of for a short time.

There is some instruction in the fact that the most flourishing Grange stores are the small ones, and they are furnishing most of the examples of successful co-operation. It does not follow from this that the larger enterprises cannot be made to succeed; but it does follow that the Grange whose members are poor and cannot command the means for co-operation on a large scale, need have no timidity about making even a very small beginning. As for the larger enterprises, their more frequent failure does not prove their impracticability, but rather shows the importance of organizing them on the right plan. The small stores are generally on the Rochdale plan; the profits are divided among the Patron customers, and are operated for their benefit rather than that of a few stockholders. In too many of the larger establishments the principles applied at Rochdale are ignored; and, in some instances the large stores from being joint stock concerns that dealt rather more liberally with Patron customers than with others, have deteriorated until their only object is to make for their stockholders as much money as possible off of Patrons as well as other people. That these should be failures is not surprising, nor is it to be regretted.

The recent meeting of the Texas State Grange a committee reported, "that it believed, the want of a proper understanding and practice of the principles of co operation to be the great need of our Grange in the State, and cause of the lukewarm condition in some localities."

It is equally true in Michigan that the Granges where they transact their own buying and selling together, are the ones that are active and prospering, while on the other hand those that transact no business are lukewarm and falling away. It is equally true of the American people, that their most sensitive nerves run through their pockets.

I have still a quantity of goods and implements on hand, which I want to dispose of, and am ready to fill orders for any thing I have on short notice, or can buy in the markets; a stock of refined sugars and a few barrels of New Orleans clarified in store.

Clover and timothy seeds are very low in price now; but are firm, and I think will soon advance. I can furnish the Kalamazoo Diamond plows; the Mishawaka and South Bend Machine Company, chilled plows at wholesale prices on cash orders; also steel drag teeth for six cents a lb. Fence wire from 5 to 6 cents a lb., according to size of wire. The new Home, No. 44 Sewing Machine is giving the best satisfaction to all who have tried it; it is the cheapest machine in the market for its fine construction and range of work. It is warranted for five years, and sent on twenty days trial on all orders from Grange officers under seal. The Chicago seed company of Detroit will send their circulars and prices to all Granges that write them; please remember this, and don't send me for seed lists as I have none, nor keep any garden seeds for sale.

Wm. Rennie, of Toronto, sells seeds on cash orders at low rates, and the Canada postage on seed is much less than ours. Kerosene Mich. test inspected, is 29 cts. a gal. at Detroit or here. Orders for it must be accompanied with money.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, MAR. 1, 1878.

## Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

Officers and members of Subordinate Granges in corresponding with this office, will please always give the Number of their Grange.

## BLANKS.

Blanks that are sent free from this office on application are:

Blank Quarterly Reports of Secretaries of Subordinate Granges.  
Blank Quarterly Reports of Secretaries of Pomona Granges.  
Blank application for organizing Pomona Granges.  
Blank applications for Membership in Pomona Granges.  
Blank Bonds of Secretary and Treasurer.  
Blank Election Reports of Sub. Granges.  
Blank Certificates of Election to County Convention.  
Blank Certificates of Representatives elected to the State Grange.  
Blank Applications for Certificate of Dimit.  
Blank Plaster Orders.  
Blank Certificates of Incorporation.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As Bro. Woodman has deemed it advisable to publish the "Digest" A number of articles that we expected to be able to print in this Number, must lie over until some future issue, It will undoubtedly relieve the Master of the State Grange to have these decisions not only brought under the eye of the Masters, but the general membership will become posted on Grange Law. This is certainly very desirable.

PLASTER.—Orders are coming along every day, and as we expected, nearly every one wants the plaster shipped about the day I get the order. A letter just received from Day & Taylor, states that there is already some trouble in getting cars from some roads. Day & Taylor furnish 8 hoop barrels for 30 cts.; 10 hoop, 35 cents; American A bags, 20 cents, and no charge for filling bags or barrels. We append freight rates to points where there is any change from last year.

The changes in freight rates on plaster from last season, as published in the February number of the VISITOR, are, on the

M. C. R. R. VIA C. AND M. L. S. R. R.  
Comstock, Augusta, Galesburg, Battle Creek, \$18; Oshemo, \$15; Mattawan, \$16; Lawton, \$20; Decatur, \$22; Glenwood, Dowagiac, Pokagon, \$24.

M. C. R. R. VIA J. JACKSON,  
Marango, Marshall, White's, Ceresco, \$25; Grass Lake, \$28; Francisco, \$29; Chelsea, \$29.50; Dexter, Delphi Mills, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Denton's, \$30.

M. C. AIR LINE.  
Clarendon, Tekonsha, Union City, Sherwood, \$25; Centerville, \$22; Three Rivers, \$20; Corey's, \$23; Vandalia and Cassopolis, \$25

JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW, VIA G. R. V. R. R.  
Lansing and North Lansing, \$23; Lansingburg, \$25; Bennington and Owosso, \$25; Chessining, \$27.

GRAND RIVER VALLEY.  
Onondaga, \$23; Charlotte, \$21; Nashville, \$19; Sheridan, Quimby, Hastings, \$17; Irving, Middleville, \$15; Caledonia and Hammond, \$13.

C. & L. H. R. R.  
Northville, \$35; Nixon, \$37; Milford, Highland Clyde, \$39; Grand Blanc, \$41.

In the Executive Committee Department of this number is a part only of a valuable paper upon a subject of vital interest to our Agriculture, and this was but one of several presented to the farmers of Hillsdale County, at an Institute held at Hillsdale, on the 14th and 15th of Feb. The success of the series of Institutes held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture for three successive winters at different places in the State seems to have stimulated our farmer friends of

Hillsdale County to undertake a similar work. This Institute was under the direction of the officers of the Hillsdale County Agricultural Society, and by the aid of the farmers of the County, proved a great success we conclude from the report of the proceedings sent us by Bro. Holloway. Some of the essays read, though written for and addressed to Hillsdale County farmers, discuss in an able manner, questions of practical value to the farmer wherever he may be located.

Essays upon Orchard Cultivation and Pruning, Marketing Fruits, Butter Making, Farm Fencing—is it a necessity, and if so, what kind shall we build? farm gardens.—Do they pay? The best cattle for Hillsdale County. Can the large draft horses be made profitable, and other subjects were read and intelligently discussed by practical men. The State Board of Agriculture made a move in the right direction by the introduction of these Institutes, and their success is largely to be credited to the Order of P. of H.

