

# 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. 23 }  
WHOLE No. 55. }

SCHOOLCRAFT, DECEMBER 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 \$1.00 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.

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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 one or more names of subscribers for the year, with pay for the same.

## Exec'ive Com. Department.

### ANNUAL STATE GRANGE SESSION.

#### Excursion Rates to Lansing.

In answer to correspondence with the representatives of the Railroad lines connecting with, or touching Lansing, we have offered us, Excursion Tickets at the uniform rate of two cents per mile each way to Patrons who desired to attend the session of the State Grange.

The Detroit & Milwaukee from all stations to Durand. The Chicago & Lake Huron from Lansing west, and from Flint east; and the Chicago & Northern from Flint to Lansing. The Detroit, Lansing & Northern from all stations; also, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. The Michigan Central, and its branches, subject to a condition that, in some instances, will be attended, we apprehend, with inconvenience. The Central requires that parties desiring to avail themselves of this special rate to Lansing shall exhibit a certificate to the Station Agent, showing their membership in the Order. We have sent blank certificates to the Secretaries of Granges at all points where we had reason to believe they would be wanted by members; and we hope they will take pains to supply members who desire to use them. We presume any certificate of this fact from the Master or Secretary of a Grange will answer the purpose.

If the experience of the past is any criterion, those who fail to secure the required certificate may safely come right along paying full fare; as we have no doubt that we shall be able to procure all such, return passage for one cent per mile. This was done two years ago.

J. T. COBB, Sec'y.

PATRONS OF MICHIGAN!—All of you who can, should visit Lansing the 2d week in December. This opportunity to see the new Capitol Building, Agricultural College and Farm, and attend the meeting of the State Grange may never again occur under such favorable circumstances. Excursion tickets and hotel fare very low, add to the inducements. Come, brothers, and bring your wives; come, sisters, and bring your husbands.\*

### Does Machinery Rob the Laborer.

The complaint that machinery robs the laborer of his only capital is wholly unfounded. Machinery never lessened the amount of work to be done, though it has constantly changed the character of the work. The labor-saving machinery employed in agriculture is almost entirely the product of the invention of the past thirty years. In no part of the world has the introduction of such machinery been more general or more rapid than in the grain-growing States of the west. The result is shown in the census reports. During the ten years ending in 1860, the farm lands of those States increased in number more than fifty per cent. During the next ten, in spite of the losses of the war the increase was about thirty per cent. During the same twenty years, the population of the country as a whole increased only sixty-seven per cent.

When Walter Hunt invented his sewing machine in 1833, his wife protested that it would throw all the sewing women out of employment, and persuaded him to suppress it. Howe's and Singer's and no end of other machines have come since then, and yet there is work for women to do. Notwithstanding the thousands of family machines in use, the number of persons earning a living with the sewing-machine in this country is to-day much greater in proportion to the population than was the number of tailors and sewing women before the invention of the machine, which a recent pretended labor-lover has classed with the steam engine as one of the two worst evils that ever befell mankind. In noting its influence upon labor, we must not forget the twenty thousand or more mechanics employed in our sewing machine factories, and the thousands of others engaged in mining and making the iron, cutting and sawing the lumber, and in transporting and preparing these raw materials for the machines and their cases; nor the men employed in making the machinery used in the construction of sewing machines, and in transporting and selling the finished product. Counting these, the invention appears in its true light as a great creator of labor; and the average wages of the persons directly or indirectly employed by the sewing machine is doubtless four or five times greater than of the old-time sewers.

It is but a little while since a metropolitan paper of high rank pointed to the shoe business as furnishing a forcible illustration of the disastrous competition of machinery with men. The truth is that while within twenty years, not less than eighty-five per cent. of the work done on factory boots and shoes has been turned over to machinery, there are to-day more men at work in shoe factories than then, and more than would be employed except for machinery. It is but another illustration of the old industrial paradox. During these years

of rapid progress in invention, the cost of materials has advanced, wages have nearly doubled, and the quality of factory boots and shoes has been improved twenty-five per cent.; yet the cost of manufacture has been so much reduced by new and improved machinery that American shoes have not only excluded the foreign-made from our market, but have successfully invaded the markets of the whole world. As a natural consequence, many more shops are required not only in New England, but throughout the middle States and the west; more workmen are employed in shoe factories; higher wages are paid; and a great multitude of other men are furnished with employment in tanning the additional leather used, in packing and transporting and selling the additional product, and in making shoe-makers' machinery and implements.—James Richardson, in Scribner for November.

### Proper Education for the Farmer's Boy.

Professor Brewer in his paper "on the Relation of Science to Agriculture," read before the National Agricultural Congress, said: "He could not highly recommend institutions which instructed young men solely in the science of farming without accompanying experiment on the soil, nor could he those which devoted almost all their exertions to manual labor, without instruction in the science. But the science should be thoroughly taught. Labor should be made intelligent, and as much drudgery as possible delegated to the machines. We must not put labor before brains. It is not to learn to plow, hoe, reap, but how to do it, and when and why, that a young man should go to college. The acts themselves can be learned without ever leaving the farm. Teachers of agriculture should have practice in running a farm for money, on business principles, before attempting to teach at all. Primary instruction in Europe and America is equally faulty. The want of proper teachers is felt. Invest the country in a measure with some of the attractions with which it is viewed by one scientifically educated, and the rush of young men to the cities will cease and the agricultural colleges begin to fill up. The primary school of today fails to lead the farmer's boy to any higher appreciation of his father's pursuit. Lecture circuits were favored as being of advantage to teachers and farmers, and much good might thus be done; for despite the well known conservatism of the farmer element, it is well known that ground once gained among them is never lost."

—Mr. Hoyt of Carroll, Iowa, is shipping a carload of butter weekly from that town to Hamburg, Germany, and London, England. He buys of the farmers and divides into first and second class. He has regular arrangements in Europe.

## Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

### TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Address of Worthy Master Samuel E. Adams.

Worthy Brothers and Sisters.—Our devout thanks are due the Great Father of Mercies for the blessings of life and health, inasmuch that we are permitted to come together in annual session from all parts of a common country to labor in the cause of humanity.

Over a considerable portion of our fair land the Death Angel has spread his black wings. Towns, cities, and parishes have been depopulated, and many have fallen a prey to the beetle and the worms.

This terrible scourge has afforded an ample opportunity for the exercise of the heaven-born principles of sympathy, charity, and love. Compassionate messengers from the North, the East, and the West have hastened away from health, homes, and happiness to relieve distress, to comfort the sick, to feed the hungry, and to bury the dead. The question, "Who is my neighbor?" has not been asked. Sectional animosities have been obliterated. Breathing the pestilential atmosphere, these heroic men and women have gone into the very jaws of death—not for wealth, not for honor, not for fame, not for reward, save the approval of their own consciences and the approbation of Heaven. Alas! many of these noble-hearted philanthropists have fallen, pierced through the fatal shafts of the relentless destroyer. Truly for these are the crowns of glory which fade not away, but endure forever. Whatever measures of relief can be devised by the Nat. Grange with reference to our members in these plague-stricken localities I trust will be done during this session.

#### SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee by the National Grange at the last session simply making "the Secretary responsible for the archives of the National Grange, and allowing him to locate his office at such place as will be most convenient, for him," was, in my judgment, a grave error. The word "archives" can be construed to mean only the records, and hence by the action above recited the Secretary was no longer the custodian of or accountable for the other property belonging to the National Grange.

To-day we have an incubus binding and weighing upon the Nat. Grange till Jan. 1, 1882, in the shape of a lease of a building in Louisville, and we have contracted to pay rent according to the terms of the agreement, amounting to nearly three thousand dollars, for which no benefit is received—and yet we have no headquarters, no home. The Secretary's office should be located at some central point, accessible to the Master, Executive Committee, and the members of the order generally. Exigencies might arise when the records should be examined by proper authority—when changes and corrections in the management of his office should be made—and how, I ask, can these things be done if the Secretary should happen perchance to select a residence upon some enchanted island amid the fogs and mists of obscurity's ocean?

If the Order is dead, it would seem fitting to dig its grave, deposit its remains, and permit some kind friend to erect a suitable monument to mark its resting-place; if living, then it should certainly have a local habitation, a home," "be it ever so humble."

Former Masters all along have felt the necessity of urging this important matter upon the attention of the National Grange, and they did not fail to do their duty. Something more than a desire "to follow in the steps of my illustrious predecessors" impels me to repeat their requests, for I deem it a matter of paramount consequence.

Wisdom demands that our steps be retraced, the present condition of affairs be rectified, and such legislation be had in this respect as shall tend to solidify and perpetuate the organization.

#### THE FUNDS.

Much has been said from time to time relative to the disposition made of the funds of the National Grange. Curiosity has led me to examine somewhat into this matter, and I find that there has been paid back to the several States about \$55,000 in the form of loan-donations, and for the adjustment of dues and charitable purposes about \$45,000 more, making in all \$100,000 which has been returned to the several States from the treasury of the National Grange.

The Secretary and the Treasurer will lay before you in due season their respective reports, from which may be learned the present condition of the Order, and the receipts and disbursements during the past year. From these reports it will also be discerned that the plan inaugurated at the last session to return one-half of the fees for new Granges formed has not been attended with the degree of success predicted. It really seems to me, if we should hope for deeper root and more permanent growth we must water better and tend more faithfully the plants we already have.

