

THE Grange Visitor

ISSUED

MONTHLY

BY THE EXECUTIVE

Michigan State



COMMITTEE OF THE

Grange, P. of H.

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J. J. WOODMAN, : Publishing Committee.
J. T. COBB, : }

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A Square is one inch in space, column width.

It is not the purpose of the Executive Committee in continuing the publication of the VISITOR, by direction of the State Grange, to deviate from the course first marked out in February last, which was to furnish the most direct, complete and cheapest medium of communication between the officers and members of the Order throughout the State.

We hope Masters and Secretaries will not fail to call the attention of members to every matter of general interest, which appears in the VISITOR.

Communications on any subject, calculated to promote the good of the Order, are solicited.

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

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Support the VISITOR by subscribing.

CHANGES.

How merrily sounds the whistle,
How cheerily sounds the bell,
It tells, the "strike" is over,
And all has ended well.

Moberly Enterprise.

The transfer man is happy;
Expressmen all look gay,
And the commercial traveler
Goes smiling on his way.

Kansas City Times.

The peanut boy appears,
And sells to the rural lass;
The editor man prodoeth
His well worn annual pass.

St. Louis Journal.

Approacheth the gallant conductor,
Like the President of free lunch,
And among all his passengers promptly
He passeth around the punch.

Hawk Eye.

Poor Vanderbilt, Scott and Garrett
Can issue more watered stock,
Then swear by the Brooklyn preacher,
That their roads don't pay a gro't.

Patrons' Helper.

Officials, whose Lines of profit
Are named Red, Blue and White,
Now skim the cream from R. R. Stock
And swear that all is right.

Correspondence.

HOME, Aug. 13th, 1877.

Worthy Sec'y Cobb:

A friend whom I respect, and am pleased to oblige, wishes me to speak of the bad habit indulged in by many farmers, of carelessness in regard to the care of tools and machinery used on the farm. I am aware that my friend can write better than I, and that the men who are heedless and careless, are least inclined to read what is written for their benefit, and yet, the waste and loss occasioned by this bad habit is so great, so constant and often so needless, that it seems desirable that some effort should be made to induce careless farmers to use a little thought and care in this direction. Some of us can remember when a wooden plow, a poor scythe, a sickle, axe, hoe, hand rake, flail and sled were all the implements used on the farm, and it was easy to find shelter for all except the sled, which the farmer could make himself in rainy days. Even then it was the part of economy to take good care of all the tools; the sled even, was more reliable, and would last much longer if put under shelter when not in use. It was somehow discovered that a wagon caused less friction on the hard dry ground than a sled, and though it cost much more, every farmer now must have his wagon. And we will suppose there is 200,000 wagons in use on the farms in Michigan, and that they cost an average of \$75 each, it will appear that 15,000,000 of dollars of the farmers' money is invested in wagons. And who among them all does not know that a wagon well cared for and sheltered when not in use, will last twice as long as if left out exposed to sun, wind and storms?

Take two wagons from the same shop, made of like material in all respects,

and let one be carefully used and sheltered and the other used carelessly without shelter, and the difference will very soon be perceptible. The first will long remain a new wagon, the paint will remain bright and adhere more firmly to the wood and iron; the wood will remain sound and firm and will not shrink away from the irons and cause them to drop off; the irons will not become weakened and useless by rust, and the wagon is always ready and reliable for use. The last in six months will begin to look old and dingy, the paint will grow dull and thin, or will scale off, the wood will shrink and swell alternately as it is dry or wet, the iron will rust—get loose and become useless, the bands will drop off and the tire will follow, and while they are not supposed to be endowed with instinct, or a spirit of revenge, they do possess the very annoying propensity to drop off, and leave the owner discontented and unhappy, when the wagon is loaded and there is most need of their service. If he is engaged in haying or harvest, and has need to make the best use of his time, and cannot afford to be hindered, they have not the discretion to stay in their places, but appear to delight in getting off when there is a load of hay or grain depending, and then lay quietly and grin perhaps, because the owner is disappointed and sad, or if he gets mad and curses the tire, the wagon, the man who sold or made it, everybody and everything, the delinquent tire lays quiet and seems to enjoy its condition all the more.

The new wagon must be repaired; it takes valuable time, it costs money, and more than all, the wagon is never as good again as it would be if it had been well sheltered, often costing nothing but a little care. What has been said in regard to the care of wagons, is true in regard to all tools and machinery on the farm. The number and value of the implements used in agriculture has been constantly increasing during the last half century, and are still increasing. Large amounts of money are paid by farmers each year for tools, implements and machinery to use on the farm. The mower and reaper combined, which few farmers think they can get along without, often cost the value of the services of an able laborer for a year, and we often see them left in the field or yard in company with horse-rakes, tedders, cultivators, sleighs, plows, wagons, &c., to decay and rot, a sure indication of thriftlessness, if not of debt, of mortgages and bankruptcy. The farmer that cannot afford to provide shelter for his tools and machinery, and see that they are properly cleaned and sheltered after use, cannot afford to buy either. He may continue to live with or without them, but his life will be a hard one; he will not accomplish much, yet is sure to die early and in debt.

This is a matter so plain, so easy to comprehend, provide for, and accomplish, that ordinary foresight, prudence and economy would seem sufficient to induce those who have suffered, to think seriously of the results of former

negligence, and improve their bad habits. Regarding the breaking or injury of tools, machinery and teams by careless handling, by ignorance or lack of judgment on the part of those in charge, perhaps it is useless to speak, and I will only say, that my observation convinces me that no small share of the losses, delays and vexations of farmers are caused in that way. Wise care, knowledge, skill, good sense, sound judgment, in short, brains are as essential, and stand a man in hand at all times, as well on a farm as elsewhere. If we use brutes it is for brute force, and we expect little else of them. If they do any damage, it is because they are badly handled, and do not know what is wanted of them. Of a man we expect something more. He should know what a tool is for, when it is in order, how to use it with the least injury, and still make every motion count in the right direction. If he takes good care of his teams, uses them kindly and wisely, requiring nothing of them that they cannot do, they will improve and grow better. If he fails in any thing he knows it is his fault or mistake, and he is careful to improve by it, such a man is not apt to injure either teams or tools. It is the heedless, careless, thoughtless, blundering—perhaps conceited fool—that does more damage always than good and does not know it, or if he does, charges the blame elsewhere, and continues to blunder, break, waste and destroy, putting in all his vigor when he goes wrong, and his moderation when effort is required. I am too old to spend my time on that kind of men. I cannot do it and feel happy. Very truly,

ALONZO SESSIONS.

Report of August Meeting of St. Joseph County Grange.

CENTREVILLE, August 18, 1877.

BRO. J. T. COBB:—St. Joseph County Grange met August 2nd at the hall of Sturgis Grange in the village of Sturgis, with a full attendance of members of the Order. After transacting the business of the Fifth Degree, an ample dinner was spread for all, by the Sisters of Sturgis and neighboring Granges, to which all did full justice. When called to order by our Worthy Master, Leland, the usual business was transacted, and some articles were read from the GRANGE VISITOR, it was then resolved by a rising vote of every one present, that the State Executive Committee be requested to make the GRANGE VISITOR a Weekly Agricultural and Grange Paper, and in such case we will give it our united support.

A discussion followed on the best variety of wheat to sow for the next crop, and manner of preparing the land. One Brother reported having raised thirty-six bushels on three-fourths of an acre, of the Tappahannock, from a half bushel of seed, by drilling one foot apart and cultivating, the following Spring. But the general experience with that variety was that it smuted bad and gave small yield. From the remarks of Brothers it appeared that the Clawson was the least injured by the fly and gave the largest yield of any variety raised in this County.

After some discussion the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted and ordered published and posted through the County.