Not that all who participate are members of the Order, but the Grange has not only stimulated enquiry, but has improved and educated many of our farmers so that they are far better qualified to participate in public meetings than they were five years ago.

We had the pleasure of attending the last one of the series of Institutes this winter held at Climax in this County four weeks ago. There was a large attendance of intelligent farmers and their wives. Three of the Professors of our State Agricultural College read very valuable and instructive papers to which were added essays by several of our most successful farmers. In a conversation with Prof. Cook, he confirmed the opinion I have expressed that these Institutes would not have been sustained in any such creditable manner by farmers a few short years ago. He said a very marked improvement was made each year in the character of the papers submitted by farmers at these Institutes, and those presented this year at the different places of meeting were highly creditable to their authors—all practical farmers of our State. We shall endeavor to present in each future number, a paper upon some subject in which the farmer has a direct interest as a farmer, and hope to call out expressions of opinion, or criticisms that will develop truth, confirm or overturn theories, which, it matters but little if we are making actual, positive progress.

We frequently have applications from Secretary's for blank quarterly reports. Before sending such blanks, we always refer to the account of the Grange of the applicant, and if we find no report is due from such Secretary, no blanks are sent in answer to the demand. We have not always answered these applications, as we have no time for unnecessary work. Before the first of April, a full supply of blank reports for three quarters (the remainder of this fiscal year) will be sent to each Secretary who has reported to this office the name of Master and Secretary for 1878.

To those who have not so reported, we cannot send. Occasionally we receive a report some weeks before the close of the quarter for which the report is made. This is premature and should never be done. Secretary's please remember this.

Granges delinquent in reports from Secretaries for two or more quarters:  
Nos. 48, 111, 121, 146, 147, 156, 206, 223, 234, 244, 249, 251, 302, 320, 330, 409, 410, 469, 473, 477, 496, 498, 498, 500, 501, 502, 527, 531, 551, 552, 559, 567, 587, 596, 604, 607, 612, 620, 622.

## Ladies' Department.

From *The Star of Progress*, paper of Farmington Grange, No. 207.

## Farmers, Women and the Government.

Every Independence Day the orator tells us that this is the only land where the people are the rulers. He forgets to say that women have no legal voice in the government, and farmers next to none. He boasts of our free institutions, such as insane asylums, poor houses and jails. Intemperance has much to do with making such institutions necessary, but women have no legal voice on that or any other subject.

It is generally thought that all women need to know, is to cook victuals, scrub the kitchen floor and dust the parlor; and all that farmers need to know is how to raise "taters and sich."

Through the government, men say to women, "Don't concern yourselves about matters and things. we will decide when the flood gates of intemperance shall be opened; we will decide when you shall be taxed, imprisoned or hung; don't concern yourselves, leave all these things to us." Any man who should thus address a woman personally would not be called a gentleman, even if he wrote "Hon," before his name and "M. C." after it, or even if his handkerchief was red, and he blew his nose like a trumpet.

Long ago it was said that the Rev. Spurgeon recommended dancing, but insisted that the men should dance by themselves and the women by themselves. I will venture the non-clerical opinion that such dancing would not be attended with satisfactory results, but I believe they would be just as satisfactory as the results are that attend our masculine government dance.

Practically, farmers have but little more to do with the government than women have. I wonder they are not disfranchised and declared ineligible to office. They may petition Congress—and, most likely, have their petitions spurned with contempt. Some Granges hesitated to petition Congress in regard to the tariff on foreign wool, on the ground that patrons, as such, must not meddle with politics. It would seem as if parties had taken out a patent on politics, and Grangers must not infringe on the patent.

Grangers might resolve to have nothing to do with politics, but would politics be as considerate towards them?

The people of Pompei and Herculaneum might have resolved that they would have nothing to do with Vesuvius, but would that have restrained the forces of Vesuvius?

Some Patrons live in constant fear that they will violate some of their obligations. Let such good brothers dismiss their fears, and remember that a Patron of Husbandry has just as good a right to think, speak, act and change his views as any other man.

When I circulated the tariff petition not a man refused to sign it—not a man accused me of trying to interfere with his political rights.

Farmers are learning that their interests as men and farmers are paramount to old partisan interests. They are anxious to learn, and one who is capable can teach them without incurring the charge of interference or of wishing to bias (prejudice) their political views, directly or indirectly.

A wrong definition of the words interfere and bias has caused many a Patron to hide his lighted candle under a bushel, and it has enabled many

a monopoly to hide in a fort that Granger guns dare not bombard.

Country women are not citizens and can not be, according to Webster's definition of the word; therefore it would be unreasonable to require them to assume the duties and responsibilities of citizenship; but farmers are invited to join the Grange that they may learn the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Inside the gates they learn that the consideration of political subjects is prohibited. That is like requiring a boy to swim but forbidding his going into the water. These things account for the small number of farmers in our legislatures to look after our interests.

It is expected of Granges that they will guard the interests of professional politicians very much as it was once expected of the Union armies that they would guard the property of rebels when that property happened to consist of slaves.

Shall politicians define our obligations for us?

When the manual exhorts us to be diligent in our search after truth does it make any exception?

When we teach political truths that vitally affect farmers' interests—so far from breaking any command of our noble Order—we do but obey the divine command, "Let there be light."

G. R.

Byron Center, Feb. 7th, 1878.

Worthy Bro. Cobb:—I would like to say a few words in relation to our installation, which took place in our town hall at Byron Center, Jan. 23d, at 10 o'clock A. M. We were up bright and early on that clear, frosty morning, and with our baskets (and tea-kettles) were soon on our way to the place of meeting. The roads were rough and hubby, and we were well jostled and jolted, but the hope and anticipation of having a good time made us forget the tedious four miles' ride. The arrival at the hall, the sight of so many cheerful faces, and the new acquaintances formed, makes another bright page in life's history.

Next came the call to order by our Worthy Master H. R. Lovejoy, and with it the thought that his official services as Master terminated, for a while at least. He has always been prompt in the discharge of his duties, courteous to all, and I hope and believe that our grange properly appreciated him, for he has been a zealous and efficient officer and faithful brother. After a short session of the grange, dinner was announced. At a given signal by the Master order was restored; then came the blessing by the Worthy Chaplain, when gathered around the board like one family—just as we are—the thought came to my mind: What a beautiful Order this is? Then followed the public installation of officers elect by Bro. C. L. Whitney, Lecturer of the State Grange of Michigan.