#### CO-OPERATION.

What shall be said upon the subject of co-operation? One thing is certain, that without a correct knowledge of and strict adherence to its principles the fate of our Grange stores, the efficiency and reliability of our State agencies, and the prospect of international associations are all easily conjectured and determined. The capabilities of the so-called "business-arm" of the Order have not been over-estimated, but the probabilities are there will be no great realizations until greater comprehension, and closer cohesion shall be developed through the education and experience of the members at large. There must be creeping together before there is much "walking together." There should be posted in every Grange in the country, in living characters, this motto: "United we stand; divided we fall."

There will be no sure and practical intellectual progress without an understanding and observance of the principles of co-operation. There will be no social development without "we meet together and talk together." The legislation of the country is to-day discriminating largely in favor of capital and corporations, hence the burdens of government are thrust upon the backs of the poorer classes.

The direct and unmistakable tendency is to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

How shall any remedy be reached except through co-operation! \* \*

#### THE CHILDREN.

Throughout this church-spired land the children are always sought for to fill our Sabbath-schools. The "pillars of the church" well know the sure effects of early and constant Christian training. "Ninety and nine" never stray from the Shepherd's fold.

Now the farmers' children are needed in our ark of safety, where they may be instructed in good morals, where they may form correct habits of

thought, politeness, and frugality; where tastes for reading, discussion, and music may be cultivated; where love for rural pursuits may be nurtured; where home ties may be strengthened, beautified, and riveted, and where faith in God, hope in immortality, and charity to all mankind, may be brought to light and practiced daily by a fraternal band. To some extent this necessity has already been recognized.

Juvenile Granges have been formed; periodical meetings have been held, when the children are generally invited to come together, and, in consequence of judiciously prepared schemes, the impressions created are invariably joyous, exalting, and lasting.

"'Tis education forms the common mind: Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

Make the Grange attractive to the youth, and they will soon learn to love and revere its teachings, to follow its precepts, and to honor the farmer's vocation. This material must be had to build up and to perpetuate the Grange edifice.

The places you and I fill they will soon be called upon to occupy. The destiny of our Order and our country is to be placed in their hands, and we are responsible to a great degree for the manner in which they shall discharge the duties devolving upon them as Patrons and as citizens of this republic.

I therefore solemnly enjoin upon you, the representatives of the several States here assembled, to teach and to enforce in your respective jurisdictions, by frequent repetition, the infinite importance of a speedy enlistment of the farmers' sons and daughters of to-day under the beneficent banner of our Society.

#### GRANGE PAPERS.

Granges availing themselves of reading-matter, striving to educate and inform themselves upon subjects connected with agricultural pursuits and the current events of the day, have rarely ever failed to be vigorous and prosperous. Through these instrumentalities the plane of usefulness and enlightenment has been elevated and the permanence of our Society guaranteed.

The farmers' vocation and its concomitant interests require more thought—more study—and unless they are given, the probability of a relapse into ignorance, dependence, and poverty is assured beyond a doubt. Let us see to it as a class, then, that the Grange press is more substantially and extensively supported, making allowance, of course, for occasional editorial fallibilities.

Clubs should be formed this winter, and tangible help should be extended to those who would help us. The grand columns on which the entire Grange superstructure rests are intelligence, virtue, vigilance, and charity, and these must never be permitted to corrode and perish through our neglect.

#### SUGGESTIONS.

The following remarks seem to suggest themselves to me in closing:

*First.* This session should be as short and inexpensive as possible.

*Second.* The wisdom of this body should be taxed to project plans for the revival of dormant Granges.

*Third.* In every proposed change of laws, opinions, regulations, ritual, regalia, or anything else, the stability of our order should be closely consulted.

*Fourth.* A new book has been published and circulated at very considerable expense, containing the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Grange, ceremonies appropriate for installation and funeral occasions, for the dedication of Grange halls, rules

for the organization and government of co-operative associations, the declaration of purposes, a digest of decisions and opinions, parliamentary law, &c., &c. This will be likely to instruct and govern our members for a long time to come, and hence the fewer the alterations made, consistent with our general welfare, the more reliable and more valuable will be this compendium.

*Fifth.* Article XII of our Constitution reads as follows:

"Religious or political questions will not be tolerated as subjects of discussion in the work of the Order, and no political or religious tests for membership shall be applied."

Every single member has dedicated himself by solemn oath to an inflexible support of this provision.

The pleadings of shrewd demagogues, the towering ambition of selfish, insidious leaders in times of intense excitement, may create a temptation to cut loose the Grange ship from her secure moorings, but an unswerving fidelity to obligations assumed will prove an anchor both sure and steadfast in seasons of cajolery and trial. Every semblance of an infringement of our fundamental law should be sedulously avoided. Fanaticism, political or religious, if given unbridled license, with torch and axe in hand, will sooner or later seal the doom of a society or a republic.

*Sixth.* Let the doctrines enunciated in the "Declaration of Purposes" be regarded as immovable landmarks.

*Seventh.* Standing as we do to-day upon a soil made illustrious as the "Mother of Presidents," and sacredly holding the ashes of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, let us, the representatives of the agricultural classes of this country, and the descendants of revolutionary sires, solemnly resolve to uphold and maintain forever the "unity of government." For it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safely, of your prosperity, of that very liberty, which you so highly prize.

Let us firmly resolve that all geographical discriminations be forever ignored; that there be no "Mason and Dixon's line," no sectional or special privileges within our doors or within our country. Devoted to the interests of a common cause, let us meet upon a common level and act in perpetual unity, ever striving, through the education of the masses, for the permanent establishment of our Order and the perpetuity of a common government, to the end that we may become a united, prosperous, free, and happy people "down to the latest syllable of recorded time."

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;

In feelings, not in figures on a dial,  
We should count time by heart-throbs when they beat

For God, for man, for duty. He most lives  
Who thinks most—feels noblest—acts the best."

#### Prices of Paint Again Reduced.

The Patrons' Paint Company having largely increased their steam machinery for producing Ingersoll's Ready Mixed Paints have again reduced the price of their celebrated Pure, Fine, Ready Mixed Paints, making the discount 40 per cent from the retail price, which makes the price much less than the materials can be bought for mixing paints in the old way; and besides the Ingersoll paint looks elegantly, and will endure so much longer.

Any one can have the company's Book, "Every one their own painter," and decorated with illustrations of Colors, Brushes and Putty, mailed free by mentioning this paper, and addressing R. Ingersoll, Manager, 102 South Str., New York.

## Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKEGON.

## How to Do It.

This is a question often asked, but oftener by those who are at a loss to know what to do; for the reason that where there is a will to do, there will be enough to be done, and abundant ways to do it.

It is a recognized fact everywhere in the moral and social world that there is enough to be done to elevate the plane of humanity to engage the best efforts of all men and women.

This is equally true in the intellectual field; especially those who have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

Accepting these facts—as everyone must—there is enough to be done now, always has been, and always will be.

How shall we, banded together by a common calling, influenced by a general necessity, inspired by a true faith, animated by a lively hope, all fostered and nurtured by a common brotherhood—best accomplish something of the work lying before us.

There are two ways that must be apparent to all, yet many will see and use only the first; and that is to each labor on his own plan, in his own time, and by his own means—often in each other's way, disputing with each other as to the means, and claiming all the results—if good—to self. This is a common way—the world's way—the selfish man's way; better, perhaps, than no way, but yet not the true, or at least not the best way.

The best way for labor in the world's great moral, social, and intellectual fields is the true co-operative system—a system which asks the united, well directed labor of all, led by the best hearts and minds into a system of regular advances, doing every part of the work well, because each has an assigned duty and knows how to do it, and all are imbued with the spirit of charity, whose greatest reward is the reflex action felt and enjoyed by the worker.

If any organization, or a Grange or a brotherhood of them has anything to do at this time or in the future, is it not the best way to first resolve or agree upon what to do first, and decide upon a practical plan of co-operative action, and then unitedly and diligently prosecute the work until they have accomplished it?

If the Grange is a school of instruction for the farmer—and every farmer should for his own, and the general interest and advantage of a common calling, be connected with and labor in it—should not a general effort be made to interest and secure at once the membership of every one eligible?

How shall we do this? If the object will not come to you, you will have to go to it. To interest and instruct human beings, the instructor must get near them, or his best efforts will be in vain.

Well conducted, because well planned, public meetings in each school district or community, would, by lectures and judicious discussions by and between members, do much to secure this. A little expended to secure the services of a lecturer from abroad will often do much, but we have great faith in a well arranged discussion among the members of the Order, in leading those outside the gate to unite their strength of mind and heart with us in the noble work of our Order.

Well conducted public installations and dedications, with assistance from abroad, have always done the Order good.

The public meetings in connection with the Pomona and County Grange—as an itinerant teacher—have been productive of good, and should be brought into frequent requisition. Let a plan be devised at once by which each district or County organization to visit each Grange in their Jurisdiction, and either by employing lecturers, or some other means, endeavor to awaken a greater interest, both without and within the Order.

But experience has taught us one thing: That the Order everywhere should not forget that a public meeting under Grange direction is of little use unless attended; unless the notice of it is timely and well circulated. The printing of a few bills is not enough, and publication in a newspaper is also insufficient. These and notices given out at other public gatherings should all be used; but better than all this is the individual effort of each and every brother and sister personally inviting those whom they would interest. Interest every one in attending, old and young, male and female; and of things let every member feel it a bounden duty to attend and aid all in his or her power to bring about a successful meeting; and the results desired will surely follow.

We must close here, but will carry the subject farther at another time.

## The True Policy of the State Agricultural Society.

It was in 1873, at Grand Rapids, that the price of admission to the annual State Fair was increased from 25 to 50 cents. The consequence was an immense revenue. The society, after paying large expenses and \$4,000 borrowed money, left Grand Rapids with a surplus of \$14,020.44. From that time forward the eagles have gathered around this surplus. That explains many things.