WHEREAS, it having been the custom for years past to organize what is usually termed Sporting Clubs or Hunting matches, by a portion of the inhabitants of the Villages and surrounding country in this County, and

WHEREAS, The result of these matches having been a great destruction of insect destroying and song birds, without regard to species, greatly to the detriment of the farmer, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we, Farmers of St. Joseph County, having learned a lesson from past experience, believe that the song birds are doing a great work in the destruction of the numerous insects which destroy our crops, and that the enforcement of the law for the birds is an

absolute necessity and cannot longer be delayed with safety.

2nd. That we believe that the best way to secure the desired reform would be to print and post in public places in villages and country, the law which prohibits any person from killing at any time certain birds as follows:

"No person shall at any time, within this State, kill any robin, night-hawk, whippoorwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, cherry bird, swallow, yellow bird, blue bird, brown thrasher, wren, martin, oriole, woodpecker, bobolink or any song bird, nor rob the nests of such birds, under a penalty of Five Dollars for each bird so killed, and for each nest so robbed."

3rd. That a Committee shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to arrange, print and distribute to the different Granges in the County for posting the bird law, with such warning to offenders as they deem necessary.

4th. That a Committee shall be appointed whose duty it shall be to see that such persons are prosecuted, who shall be guilty of the violation of the law, when reported to said committee.

On motion the above committees were appointed, and it was made the duty of every Master to notify all leaders of sporting clubs in his vicinity of the resolutions and give information to the committee, that offenders may be prosecuted according to law.

After some farther discussions the Grange closed, to meet again at Centreville, October 11th.

J. H. GARDNER, Sec'y Co. Grange.

BROWN GRANGE, 581.

J. T. COBB, Secretary State Grange, Worthy Bro.:—Permit us to offer for the good of the Order, and the consideration of our fellow Patrons, a suggestion relative to the VISITOR, (not in a fault finding spirit, but with a view to increasing the readers of the paper, by extending the area of its field of labor,) viz: That it contain a price list of articles in common use by Patrons, for their use and reference in ordering goods through the State Agent. Such list to correspond with the actual condition of the markets, as the State Agent in his dealing finds them.

It may be objected that the VISITOR being a monthly, would bar it from being an efficient market reporter. To this we answer, the goods it would be required to report are mainly staples, and do not, in ordinary times, fluctuate to any appreciable extent.

A more serious objection will probably present itself in the fact that the VISITOR in its present form cannot contain such a list; that it would involve the enlargement and considerable additional expense in editing and publishing, for it seems more than probable to us, that the mass of its readers would desire, and its efficiency demand, that its present Departments be continued, but we submit that the paper in the form that we propose, would be worth to those in whose interest it is published, far more than its additional cost would amount to.

To illustrate, we desire in purchasing goods, to carry into practice the underlying principles of our Order, viz: Cooperation, and consequent concentration of our purchasing power. In carrying out these principles to their fullest and best results, it seems necessary that we should use our State Agency, and also furnish him the cash with our orders. To do this, it is essential to have reliable data upon which to base our estimates, which we now have not. Under existing circumstances if we wish to order a line of goods, we must first authorize the Secretary to correspond with the State Agent relative to the price of the goods desired. This necessitates a delay of the time which intervenes between one meeting and another, for the Grange cannot act safely, that is, for its best interest, without knowing whether it can purchase advantageously of the State Agent or not. It sometimes happens that on some lines of goods we could do better with some other recognized Grange Agency than with the State Agent.

What we need in order to prompt an intelligent action is a correct price list

from the State Agency, as well as the catalogues of other parties.

We submit this paper on this subject, not as an ultimatum, but as presenting matters worthy of consideration and action.

Fraternally,
THOMAS KERRY, Master.

HAMILTON, August 12, 1877.

BRO. COBB, Dear Sir:—As Lecturer of our County Grange, it is my duty to compile the accompanying Crop Reports from Lecturers of Subordinate Granges and forward the result to you. But the crops are so few and so irregular that I thought you could get a better idea of the manner in which this work is being done, and do something if desirable to secure greater uniformity, through the VISITOR, if I sent you these specimens. Next month if there are enough reports to indicate the condition of the County, and they come in a shape possible for compilation, I will do the work according to instructions. Will forward report from Hamilton Grange to you by next week, I think.

By the way, the Directors of the Hamilton Township Fair, an organization that originated in the Grange, met yesterday to prepare for the second annual fair. The Fair last year was a complete success, pronounced by many fully equal to either of our County Fairs. It has advantages which County Fairs have not. As a meeting of our own township it is more social. It is a greater stimulus to better farming, because it is an exhibition by neighbors of their best products. It can all be done in one day, except perhaps the entries, and very many go as spectators, and exhibitors who do not attend County Fairs on account of the time and trouble and expense. A few live members who will take the lead in the matter, could in most Granges effect similar organizations, which would result in great benefit to the farming community, and also strengthen the Grange.

Fraternally, A. W. HAYDON,
Lecturer Van Buren Co., Grange.

Ionia County Grange.

The Patrons shipped their own wool and this is what they are doing in another direction. We mean business.

M. M. C.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ionia County Grange, held at Muir, August 8th, 1877, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the Patrons of Husbandry put their wheat for shipment into the hands of their Purchasing and Selling Agent, or Agents, to be sent to market.

Resolved, That all the Subordinate Granges discuss and canvass, and report without delay to J. B. Welch, the selling County Agent, the names of Patrons wishing to ship, their most convenient railroad depot, and the amount they will have to market.

Resolved, That at our next County Grange Meeting a full attendance be requested, said meeting to be held on Wednesday, August 22d, at Orleans Grange Hall, to more fully consider the shipping of wheat.

(Signed.) N. B. HAYES, A. M. WILLETT,
W. A. INMAN, J. B. WELCH.

A Suggestion

I Presume that our Grange is no exception to the general rule. We have some excellent members who like the Grange and its principles, but for some reason have become a little negligent in their attendance at the meetings. Those who constantly attend deplore their absence, for they like their company. To arouse them to a sense of their duties and privileges, a committee composed of some of our most attentive and wide-awake lady members were appointed to visit and labor with the tardy ones. The report of the committee promises the most gratifying results. Will report the result in the next number of the VISITOR.

Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

St. Louis, Gratiot County, }
August, 17, 1877. }

BRO. COBB:—The following from the Detroit Evening News, I send as my apology for the lack of original matter in the Master's Department of this Month's VISITOR.

‘Horny-handed Grangers’ and ‘workingmen’s friends, are these disinterested (?) speakers now tramping through the state. They earn their bread by the sweat of their jaws.’

Communications.

Unjust Taxation.

J. T. COBB.—Dear Sir and Brother: Will you please send me a sketch of the system of taxation in your State. We in this State are burdened with an unjust system of taxation caused by the State Supreme Court rendering a decision declaring mortgages, book accounts, and such like chattles, non taxable property, thereby heaping a heavy burden upon the farmers, producers and other industrial classes. The amount released from taxation would aggregate not less than \$300,000,000. We Patrons contend that this is contrary to the principles of justice, to allow the rich money lenders and monopolists to escape taxation in this manner. Money commands from seven to eight per cent per annum and can well afford to pay its proportion of the taxes in support of the government. I would be greatly obliged indeed to receive from you the favor I ask, to the end that I may be able to use it to the advantage of the brotherhood of Patrons in this State.

E. S. BIGELOW.

Potter Valley, California, July 5, '77.

SMITH'S CREEK, St. Clair Co., }
August 14, 1877. }

BRO. COBB:—In visiting the Subordinate Granges in our County, I find them lamentably slack in attention to their interests as Patrons of Husbandry, but I hope that we will have a revival of interest in our good cause. To this end I will visit all the Granges in the County and many of the individual members, and try to do them good by showing them how great an interest they have in the organization. We have many good working members in this County who are determined to sustain the Order, and I hope that by consolidating where we have not enough of such in a Grange to keep up the interest, and thus make all effectual working Granges. Accept our thanks, Worthy Brother, for your untiring efforts to make us better Patrons.