As each in turn received the obligation and lecture pertaining to his office, it seemed to me that each and every one felt the new responsibility that rested upon him. After the installation, Bro. Whitney spoke about an hour and a half to the large gathering of Patrons and their friends, and all manifested a deep interest in his remarks. He explained many things of interest to farmers, but his remarks on the subject of education were practical, eloquent, grand. Many others were called upon, who promptly responded, on various subjects, and among them was Sister Davis, of Paris Grange. In her remarks she urged the brothers to bring the sisters to the grange meetings. She handled the subject well. I hope the sisters will follow her example and contribute their share of intellectual food for the benefit of the Grange.

Byron Center, Feb. 16th.  
I think it would be for the good of the Order to form a Mutual Benefit Association within the jurisdiction of every County or District Grange or Council of P. of H.—each member in good standing in the subordinate grange to which he or she is attached paying a membership fee of one dollar; after that each member paying a death rate of one dollar on the death of any member of the association; and that the benefit be limited to and not exceed the sum of \$500, giving to each member the power

to fix who shall receive the benefit on their demise.

Considering the uncertainty of human life, also the pecuniary circumstances of our class, and knowing how ill-prepared the masses are with ready means to meet the necessary expenses attending sickness and death, and feeling that the loss of the wife and mother is almost equally as great a calamity to a family circle as that of the husband and father, we should feel it a duty and privilege for the sisters to become members, in order that their loved ones may enjoy the same pecuniary benefits in the hour of their sorrow and distress which our brothers do, who belong to Aid Associations. If we are to be classed as their equals in having our say, I think we ought to lighten our brothers' burdens and assume all the responsibilities that our strength and sex will admit of as fast as they can be determined. MRS. J. T. WHITNEY.

Dexter, Feb. 14th, 1878.

Worthy Brother J. T. Cobb:

If the columns of the VISITOR are not already filled, please give place to the doings of No. 351, on a pleasant afternoon. Some persons think or say they think the Grange is dying. Better say it is full of hope and perseverance, as they would have been convinced of the fact if they had been at Seio, at Worthy Brother Peters, (the Secretary of the first Grange in Washtenaw County,) as 100 persons partook of an excellent and bountiful oyster dinner and sundry eatables, such as the skilled hands of the Sisters know how to prepare and serve on such occasions. The dinner over, the company assembled in the parlors and were highly entertained with music and pleasant conversation. The more interested ones, in grange discussions, congregated in the hall, and being called to order by Worthy Master Nordman (who seems to be the right man in the right place), the members gave several interesting accounts of grange doings, and a few pithy speeches also were made. At 5 p. m. the Worthy Master brought down his gavel and we adjourned to meet again in four weeks, all feeling to concur in the old motto, "patience and perseverance overcome all obstacles." This is true in regard to the grange, as in all other organized efforts to do noble and worthy work. Fraternally yours, MRS. M. D. B.

#### A Recipe for T. T. M.

A gentle earnestness of manner evincing an hungering and thirsting for knowledge, which you cannot obtain without neglecting home duties.

A due appreciation of his kindness by giving thoughtful attention, prudently avoiding interruptions by careless remarks or criticisms.

An improvement in conversation, proving that his time is not wasted but has furnished you good food for thought and you are profited thereby.

Try this, Sister, and see if your "beloved will not read aloud when you are at work. AUNT CLARA.

Bro. Cobb:

I wish to say a word, prompted by Betsy's inquiry for a much needed receipt. I confess I cannot furnish it for her, for if anything above others annoys me in domestic life, it is husband's habit of reading to himself by the hour, while I am at work. I believe in equality, and never could think it just right for the men to monopolize all the general information and then deal it out to us weaker vessels in Homeopathic doses, and when I gently hint to him that I think it unfair, he says: "If you would do no unnecessary work, you would have plenty of time to read." That is the unanswerable argument. Now, who can tell me how much work is necessary? I wish Betsy would tell us a little more in detail how she does her work easy and always finds time to go, as that would include time to read also, and oblige a SISTER.

BRO. J. T. COBB:—A very interesting meeting of Oakland County Grange No. 5 P. of H., was held with Independence Grange No. 275, at Clarkston, Tuesday, Feb. 19th. The degree of Pomona was conferred on fourteen candidates in the evening. It was decided to hold a special meeting of Oakland Pomona Grange at Commerce, with Commerce Grange, No. 328, on Tuesday, March 19th, 1878, at one o'clock.

Yours, fraternally,  
JOSEPH JACKSON,  
Sec'y Oakland Co. Grange No. 5.

### Communications.

#### The Principles of Co-Operation.

LAFAYETTE GRANGE, No. 92, }  
February 2, 1878. }

Bro. Cobb:

DEAR SIR.—As there has been considerable said and written upon this subject in a practical point of view, and as its practical workings as well as experience are new to many of its members, I thought perhaps it would not be amiss by penning a few brief thoughts respecting the principle of co-operation manifested in nature as well as in man, physically and ideally, to encourage those members who view co-operative societies as unprecedented, and are fearful of taking a leap in the dark, so to speak.

The saying that "in unity there is strength" is true, whether it be physically, intellectually, morally or financially.

Have we any analogy or philosophy to sustain us in the belief of a co-operative system in nature as well as within ourselves?

If we give thought to this subject, it appears to me that the principles of co-operation are founded upon the laws of nature. Assuming the premises that man being a production of nature, he inherits physically and mentally what is in nature, for all nature is endowed with instinct and intelligence, culminating in man, who is the expression of the Divine, and in His image. Granting then that nature is a co-operative working system, and man inherits from it the same. The Grange to-day is making an effort to embody and carry out the ideal within.