The time has certainly come for a return to the old and popular admission fee. The flush days of high prices are gone. Everything has returned to the solid basis of the old ante-war times. Look at the prices of farm produce, which were never lower. Look at the price of clothing, of household furniture, of all cotton and woolen goods, we find that the bottom has been touched. Then why should not the State Agricultural Society recognize the change and shrinkage, and place its entry fee at the old standard?

Fairs, to be of any benefit, should be seen by the whole people. There should be no favorites, prices should be reasonable, so that all trades and professions can avail themselves of this educational opportunity. Thousands of poor artisans and mechanics are kept from the fair by the high and exorbitant price of admission. Fifty cents is exorbitant. It is out of the reach of many worthy people. The mechanic who is supporting a large family hesitates at fifty cents. He cannot afford it. Put it at twenty-five cents—coupon ticket—or five for a dollar, and he will go twice with his whole family. Do away with all complimentary tickets, except to the press. Let every one pay a small, reasonable price for admission and the fairs will be crowded, and there will be revenue enough for all purposes, premiums and expenses. What propriety is there in charging a farmer one dollar for himself and wife, admission to a fair, when a bushel of wheat won't pay for the two tickets.

The fact is that high admission rates to any fair, concert, lecture, show, or theater, should be repudiated by the entire community. People are paying more than they can afford—more than they ought to—

more than they will. Reasonable prices are going to be the paying prices. People like amusement and seek instruction, but not at imposition rates. The State Agricultural Society should catch the spirit of the times and reduce its price of admission to its old rates.

Another and the next reform should be a permanent and safe investment of a portion of the surplus now in the treasury of the State Agricultural Society. The surplus last January, at the settlement at the Russell House for 1877, was \$9,000. The surplus, when all expenses are paid, for 1878, will not be less than \$15,000. A portion of this, say \$5,000, should be invested in safe government bonds. Why not lay up a small sum for a rainy day?

Another policy which should be changed at once, is the cheeky and audacious one—the policy of the begging, perambulating tramp; which begs at Grand Rapids, which begs at East Saginaw, which begs at Jackson, which begs at Kalamazoo, which begs \$10,000 at Detroit. It is well enough to ask for the proper grounds, suitable for exhibition purposes, but it appears to us that a society well conducted, with a large surplus on hand, commanding heavy revenues, should beg no further, but should erect its own buildings at Jackson, at Kalamazoo, at Grand Rapids, at East Saginaw, and at Detroit, have the grounds donated, and this annual humiliating spectacle of begging from and bleeding the people of thousands of dollars for building purposes should cease. We think it will cease. The people are sick and disgusted with it.

The policy is one of gross and grinding extortion. The Society begs like a tramp for all it can get to erect buildings. It charges an exorbitant rate for admission. The surplus brings not a cent of interest.

The society should not be a burden to the people. It should ask for grounds and then should erect its own buildings, which should be spacious and durable. It should charge only reasonable rates at the gates, and the people will respond in such numbers as to keep the revenues sufficient and sound. The surplus should be husbanded as a prudent man does his own.—*Michigan Homestead.*

## Steam Motors for Road or Farm Work.

The \$10,000 prize offered by the State of Wisconsin for a successful steam motor for farm work, and the trial machines run in the State during the past summer, has brought the subject prominently forward for discussion again. Speaking on this subject the *Prairie Farmer* says:

Steam power for plowing will never be received with favor in the United States so long as horses, mules, and cattle can be so cheaply raised and fed. They constitute a part of the stock of the average farmer, who raises them year by year for sale. Thus it may be concluded that in the west at least, that plowing by the traction power of steam is not and will not become feasible, at least until, first, the labor of draft animals is worth considerably more than now, and second, the important clause, "until the tendency to slip, in traction, on our ordinary prairie soils, when not perfectly dry," is overcome. The difficulty will be experienced in traction engines on earth roads. When dry and hard they may be made to work; when our roads are slippery from rain, or are muddy such engines must inevitably fail. On hard roads there is no reason why these engines may not work. In fact they will and do work measurably well, as was shown in the late test in Wisconsin,

when the "Oshkosh," made the trip from Fort Howard to Madison, 201 miles, in 33 hours and 27 minutes; thus coming within the limit of the time prescribed, six miles an hour. The machine also hauled loads, plowed, and accomplished various tests, yet the committee refused to award the premium offered by the State, for the reason that the machine is not according to the spirit of law, "cheap and practical substitute for the use of horses and other animals on the highways and farms." Thus was the premium of \$10,000 lost; offered by the legislature of Wisconsin two years ago "for a successful road motor, propelled by steam, or otherwise, to be used as a substitute for draught cattle on common roads, and for ordinary agricultural work, as in plowing, threshing," etc.

Inventors have three years yet in which to perfect a machine for this purpose, since the time as specified by the law offering the prize does not expire before that time. To be successful, the machine must haul loads on roads, and plow on lands where horses may successfully work. It should thresh, run various farm machinery, be of light comparative cost, and be so simple as not to require extra skilled labor to operate it. The "Oshkosh" weighed 4,800 pounds light, and with water and fuel 6,600 pounds. It cost \$1,000, and required a daily expenditure of from \$2 to \$6 per day to run it. In one instance hauled a load of five tons, only 3,400 more than its own weight.

Two other machines started but failed to make the entire trip. They were built on the traction principle, and when ever the drive wheels got into a rut or a mud hole they had no power to lift themselves out. Twelve or fifteen years ago a machine of this kind was built to draw heavy freights between Nebraska City and Cheyenne. The road-bed was worked up and prepared for it, and is called to this day, at Nebraska City, the "steam wagon road." The machine was brought to Nebraska City by steamboat, set up, and started, amid the wildest enthusiasm of the thousands of people who had flocked there to see it. It ran out the road about four miles, dropped one wheel into a chuck hole or muddy rut, and there it stuck. It was said to have cost \$20,000; and the instant one of the drive wheels got into a rut the whole splendid bubble burst, and vanished like a dream. The failure of the plan was so palpably demonstrated that the machine never turned another wheel. It was hauled to the barn yard of Hon. Chas. J. Morton's farm, and there rusted away until finally sold merely for old iron.

We have seen a model of a road and farm motor on an entirely different plan, not using the supporting wheels for propulsion at all. The wheels may go in ruts, or over stones, or into mud, or where they please, and the propelling mechanism will lift the vehicle out or drive it along just the same. Although there are more than a hundred different inventions on the drive wheel plan they all fail from the same causes. This new plan is very simple, and seems fitted to meet every difficulty in the case. The inventor is endeavoring to get aid to build one, as he is not able to do it himself.—*Iowa Weekly Farmer.*

The man's an ignoramus,  
Or, lower yet, a scamp,  
Who writes for information,  
And sends no postage stamp.

—It is better to stay at home and sew up the rents in your children's clothes than to go to the Dorcas Society and sew for the heathen.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, DEC. 15, 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.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

To all who read the VISITOR we would say this is your last No. before the State Grange will convene.

The continuance of the VISITOR, either under its present management, some other, or at all—its size, frequency of issue, price, and who, if any one, shall have it free, are all questions that will come before the State Grange for consideration, and either directly or indirectly for determination.

To some of these questions we shall make no further reference—to others we think we very properly may. We call attention to this matter that those who have an interest, either as individual subscribers or Granges, may through their delegates, present by petition or resolution their views or wants in relation thereto.

The members of the Order have not given the paper the support that we had expected, and one of two things must be done to make the paper self-supporting, either the subscription list must be increased or the plan of furnishing it free to Masters must be abandoned.

If Masters uniformly carried out the purpose for which the paper is sent to them—that is carry it to the Grange Hall for the use of the members, and have it there kept on file, there would be less objection to continuing the practice.

Assuming that the VISITOR, will be continued, we wish to call attention to the fact that a very large proportion of our present list expires with the next No., Dec. 15th, and it will be necessary for those who take an interest in its circulation to begin work soon. We shall send to all new subscribers for 1879, the Dec. Nos. of 1878 without charge.

The next number will undoubtedly have the Master's address at the opening of the Session, and the Reports of other State officers. Will the friends of the VISITOR and friends of the Order make an effort to procure new subscribers.

If the paper has sufficient merit to commend itself, we expect that all old subscribers will renew as their subscriptions expire, and the notice by number will appear in pencil on the first page, right hand margin, on the last paper paid for.

## TO SECRETARIES.

Every week we receive applications for blanks for Secretary's quarterly reports from Secretaries who have already reported for the quarter ending September 30th, 1878. We do not send blanks on these applications, for the reason that they are not wanted for use until after Jan. 1st, and the Secretary of the State Grange will supply all Secretaries of Subordinate Granges with these blanks some time after the middle of December. We should be throwing away blanks to send them to these applicants. If any Secretary wants blanks to make reports for quarters past due we shall be glad to supply them.

## THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORDER.

By-Laws Nat. Grange, Art. 1.—“The fourth day of December, the birth-day of the Patrons of Husbandry, shall be celebrated as the Anniversary of the Order.”

This matter of getting together at our Halls, and in some suitable manner, showing our faith in, and love of the Order appears to be obligatory upon all good Patrons, and preparation should be made in advance, to the end that such celebration shall be alike creditable to the Order, and satisfactory to all those who participate.

We shall be glad to hear from Granges that have interesting meetings on that occasion, and shall venture right here to drop a word of caution.