Fraternally yours,

THEODORE BATHY,
Lecturer Co., Grange.

SILVER LAKE GRANGE, No. 724, P. of H. WHEREAS, The Patrons of Husbandry of Michigan are, as a class farmers, and are interested in agriculture as well as the general improvement and elevation of the mind, and raising the standard of agriculture, and

WHEREAS, Believing as we do, that a good agricultural paper, published under the direction of the Executive Committee of the State Grange would be productive of good to the Order in general, and have a strong tendency to raise the standard of farming, and that such a paper would be liberally supported by subscriptions, and contributions to its columns, and would be practically the farmers' paper, edited and supported by farmers; and

WHEREAS, The GRANGE VISITOR as it now is, is read in the Grange as a monitor, and to enlarge and raise the price of it, would materially reduce its circulation and detract a percentage of the good it is doing. Therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the Executive Committee of the State Grange to consider the feasibility of letting the GRANGE VIS-

ITOR stand as it is and establish an Agricultural Paper in connection with it, and solicit contributions to its columns from farmers generally, thereby making it a practical, more than a theoretical paper.

Resolved, That Bro. J. T. Cobb be requested to publish this Preamble and Resolutions in the GRANGE VISITOR.

WHEAT.

The Grangers Discuss the Cereal—Clawson decided to be the best White Wheat—The Farmers will sow Clawson this Fall.

KALAMAZOO, Aug. 17.—At the regular meeting of Arcadia Grange No. 21, of the P. of H., held at their hall Aug. 2nd, it was resolved that at the meeting of the 16th, they would discuss the “time of sowing wheat and the varieties” as most likely to escape the destruction of the Hessian fly, which has been so injurious to the crop the present season in this vicinity.

The meeting was opened with a good attendance of members, with a delegation from Galesburgh, of Bros. Campbell, King, Hill and H. D. Adams, with visitors from Cooper, Maple and Texas Granges. The subject of Wheat culture was opened by Eli Douglas, one of the veteran wheat growers of the township of Texas.

* * * * *

Brother Douglas said that his experience of growing wheat for forty years upon opening lands, was: That we were subject to periodical visits of the fly—that the intervals between the visits were longer or shorter; which could only be accounted for by the seasons being favorable or unfavorable for the propagation of the Hessian fly—that sometimes we would find them very numerous in the fall, while in the following spring they did but little harm. In such cases late sown wheat would be the best. That if they were active in the fall with such a spring as the past, they would do much harm to late sown wheat, especially the most tender white wheats. That the red wheats were much safer to sow than white, from the fact that the blade falls from the stem, and as the nit is deposited on the leaf which is growing, many of them are washed off by rain and fail to reach the stalk, also that those kinds that are strong rapid growers will often tiller out and make a fair crop when the main stalks are injured by the fly. Thinks it better not to sow the present season until near the 20th of September. Shall sow Lancaster, Egyptian and Clawson. Bro. H. D. Adams gave a short talk about the habits of the insect, and what would be the probable result of sowing early for a succession of seasons. Brothers Thomas and Cameron thought that the season had much to do with the power of the fly to injure wheat, and that the risk of sowing late were often as great or greater than the fly. Several others gave results of their wheat crop for this season and of the crop seven years ago. when the fly was very bad in some fields. All seem to give the same result. Late sown wheat has done much the best in those seasons when the fly has injured the crop.

To sum up, the general opinion is that the Clawson is the best variety

of white wheat, while there does not seem to be much choice in the varieties of the red. Probably two-thirds of the white wheat sown the present autumn will be Clawson, yet there are several cases given where that has been attacked by the fly, when sown very early on stubble fields. As to the quality of the Clawson, the sisters make no complaint, and if it is good enough for the farmers it will sell in spite of chemical analyses or millers' conventions.

Another Meeting Appointed.

By request of the visiting members, there will be a union meeting at Arcadia Hall, Thursday, August 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M. (the regular meeting of the Grange) for the further discussion of wheat culture and of other farm topics. All Granges are cordially invited to attend. If you do not come as delegates from your Grange, come as a granger and you will be welcome to hear and to help us talk up farm matters.

This is but a beginning of what we expect to do to make our meetings both interesting and instructive.

R. E. JAMES, Master.

E. BUELL, Secy.

National Grange Digest.

WE have been wanting some announcements like the following.

We have recieved from the National Grange an advanced copy of a digest of the laws and enactments of the National Grange, including the decisions of the Masters, Executive Committees, and Court of appeals, from the organization of the order to March 1st, 1877.

The text of the Constitution, By-laws, Declaration of Purposes, Dedication of Grange Halls, Installation Ceremony, Funeral Ceremony and Parliamentary Guide is in full. The digest is divided into seven chapters, the subjects of which classify the entire body of our law. The Executive Committee has corrected and completed the digest, in accordance with instructions, and this work may therefore be confidently relied upon as containing all the laws, decisions and rulings of our national body up to the present time.—Farmers Friend.

THE Universal Life Insurance company of New York is also in trouble. The Guardian Mutual and the North American are also likely to go down with it, as they have been practically absorbed in the concern. The superintendent of insurances states that the whole management of these companies has been utterly reckless, if not entirely criminal, and that the whole system of life insurance is likely to be shattered by these successive exposures of mismanagement. Mr. Henry J. Furber, who ruined the Charter Oak, was also concerned in the Universal Life, and has received, according to the books, \$321,428,11 as commissions. Comment is unnecessary.

The Grangers of Wisconsin have established forty-one co-operative associations for selling goods and manufacturing, and twenty-nine insurance companies, all flourishing and represents capital to the amt of \$4,000,000.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, AUGUST, 1877.

Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

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

BLANKS.

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

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

To Secretaries.

Many of you may have overlooked the amendment made to the By-Laws at the last Session of the State Grange, requiring the Secretary of the State Grange to "prepare and publish a tabulated sheet of balances of account, of each Subordinate Grange with the State Grange, as it appears on his books on the first day of September of each year, and before the 15th day of said month, send one copy of such balances to every Grange Secretary in the State."

As some Secretaries have not always made a correct computation of dues, an excess or shortage appears in the account of the Grange they represent, and this showing is made for the purpose of having these balances set right when payment is made with the Report for the quarter ending September 30th.

You will remember the fiscal year ends December 1st, and your next report will therefore be the last of this fiscal year. There are balances standing against some Granges that should have been paid long ago. Secretaries have been notified and Statements of account rendered, but an easy going negligence or other cause has allowed a few to remain unsettled.

After issuing this Balance Sheet we mean to be prepared to answer promptly all questions made in relation to accounts, and furnish *Statements* of accounts on demand, and hope our effort to square the books will be seconded by our Bro. Secretaries without delay.

From the organization of the State Grange until now, there has been a manifest improvement in the completeness of Reports, but perfection has not been reached in all cases, and I would suggest to some who are remiss in this matter, that their work is incomplete when they fail to carry out in the place designated, all additions of membership, and add up and write down the total footing, after

which deduct all losses, setting down in place the actual membership at the close of the quarter for which the Report is made.

We think the Blanks for Reports are good, and a little care and attention will enable any one using them to make very complete returns.

Rambling Notes.

In response to a pressing invitation from Brother Thomas Mars, Master of Berrien County Grange, No. 1, I attended a pic nic at Berrien center, on the 10th inst.

The place of meeting was in a fine grove of heavy timber on the premises of Bro. Mars, just across the road from his house.

Though this meeting was under the auspices of the county organization, the labor of preparation devolved mostly on the members of Berrien Center Grange, No. 14, near whose hall was the place of meeting.