The solar system is a co-operative family, its organization is based upon these principles. What was it that fashioned and rolled into space our planets but the co-operative elements of heat, light, electricity and magnetism? What was it that reared the mineral rocky crust of our globe, stratum upon stratum, resting with untold millions of tons upon the fierce molten mass beneath it, a frame work upon which the working forces could build higher and more refined structures? What was it that constructed the vegetable world but the co-operation of the elements, of the sun's heat, light, carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, as a society working in harmony, love and wisdom? What was it that created the animal world but a co-operative association, and with propriety I might ask what unfolded and developed the human kingdom but a co-operative society, the members of which were the whole of the preceding working forces combined, whose mission was to utilize everything for a unitizing purpose, fashioning man as a representative, an epitome of the preceding classes, physically and mentally the head of them all? If one use other analogous evidence, I will mention that of raising a weight to close with. Behold the phenomenon of a person simply raising a weight from the ground, the beautiful display of working forces brought into action. Man first wills and forthwith a volume of electrical magnetic forces act and react from centre to circumference throughout the whole system, just as the heart's beating movements sends the blood throughout the system. Now, this is followed by an analogous electrical movement of the brain (the cerebrum and cerebellum, the two plates of the battery) which sends its waves of vital electricity through the nervous system. These act upon the muscles and these upon the bones, and now, by grasping the weight, it is raised. Here we have, so to speak, the mind raising a weight through the co-operation of

the vital forces, nerves, muscles and bones. What is true of the foregoing is true in every department of man's being. The same principle of co-operation should work in our Grange as well as it is doing in the Church, State and all other institutions. The success depends upon the intelligence, wisdom and harmony of the members. Then, I say to one and all, do not be discouraged, the co-operative principle is the true one, and its success depends upon our throwing our whole soul into the work.

Fraternally yours,  
H. A. CARR Sec.

[For the VISITOR.]

#### Fanning Mills—Cleaning Wheat, Etc.

Having repaired a good many fanning mills, and converted them into first class mills for cleaning seed wheat, market wheat, and separating grass seed from wheat, etc., and having had considerable experience in cleaning different kinds of grain with different kinds of machines, I thought that a few suggestions and hints on this subject might prove interesting, and perhaps beneficial to some of the readers of the VISITOR.

Some farmers make serious mistakes in the manner in which they use a fanning mill, while many others act very unwise, and I think very much to their disadvantage and loss, in the way they manage in cleaning their wheat crop for seed, market and milling purposes.

Too heavy a shake is generally used to screen the cockle from the wheat well; also, with a heavy shake more plump kernels of wheat are liable to pass over the wheat riddle, among the chaff, straws, etc. A majority of the mills in use in the country which I have seen are so constructed that a motion light enough can not be used; but this is easily remedied, in most mills, by having more holes drilled in the elbow, or iron, where the hook is used, that is attached to the shoe. For cleaning oats, corn, etc., of course a heavy shake is necessary.

I much prefer a fanning mill that is so constructed that the shoe shakes alike at both ends. The chess board ought to be used under the wheat riddle, instead of above it; if it is used there and properly adjusted and arranged the wheat can drop close to the back end of the screen, so as to get the use of all the screen, and nearly all chaff, straws, etc. blown out, and but very little good, plump wheat run over among the tailings. Most fanning mills are so constructed that the chess board cannot be used under the wheat riddle, yet there is a very simple and effective arrangement which can be attached to any mill so that it can be made to work on that plan. There is no need of so much good wheat being ground up for feed, a mill can be constructed and arranged so as to prevent it.

There is a great cheat in the way fanning mills are constructed, I never would buy a mill unless the raw edges of the screen or riddle were turned under and tacked down double. A farmer had better pay five dollars more for a mill where the wire cloth is turned and tacked down good, the screens and riddles will last three times as long if made in this way.

The gang sieves are of no use to the majority of farmers in this State; when the old screens give out, others can be made to take their places and save buying a new mill.

A great many farmers are not particular enough in preparing seed wheat. They wait until the day they want to commence sowing before they clean the seed, then, being in a hurry, do not take time to properly clean the wheat, and the result is, in many in-

stances, dirty wheat is sowed and dirty wheat raised. A farmer had better be two days late in seeding than to sow a lot of cockle and chaff. Chess and cockle take the strength of the land in their growth as well as wheat, and threshers want pay for threshing it as well as wheat, but wheat buyers cannot afford to pay for it, the farmer must lose it. One farmer told me last year that out of 600 bushels of wheat he screened and blowed out 60 bushels of principally chaff and cockle. The wheat was sold for \$1.50 a bushel; he lost, therefore, \$90, except what it was worth for hog feed. Again, some farmers are very careless about cleaning their wheat for milling purposes, taking a grist to mill just as it came from the separator, and then find fault if the miller does not make them a good quantity and quality of flour. I find the best way is to clean the wheat for milling purposes as carefully as for seed, running it over the seed screen, taking to mill the larger berries, leaving at home, to feed, such as cannot be prepared for market, instead of giving it to the miller. I find by pursuing this course that I have had a better quantity and quality of flour, less cause to find fault with the miller, and the millers feeling better by giving satisfaction to their customers.

Every farmer certainly ought to be interested in raising wheat as free from foul seeds as possible.

A. FANCKBONER.

Schoolcraft, Feb. 9, 1878.

An Address by A. N. Russell, of Burr Oak Grange, No. 303.

Worthy Master, Patrons and friends—

Another year in the work of our Grange has passed, and again we are met together for the purpose of installing those who are to have in their keeping the welfare of our Grange for another year. From the very nature of our association, little is known of its intents and purposes of its methods of business, outside its gates, and that little is known only through those who either have no interest in its objects, or are hostile thereto. Such being the case, a few words from one having the immediate interests of this Grange in charge for the past two years may not be out of place on this occasion.

Without entering here into any argument as to the causes of the condition in which we found the country at the close of the year 1873, I shall briefly state that condition.

Everything the farmer had to sell was low in price, and nearly everything he had to buy bearing a price disproportionately high, and many lines of goods held even at what we termed war prices.

Nearly every other occupation in the country has its societies for the discussion of all questions that pertained to its business, and adopted measures more less effective for the protection of their particular industry.

Rings in almost every branch of trade, commerce and government were found in active operation, and, while many have been broken up and scattered, many are still at work.

Among all these combinations stood the farmer, each individual isolated from his fellow workers, no consultation concerning matters of mutual interest, no society save an occasional visit to some relative or neighbor, no organization through which to make his wants known, and having no power of concerted action if there were grievances he might wish to redress.

From 1866 to 1872 there had sprung up an organization in the interest of agriculture, with a few scattered



ture of time, labor and capital. The pioneer who entered the woods of Michigan forty years ago, did not at once begin to send remittances to his native land but toiled away for years, obtaining merely a livelihood. Then, little by little, he kept gaining in means, until now we see many such men owning fine farms and surrounded by all the comforts of life. So in our Order each subordinate Grange has its welfare in its own keeping. All its social pleasures cannot be exhausted at once. All the educational advantages which it is capable of bestowing cannot be mastered in a day or a year. Sudden wealth it cannot bring to its members; but by steady application, redressing a grievance here and another there, little by little, securing to its members the business advantages of which it is capable, cultivating a fraternal feeling and a mutual desire to aid each other and mankind, the benefits of the Order will in time exceed the most sanguine anticipations of its founders.