You see we still have several hundred Granges in Michigan, and if all celebrate, and all have feasts, (and those Granges that celebrate will all have feasts,) and all report for the VISITOR, we shall be liable to have such a show of viands, and such praise of the sisters as skilled cooks, and experts in table furnishing and adornment, that the thing may get a little monotonous even if it is unusually savory.

Perhaps we should not have thought of this, but for the protest or criticism of a sister in the Ladies' Department against this feast business, with its labor of love, dishwashing, etc. In behalf of the brothers and sisters who can be induced to take but little interest in the meetings, except in connection with a square meal, we must say that no particular road to innocent recreation and enjoyment can be marked out, and each member should learn the lesson of forbearance and charity, being careful not to so trespass upon the rights, opinions and wishes of others, as in any way to injure the Grange. It has always been true that social enjoyment is largely associated with eating and drinking, and we believe the mistake or cause of complaint on the part of those who feel that a Grange feast means work out of all proportion to the enjoyment, lies in the excess to which this business has been carried. It is almost safe to say that at all feasts there is not only an abundance, but a superabundance amounting to extravagance. I came near saying wastefulness.

If the sisters would undertake a work of reform so as to materially lighten their labors they would be doing good service to the Order, to themselves and their friends, provided they succeed. We do not expect and can not desire that the anniversary of the Order should be celebrated without a feast, and I have no doubt the next will be of the lavish kind, with which all Granges are familiar. Now, sisters, here is a practical question for discussion, and the next time the question of a feast is before the Grange, every sister present should take the floor and speak to the question—the brothers will of course have the courtesy to keep silence.

## ANNUAL ELECTION.

Before another number reaches you, many Granges will have held their annual election of officers in compliance with Sec. 2, Art. 1, Constitution of National Grange. This requirement is so generally understood that it is seldom omitted, but in attending to this obligation the members too often overlook the importance of the business and elect persons that either have no special qualifications for the work assigned them, or are indifferent to the good of the Order, or perhaps have no clear conception of the value of the Order to this great agricultural class to which they belong, and by

their indifference or want of faith, when in official position, really do more harm than good.

The success of a Grange depends so much on its officers that it becomes the duty of every member before an election to consider this matter well and endeavor to get the right person in the right place. Do not elect an unfit person for any important office simply because such person has not had the office, and you wish to serve all alike and pass the offices around until all are served. Many a Grange has been killed by its officers. Of course we are liable to make mistakes, and find out that men are not what we supposed them to be. But we are not excusable if we do not give this matter some consideration, and by our own vote endeavor to promote the good of the Order.

## ANNUAL SESSION.

VERY soon after our readers get this number of the VISITOR, the State Grange will be holding its Sixth Annual Session.

In looking over the list of delegates we find the body will be composed almost entirely of new members; as we notice but two or three representatives that we remember having met at a previous session.

There will be fewer voting members than at any former meeting, as several Counties have lost a representative, and by districting, under a law adopted at the last session, the body is reduced six delegates and their wives.

We shall still, however, have a body of seventy-five delegates, and their wives, if all attend; and that the wives will attend we may be sure, for it is safe to judge of the future by the past, and heretofore our sessions have always been enlivened by the sisters in full force.

I learn that in some of the States but few of the wives of the delegates avail themselves of their constitutional rights, and attend the sessions of their State Granges. That, it seems to me, is a bad indication of the condition of the subordinate Granges in those States.

I should have but little hope of the future of the Order in Michigan if men only should answer to the Roll-call at our annual gatherings.

## NATIONAL GRANGE SESSION.

From papers sent to us from Richmond by Bro. Woodman, we learn that the members of the National Grange assembled in the Hall of the House of Delegates on Wednesday the 20th inst. Representatives from twenty-five States were present. Some of the Officers were absent, and of that number was Secretary Kelly, whose resignation was presented, and accepted. On the following day his successor W. L. Ireland, of Washington D. C., was elected Secretary. The address of welcome by J. M. Blanton, Worthy Master of the State Grange of Virginia, is full of historic allusions presented in that spirit that has characterized the true Virginian of noble blood for more than a century. We have also the address of Worthy Master Samuel E. Adams, of Minn., which is an earnest practical document from a practical man.

We present the larger part of it in the department of Bro. Woodman. From a letter received just before going to press, we learn that the sickness of M. W. Adams during the session so far, has devolved much additional labor upon him. He thought the session would close by the 29th or 30th. The evening of the first day was devoted to a public reception at which Governor Halliday delivered a very able

address of welcome. Other speeches were made, and they seemed to have a grand, good time. The Treasurer's report showing amount of funds on hand would seem to give force to a series of suggestions made by the Worthy Master; “that this session should be as short and inexpensive as possible.” At this early stage of the session, from reports received, we see nothing specially noteworthy or indicating what work will be accomplished at this session.

## CALHOUN COUNTY GRANGE RESOLUTIONS.

We must dissent from the first and last Resolutions adopted by the Calhoun County Grange, which we found in a communication from its Secretary, published under the head of “Communications.” In giving expression to their views of existing wrongs, these brothers have taken impracticable ground in each case, we think.

In this matter of interest—to drop from ten per cent. interest to six as the maximum, with forfeiture of principal and interest is so great and radical that we think it will not meet with general approval. While that rate for the use of money might make a better return than invested in business, yet is it advisable to ask the next Legislature to do a thing that we believe not one in five of the members will seriously attempt to do. I think not; but rather go to work in a vigorous and determined manner asking that the maximum rate of interest be fixed at seven per cent., with a forfeiture of all interest if more is taken, either directly or indirectly. We think with proper effort that about this much can be obtained, and believe it is not politic to ask for more.

This is simply my view of the matter and I throw it out here for what it is worth, hoping that it will provoke discussion, as we are very desirous that the subject shall be agitated in every neighborhood in the State. It is one of the most important matters that will come before the next Legislature, affecting, in a pecuniary way, so large a proportion of the people. Like the question of limiting the amount on which an appeal may be taken from a Justice to the Circuit Court, this interest question is not of more importance to Patrons than to other classes of citizens, but from our organized condition we can undertake to remedy a wrong with more hope of success than without organization or concert of action.

If the author of the third Resolution in relation to railroad freights, and those who adopted it, at the Calhoun County Grange meeting, meant that a railroad should charge but one-tenth as much for hauling a ton ten miles as for hauling a ton 100 miles, we cannot agree with them. That proportion is not just to the railroads and will never be adopted. The point of complaint has been that railroads charge more for a less than for a greater distance. Against this very general practice of railroads—so obviously unjust—there has been continued remonstrance, but seldom of any avail except where the inexorable hand of the law was laid upon these gigantic corporations.

Bring all these important questions that so vitally affect our individual interests forward in the Grange, and these discussions will bring out facts that will enliven the many who give important matters that really concern them so little attention; and you will answer the vital question so often asked—“What shall we do to make Grange meetings interesting?”

PATRONS of Michigan! All of you who can, should visit Lansing.

## OUR CHICAGO COMMISSION HOUSE.

We call attention of all Patrons in Western Michigan who have anything to consign to the Chicago market to the communication of Bro. Thos. Mason.

Whenever we hear from him from any quarter the evidence all points in one direction, and abundantly proves that he is an energetic and a capable business man, well adapted to the work he has undertaken for the Patrons of Michigan. He only needs that patronage which we are able, and which it is both our duty and interest to furnish him, to insure the success of this enterprise. Give him an even chance, and he will establish a permanent Commission House, deal with us fairly, and save us some money.

Send him some stock—butter, pork, apples, or anything that Chicago furnishes a market for. The prospect of your gaining something by so doing is greater than the hazard you incur.

## CLIMAX INSTITUTE.

Read the communication from Climax, and if you can be present at their Institute next winter you will be well entertained, and be repaid for time and money spent. I attended the Institute held there last winter, and have only words of praise for the good management, excellent articles read, instructive discussions held, and the hospitable treatment received.

We hope farmers who are called on to participate in the work of the Institute will not hesitate to do their part, and aid in a cause that must be of value to the agricultural interest of the country.

## ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

We have received an anonymous communication from M. C. C. intended for the Ladies' Department of the VISITOR which under a universal rule, be the article ever so good, must be rejected. Though not necessary for publication; yet no article finds place in a periodical when sent without the name of the author.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Remember your subscription to the VISITOR will soon expire.

## State Agent's Department.

J. H. GARDNER, - - CENTREVILLE.

CENTREVILLE, NOV. 1878.

I can yet furnish the Home and Wilson sewing machines for \$25.00 each; also the New Singer for \$20.00, when money is sent with the order. These are all first-class shuttle machines. Orders for hardware, groceries and dry goods will be filled at the market rates for them at the date of receiving. I have some boots and shoes which I will sell very low, as I am desirous to close them out; also an assortment of gloves and mittens. I have a lot of good buffalo robes from \$5 to \$11 apiece; some are Indian painted, and all are dark color and good fur. Best make of wagons, buggies and harness at manufacturers' prices.

Kerosene oil, Michigan test and inspected, is now 23c. in Detroit, and 23½c. here by the bbl. of fifty gallons. Indiana test oil is 12c. by the barrel and 15c. at retail in that State. Some are using oil from Indiana, and claim that it is better than that sold in this State; and that no more accidents occur from its use than from using oil of Michigan test.

## Communications.

## Calhoun County Grange Meeting.

MARSHALL, NOV. 16, 1878.

