

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

ISSUED SEMI-

MONTHLY

BY THE EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE OF THE

Michigan State

Grange, P. of H.



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## THE GRANGE VISITOR,

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

### LET BYGONES BE BYGONES.

Let bygones be bygones; if bygones were clouded

By aught that occasioned a pang of regret,  
Oh, let them in darkest oblivion be shrouded:  
'Tis wise and 'tis kind to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones, and good be extracted  
From ill over which it is folly to fret;  
The wisest of mortals have foolishly acted—  
The kindest are those who forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; oh, cherish no longer  
The thought that the sun of affection has set;  
Eclipsed for a moment, its rays will be stronger,  
If you, like a Christian, forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; your heart will be  
lighter  
When kindness of yours with reception has  
met;

The flame of your love will be purer and  
brighter  
If, Godlike, you strive to forgive and forget,

Let bygones be bygones; oh, purge out the  
leaven  
Of malice, and try an example to set  
To others, who craving the mercy of heaven,  
Are sadly too slow to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; remember how deeply  
To heaven's forbearance we are all in debt;  
They value God's infinite goodness too cheaply  
Who heed not the precept, "forgive and forget."

### Canada Thistle.

No farmer need be annoyed by small patches of Canada thistles if he will but thoroughly use brine as strong as can be made, and to insure that, be sure to have salt in excess. I have experimented considerably with this thistle, having been appointed one of a committee on foul weeds by our Grange, and having previously found and experimented on a small patch of about four square rods on my farm. I have come to the conclusion from numerous experiments calculated to test the matter thoroughly, that they are nearly as easily killed as most noxious weeds. There are various plans recommended and adopted. Some advise mowing them when the sign is so and so, or when the stalk is hollow and the moon just in a certain condition. Now, if you want any definite instruction you cannot obtain it from the advocates of those theories. Another plan is to salt your sheep and cattle on the patches. Well there is some reason in that for the teeth and hoofs of animals constantly cutting and treading, would naturally exhaust their vitality. We do not imagine that there is a peculiar magic in the teeth and hoofs of animals that is deadly to plants.—Would not the hoe under the guidance of an intelligent laborer have fully as sure and certain effect. Yes, more speedily, in my opinion, for if you keep the top of any plant constantly cut down into the earth that plant must die, for a plant can not live without a top, no more than it can without a root.

I will give an illustrative experiment which occurred on my farm. I found a patch of thistles, when wild strawberries were ripe, in a chopping place that had lain for several years to commons. I then fenced the thistles in so as to keep all sheep and cattle from them. Then with a strong brine

thoroughly sprinkled them so they looked as though a shower had fallen on them, (with the exception of particles of salt which were to be seen on them) and they began to wilt in a short time, and all that were not missed were dead. I gave the stragglers which happened to be missed an application of the same kind, going over the ground three times and all have disappeared. Some six years have elapsed, and none have as yet made their appearance. Something of a test. It kills the root, and in some two or three weeks the roots may be pulled to quite a depth by taking hold of the top and drawing on them. Both top and root being in a state of decay. Dry salt is of little or no account, as it has to be dissolved before it produces any marked effect. I prefer a bright sunny day, with the plants free from rain or dew, when the brine is applied.—My theory is as men and animals breathe through their lungs; plants likewise breathe through their foliage, and as carbonic acid produces death when inhaled by men and animals, so in like-manner does brine kill the plant which absorbs it through its foliage.

P. L. CHARLES,  
Of Grange, No. 281.

Extract from a Lecture by Prof. Beal of the State Agricultural College.

To help educate your children and make them skilled and useful, buy them tools. This will help to amuse them, keep them busy, and will be a great source of instruction. Buy tools for your boys, and if you have no boys, buy tools for your girls. It will not harm any girl to learn to drive a nail or saw a board, and do it well; and if she knows how, she will, without any doubt, many times find it convenient, no matter what may be her fortune in life. For every one, it will be a great advantage to cultivate mechanical skill—no one has too much of it. Nothing will be handier or be acceptable on more occasions than to know how to use a few common tools. Some persons have a greater natural gift than others in this direction, yet all can become somewhat proficient if they begin soon enough and give enough attention to the subject. Such knowledge makes one independent. He is master of the situation on a hundred occasions, in fixing a window, a door, a table, a castor, a hand-sled, a plow, a hoe, wagon rack, harness or whistle-trees.