From Oakland County.

I wonder if our State Lecturer would think it encroaching upon his prerogatives if I should say to my Grange through the GRANGE VISITOR what I was going to say to it the other day, if want of time had not prevented. The fact is, I was installed as Lecturer of our Grange at its last meeting, and previous to the installation I had made mental preparations to enter upon the duties of my office by giving the members a short lecture on what I deemed to be shortcomings of a serious nature, I had thought it all over, and had even congratulated myself, that now I had got this coveted position of Lecturer, my tongue would no longer be tied, I would now have the legitimate right to utter "words of wisdom," which would, no doubt, result in such a vast improvement of our Grange as to demonstrate before the end of the year the eminent fitness of the choice. But when the ceremony of installation was over, it being quite late, and there being an oyster dinner in prospect, some worthy members moved to adjourn. Now, Mr. Editor, I have no doubt that both you and our worthy State Lecturer very well know that the average Granger under such circumstances would vote an adjournment, even though they were to have a speech from Brother Woodman himself.—Our Grange is no exception to the general rule. The motion to adjourn was carried, Lecture No. 1 was, as a matter of course, laid over; now, our Grange does not meet again for two weeks, and of course no un written lecture will last that long without losing all the sparkling freshness of its first inception, and there bring one important point which I wished to make to our Grange before another meeting, and finding that if I could get a hearing in your paper I could reach at least sixteen of the households of our members. I thought I would make the effort. It is on *promptness of meeting* that I wish to be heard.

The fact is with our Granges, our members are so slack about the hour of meeting, they thereby prevent themselves from getting the full benefit of what is done in the Grange, and very often delay the whole business by their tardiness. Our Master and Secretary, to their credit be it said, are always on hand at the appointed hour, but it very often happens that a full hour passes before a quorum is present so that business can be transacted, this drags business along an hour later than it should, and robs the prompt ones of an hour's time, which could and should be made

effective in Grange work. It is the burthen of many of our Grange speeches, that men in other pursuits of life have been more successful than the farmers, and no one of course can deny it. But, brother farmers, point out one of these successful men, if you can, who has not much *promptness* in all his business appointments, one of his cardinal virtues, and if we are going to dispute with him for standing room on the business platform of the world, we must learn from him the secret of his reaching the goal so far in advance of us, and I venture the assertion that promptness will be found to underlie and give character to all these men's doings.

Brothers and sisters, the meetings of your Grange is a business appointment of much importance, and you can not afford to lose the benefits it brings when all are prompt. Come promptly to time, assist in doing the business properly and with dispatch, and the first hours of time so spent at each meeting can be made the most profitable of your lives. C.

Correspondence.

North Lansing, Feb. 18, 1878.

Worthy Sec.:  
At a special meeting of Capitol Grange on the 16th; there was held in connection a Grange Institute, similar to the Farmers' Institutes which have been held at different places in the State during the winter. The programme was made out by Professor Beal, of the Agricultural College, who is a member of our Grange, and, although the Institute was continued throughout the day and evening, there was not time to get through with it, and several essays and discussions were reserved till a future time.

"Who is the Successful Farmer?" "Butter Making," "How to Make Good Bread," "Live Stock on the Farm," "Farm Buildings," etc., were among the subjects discussed, and taking it altogether the experiment may be considered a decided success. The Grange also contemplates inviting Mr. Thomas F. Moore, of Adrian, to lecture before it soon.

Our Grange seems to be prospering, though we are losing a few tired members, but their places are more than filled by some who have lately joined, and there are more to come.

We have several members from the Agricultural College, and much praise is due them for their efforts in keeping up the interest in the Grange.

Yours fraternally,  
G. S. WILLIAMS, Sec.

Berrien Springs, Mich.,  
Feb. 19th, 1878.

EDITOR VISITOR:  
I have a few words to say in defense of the *North Western Produce Exchange*. There was a special meeting of the County Grange held the 13th of Feb. 1877 for the purpose of organizing an association for the sale of farm products. (which was done), but not enough stock subscribed to warrant the putting of a man into business at that time. On the 3rd of September a meeting of directors was called to take action in regard to sending a man to Chicago immediately, which they concluded to do, and J. C. Miller was appointed as agent, he giving bonds with three securities.

About the 18th of September he commenced business, but apples being scarce and the season for small fruits and peaches past, he has too much to do, and considerable fault has been found for what he has done, in some instances when the shippers themselves were to blame. One man wrote to the secretary that he was very much dissatisfied with the agent, and for this reason: he had about 100 barrels of apples, sent all but twenty or twenty-five to the old commission houses of Chicago, the balance (the culls of the lot, as near as I can learn), to Bro. Miller; then because he could not sell them as quickly and for as good a price as the others brought, he is dissatisfied. Another case in my knowledge: A man sent him some winter pears about the 1st of November, and because he could not sell them for as much as they would bring in January he says he will not send him any more ship-

ments; although he sold sheep pelts at the same time for 25c more per pelt than he could get in our local markets.

Now for the remedy for this dissatisfaction. Let all who make Chicago their shipping point, take one share each in the capital stock of the association; then let each Grange let Bro. Miller know how much of each kind of produce they have to sell and when he has a place for that particular product notify that Grange: to pack and ship immediately, so that it will go on the market fresh and in nice order. With regard to apples, keep them at home until the season for them is good, then the purchaser will buy and pay a good price, as they are ready for use, and he has no risk to run of their spoiling. They are freshly packed and look nice with the rotten ones culled out, which may be fed to the hogs on the farm.

The same may be said of every other kind of produce; sell the poor first, then it will not spoil the sale of the good.

The best shipper from this part of the country is not a *patron* and he says "Old John C." (as he calls him) is the best man he ever shipped to, and that when we recall him he will drum against us. We received a subscription of one share of stock from Kalamazoo; can we not have at least one share from every Grange in Western Michigan. Send to Bro. Lev. Sparks, Sec'y, Buchanan, Mich.

If you consider this worthy of an insertion in the VISITOR, insert it; and if anyone has any questions to ask I will try to answer them.

Fraternally yours,

ONE OF THE DIRECTORS.

Fraternal Grange, No. 406,  
Shelby, Feb. 2, 1878.