## Worthy Secretary:

The Calhoun County Grange held its Third Quarterly meeting for this year at the Grange Hall in the City of Battle Creek, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

The following Granges were represented: Battle Creek, Bedford, Homer, Marshall, Penfield and Union, (Emmet). All the officers were present except the Ceres and Pomona. Large delegations were in attendance, particularly from Bedford, Penfield, and Union Granges.

For the purpose of co-operating with the County Granges throughout the State, I send you a part of the proceedings of this meeting in the hope that other County Granges, in the spirit of noble emulation, will likewise report their doings through the columns of the VISITOR.

As a means of ascertaining the actual condition and workings of each subordinate Grange in the County, and of obtaining a crop report, as well as providing for the literary entertainment of the County Grange, the following "form" was submitted to each Grange as a basis for securing these ends.

1. Number of members at the beginning of last quarter.
2. Number of members at the close, etc.
3. Number of initiations, dimitts granted, re-instatements and suspensions during the quarter.
4. Number of meetings—regular and special—during the quarter.
5. Subjects discussed, and business done during the quarter.
6. Special methods of promoting interest in the Grange.
7. Number of visitors during the quarter.
8. Number of members belonging to the County Grange.
9. Crop report.
10. An address or essay for the edification of the County Grange, not to exceed ten minutes.

The result was sufficient to demonstrate the utility of this plan. The reports show that the Granges represented are in a healthy and prosperous condition. Owing to the absorbing interest in the late political canvass, and the crowd of work at this season of the year, the number of meetings has not been equal to the average during the year. Subjects of a political nature have been discussed, and the transactions show that the Granges in this County "mean business." There seems to have been no provision for keeping a record of visitors. In some localities, the practice of visiting Granges has attained some frequency, while in others its great importance seems not to have been fully realized. The necessity of some special effort on the part of the members to devise ways and means, not only to maintain, but to increase the interest in the Grange, is quite generally recognized; and the interest, very naturally, is in proportion to the effort. Discussions, lectures, essays, readings, recitations and Grange socials are among the methods reported. Open meetings, to which the public are invited, are held alternately with the regulars.

The crop report shows the wheat crop not equal in quality to that of last year, while the acreage was probably greater. The yield in this County will average: for wheat, 20 bushels; corn, 25 bushels; oats, 30 bushels. Potatoes are reported a very light crop; no surplus reported in any part of the County. One-third to one-half the

wheat crop is in the hands of the farmers. The literary entertainment though not as full as the "bill," was quite satisfactory.

The essay from the Worthy Lecturer, of Penfield Grange, and Sister Jane B. Hicks', entitled "Overworked Women," was a very creditable paper, and would have done honor to the columns of the VISITOR.

Bro. A. W. Hicks, of Battle Creek Grange, gave us an address upon the "Advent and Mission of the Grange," in which the necessity, "fullness of time," and work to be done by the Grange were vividly portrayed in well-chosen words, and noble sentiments.

Brother White, Worthy Master of Bedford Grange, introduced and moved the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, The producing classes of the State of Michigan are to-day laboring under difficulties caused by the depreciation of the products of industry, while the rates of interest and taxation have not been reduced, but relatively increased; therefore

Resolved, By the Calhoun County Grange, that the State Grange at its coming session be requested to take measures to circulate petitions among the subordinate Granges, directed to the Legislature of the State, demanding, on behalf of the producers, that the legal rate of interest be reduced from ten to six per cent; the penalty for taking more, either directly or indirectly, to be forfeiture of the debt; and further

Resolved, It is important that some plan be adopted whereby the mortgages resting upon real estate may be made to bear their just proportion of the taxation of the property which they cover.

Resolved, That the railroads of this State should be required to charge no more for freight to citizens of the State of Michigan than to those of other States; but that the charge for freight should be according to distance, pro rata, the same for through as for way freight.

A collation was served at the close of the meeting, by the committee on refreshments—who are always equal to the occasion.

And now I must say that our programme promises success. Our County Grange seems now organized for continuance. The maintenance of the County Grange, as a connecting link between the subordinate and State Granges is admitted as a necessity. The County Grange if rightly conducted, may greatly promote the usefulness of the subordinate Grange, by the facilities it affords for a more extended communication and co-operation—the great objects for which the Grange was instituted. Our next meeting which, will be the annual, will be held at Grange Hall in the City of Marshall, on Thursday, February 14, at one o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended.

Fraternally,

B. F. WELCH.

Lecturer of Calhoun Co. Grange.

## The Farm Gate.—The Lee Patent, and What it Covers

An illustrated article by Prof. R. C. Carpenter of the State Agricultural College, published in the Detroit *Post and Tribune* of Nov. 21st, shows conclusively that the Lee gate patent of October 25th, 1865, covers, and shows also that the common slide gate commonly used on our Michigan farms is not an infringement on the Lee patent. Embodied in the article are extracts of the patent laws bearing on the subject, and an affidavit of

J. C. Lee saying that his was only an improvement on the common slide gate which was at the time of his patent, and for several years before in common or general use. This article is well worth the perusal of every one interested, and Professor Carpenter is entitled to the thanks of the farmers of Michigan for making it so plain that all can understand. c.

We failed to receive the slip from the *Post and Tribune* that the writer intended to send with his article. —ED.

## Education of Farmers.

LOWELL, NOV. 24th, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

We have read with much interest the article in your valuable paper on the subject of law; and when shall the farmers succeed in being represented in our legislatures in proportion to numbers, and the importance of their calling. Now while many good thoughts were advanced, I believe the foundation was not reached.

First, we cannot afford to be poorly represented, especially by one of our own class. Secondly, how are we to avoid this. And we hear a loud chorus say, "We have just as smart, able, and intelligent men on the farm as there are in any other calling." This may be true, yet it is not true. I believe that we have as large a number of such in proportion to our whole number as there are in some of the other callings. How shall we remedy this. My answer is, by education. We must give our children better facilities for obtaining it. One is ready to say, "We have High Schools in every village and city, and there is no excuse for not having a liberal education." We are ready to admit that they are high, so high that they are practically out of reach of a majority of the farmers' children.

We know of one of these schools that receives \$1,000 per annum from farmers to support it. What are these farmers doing? They are making that school a success, so that the children of every business man, mechanic, or any other calling have the very best facilities for obtaining an education, while only one in twenty of the farmers' children can enjoy these opportunities. When we consider these facts, is it any wonder that men of other callings greatly outnumber us in our Legislative Halls? Notwithstanding all these advantages are at the doors of those in the cities, the graduating class is frequently composed of a majority from the farm; showing that a much larger proportion of those from the farm succeed. We believe that if \$1,000 that is paid by the farmers in support of the above city school were paid out in three or four places in the country for a graded or high school, and the same students sent to them, that ten students for every one of these, and their tuition would be added to the number, which would make the number ten-fold greater than now; who would be able to obtain a better education. And this at our own homes where we could visit them and attend the closing exercises, and see and know for ourselves what progress our children were making. Suppose this plan take effect immediately throughout the State and we persevere, I have grave doubts about our children's complaining that the farmers are not represented in our Legislative Halls, or our farms are depreciating in value in the vicinity of those schools. There is more in this than you have thought of yet. By adopting such a plan, we shall be doing a great good to our less fortunate neighbors' children. Hundreds of students would then avail themselves of the opportu-

nities thus placed in their reach, that never could have obtained them in a foreign school—the circumstances of their parents being such that it would be impossible; and yet their children may be as well qualified by nature as our own—perhaps better. This would be educating our brother farmers' children instead of those who live in the cities, and would remind us of the golden rule. We believe the above plan, carried out with the opportunities which the Grange affords, that the result would be a better and higher type of manhood, and an answer to the question first presented.

The school at the South Boston Grange Hall is well attended, and prospering finely; there forty names on the roll this term. Places for a few more can be obtained for those who may wish to attend the winter term, which will commence after the holidays. There are one or two places where young men can work in part payment for board.

For the benefit of any who wonder how we get along with school desks in a Grange Hall, I will say that most of the students are furnished with a patent folding table, and that when a dozen or more are folded they occupy a space of about three or four feet.

Fraternally yours,  
J. C. ENGLISH.

Patronizing our Business Agents.

SILVER LAKE GRANGE, No. 624,  
November 12th, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Let me say a few words to the Patrons of Western Michigan in particular, and to all that it may concern, about patronizing our business agents more, and other firms less. First let me state that when we deal with our own agents, as Bro. Thomas Mason, of Chicago, Chidester, of Detroit, or Gardner, of Centerville, we are dealing with men of our own selection, men that are under heavy bonds to deal fairly by us, and men that have a right to expect a liberal patronage from the men who placed them there to do business for them; yet it is a fact, that far too many Grangers are daily sending to Montgomery, Ward & Co., for bills of goods, that Brother Mason would be glad to fill, and he is under bonds to fill honestly, and he assures me that he deals at much better houses in Chicago than Montgomery, Ward & Co's. Have we any reason to doubt him, especially before we try him? I must say, I have found Bro. Mason honorable and up right in all the business we have done. And I believe him to be the right man for that place. Now, when we have a good man, let us support him, the more business he gets the better he can and will do for us, and unless we do support him, we will soon be without an agent in Chicago to do our business. The same appeal will hold good for Bro. Chidester, of Detroit. They are our paid, boarded and sworn agents, as well as being our Brothers in Fraternity. While the other firms we are dealing with, care nothing for us, only what money they can get out of us, they are under no bonds, either legal or Fraternal, to deal fairly by us, and too often boast how they gull the foolish Grangers, as they sneeringly term us. Let us show to them, and to the world, that we are not so foolish as they call us. Let us patronize our own agencies, both in buying and selling. Let us co-operate and firmly establish one of the great objects for which the Grange was founded, that is mutual protection from the swindling sharks of all other professions. We can do this by dealing with our Brothers, by placing our business in our agents hands, both buying and selling, and in this way alone, can we accom-

plish the great objects and aim of our Order. Brothers and Sisters when you send to Chicago for goods—send to Brother Thomas Mason, 183 South Water Street, Chicago, instead of to Montgomery, Ward & Co., as you have to often done. Try your own agent, give him a fair show.