At the hour of meeting everything was in order. A spacious stand appropriately trimmed with evergreens, grains, and flowers, and substantial seats for several hundred people was but a part of the preparation for the cordial greeting of "welcome, thrice welcome, Patrons and friends," which appeared over the front of the stand, in the most perfect of evergreen letters.

In this gathering of about 1,200, sixteen Granges of Berrien County were represented. Of the speakers billed to be present, only Bro. Whitney put in an appearance. But other talking patrons were there and in response to a call from Bro. Mars, brief speeches were made before dinner by Hon. A. B. Riford and Capt. Ford.

The dinner—well, it is commendation enough to say that in quantity and quality it was a Grange pic nic dinner, with a surplus *too good* to throw away, and too much *mixed* to carry home in as good shape as it came.

After dinner and music, a carefully prepared Essay read by Wm. Smith Farmer, of Eau Claire, served to entertain and interest all present for half an hour.

Bro. Whitney, though quite unwell, followed with characteristic earnestness and humor, evidently to the satisfaction of the Berrien County Grangers, most of whom know him well.

The "Berrien Centre Cornet Band," which furnished both vocal and instrumental music for the occasion, is a Berrien County Institution, admitted to be the best Band in the County—all Patrons and members of Berrien Center Grange—earnest, industrious men. Away from any village, and those village influences that prove so dangerous to an average Grange organization, in a district of rich timbered lands, that are only made fruitful by unyielding industry, we find a Grange organized March 7th, 1873, with fifteen members—Thomas Mars its Master, that has gone steadily forward with a healthy growth, numbering now 62. No falling off or spasmodic growth at any time.

Last year this Grange built a hall 24x50. The lower story is for public use when wanted. The upper for the use of the Grange, is convenient and comfortable, and will soon be fitted up with those attractive decorations that make the *Home* held in common by Patrons so pleasant and desirable. Let no one suppose these Patrons who have been engaged in forging farms out of the forest are indifferent to the advantages of education and culture.

Their brick school house is a model of beauty and excellence, and there is everywhere evidence of intelligent thrift. The trained shrubbery, flowers, walks and grounds of Bro. Mars are seldom excelled by the wealthy citizens of our large villages.

There are many excellent Granges in Michigan, but few I apprehend have better material for present enjoyment, and a brighter prospect for future usefulness than has Berrien Centre.

But I have wandered away from the Berrien County pic nic and return only to say that in spite of the dry time and dusty roads which kept many away, it was in every way a success.

The "free and easy" way that every body appropriated the hay, grain, stabling and any thing else wanted, belonging to Bro. Mars, during the day would have terrified a selfish soul of average weight beyond recovery. But Bro. and Sister Mars treated the matter as though they had kept a free hotel for years and liked the business.

We are under special obligations to Capt. Peck, and Bro. and Sister Mars, and shall not soon forget the pleasure afforded by our first visit to Berrien Center.

Plaster.

In answer to some enquiries about plaster, I would say that Day & Taylor are prepared to supply the fall trade, be it little or much. All orders forwarded to me will receive prompt attention.

To Advertisers.

The VISITOR with an edition of 4000 copies, scattered monthly over the State, proves an excellent sheet for advertising goods that *farmers* need. The manufacturers of the Spring Tooth Harrow tell me that they have had several hundred letters in answer to their advertisement in the June and July numbers, and continued in this. They say that they have used this season 60 tons of steel for teeth—have made about 900 Harrows, and sold 800. This looks as though they were making a good implement, and that advertising pays. See seventh page.

I would call attention to the new advertisement of Montgomery Ward & Co., on last page. This firm has done an immense business and have an established reputation for fair dealing. Send for their Circular.

Read O. R. Ingersoll's Sewing Machine advertisement. He means what he says.

Lecturer's Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, - - - MUSKEGON.

Field Notes.

On the 10th inst it was our good luck to be present and participate in a Pic Nic of the Patrons of Berrien and surrounding counties, at Berrien Center. It was an enjoyable occasion and appreciated by all present. Addresses were given by a number of persons, of which we particularly noticed that of Bro. W. S. Farmer, Past master of the Berrien Pomona Grange. Bros. Bond and Chairs were present and enlivened the occasion with good music. The feast did honor to the Ladies who supplied it, and an Oriental Banquet could not have been more tempting or destroyed one's appetite sooner. May Berrien County Patrons see many annual returns of this gathering.

The Board of Directors of the Berrien Co operative Company and Grange Store, met a day before the Pic Nic, and reported the increased success of the enterprise, doing about a \$50,000, dollars business this year.

Great preparations are being made for the next meeting of the Pomona Grange which occurs at the new hall of Mt. Tabor Grange, No. 43, on the 28th and 29th inst., on the last day of which, at 10 A. M., the Hall is to be formally dedicated by us, the Granges present assisting. A general invitation is given, and a good time may be expected.

On the 16th inst. the "Western Pomona" Grange No. 19, was duly instituted. This is a District Grange embracing the Counties of Ottawa and Muskegon in its jurisdiction. There was a good representation from the Granges in the District, nearly all being represented. The meeting was at Berlin, at the Hall of Ottawa Grange No. 30, which Grange served an excellent dinner to all present.—The following persons were duly elected and installed Officers.—Thomas Wilde, Master; M. E. Hudson, Overseer; C. L. Whitney, Lecturer; Samuel Stauffee, Steward; A. M. Johnson, Assistant Steward; J. S. Burton, Chaplain; Geo. Bolt, Treas.; W. G. Sinclair, Secy.; Wm. Rose, G. K.; Mrs M. Harris, Pomona; Mrs. J. S. Burton, Ceres; Mrs. C. L. Whitney, Flora; Mrs. G. Bolt, L. A. S. This Grange meets again on the 1st day of September, at Berlin.

Ionia County Grange meets at Orange Grange Hall. Kent County Grange meets on the same day and closes with a big Pic Nic on the 23rd at Rockford.

LOOK ON THE CHEERFUL SIDE.—It is a great misfortune to have a fretful disposition. It takes the fragrance out of ones life, and leaves only weeds where a cheerful disposition would cause flowers to bloom. The habit of fretting is one that grows rapidly unless it be sternly repressed; and the best way to overcome it is to try always to look on the cheerful side of things.

Order Salt of the Sstate Agent.

State Agent's Department.

J. H. GARDNER, - CENTREVILLE.

The following firms at Detroit agree to do business for patrons, and with whom I have arrangements.

Thomas Beck, 106, Woodbridge St. Commission.

M. Limbach, 116, Woodward Avenue, Hardware.

T. A. Parker, 91 Woodward Avenue, Grocer.

George Peck & Co., 155, Woodward Avenue, Dry Goods.

Cleveland Bulk Oil Company, Foot of Woodward Avenue.

Farrand, Williams & Co., Drugs, Paints, and Oils.

A. F. Starling, Boots and Shoes. Detroit Paper Company, Stationery.

Wilson, Luther & Wilson, Reeding, Lumber.

Fuller & Potter, Greenville, Lumber.

E. Hayward & Brother, Casinovia, Lumber.

Either of these three firms will sell lumber, lath and shingles in car load lots at wholesale prices, rough or dressed, and all wanting, to use lumber this season. had best to consult me or one of the above firms for prices, by sending a bill of the kinds wanted. I also have an arrangement for doors, sash and blinds at low figures.

The following suggestions by Bro. Hill, State Agent of Ohio, in relation to business, may well be considered and acted upon by Patrons in Michigan.

1. "That purchases, as far as possible be made through the Agency; and that this should be done in cases where little or no saving will be had, as may be the case in some instances. If the saving on the entire purchase is a paying one, there should be no grumbling if on some item there is none."