J. T. Cobb:

Although a stranger to you, I am not a stranger to the Grange nor to your most excellent paper, the VISITOR. As it made its regular visits to my home during the past year and is now doing so more frequently, we are in a fair way of becoming acquainted, and by the way, I wish a copy of the VISITOR could be in the family of every farmer and laboring man in the State, whether they are Grangers or not. They would find it a good investment, for it is brimful of encouragement, advice and practical suggestions. Our Grange maintains a healthy growth, and perfect harmony and good feeling prevails.

Yours fraternally,  
R. SABIN, Sec.

Eureka, Mich., Feb. 16, 1878.

J. T. Cobb:

Enclosed you will find \$1 80 for which you will please send to my address one dozen singing books, with music.

Keystone Grange, No. 226, is alive and has a membership of about 180 and is still receiving accessions; the belief that the Grange has "come to stay" is fully demonstrated with us. We have a trade department in connection with our Grange by which we do a business of from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars per annum. We strive to be wide awake to the good of the Order and to the protection and promotion of the financial interest of the farmers. We intend to buy our plaster of Day & Taylor.

The GRANGE VISITOR is indeed a welcome visitor among us, it is also well represented in our Grange, we are well pleased with its late improvement and deem it worthy of the hearty support of every Patron.

Fraternally yours,  
J. J. KEISER, Sec.

Texas Grange, No. 171,  
Feb. 18, 1878.

Worthy Sec.:

Find inclosed our second order for plaster, this makes six car loads that Texas Grange has ordered, against four last year, so you see Texas Grange proposes to stand by Day & Taylor. The plaster that we have received this year is the finest plaster that I ever saw.

We think No. 171 one of the live Granges of Michigan. We have one of the finest halls in Michigan, and it is all paid for and we have money left. We are now going to have an organ and other fixtures and furniture, both useful and ornamental.

The GRANGE VISITOR is taken by most of our members and is considered worth a great deal more than it was before it was enlarged.

Our Grange is in a flourishing condition. We have essays read at every

meeting, and our Lecturer gives us good advice sandwiched with good jokes.

Fraternally yours,

L. P. STAFFORD, Sec.

Howell, Feb. 13th, 1878.

Worthy Secretary:

The annual meeting of Livingston County Council occurred February 5th. A dinner was held in the hall, and one, editor here estimated the number present at 300. After dinner the Council was called to order by Worthy Master S. B. Pearsons. Officers elect for the ensuing year were—

Master—W H Sexton,  
Overseer—A M Davis,  
Steward—M Sabin,  
Asst. Steward—Minor Mosley,  
Chaplain—S Bidwell,  
Treasurer—J S Briggs,  
Secretary—Mrs W K Sexton,  
Gate Keeper—W K Cole,  
Purchasing Agent—W K Sexton.

All the Granges connected with the Council were represented, and a more active, earnest body of Grangers, I am sure, never assembled in this county. The Order of Patrons of Husbandry has become a fixed fact here; this is not only claimed by friends, but is acknowledged by foes.

The dead branches have been cut off and it now has deep roots, a strong body, and branches that are not to be broken by wind and storm.

We have had active opposition, but I think it has only served to strengthen us. The meetings of our Council are growing in numbers and interest. This last one was very marked in this respect. The subject of co-operation occupied all the spare time. We are now receiving our plaster from Day & Taylor.

Fraternally,  
MRS. W. K. SEXTON,  
Sec'y Livingston Co. Council.

Allen, Hillsdale Co., Feb. 18th.

Worthy Secretary Cobb:

I wish to inform you that we are still alive and have commenced the new year with a determination of doing our part in the grange. We have moved away from the village of Allen to the south part of the town, and have a hall of our own, and I assure you the change works well. We sent a petition to our Congressman, Edward Willits, Esq., on the wool tariff, signed by fifty-eight Patrons and outside farmers of Allen.

Fraternally, S. J. WATKINS,  
Sec'y of Allen Grange No. 78.

Raisin Grange, No. 214

February 18th, 1878.

BRO. J. T. COBB:—Our grange is still alive and showing signs of increasing vitality. During the past year it has been in a drooping state, and many of the members have deserted, probably because they failed to secure the great benefit which they expected financially.

A few remain; enough to constitute a good working grange. These realize the importance of keeping up some organization among the farmers, and these believe that the day is not far distant when the grange will exert an influence which will be felt in everything where the interests of the farmer are at stake. At our last meeting I introduced the GRANGE VISITOR and at once obtained five subscribers, and I expect to get more from time to time. I am much pleased with the enlargement of the paper. It should be read by every Patron. Enclosed find \$2.50 for names as sent.

Fraternally,  
JOHN RICHARDS, Sec'y.

Tompkins, Feb. 15th, 1878.

BRO. COBB:—As Tompkins Grange, No. 402, has never reported through the VISITOR, I write to say that our floodwood members have drifted off and the handful of us that have had hard work to keep the grange alive, see indications of better times. At our meeting on the 13th inst., we talked up plaster, clover seed, etc., and we are going to send for some. The ladies have stepped off from the tread wheel, and are going to try and see if they can't do something—read, write, and sing, if nothing more. We meet every two weeks. A few of us take the VISITOR, like it very much—hope to have every every member take it.

Yours, fraternally, C.

—A model bill, made out by an old farmer against his neighbor, reads as follows: "Neighbor A. Dr. to B. to horse and wagon goin' to mill once since and twice before, one dollar."

Grangers Accused Again.

The farmers of Western New York are afraid that the competition of Western farmers is going to ruin their business. At a recent meeting held to consider this subject, one speaker said that the Grangers in the West had so lowered the rates of transportation on the railroads that Western grain was brought into ruinous competition with that raised in Western New York.

A LAWYER formerly a resident of Oakland County, now of Milwaukee, writes to an Oakland County paper that Mr. Smith, the present Governor of Wisconsin, was raised on a farm in Oakland County, and carries with him to the high office the lessons of integrity and economy learned on the farm. The same gentleman writes that there are 31 Grangers in the Wisconsin Legislature this winter. Who says that the Granges in the West are dying out?

If those persons who use hair oil would sit upright instead of resting their heads against the wall paper, much mortification and trouble might be spared their friends.