Fraternally,  
T. H. CLYDE, Lecturer.

The Oil Monopoly.

KEELER, NOV. 18, 1878.

Dear Visitor:

As Bro. Gardner has introduced the oil question, and asked for information, I contribute my mite, though not a true knight of the quill. What little knowledge I impart in regard to the oil monopoly I have gleaned from *Pomeroy's Democrat*.

The Standard Oil Company commenced their operations more than a decade since, with a capital of \$100,000, and so nefariously have their affairs been managed that it now represents \$20,000,000. Without doubt, it is the most gigantic, unprincipled monopoly the P. of H. have yet had to contend with. By certain means, either fair or foul, they have succeeded in driving nearly all opposition from the field; and they not only control certain railroads, but also the refineries, paying such prices for crude oil as they see fit—no matter how ruinous the same may be to the well-owners. In respect to trade they are still more contemptible. They not only fix the prices which they will supply dealers, but also designate to whom they shall sell. This proves conclusively that tests have nothing to do with the prices of oil. Brother Gardner, need you wonder longer why oil in Ohio, at 150 deg. test, sells for less than in Michigan, at 140 deg.?

The State Courts of Pennsylvania have commenced suit against the Penn. Railroad for an infringement of its charter, by granting rebates and shipping facilities to the Oil Company above mentioned, and refusing to those outside the ring.

Keeler Grange, through the columns of the *Visitor*, asks her sister Granges to give this subject careful and thorough investigation; then uniting with us, join hands with those who have commenced legal proceedings in Pennsylvania, and fight the combination to the bitter end.

Fraternally,  
Mrs. B. E. KEITH.

Have the Grangers Nothing More to do?

"You Grangers are going to die out now," said an outside friend to me a few days ago. "Why so," I asked. "Because," he replied, "You have nothing to do, you have accomplished your undertaking with the railroads, and you have broken up the plaster ring, you have nothing to fight for and therefore you cannot live." I have no doubt that my friend in his expression fairly represented the belief of farmers outside the Grange, and perhaps of some few within the Grange.

But no greater mistake could be made than to suppose that the Grangers have accomplished their entire mission, and it is to be hoped that no Granger worthy of the name, will for a moment, give way to the belief that there remains nothing for the Order to do, worth while of its living.

The Agricultural interests of the country are yet in a dozen ways seriously discriminated against by the action of Railroad Companies, and by laws of the State. These discriminations are wrong and should be removed. Our Grange organization is the only power that can remove and redress these wrongs. Let us go

at them—perhaps one at a time is sufficient and more effective. Let our State Grange at its coming session designate what it shall be first, then let us go at it and open fire all along the line until it is an accomplished fact. No fear that we have not enough to do, let our State Grange but lay out the work.

A Library for the Grange.

BY PROFESSOR W. J. BEAL.

The opinion seems to be general among the members that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is to be a permanent organization, to exist as long as farmers have a desire for social and intellectual improvement. Many Granges already have a hall of their own. Every Grange should have a library; even if the members are poor and few in number, they need a few books. There is an imposing list to select from—too long and bewildering for a person not much used to working with books.

I venture to send a short list on various departments of agriculture. The books are all worth having, some of them are popular; some are too deep or scientific for any but those who have some knowledge of Botany, Chemistry, or Entomology. In making this list I have received assistance from two of our Professors, viz: Bro. Ingersoll and Carpenter. To the list of books I add a list of some valuable reports, magazines and papers. I give the retail price when known and in some cases make a guess as to the probable cost of the book:

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle, popular, .....   | \$2 50 |
| Arnold's (L. B.) " Dairying, Scientific, 1 50   |        |
| Brown, Robert, Manual of Botany, " 4 00   |        |
| Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed-growing, popular, .....   | 1 00   |
| Bryant's Forest Trees, popular, .....   | 1 50   |
| Burr's Vegetables of America, popular, .....  | 3 00   |
| Burbridge's (F. W.) Propagation and Improvement of Cultivated Plants, new and good to study, popular, ..... | 3 75   |
| Copeland's Ancient and Modern Agriculture, popular, .....   | —      |
| Cook's (A. J.) Manual of the Apiary, popular, .....   | 1 25   |
| Cook (A. J.) Injurious Insects of Michigan popular, .....   | 15     |
| Cooke's (N. C.) Fungi, their Natural uses, popular, .....   | 1 50   |
| Dana's Michigan Manual, popular, .....  | 1 25   |
| Darwin's Cross and Self-Fertilization of Plant's, Scientific and popular, .....                             | 4 00   |
| Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, popular, .....  | 5 00   |
| Downing's Landscape Gardening, popular, 6 50  |        |
| Enfield's Indian Barn, popular, .....   | 1 00   |
| Elliott's Practical Landscape Gardening, popular, .....   | 1 50   |
| Earning for Boys, popular, .....  | 1 50   |
| Fleming (G.) Practical Horse-shoeing, pop. 75   |        |
| Flint on Grasses and Forage Plants, " 2 50  |        |
| " " Milch Cows, popular, " 2 50   |        |
| French's Farm Drainage, popular, .....  | 1 50   |
| Fuller's Grape Culturist, " .....   | 1 50   |
| Gregory (J. J. H.) on Onion raising, pop'r 30   |        |
| " " on Squash " " 30  |        |
| " " on Cabbage " " 30   |        |
| " " on Carrots, &c., " 30   |        |
| Harris (J.) on the Fig, popular, .....  | 1 50   |
| " " Talks on Manners, popular, .....  | 1 50   |
| " " Insects Injurious to Vegetation, popular, .....   | 4 00   |
| Hatfield's Carpentry, popular, .....  | 3 50   |
| Henderson's Gardening for Profit, pop'lar 1 50  |        |
| " " Floriculture, popular, .....  | 1 50   |
| Hoopes Book of Evergreens " .....   | 3 00   |
| Johnson's Peat and Its Uses, " .....  | 1 25   |
| " " How Crops Feed, good, Scientific 2 00   |        |
| " " Grow, " .....   | 2 00   |
| Kemp's Landscape Gardening, popular, .....  | 2 10   |
| Klippar's Wheat Plant, " .....  | 1 75   |
| Knights Mechanical Dictionary, 3 Vols., .....   | 24 00  |
| Law's (J. B.) Veterinary Adviser, popular, 3 00   |        |
| Lindley and Moore's Treasury of Botany, 2 Vols. Some account of all Useful Plants, Popular, .....           | 5 00   |
| Morson's Cyclopedia of Agriculture, 3 Volumes—Popular, .....  | 20 00  |
| Purdy's (A. M.) Small Fruit Insects, pop'r 20   |        |
| Quinn's Money in the Garden, popular, .....   | 1 50   |
| Roe (E. P.) Manual of Small Fruit, " 50   |        |
| Root (J. P. of Rockford, Ill.) Garden Manuals 1875-76—popular, .....  | 20     |
| Sowerby's (J. E.) Useful Plants of Great Britain—popular, .....   | 3 00   |
| Stewart's Irrigation—popular, .....   | 1 50   |
| " " Sheep Manual,—popular, .....  | 1 50   |
| Thomas' American Fruit Culturist—pop'r 3 00   |        |
| " " Annual of Rural Affairs, 8 Vols., .....   | 4      |
| Very valuable, .....  | 12 00  |
| Ward's Pomology (on Apples)—popular, 3 00   |        |
| William's (H. T.) Window Gard'ng, pop'r 1 50  |        |
| " (B. S.) Choice Stove and Green House Plants,—2 Vols.,—popular, .....                                      | 6 00   |
| Wood's Botany and Florist,—Scientific, .....  | 2 50   |
| Reports of Mich. Pomological Society—   |        |
| " " State Board of Agriculture  |        |

PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

|                                    |                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| American Rural Home, .....         | Weekly, 1 50    |
| Country Gentleman, .....           | " 2 50          |
| Detroit Free Press, .....          | " 1 50          |
| " Post and Tribune, .....          | " 1 50          |
| Husbandry, .....                   | " 1 50          |
| Michigan Farmer, .....             | " 2 00          |
| New York Tribune, .....            | " 1 60          |
| Ohio Farmer, .....                 | " 2 15          |
| Prairie Farmer, .....              | " 2 00          |
| Rural New Yorker, .....            | " 2 00          |
| Scientific Farmer, .....           | " 1 00          |
| American Agriculturist, .....      | monthly 1 60    |
| American Bee Journal, .....        | " 2 00          |
| Farmers' Review (Chicago), .....   | " 1 50          |
| Fruit Recorder, .....              | " 1 00          |
| Manufacturer and Builder, .....    | " 2 00          |
| National Live Stock Journal, ..... | " 2 15          |
| Poultry World, .....               | " 1 25          |
| Scriber's Monthly, .....           | " 4 00          |
| Vie's Monthly, .....               | " 1 25          |
| Young Folk's Rural, .....          | " 1 00          |
| Young Scientist, .....             | " 50            |
| GRANGE VISITOR, .....              | semi-monthly 50 |

THE FARMERS' GRANGE.

BY R. SABIN, SHELBY, MICH.