2. "Orders should always be made in time, so that the agent may have full time to secure articles desired."

3. "No true Patron will use the agent as an instrument to break down prices of local dealers. If a dealer asks you a specific price for an article, and then says, 'find out what your agent will charge, and I will sell it cheaper than he does,' it is evident that if you could not be posted as to the value, he would rob you of the difference in the prices."

4. "In making orders, Patrons should remember that all contracts are made on a cash basis, and if the purchaser fails to furnish money, the agent must do so, to keep up the confidence of the dealer."

I am compelled to use a large amount of money in the transaction of my business, and it is necessary for all to send me pay promptly, either with the orders or on receipt of bills from me, and not delay for several weeks, and occasionally months, before a remittance is forwarded.

As I advised in the July VISITOR, salt has advanced to 85c per barrel at Sawinaw and will go higher soon. Do not delay forwarding your orders until it reaches a dollar, or perhaps

more. Secretaries should call the attention of their Granges to this at their next meeting, and make out their orders at once. Most Granges will need a car load for fall and winter use, and now is the time to procure it.

All who want Drills or Cultivators should send their orders immediately. Brother Luce says that Strayers drill is a good one, and it is furnished at a low price. The Champion is also one of the best low priced drills offered.

I have just got on a lot of hoice new timothy seed for fall sowing, which I will furnish in new bags at cost of seed and bag. I found in Illinois that fine seed of this season's growth was extremely scarce and held for a high price. much of the seed there is damaged by the weather and cleaning. This poor seed is put on the market for whatever it will bring. But it is better to procure the best, even at a high price, than to sow a poor article. After some-time spent in the search, I succeeded in finding a few hundred bushels of choice seed.

I have now a stock of domestic cotton goods, sheetings, checks, and cheviots, flannels, both plain and plaid and woolen yarns, carpet warps, and most kinds of boots and shoes.

A full stock of nearly every thing in the grocery line; so that orders can be filled on short notice in any quantity desired, as low as the same quality of goods can be bought in Detroit or Chicago.

Any description of boot or shoe will be furnished in dozens at wholesale prices, and by the single pair at a small advance.

A stock of good farm wagons on hand, and buggies ordered direct from the manufacturer, in any desired style.

Granges delinquent in reports from Secretaries for quarter ending March 31st, 1877:

Nos. 4, 5, 28, 44, 48, 50, 62, 70, 75, 81, 95, 111, 114, 126, 135, 138, 142, 144, 146, 147, 156, 157, 168, 180, 183, 191, 198, 200, 201, 208, 204, 206, 207, 209, 211, 214, 223, 225, 228, 233, 236, 238, 244, 247, 249, 250, 255, 257, 268, 273, 275, 288, 295, 297, 302, 308, 319, 320, 330, 340, 347, 352, 356, 371, 377, 385, 396, 402, 409, 410, 411, 412, 418, 430, 431, 447, 445, 447, 449, 469, 470, 473, 486, 487, 488, 492, 496, 498, 500, 501, 502, 508, 509, 510, 523, 526, 530, 531, 534, 538, 542, 551, 552, 560, 561, 565, 567, 569, 573, 575, 585, 587, 591, 596, 598, 604, 605, 607, 612, 617.

This list does not include those dormant Granges that have not reported for a year or more, of which there are quite a number, who seem practically dead, though they have not formally surrendered their charter.

It is intelligent, educated, thinking men and women that the age demands, and the Grange is our school. None are too old to learn—none so wise but that they may gain in wisdom. There is no society that has ever done for woman what the Grange has, in raising her up side by side with man, where she can be a true help-mate and co-worker. She should recognize this by showing a willingness to work with him and educate the young, so that good morals, common sense, and honest labor, with forethought, may outrun whiskey parties and money.

Ladies' Department.

Re-union and Pic Nic.

Address of Welcome delivered before an Annual re-union of Granges of Northern Ohio, and Southern Michigan, on Morenci Fair Ground, Lenewee County August, 11th., '77, by Mrs. H. Z. H. Houghton, of W. L. Boylton Grange, (Ohio,) No. 767.

MR. PRESIDENT, P. OF H. AND OTHER CITIZENS:—In behalf of Morenci Grange, we extend to you a cordial greeting. 'Tis the third time that on the 11th of August, we have been of one accord in this place.

Two years ago a prophecy had gone throught the land, that ere this, our funeral dirge would have been chanted; our last requiem sung. But as we meet the gaze of this sea of happy faces; behold your banners uplifted in the sunlight, decorated with emblems of immortality; as we are officially informed that at this time there are not less than 15,800 paying Subordinate Granges, with a paying membership of 550,000 in United States alone, we think we may safely say, the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is not dead, neither is it sleeping.

True, we have been passing through the stage of effervescence, but now that we have quieted down to real labor, we believe our Order to be in a far more prosperous condition than ever before.

But our work is *Constructive*. We are *not* a hostile army. We are *not* at war with any legitimate calling. We are only arrayed in opposition to Usurpation and Monopoly; and to them we *do* say, you shall no longer "muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn."

We are opposed to that system of traffic that clothes us in the coarsest of fabrics, while they who only transfer the products of our fields to consumers, and the products of other industries back to us, are enabled by a skillful manipulation of the same, to "clothe themselves in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day."

We are opposed to that system of credit and security that so often comes as a thief in the night, and takes from the silver-haired father and mother, the home they have toiled a lifetime nearly, to build up. We are opposed to the custom, time honored though it may be, that chooses a professional gentleman who may have no interest in common with us, to do our thinking and speaking for us on all special occasions. Not that we do not appreciate his acquirements; do not know that his sentences may be more grammatically constructed, his flow of language more musical; his ideal imagery more true to nature and to art; his scientific attainments far beyond ours; but that *we intend to educate ourselves*.

We do not know to what extent our brother Patrons are opposed to the monopoly of the elective franchise, by the men of our country, but they have at least opened wide the gates to the Grange, and bidden us enter there, and share not only its benefits but responsibilities and honors.

Heretofore when any great effort was being made for the benefit of humanity, woman has had the privilege of bearing her share of toil and sacrifice, but here she may enjoy the *fruit* of the tree she has aided in planting.

To our brothers, as also to the Patrons of Industry, we as a sex owe a debt we can only repay by performing to the best of our ability, whatever duties may devolve upon us, hoping thereby to secure a confidence that may eventually induce them to allow us in all places of trust and responsibility, and give us equal chances with themselves.

To us especially, the Grange is an institution of learning. Would that twenty years ago we could have had its advantages. 'T would not now seem so

unnatural a position for us to stand before an audience and make a few remarks. Let us be live members. A live Patron is one who is fully awake to the interests of the hour. One who is thoroughly conversant with Grange literature. He can no more live and prosper without a good supply of agricultural reading, than he could breathe without lungs. Would that every farmer in the land could understand this. Whenever you find a lukewarm Patron, one who guesses the Grange does not pay, you will find one that is *not* always up to the times in sun shine or storm, summer or winter, or who reads all the farm and grange periodicals he and his neighbors take. He does not patronize the Stubenvill wool house. He may not even know that his brothers who do, are realizing from 5 to 10 cents more per pound. He patronizes lightning rod agents. If he would avoid such frauds he must read. If he would avoid a thousand other things equally unprofitable and unpleasant, he must read. If he would leave his farm better at the close of his labors than when he began to till it, he must read. If he would grow the best fruits, and stock of all kinds, he must read. How well it is understood by other classes, whatever their calling, that they must keep themselves thoroughly posted in regard to their own business. And shall we be less wise? "Nay, verily." And why need we, when so many of the very best papers of the land are devoted to our interests? The *Grange Visitor*, published at Cincinnati, as a home magazine is not surpassed by any in this country.