TO CLEANSE THE HANDS AND PREVENT CHAPPING.—Boiled potatoes not only cleanse the hands, but prevent chaps in winter and keep the skin soft and healthy.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

- Ballot Boxes, (hard wood),.....\$1 25
- Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,..... 60
- Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members,..... 1 00
- Blank Record Books, (Express paid),..... 1 00
- Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound,..... 50
- Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound,..... 50
- Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound,..... 50
- Cushing's Manual,..... 60
- Applications for Membership, per 100,..... 50
- Membership Cards, per 100,..... 50
- Withdrawal Cards, per doz.,..... 25
- Dimitts, in envelopes, per doz.,..... 25
- By-Laws of the State and Subordinate Granges, single copies 5c, per doz.,..... 50
- New kind of Singing Books, with music, Single copy 15 cts. per doz.,..... 1 80
- Rituals, single copy,..... 15
- " per doz.,..... 1 50
- Blanks for Consolidation of Granges, sent free on application.....
- Blank Applications for Membership in Pomona Granges, furnished free on application.....
- Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges with Copy of Charter, all complete,..... 10
- Patron's Pocket Companion, by J. A. Cramer, Cloth, 60 cts., Morocco with tuck,..... 1 00
- Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100, .. 40

Address, **J. T. COBB,**

Sec'y MICH. STATE GRANGE,  
SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

CONSULT YOUR INTEREST!

JOHN C. MILLER,

Commission Merchant,

53 MARKET STREET,

CHICAGO, - - - ILLINOIS.

Is there in the interest of Patrons and others. Will not only sell, but will fill all Orders promptly at Wholesale Price.

REFERENCES:

- C. L. Whitney, Muskegon.
- Freeman Franklin, Buchanan.
- Thomas Mars, Berrien Center.
- B. F. Pennell, Berrien Springs.
- H. M. Goodwin, Union Pier.
- Henry Chamberlain, William Chamberlain, Three Oaks.
- George Bridgman, of Bridgman,
- Thomas Mason and Wm. J. Nott, St. Joseph.

Beautify Your Homes!!

Encouraged by the many kind words from those to whom I sent seeds last year, and in answer to letters of inquiry, I would inform all brother and sister Patrons that I will send them

**\$1.50 WORTH OF FLOWER OR VEGETABLE SEEDS,**

in packets, or \$1.25 worth of Seeds by the oz., lb., pt. or qt., or \$1.35 worth of *Bulbs, Flowering or Vegetable Plants, Shrubs, Vines or Fruit Trees*, for each and

EVERY \$1.00 SENT ME

by mail before or during the month of March. Light packages will be forwarded by me pre paid. Larger packages will be sent by express and will include extra articles enough to equal the express charges in value.

Selections may be made from any

STANDARD RETAIL LIST

of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Trees &c. Send for anything you want, from a flower pot to a lawn mower.

Questions relative to the culture of Plants, &c., promptly answered; but such questions should be written on a separate sheet from the orders.

Refer to Mrs. J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw; Mrs. A. S. Stanard, Lowell; or Mrs. R. S. Dickson, Dowagiac.

Address **C. L. WHITNEY,**  
Lake Shore Greenhouse and Garden,  
MUSKEGON, MICH.

Grow Your Own Delicacies.

BEE-KEEPERS, ATTENTION!

Colvin's Eureka Bee Hive

is made upon an entirely new plan. Experience has proved it to be a superior hive in every respect. Experienced Bee-keepers invariably pronounce it the best hive in use. It will save one-half the labor and greatly increase the profits of your Apiary. We offer you this Hive upon its merits. We ask you to try it, believing that after a trial you will use no other. A reliable man wanted in every County, to introduce it.

For descriptive circular, address  
**MCCALL & WILLIAMS,**  
Schoolcraft, Mich.

HENRY COLLINS,  
NURSERYMAN,

White Pigeon, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

Evergreens, Hedge Plants,

SMALL FRUITS A SPECIALTY.

- Norway Spruce, European Larch,
- Scotch and Austrian Pine,
- American Arborvite, Osage Orange,
- Honey Locust, Raspberries, Strawberries,
- Gooseberries, Currants.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST. febl-13

Wm. H. HARRIS,

(Successor to N. D. WEMORE,)

General Co-operative Grange Agent,  
WESTERN BUSINESS A SPECIALTY.

No. 48 Corondolet Street, New Orleans.

Orders for Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Rice, and all Southern products filled at Wholesale cash prices. Consignments of Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Hay, Wheat, Bran, Apples, Potatoes, Cabbage, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Stock solicited. **Send for Circular.**

\$10. \$15. \$18. \$22.

THE UNIVERSAL SEWING MACHINES

Make the CHAIN and LOCK STITCHES, And embrace all the good qualities of the old machines. *No Machine is cheaper! No Machine is better! Guaranteed for five years!* Money refunded if not satisfied.

Secretaries, send for specimens of the work, and circulars for your whole Grange.

O. R. INGERSOLL, of Patrons' Paint Co.,  
Front and Dover Streets, New York.

**N. B.**  
PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

The Original Wholesale

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

Read the following partial list of the Goods we sell at Wholesale Prices.