The few short, fleeting years that's past  
Have brought around a change.  
The farmer—he's waked up at last,  
And organized the Grange.

A noble cause, and Heaven blest,  
Extending o'er our land,  
From north to south, from east to west,  
They're joining heart and hand.

The city folks and railroad kings,  
Dandies, fops and charmers,  
With large monopolies and rings,  
Always run on farmers.

They say that farmers are "mud sills,"  
And only fit to work;  
While lawyers shrewd the office fills,  
And lazy louts do shirk.

At honest toil they shake the head,  
And sneer at "home-spun" clothes;  
They say the farmers can be lead  
Around, just by the nose.

And once a year they seek him out,  
And think he is of note,  
When pampered sons or fortune's lout  
Do want the farmer's vote.

'Tis only city folks, they say,  
Know how to scrape and bow;  
Forgetting where they'd be to-day  
But for the spade and plow.

They criticize his every act,  
And taunts at him are hurled;  
They do not realize the fact  
That farmers feed the world.

Now after suffering much and long,  
And goaded to the quick  
With insult, sad neglect, and wrong,  
The farmers they got sick,

And looking round for healing balm  
To cure them through and through,  
They thought it the wisest plan  
To paddle their own canoe.

God helps the needy here below  
— A cure was found—though strange—  
And all the world was brought to know  
That farmers had a Grange.

Ye honest sons who till the soil,  
And delve in mother earth;  
Be not ashamed that you thus toil;  
You are of noble birth.

For what were all earth's people here,  
Had they no bread to eat;  
The farmers are the ones—'tis clear—  
Who raise both bread and meat.

Since farmers have organized  
To have a wider range,  
The busy world is much surprised  
At the doings of the Grange.

The products of the Sunny South,  
Our brothers there exchange  
For wheat and products of the North;  
And all done through the Grange!

Then let the tiller of the soil,  
Together with his mate,  
And worthy sons of honest toil,  
Just come within the gate!

SAD, OF COURSE.—One of the saddest and most vexations trials that come to a girl when she marries is that she has to discharge her mother and depend upon a hired girl.

Correspondence.

CLIMAX, Nov. 27, 1878.

To J. T. Cobb, Esq.—Dear Sir:  
It is so long since the VISITOR has had any report from the Grange at this place that most of your readers have probably forgotten that there is such a Grange in existence. In fact, during the long, warm days of summer we had fallen asleep, and nearly forgotten it ourselves; but "as the evenings begin to lengthen, and the cold begins to strengthen," we are bestirring ourselves again.

Just now we are at work preparing for a Farmers' Institute, which is to be held here about the 15th of January next. The success of the State Farmers' Institute, held here last winter, was so gratifying that we hoped some of the Granges in our neighboring villages would organize another for the coming winter; but as time passed by, and we heard no note of preparation in any quarter, we determined to go at the work ourselves. Preparations are so far advanced now that we feel sanguine that we shall have an Institute equal to or better than that of last winter. Prof. Beal, of the State Agricultural College, has accepted an invitation to assist us, and we have reason to expect that Prof. R. F. Kedzie will also take a part. Several of the leading farmers of Kalamazoo County have already accepted invitations to read papers before the Institute; among others, Mr. A. H. Stoddard, the farmer poet, of Cooper, who will read an original poem prepared for the occasion. Hon. J. J. Woodman has been invited to come and tell us what he saw of the agriculture of France, during his visit to the great Exposition, but owing to his absence from home in attendance on the National Grange, we have not yet received his reply, which we expect will be favorable. We wish this winter to elicit more extended discussion of the various subjects presented to the Institute than was practicable last winter, and shall reduce the number of papers somewhat, so as to give more time for this discussion. We want to draw out more of the results of the practical experience of our farmers; and we invite them all to come, and come prepared to make five minute talks on the subjects presented. As soon as it can be done, a programme will be issued, giving full information of the subjects to be presented, and the time allotted for their discussion. We wish every Grange in the vicinity, both in this and neighboring Counties, would select some of their number to attend the Institute, and come prepared to talk on the subjects presented.

The Climax Grange will see that all visitors from neighboring Granges are suitably entertained, and the good people of Climax will join with the Grange in caring for all who come from a distance whether Patrons or not. The latch-string is out. We ask all to come and enjoy it.

F. HODGMAN.

NOVEMBER 20, 1878.

Worthy Secretary:

Perhaps a few lines from Birmingham Grange, No. 323 may not come amiss, as I believe nothing has been written to the VISITOR about this Grange. It is in a prosperous condition and holds its meetings every Saturday evening when the weather will permit, and generally has a good attendance—twenty-five being less than the usual number present. We rent a pleasant hall, and have furnished it with a carpet, fifty arm-chairs, a table for the Master and Secretary, an altar, an organ, two stoves, one hundred cups and saucers, besides pictures, mottoes and wreaths to adorn the walls. Our meetings are pleasant and profitable, for we discuss some question given out the week before; and we support a Grange paper. Our next address is a lady over sixty years of age. It is noticed by different ones visiting us that we have more aged members than almost any Grange of their acquaintance, and they seem to enjoy the meetings quite as well as the younger members; and they are a great help on account of their wisdom and experience. Those who feel that they cannot aid by their counsels, encourage us by their presence, and thus help on the good cause. We are always happy to welcome Patrons to our meetings, no matter where they reside, and have enjoyed visits from members of the Order from other States, as well as Canada. These

visits have always proved a benefit to us, and they will always be sure of a hearty welcome.

Yours truly,  
A TALKING MEMBER.

DOWAGIAC, Nov. 19, 1878.

J. T. Cobb, Sec'y State Grange:  
I would be happy to attend the meeting of the State Grange if possible, but being an invalid I am compelled to content myself with making a suggestion which I consider for the good of the Order.

I can see no reason why Masters should receive the VISITOR free any more than private members; therefore, the rule should be changed, and one adopted requesting each Grange to furnish every head of a family among its members with a copy, free to be paid for out of the Grange funds. This would double its circulation, and reduce the cost of publication. "Equal and exact justice to all, and special privileges to none" should be the motto of every true Patron.

We never shall obtain an equitable tariff on railroad freights so long as our Legislators and State officials receive free passes. We should have a law depriving any official of his office who accepts a pass. Will Patrons agitate and ventilate the iniquities of this pernicious practice?

H. H. TAYLOR.

COLDWATER, Mich.,  
Nov 18, 1878.

Brother J. T. Cobb:

The meeting of Branch Co. Pomona Grange was held at Coldwater Grange Hall on the 12th inst., according to appointment, and we had a very good meeting. We had some candidates upon whom the Fifth Degree was conferred.

We are laboring under that influence which is very disadvantageous—that none but members can be present. All Patrons ought to know that no other business is done except in the Fourth Degree, and if they have the signals and annual pass, there is nothing to prevent them going into any County Grange.

We hope all Patrons will consider themselves welcome to our meetings, and by their presence among us, give aid and comfort to their brothers and sisters; and thereby encourage progress in the Order.

Our next meeting will be on the 10th of December at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Coldwater Grange Hall. All are welcome, and come early.

H. B. GEORGE.

Editor Grange Visitor:

Please announce in the December number of the GRANGE VISITOR that the annual meeting of the Berrien Co. Pomona Grange No. 1 will be held at Berrien Center Grange Hall on the second Tuesday of January, 1879. The election of officers, and other important business will be transacted at said meeting. All 4th as well as 5th Degree members are cordially invited to be present.

CHAS. HOGUE, Sec'y.

The Kitchen.

Few things tend so much to peace and comfort, making all laboring for the family contented and comfortable, as a bright, pleasant, well-furnished kitchen. In no other room in the house are sunlight and fresh, pure air so indispensable as in the room where some of the most important work must be done. A long, narrow, dark kitchen is an abomination. In some city houses, we suppose, it can not be avoided; at least, so the architect will affirm. Ranges and cook-stoves should not be placed opposite a door or window, a good ventilation is important over the range or cook-stove, by which the steam disagreeable odors from cooking can be carried off without pervading the house. Three large windows are always desirable, and for a very large kitchen four would be better.—Mrs. Beecher.

—A beautiful smile is to the female countenance what the sunbeam is to the landscape; it embellishes an inferior face and redeems an ugly one.

Ladies' Department.

Plea for Housewives.

TENNY PLAINS Grange, No. 335.  
Why I should have been chosen to write upon this subject—not being a housewife—is more than I can comprehend, and consequently I shall not be expected to write a very lengthy article under this head.

In the first place I plead that above all things a housewife should have as cheerful a home as the means of her husband will afford. Let there be pictures to adorn the walls, flowers to cultivate the taste, and plenty of books, periodicals and newspapers. This is on the assumption that a woman has appreciation, and her intellect is capable of expansion and cultivation. We believe a good deal of the happiness of a housewife depends on her management of the household. Now while we do not advocate over-working, the house should be neat and in order. Women have a far greater responsibility in these things than many of us are willing to admit. It requires very little more effort to do things well than to botch them, and there is a satisfaction in knowing a thing is rightly done that pays for the extra trouble. Although not believing in being a slave to man's whims too much cannot be said on the subject of cooking; for, as the old adage runs, the nearest way to a man's heart is through his stomach. Many a man thinks he can trace his fallen fortunes and ship-wrecked hopes to heavy bread, tough biscuits and burnt meat. But in order to prevent this terrible calamity, I plead for the housewife that she shall have wood and water handy and all things comfortable, that her strength may be husbanded for the performance of the duties to which her daily round of life subjects her.