The Grange has come to us as a new dispensation. As an answer to the demand of the hour. Those who stand outside its gates and listen with suspicion and hesitency and jealousy, know not the wrong they are doing themselves. Come in, there are golden treasures and you shall have the key. You have already received many benefits, more perhaps than you are aware of, through our instrumentality, come in and share the whole.

But as we are a mixed assembly, as doubtless there are many industries and professions represented here, I beg leave to say to you as a philanthropist, as one having the interest of the rising generation at heart, if I were expecting to make farming my business, I should most certainly seek admission to the Grange. If I were a mechanic or a laboring man or woman, I would most assuredly seek a union with the Patrons of Industry. They are not our brothers, but they are our double cousins. They aim to associate together the working men and women of our towns in bonds of fraternity. The organization was effected in N. Y. City by various working men of several states in 1873, and in one year its lodges numbered many hundreds. The emblem of the Order is a circular saw around which are grouped the implements used in the various mechanical industries. Their grand object is the improvement of the laboring classes, the increase of wealth and general happiness and prosperity in the land. It is founded on the axioms that "the laborer is worthy of his living, and that the wealth of a country depends upon the general intelligence, and mental culture of the laboring classes." Persons of both sexes are admitted after the ages of 15 and 18, respectively. They solicit the co-operation of woman because of a conviction that without her aid, success would be less certain and decided. They say that every husband and brother knows that where he can be accompanied by his wife and sister, no lessons will be learned but those of purity and truth. They ignore all religious discussions in their lodges, but one of their objects is the purification of our State and national legislatures. In a word, it is for other laboring classes what the Grange is for us, an Order in which all persons find innocent recreation, valuable in-

struction, pecuniary profit and mutual protection.

But I was only invited to the stand to bid you thrice welcome.

As a social band, a festal throng, let us lift our hearts in joy and thanksgiving for a bountiful harvest, the rich reward of our industry.

To the right and left, on every side are fields of corn and clover, and waving grain, herds of cattle resting under the shade trees, the very picture of contentment, and flocks of sheep, the pride of their owners, and even the barnyard fowls, and honey bees seem to have caught the spirit of rejoicing.

Before us are childhood, youth, middle and advanced age. Doubtless there are those who could tell us interesting stories of pioneer life, how they came long years ago, from the then far east in their wagons with their young wives and little children; how they had sometimes to cut a road with their axes, and ford streams, and how they and their wives took hold together and cleared a place for their rude log cabin, and hung up blankets at the door and window places to keep out the wolves at night, with Indians on all sides for their near neighbors. They have seen dense and swampy woods change to the fields of wheat, and the old log schoolhouse, with stick chimneys, give place to the ample and elegant brick one of to-day. Though the order of nature is, onward, ever onward, and the rough and undeveloped is surely destined to give place to the cultivated and refined, yet the red tribes of the forest must have looked back with sorrow in their hearts as they were crowded along by civilization. The wilderness was to them an Eden, and they must have sighed as did the children of Israel for the "leeks and onions" of Egypt, as they gathered their squaws and poposes around their campfires and rehearsed their traditions.

But as our ancestors were higher in the scale of unfoldment, their wants were not so few and simple and the new life they took up in the west of necessity was one of unspeakable hardships.

There was the contention of liberty with tyranny, of knowledge with ignorance, of moral suasion with brute force, and all this confusion was born of ignorance, and gradually passed away as man developed his higher nature, and intellectual faculties. In other words, as a man unfolds morality, as he learns to respect the rights of others, just in that ratio are swords beaten into plowshares, and spears into pruning hoods.

Two hundred and twenty-seven years have sped away since that small but brave hearted band landed upon Plymouth Rock; left England's sunny clime and the many flowers, for the bleak shores of Massachusetts. Their history, written in blood and tears, *time* may not efface.

"Green be their mossy graves, eurs be their fame,

While their song peals along, o'er the same."

Let us guard with jealous care the legacy they bequeathed to us.

As at early dawn you observed the day-god spring up from his rosy couch and don his crown of golden arrays, and the silvery clouds reflect his warm smile down upon the glad green earth and crystal waters, even so behold the grandeur of the dawn of the second century of our national life. Our broad land is plaided with railroads; 'tis dotted with institutions of learning, our waters are inhabited by cities-of-ships, their flags waving in the breeze unmoored, for we are at peace with all nations. From thousands of manufactories and shops goes up the almost ceaseless sound of steam-driven machinery. The secret closets of the earth have been unlocked, and behold! the coal, and iron, and lead, and silver, and gold, and even from some of her mysterious chambers are hung out the glittering signs of diamonds. Nature has laid at our feet golden treasures, and all

that she requires of us, is loyalty. "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," is one of the mandates, and when we assay to circumvent it, we are quite apt to come to sorrow, if not to want. Let us as one united band join hearts and hands and labor assiduously for the cause of justice and humanity.

There is one great field ready for us all as laborers. Let us march in and with keen syckles eradicate the weeds of greed and avarice, and speed the time when right shall conquer might, ideas shall conquer swords.

PINE GROVE, Aug., 13, '77.

WORTHY SEC'Y COBB.—I see in the July number of the VISITOR that the Ladies' Department was rather neglected, and as I have a few leisure moments, I will improve them by writing a few lines for this department. It is raining finely and everybody is glad, for vegetation was needing it sadly. I was very much interested in reading the letters of Amie Hall Johnson, and Mrs. M. A. Parker.

I think we could make our Department very interesting if we would only try.

We are in the height of the harvesting, and berrying season, and of course every one is busy. I have been looking over the columns of the Toledo Blade, and saw a piece of poetry entitled, "Tobacco in the Grange." I think it a good hit at the consumers of the "noxious weed," and will forward it for the VISITOR, if you see fit to publish it and my scribbling.

LAURA M. TRAVIS,
Summertown Grange, No. 310.

Tobacco in the Grange.

BY A GHOST.

As spirits are not always bound
Within the day that wraps them round,
I one day thought I'd take my seat
Inside the Hall where Grangers meet.
I perched myself upon the stand,
Quite near where "Flora" has command,
That I might with a clearer view,
Behold their forms, both old and new.
I saw that those assembled there
Were those who toil from year to year.
And I had scarcely set me down,
When lo! the melody of sound
Filled the room with accents sweet—
Hinting that 'twas good to meet
And share our better thoughts the while
We spend the day, and care beguile.
The exercises pleased me much;
I said within myself, they'er such
As kings and queens might proudly claim;
They'd not dishonor either name.
The officers their places fill
With zeal, with candor and good will.
The candidates with willing feet
Are led their Granger friends to meet;
'And all goes merry as a bell,"
But one sad thing I come to tell.
That noxious weed which many use,
Their talents and their tastes 't abuse,
Finds entrance to the Grange, although
The ladies do detest it so.

Now, brothers, would it not be grand,
When you to build a hall demand,
And just conclude to lead the way
For other Grangers of our day,
And leave the spitoons in the store?
The ladies will respect you more.

Do help to make and keep it pure;
You'll ne'er regret it, I am sure.
Our lovely earth with blessings teem—
To choose the best would surely seem
The proper course for all who try
Their brother man to dignify.
As man progresses towards perfection
His tastes grow finer in selection.
And mankind yet may know the time
When he, with sentiment sublime,
Will so contrall this mundane sphere
That nothing poisonous will appear;
When plants and animals and seeds
Which do not yield the human needs,
Will perish, and from thence give birth
To those which beautify the earth.
But lest I bind you with a spell
While on these glowing thoughts we dwell,
I'll kindly bid you all good night
And to my comrades take my flight.
—Cal. Agriculturist.

The Labor Question.

Attention Sisters! Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson has made a proposition to the "thinking classes in America," which can only spring from a noble philanthropic heart. Stating that there are 3,000,000 unemployed persons in the United States, she inquires, "how does it happen? Is there no remedy? Can anything be done for these millions?" She "summons" the wise and the good to furnish the solution."