- Accordeons,
- Alpacas,
- Aprons, Cartilage and Buggy
- Barege, Veiling,
- Bills,
- Bag Strings,
- Brushes, Surnings,
- Bed Quilts,
- Boiling Machine,
- Belt, Ladies,
- Boaters,
- Bill Books,
- Bishop Lawu,
- Blank Books,
- Blankets, Bed and Horse,
- Bleached Cotton,
- Blacking,
- Blousing,
- Boots and Shoes,
- Brushes, Shaving,
- Brushes, Tooth,
- Brushes, Blar King,
- Brushes, Nail,
- Brushes, Hair,
- Brushes, Cloth,
- Brushes, Horse,
- Brushes Net,
- Braids,
- Bracelets,
- Brocade, Illustrated List,
- Brown Cotton,
- Br-wadcloth,
- Bustles,
- Battons,
- Ruckles, Pants,
- Carpet Warp and Yarn,
- Carpet,
- Carpet Binding,
- Carpenters' Rules,
- Cards, Playing,
- Cambric,
- Cable Cord,
- Caususe,
- Cassimere,
- Cement, Rubber,
- Chromos,
- Chains, Watch and Neck,
- Chains, Illustrated List,
- Chambrey,
- Checked Shirting,
- Cheriot Shirting,
- Chest and Chess Boards,
- Cloths and Cassimeres,
- Clothing,
- Clothes Wringers,
- Cluny Lace,
- Clocks,
- Clocks, Illustrat d List
- Cotton Batting,
- Cotton Flannel,
- Cottonades,
- Concertinas,
- Corset Jeans,
- Corset Clasps,
- Corset Laces,
- Coat Bindings,
- Combs, Assorted Styles,
- Cranbury,
- Crash,
- Cribbage Boards and Boxes,
- Croquet Sets,
- Crotchet Edging,
- Curtains, Lace,
- Curry Combs,
- Cutlery,
- Denims,
- Diapers,
- Diaper Pins,
- Dressings,
- Dominoes,
- Dress Goods,
- Dress Binding,
- Drilling, Cotton,
- Drilling, Linen,
- Duckling,
- Edgings and insertings,
- Embroidery Silk,
- Embroidery Cotton,
- Fans,
- Farmers' Eatin,
- Feathers,
- Flannel, Cotton,
- Flannel, Union Checks,
- Flannel, Shaker,
- Flannel, Wool, Piao,
- Flannel, Wool Twilled,
- Flannel, Wool Plain,
- Flannel, Opera,
- Flowers and Plumes,
- Flasks,
- Fringes, Gents',
- Fringes, Ladies',
- Fringes, Silk and Worsted,
- Furs,
- Fustian,
- Gents' Ties, Bows & Scarfs,
- Ginghams,
- Gimps,
- Gloves, Ladies' & Children's,
- Gloves, Men's and Boys,
- Grass Cloth,
- Grenadines,
- Grain Bags,
- Gnipure Lace,
- Guns,
- Gun Caps,
- Harmoniums,
- Hats and Caps,
- Hair Pins,
- Hand Glasses,
- Handkerchiefs, Ladies',
- Handkerchiefs, Gents',
- Hosiery, Ladies',
- Hosiery, Misses' & Children's,
- Hosiery, Men's and Boys',
- Hooks and Eyes,
- Irish Linen,
- Jacnet,
- Jewelry,
- Jewelry, Illustrated List,
- Kettles, Brass d Porcelain,
- Kentucky Jeans,
- Knit Jackets, Ladies',
- Knit Jackets, Gents',
- Knitting Cotton,
- Knives and Forks,
- Laces, Shoe,
- Lace Trimming,
- Lap Robes,
- Lanterns,
- Lamp and Candle Wick,
- Ladies' Silk Neck Handkerchiefs,
- Satinets,
- Satchels,
- Saddles, Illustratd List,
- Saddles,
- Scarfs, Silk,
- Scarfs, Wool,
- Line Drill,
- Linen, Dress,
- Linen, Table,
- Linen, Birds-eye,
- Linen Thread,
- Linen Braid,
- Linen Floss,
- Linen Collars and Cuffs,
- Linry,
- Locks,
- Locketts,
- Elastic Cord and Web,
- Marseilles and Piques,
- Mattresses,
- Memorandum Books,
- Miscellaneous Articles,
- Mittens, Mens' and Boys',
- Mohair, Dress,
- Mohair, Bridling,
- Monkey Wrenches,
- Mosquito Netting,
- Nankens,
- Nainsook,
- Napkins,
- Napkin Rings, Rubber,
- Napkin R's, Illustrated List
- Neckties, Gents',
- Neckties, Ladies',
- Needles and Thread,
- Nursery Rubber Sheeting,
- Parasols,
- Oil Cloths, Floor,
- Overalls and Jumpers,
- Padiocks,
- Parasols,
- Paper Collars and Cuffs,
- Pens and Penholders,
- Perfumery,
- Percales,
- Pillow Case Cotton,
- Pillow Case Edging,
- Pins,
- Pins and Ear Rings',
- Pins, Emblem,
- Pins, Emblem, Illustrated List,
- Pocket Books,
- Prints,
- Quilts, White,
- Quilts, Colored,
- Razors and Razor Straps,
- Refrigerators,
- Revolvers,
- Rings, Illustrated List,
- Ribbons,
- Rope,
- Rubber Diaper,
- Rubber Balls,
- Rubber Sheetting and Bibs,
- Rubber Bolting Machine,
- Rubber Boots and Shoes,
- Rubber Clothing,
- Ruches and Ruching,
- Rules,
- Ruffing,
- Sash Ribbon,
- Satinets,
- Satchels,
- Saddles, Illustratd List,
- Saddles,
- Scarfs, Silk,
- Scarfs, Wool,
- Sewing Silk,
- Sewing Machine Needles and Attachments,
- Sewing Machines, Sewing Machines Illustrated List
- Seines,
- Sheeting, Unbleached,
- Sheeting, White,
- Sheeting, Bleached,
- Shirting, Unbleached,
- Shirts, White,
- Shirts, Checked and Striped,
- Shirts, Over,
- Shirt Bosoms,
- Shirt Studs,
- Shears and Scissors,
- Shawls,
- Shawl Straps,
- Shawl Pins, Illustratd List
- Silicates,
- Silk,
- Silver Plated Ware, Illustrated List
- Spoons and Forks, Silver Plated,
- Skirts,
- Skirt and Coat Braid,
- Sleeve Buttons,
- Soap, Toilet and Silver,
- Spool Cotton and Linen,
- Star Braid,
- Stationery,
- Suspenders,
- Swiss Mall,
- Syringes,
- Tape, Linen and Cotton,
- Tape Measures,
- Table Spreads,
- Tees,
- Terry for Cloaking,
- Thread Lace,
- Thermometers,
- Trunks,
- Traveling Bags,
- Umbrellas,
- Underwear, Ladies'
- Underwear, Gents'
- Valises,
- Valenciennes Lace,
- Velveteens,
- Vells and Veiling,
- Violas,
- Victoria Lawn,
- Watches,
- Waterproof,
- Wool, Blond,
- Wadding,
- Wetting Cord,
- Whalebone,
- Window Curtain,
- Wigwags,
- Wicks,
- Wickings,
- Wool Twine,
- Wool Scarfs,
- Work Boxes,
- Yak Lace.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS OF ALL OUR GOODS FREE TO ANY ADDRESS ON APPLICATION.

SEND ALSO FOR SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED LIST OF SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, SEWING MACHINES, SADDLES, &c.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

Opposite the Matteson House, Chicago.

C. C. Post, Secretary of the Indiana State Grange, at Indianapolis, is organizing a colony for central or southern Kansas. This is a fine opportunity for those who contemplate going West. The benefits of a thickly settled country may be had soon. Mr. Post will render all possible assistance to parties desiring to sell their farms with the intention of joining the colony.

PATRONS' PAINT COMPANY,

259 Front Street, New York.

Ingersoll's Ready Mixed Paints.  
50 per cent Saved.

64 page book of colors, how to paint, select harmonious colors, &c., mailed free on application