Now your Granger is a stalwart, comfortable creature; there is no little one wailing at his side while he plows or makes fences, singing, "Bud and bloom, sweet perfume;" while the poor, over-worked housewife, if she sings at all, it should be, "Work for the night is coming."

A good deal has been said by the world's regulators—the men—about the duty of women to always meet their husbands with a smile. Do they smile or frown when they come in? I think that the smiles should not always be on one side. How can a woman be expected to smile when she is trying her utmost to place the meal upon the table, while she has stood over a boiling hot fire to cook; while her very kindly informers tell her that she never had to wait for "mother's dinner." The housewife wonders if Eve was not blessed in this particular, as Adam had, we believe, no mother to refer to. Woman is by nature, a neat, tidy creature; grace and beauty she strives after, be it ever so dimly. If a housewife has a husband who is indifferent whether her hair is smoothed once a day or once a year, still let her for her own sake and that of her family, strive to look as attractive as possible. Let her not be neat and tidy only when company comes. I do not contend that a housewife's life is all care and work; for I know from observation that there are many pleasant memories connected with it, that serves to make life cheerful and happy, providing she has the love and confidence of her husband, which to a true wife is priceless.

M. B.

Letter from Grange No. 634.

ALTON, Kent County, Mich.,  
Nov. 18th, 1878.

Worthy Sec'y Cobb:

It has been a long time since I have written for the VISITOR,—have been waiting for some other sister from Grange, No. 634. We have no reason to complain that the Grange has come short of our expectations, for it has not—but is steadily growing in favor. At our last meeting we conferred Degrees, had a good, social time, satisfactory to all present. We are all working as one harmonious family, are finishing our Hall to be ready for dedication in December. A few of our members visited the Lowell District Grange at its late meeting at the Hall of Keene Grange. They returned so well pleased that they are sure to repeat the visit, and we think some of our members will join this District Grange.

We expect as the long winter evenings give us better opportunities to have essays and select reading—to instruct as well as to entertain our members. Efforts in this direction may be hard for us to make, but as we know that no positive good comes without effort, we shall resolutely attempt to do our whole duty.

I so dearly love the Order, and appreciate the opportunities for improvement it affords, that I must close with a "God Bless the Grange."

A SISTER.

Two Things That Meet with Approval.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

I like the GRANGE VISITOR through and through—every single number of it, but there have been two things mentioned in late numbers with which I was more than pleased, and I feel constrained to give them my hearty approval.

The first was a notice of the reception given to Worthy Master J. J. Woodman on his return from Europe. It seems actually to have been done without a feast, or if there was one it was not the most important feature of the reception. Nearly every report of a Grange meeting, either subordinate or Pomona, has for its prime, leading feature, the well-spread table, loaded with the good things the sisters of that particular Grange "know so well how to prepare." To eat is, of course, necessary, to Grangers as well as to others, but to live to eat, and to find our highest pleasure in eating, is placing ourselves lower in the scale of animal creation than I care to be ranked. In our Grange there are some who are not willing to let an opportunity pass unimproved to have a feast, and always the feast must be made of that which makes the greatest show and the most work. As though the sisters had no mind above a sweet cake or a chicken pie! It appears to me that there is a vast deal of hard, unnecessary work added to the tasks of the already over-worked farmers' wives in preparing these feasts and serving at them; whereas the Grange meeting should be a place of rest and freedom from household care. It is often said, "The Grange admits women side by side with husband or brother." Where is the honor in that if we are only admitted to cook and wash dishes? It is usually the men who vote in favor of a feast—although not all of them. I insist that farmers' wives and daughters know something besides how to cook, and that the Grange is not a proper place to display culinary skill. The place to exercise hospitality is at home, and at reasonable hours.

Secondly comes after so long a say on first, that I am afraid I shall be left out entirely; so will give it only brief mention, though it is ever so important. One good sister recommends a plain, simple diet for families. The subject was brought to my notice a number of years since, and I can truthfully say that it has done myself and family more good, healthwise, than all the nostrums of all the M. D.'s. Plain food and simple habits, and never a bit of medicine!

Our Grange is alive, and numbers not far from one hundred members. We meet every week, and have a very good attendance. We have never had, since I have been a member, an essay or discussion in this Grange. We meet and hear over and over again the same routine; we pay our dues, and keep a standing in the State Grange, and hope for and expect great things for ourselves and our children from the highest departments of the Order. The good we might receive in the subordinate Grange from a free interchange of thoughts and a comparison of experiences is almost entirely neglected and lost sight of. Can you guess why? We are afraid to speak to each other in the Grange! Absurd as it may seem to you, I can give no other reason for this folly than that we are bashful. If there is another Grange so exceedingly modest I would like to offer it my sympathy. And Mr. Editor, if you have a remedy for such bashfulness, please give me the benefit of your wisdom.

B.

There are ten shades of red this season in women's toggery and 347 shades of blue about the husband and father who foots the dry good and millinery bills.

"Doctor," said a wealthy patient to his physician, "I want you to be thorough and strike at the root of the disease." "Well, I will," said the doctor, as he lifted his cane and brought it down hard enough to break into pieces a bottle and glass that stood upon the sideboard. It was his last professional visit to that house.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

Mrs. Jane Rice, wife of our Worthy Master, Addison Rice, of Danby Grange, No. 185, died July 12th, 1878, aged 49 years. The Grange adopted the following tribute to her memory: WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove our sister from among us; therefore

Resolved, That in her death we lose an earnest worker in our cause, and that we earnestly tender our sympathies to our brother, the family and friends that mourn her loss. Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our records, a copy sent to the family, and a copy to the GRANGE VISITOR and Portland Observer for publication.

MARY A. GUILFORD, } Com. R. E. GUILFORD, } J. WARREN, }

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master to remove from our midst our worthy and beloved brother, H. F. STILES, aged 28 years; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our brother we have lost a useful and beloved member of our Order; that as a Grange we lament his death, and tender our sympathies to the young and newly-wedded wife, to the aged parents, and friends that mourn his loss.

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be entered upon our records, a copy sent to the family, and a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

Windsor Grange, No. 619, Oct. 16th, 1878. MR. AND MRS. ESEKRAY, Com.

DIED—Oct. 18, 1878, aged 60 years, Brother ELIJAH BLANCHARD, a worthy member of Chippewa Grange, 517.

At a regular meeting of Chippewa Grange the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Great Master has seen fit to call our worthy brother, Elijah Blanchard, from this to the Great Grange above; therefore

Resolved, That in Brother Blanchard the Grange has lost a worthy brother, and his family a kind husband and indulgent parent.

Resolved, That the members of this Grange tender the bereaved family our heart-felt sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication, and that they also be spread upon the records of this Grange.

WILLIAM COOK, } JOHN H. CHURCH, } Com. JOHN WHITE, }

Patron's Commission House! THOMAS MASON, General Commission Merchant, 183 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.

Respectfully solicits Consignments of FRUITS, VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGGS, Poultry, Wool, Hides, PELTS, TALLOW, and DRESSED HOGS.

CRIN, HOGS, and CATTLE In Car Lots. Also, LUMBER in Car or Cargo Lots.

Having a large and conveniently arranged House in the business part of the city, we are prepared to handle goods in any quantity, and, being on the SHADY SIDE of the street, can show PERISHABLE goods in BEST CONDITION, throughout the day. With SUPERIOR FACILITIES, and close personal attention to business, we hope to merit, receive, and retain a liberal share of your patronage.

Orders for goods in this market will be filled at lowest wholesale rates. Cash must accompany Orders to insure Prompt Attention.

Also, Collecting and Distributing Agent of the Michigan Lake Shore Fruit Growers' Association.

REFERENCES: Merchants' National Bank, Chicago, Ill. J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Mich. J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich. C. L. Whitney, Muskegon, Mich. R. C. Tate, Pres't Mich. L. S. F. G. Association, St. Joseph, Mich. W. A. Brown, Sec'y Mich. L. S. F. G. Ass'n, Stevensville, Mich.

Stencils, Shipping Tags, and Market Reports furnished on application. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. may30

German Horse and Cow Powder.

It should be the aim of every farmer to make his horses and cattle as handsome and useful as possible. Nearly every teamster who drives a team of very fine horses feeds Condition Powders, either openly or secretly.

The German Horse and Cow Powder is of the highest value for stock. It aids digestion and assimilation. It helps to develop all the powers of the animal. It improves its beauty and increases its usefulness. It makes fat and milk. By using it a horse will do more work, and a cow give more milk, and be in better condition, with less feed.

By giving poultry a heaped tablespoonful occasionally in a quart of chop, it will keep them healthy and increase the quantity of eggs. By giving hogs a large heaped tablespoonful, with the same quantity of salt, in a half peck of scalded wheat bran for every four hogs, twice a week you will prevent HOG DISEASE.

Put up in five pound packages, six packages in a box, at 12 cents a pound; or in sixty pound boxes at ten cents a pound. The receipt is posted on each package and box. Made by Dr. Oberholtzer, at his mills, No. 2 Fetter Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by E. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo Co-operative Association, No. 31 North Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich. and by J. M. CHAMBERS, Illinois State Business Agent, Chicago, Ill., at the Lowest Wholesale Price, when ordered under the seal of the Grange. may15-1f

The Husbandman!

EVERY FARMER Should TAKE IT.

It is thoroughly Reliable and Practical in Every Department.

It is Owned, Edited and Managed by FARMERS, and is an able Exponent of the Agricultural Interests of the Country.

THE HUSBANDMAN discusses public questions from the farmer's standpoint. It demands that the burdens of taxation should be more equitably placed on all classes of property, and that the farming interests be thereby measurably relieved.

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