To this end she offers three premiums, one of \$100 in gold, one of \$75, and one of \$50, "for the best newspaper article of about 2,000 words upon some feature of the labor question considered in its widest scope." She also "reserves the right of accepting at twenty dollars any of the essays which may not receive the premium."

How her womans' heart shines out in love for suffering humanity! It is a distressing thought that so many human beings are out of employment. Among so large a number it is safe to conclude there are many very young persons. Now there are many good brothers and sisters who are childless. If these wandering waifs could be adopted in childless homes, and properly educated, who can calculate the glorious results that might follow. To be benevolent and do all the good we can, are principles of our beloved Order. We also believe that labor is ennobling. Wherever the fault may lie, that there is such a vast idle throng in our beautiful land the children are perfectly innocent.

MILLCENT LAMOUR,
Oakdale Farm, July 31, 1877.

THE KALAMAZOO
Spring Tooth Cultivator
—OR—
HARROW!

Manufactured by D. C. REED & CO.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Saves time and money to the Farmer.

This new Farm Implement is likely to supplant several of the good implements now in use as it alone will do the work of the Cultivator, Harrow and Gang Plow. The teeth are about five feet long, bent nearly to a circle, and are made of the best oil tempered spring steel. Its advantages over the common Cultivator and Harrow are:

- 1st. It is only about half as heavy as the two horse Cultivator, while the teeth inclining forward enter the ground readily.
 - 2nd. It cuts twice as wide and draws easier.
 - 3rd. It stirs more ground with less power for the following reasons: The teeth being narrow, sharp, points polished, and inclining forward, work with much less friction.
 - 4th. It adjusts itself more readily to uneven ground.
 - 5th. The circular form of the teeth and their constant motion prevent their clogging.
 - 6th. The points of the teeth incline forward, running easy and natural, thoroughly stirring the ground, and when a tooth strikes any solid substance it springs back and upward, thereby clearing the substance and immediately entering the ground again without interfering with the working of the other teeth.
 - 7th. It can be moved from place to place as readily as a common sled, by simply turning it upside down.
 - 8th. The teeth keep themselves sharp in using, thereby saving all the trouble and expense attending the sharpening the teeth of the common drag or Cultivator.
 - 9th. It will alone do the work of the Cultivator, Harrow, Drill, Pulverizer and Gang Plow, saving the expense of so many tools.
 - 10th. The constant spring of the teeth relieves it from roots, stone or stubble, thereby saving the stopping and lifting off the ground; any boy capable of handling horses can use it.
 - 11th. The wood frame of this Harrow works so close to the ground that it prevents the sod turning up, while the sharp polished teeth cut the roots of the sod, and leaves the surface of the ground even and well pulverized to the depth of about four inches. It cuts the same depth in hard ground as in soft.
- There being no wheels, shafts, gearing of any kind, there is nothing to get out of order. The simple frame and teeth are all there is of it, and there is no such thing as getting out of order.

Testimonials.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 23, 1877.
I am well acquainted with the SPRING TOOTH DRAG. I have used one for three years, and it has saved more time and labor than any other Agricultural Implement I ever saw, by sixty per cent.

JOHN MILHAM.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 26, 1877.
D. C. REED, Esq.:—Dear Sir:—Being interested in the improvement of Farm Implements, and feeling it a pleasure as well as a duty to encourage the manufacture of any article that will advance the interest of the farmer, I wish to speak of the SPRING TOOTH DRAG, which I have had in use on my farm for the last two years. I think it the most labor-saving implement for fitting ground for seed I have ever used. One pair of horses handle it well, and will do as much work on a hard summer fallow in one day as two teams will do with the best forty tooth Drag or Cultivator I ever owned. It saves fully one-half the labor of any other Drag or Cultivator I have ever seen.

Very respectfully yours, W. H. COBB,
Pres't of Kalamazoo Co. Agricultural Society.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 28, 1877.
I have used one of the SPRING TOOTH PULVERIZERS for the last year. I can safely say that I can do as much work with it in one day as I can in two days with any other Drag or Cultivator I ever used, and the spring of the tooth prevents its clogging.

HENRY BECKWITH.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 24, 1877.
I have been watching the SPRING TOOTH DRAG for the last year, to satisfy myself if it would work among stone. I took one on trial, and I found it worked perfectly among stone and every other place. I think it saves half the labor in fitting ground and putting in crops.

JNO. F. OLLIVER.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 27, 1877.
I have used the SPRING TOOTH DRAG on my farm for two years. I have carefully tested its merits beside the best 40-tooth Scotch Harrow, and find the SPRING TOOTH, in passing over the ground once, will leave it more thoroughly pulverized and in better condition than the Scotch Drag will in going over it twice.

In order to test this Drag further, I put in part of my wheat last fall with a Drill, and part I sowed broadcast, and dragged it in with the SPRING TOOTH HARROW. I found that the latter came up first and grew the fastest, and looked the best on the approach of winter.

WM. SCUDDER.

Send to D. C. REED & CO., Kalamazoo, or J. H. GARDNER, Centerville, for Circulars and Prices.

BAIN & ENSIGN,
P. of H. and S. of L. Purchasing Agents, and
IMPORTERS' TEA AND COFFEE BROKERS,
P. O. Box 3029.
NEW YORK.

No Charge for Commission, Cartage or Boxing on Teas or Coffees.

Our Brokerage business does not extend beyond the selling of Teas and Coffees to Wholesale Dealers in this City; but the facilities we enjoy by our business with Importers, whose goods we sell, will result beneficially to all Patrons, as they will get goods at the same prices at which we sell Wholesale dealers. Any rational individual can certainly estimate the advantage this arrangement presents in the way of quality and price.

Since making these arrangements, we are astonished at the very low prices at which goods can now be purchased. This, however, is not strange, when it is considered that heretofore we had to deal with parties who were not Importers. It has been our purpose for some time past to endeavor to place ourselves in a position to Excel in Teas and Coffees, and we feel now that we have accomplished our desires, and we ask that you favor us with a trial order.

We are the only Purchasing Agents in the City of New York recognized by the National Grange. We are the agents for the United States or Canada, if our terms and provisions are prices, for any Grange or Council in the United States or Canada, if our terms and provisions are complied with, as published in the TRUE ECONOMIST. Sample copies mailed free. Address, BAIN & ENSIGN, P. O. Box 3029, New York.

THE REAPER DEATH.

FENWICK, August, 1877.
THE Great Master above has taken from us an efficient earnest Patron, and beloved Sister, Almira Rossman. The third loss by death from Grange No. 318.

THE Master above has seen fit to remove from the scene of her usefulness, an active and energetic Sister, Mary Ann Cooley. We as a Grange deeply lament the death of our Sister, and extend our heart felt sympathy to her grief stricken friends. Montour Grange No. 49.

DOWN ! DOWN ! DOWN !!

\$25.00.

A FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machine

FOR THE ABOVE AMOUNT.

Owing to expiration of the last of the "combination patents" we are enabled to make a further

REDUCTION
in the price of our Machines.

Plain Machine, -	\$ 25
Half Case Machine,	30
Half Cabinet " "	35
Folding Case " "	40
Full Cabinet " "	45

The superiority of our Machine is well known among the Patrons of this state.
Each Machine is warranted for five years.
Machines sent on 20 days trial, by depositing price with Express agent, or with Grange Secretary or Master.

Order direct from the Company and
Save all Agents Commissions.

THE WHITNEY MFG CO.,
22 Adams St. CHICAGO, ILL.

SEWING MACHINES, \$18.00.

Formerly Sold for Sixty Dollars.

NOISELESS.

The Best, Cheapest and Easiest Running Machine.

Any one can run it without an instructor, and do as good work as experienced operators can on the old machine.

No preparing of shuttles. No adjusting of needles. No winding of bobbins.

Always Ready for any Kind of Work!

Physicians say the noisy, hard running two threaded shuttle machines have broken down the health of thousands of ladies. This machine a child can operate without fatigue or injury to health.

We have tested the machine in our family and can endorse it, and consider we are meeting a want in placing the

UNIVERSAL SEWING MACHINE

Within the Reach of
Every Family in the Order.

The price is put so low that we depend upon large sales instead of large profits on a single machine. Each Machine is sent out properly packed, with a spool of thread and ready for work, by any one even if they never saw a machine before.

It will be sent by Express, C. O. D.
Send for circulars enough for your whole Grange.

Money returned if Machine is not Satisfactory.
O. R. INGERSOLL, of
Patron's Paint Co., Agent,
259, Front St., New York.

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Accordeons,	Denims,	Linen, Dress,	Sewing Machine Needles and
Alpacas,	Diaper,	Linen, Table,	Attachments,
Aprons, Carriage and Buggy	Diaper Pins,	Linen, Birds eye,	Sewing and Knitting Mach-
Barege, Veiling,	Doekins,	Linen Thread,	ines,
Bills,	Dominoes,	Linen Braid,	Sewing and Knitting Mac-
Bag Strings,	Dress Goods,	Linen Floss,	hines, <i>Illustrated List</i>
Badgering,	Dress Binding,	Linen Collars and Cuffs,	Sines,
Bed Quilts,	Drilling, Cotton,	Lincey,	Sheeting, Unbleached,
Belting, Machine,	Drilling, Linnen,	Locks,	Sheeting White,
Belts, Ladies,	Ducking,	Lockets,	Sheeting, Bleached,
Benavos,	Elastic Cord and Web,	Lockets, <i>Illustrated List,</i>	Shirting, Unbleached,
Bill Books,	Embroidery and Insertings,	Marseilles and Piques,	Shirting, Bleached,
Bishop Lawn,	Embroidery Silk,	Motresses,	Shirts, White,
Blank Hooks,	Embroidery Cotton,	Memorandum Books,	Shirts, Checked and Striped,
Blankets, Bed and Horse,	Enamels,	Miscellaneous Articles,	Shirts, Over,
Bleached Cotton,	Farmers' Sattin,	Mittens, Men's and Boys',	Shirt Bosoms,
Blacking,	Feathers,	Mohair, Dress,	Shirt Studs,
Bluing,	Flannel, Cotton,	Mohair, Binding,	Shirts and Scissors,
Boots and Shoes,	Flannel, Union Checks,	Monkey Wrenches,	Shawls,
Brushes, Shaving,	Flannel, Shaker,	Mosquito Netting,	Shawl and Trunk Straps,
Brushes, Tooth,	Flannel, Wool, Plain,	Nankens,	Shawl Pins,
Brushes, Blacking,	Flannel, Wool Twilled,	Nainsook,	Shawl Pins, <i>Illustrated List</i>
Brushes, Nail,	Flannel, Wool Plaia,	Napkins,	Shawls,
Brushes, Hair,	Flannel, Opera,	Napkin Rings, Rubber,	Shawls,
Brushes, Cloth,	Flowers and Plumes,	Napkin R's, <i>Illustrated List</i>	Silver Plated Ware, <i>Illu-</i>
Brushes, Horse,	Flasks,	Neckties, Gents',	strated List.
Brushes Net,	Fringing,	Neckties, Ladies',	Spoons and Forks, Silver
Braids,	Frangos, Silk and Worsted,	Needles and Thread,	Plated,
Bracelets,	Furs,	Nursery Rubber Sheetting,	Skirts,
Bracelets, <i>Illustrated List.</i>	Fustian,	Nubies,	Skirt and Coat Braid,
Brown Cotton,	Gents' Ties, Bows & Scarfs,	Oil Cloths, Flour,	Sleeve Buttons,
Broachings,	Ginghams,	Orealls and Jumpers,	Soup, Toilet and Silver,
Bustles,	Gimps,	Parasols,	Spool Cotton and Linen,
Buttons,	Gloves, Ladies' & Children's,	Paper Collars and Cuffs,	Star Braid,
Buckles, Pants,	Grass Cloth and Boys,	Pens and Penholders,	Stationery,
Carpet Warp and Yarn,	Grenadines,	Perfumery,	Suspenders,
Carpets,	Grain Bags,	Percales,	Swiss Mull,
Carpet Binding,	Guipure Lace,	Pillow Case Cotton,	Syringes,
Carpenters' Rules,	Guns,	Pillow Case Edging,	Tape, Linen and Cotton,
Carriage Playing,	Gun Caps,	Pins,	Tape Measures,
Cambrie,	Harmonicas,	Pins and Ear Rings,	Table Spreads,
Cable Cord,	Hats and Caps,	Pins, Emblem, <i>Illustrated</i>	Teas,
Cauvass,	Hair Pins,	Pocket Books,	Terry for Cloaking,
Casimere,	Handkerchiefs, Ladies',	Prints,	Thread Lace,
Cement, Rubber,	Handkerchiefs, Grnts',	Quills White,	Thermometers,
Chronos,	Hosiery, Ladies',	Quills Colored,	Ticking,
Chains, Watch and Neck,	Hosiery, Men's & Children's,	Razors and Razor Stroas,	Tick Binding,
Chains, <i>Illustrated List.</i>	Hosiery, Men's and Boys',	Repellents,	Tobacco,
Chambrey,	Irish Linen,	Regalia,	Towels and Toweling,
Checked Shirting,	Jacquet,	Revolvers,	Travaling Bags,
Chess and Chess Boards,	Jewelry,	Rings,	Umbrellas, Ladies'
Cloths and Cassimeres,	Jewelry <i>Illustrated List.</i>	Rings, <i>Illustrated List.</i>	Underwear, Ladies'
Clothing,	Kettles, Brass & Porcelain,	Ribbons,	Underwear, Gents'
Clothes Wringers,	Kentucky Jeans,	Ropes,	Valises,
Cluny Lace,	Knit Jackets, Ladies',	Rubber Diaper,	Valenciennes Lace,
Clocks, <i>Illustrated List.</i>	Knit Jackets, Gents',	Rubber Balls,	Veils and Veiling,
Cotton Batting,	Knitting Cotton,	Rubber Sheetting and Bibs,	Viollins,
Cotton Flannel,	Knives and Forks,	Rubber Belting, Machines,	Victoria Lawn,
Cottonades,	Laces, Shaw,	Rubber Boots and Elmes,	Watches,
Concertinas,	Lace Trimming,	Rubber Clothing,	Waterproof,
Corset Jeans,	Lap Robes,	Rushes and Ruching,	Wash proof,
Corsets and Clasps,	Lanterns,	Rules,	Wadding,
Corset Laces,	Lamp and Candle Wick,	Ruffling,	Wetting Card,
Coats Binding,	Ladies' Silk Neck Handker-	Sash Ribbon,	Whal-done,
Combs, Assorted Styles,	chiefs,	Satinets,	Window Curtain,
Corduroy,	Ladies' Cloth,	Satchels,	Wigans,
Cranh,	Lawn, Dress,	Saddles, <i>Illustrated List.</i>	Wicks,
Cribbage Boards and Boxes,	Leggings, Wool,	Scales,	Widings,
Croquet Sets,	Leggings, Rubber,	Scarfs, Silk,	Wool Twine,
Crotchet Edging,	Lea Pencils,	Scarfs, Wool,	Wool Scarfs,
Curtains, Lace,	Linen Shirts, Bosoms,	Sewing Silk,	Work Boxes,
Curry Combs,	Linen Drill,		Yak Lace.

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