If parents have not the skill themselves, there is the more need of it in their children. It will not be difficult to find some time and opportunity to learn, under the instruction of some competent man. We do not advocate the idea that every man should do all his mechanical work, for then he would be "Jack at all trades and good at none," but he may be able to do odd jobs of repairing which will often save time and money and be a great convenience.

A man may think he is unable to buy tools for his children to lose,

break or misuse. There is no better way to teach children to keep everything in place than in the care of tools. It can be done, and it will pay to do it. What are parents working for? To gain a fair living, which alone does not require all the energies of most persons. Besides this, many are striving to lay up something for a rainy day and to leave to their children. The history of numberless examples in the past has shown that, as a general rule, a fortune in property is the worst legacy parents can leave their children, especially a large fortune. It is better by far to leave them a good education, to leave them with minds and hands well trained.

To begin with, the outfit need not cost over ten dollars, but we will say twenty-five dollars. For this he may buy a square, a jack-plane, a smoothing-plane, a hand-ax, a hammer, a draw-shave, some dividers, a bit-stock and half a dozen bits, a half-dozen chisels, a bench-screw, a small bench he can make; a few files, a whetstone, a hand-saw, a rip-saw, a screw-driver. Then with the rest of the twenty-five dollars, he can buy a little wire, an assortment of nails, and a small quantity of pieces of boards of various dimensions. The tools should be of good quality. In a little time some of these will be lost or broken, but what of it? So is money lost and thrown away. It is a profitable training for every one to learn how to use money properly. To learn, they need to begin early under good instruction. Twenty-five dollars in money may be spent in a thousand ways for things which will do less good than the tools. Although this may seem to some a large amount to pay for tools, twenty-five dollars would be considered a small item as an inheritance for a young man. Then buy the children some tools and they will learn how to make many play-things for themselves, and be less likely to get into bad company. They will be happier, wiser, better; they will have a stronger attachment for home, a greater love for parents, and these are a priceless fortune to any young man or woman, a fortune which cannot be lost by any failure of banks or depreciation of real estate.

SINCE 1840 the number of sheep in Connecticut has fallen from 59,000 to 4,000. Prof. Brewer attributes this extraordinary decline to dogs. The wool editor of the *U. S. Economist* attributes it to the tariff. He wants fine wool brought in free from foreign countries. How doctors differ. It puzzles us to know which would prove the worst on our sheep if they had their way, this gentlemen or the dogs.—*Grange Bulletin*.

"COME, pa," said a youngster, just home from school, "how many peas are there in a pint?" "How can anybody tell that, you foolish boy?" "I can, every time. If you don't believe it, try me." "Well, how many are there, then?" "Just one p in every pint, pa!"



## Master's Department.

J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW

### Revised Rules of the Michigan State Grange.

#### JURISDICTION.

1. The jurisdiction of a Subordinate Grange extends one-half the distance to the nearest Grange, on the nearest traveled public highway.

2. "The center of the jurisdiction of a Grange is the place of Organization;" provided that when there is no convenient place of meeting at the most natural or convenient center, the deputy may organize at the nearest convenient place, and by resolution of the Grange at the time of organization, establish the center, and record the same with the proceedings of the organization; and give notice of the same to all contiguous Granges.

3. A Grange may change its center of jurisdiction, after organization, to the place permanently fixed for the meetings of the Grange; provided, that such change does not affect the legal jurisdiction of an existing Grange, or one that is being organized. In all cases where the center of jurisdiction has been changed, notice of the same must be served on all contiguous Granges, and a copy of the same sent to the Master of the State Grange.

4. Deputies cannot receive as charter members, persons residing within the jurisdiction of an existing Grange without the consent of such Grange. Nor can they take as a charter member a person who is not eligible to membership, according to article 5th of the Constitution of the National Grange.

5. A person must apply for membership to the Grange nearest his place of residence, unless he obtains the consent of such Grange, under its seal, to apply elsewhere. The term *residence* is defined to mean, such a residence within the jurisdiction of a Grange, as would be necessary to entitle the individual (if a voter) to vote under the laws of the State.

6. A Grange cannot admit to membership, persons residing within the jurisdiction of another Grange, without the consent of such Grange. The consent must be given by vote of the Grange, and officially signed and sealed.

7. When a Grange receives an application for membership, from a candidate residing within the jurisdiction of another Grange, it should be laid upon the table, and no further action be taken upon it until the consent of the Grange having jurisdiction is obtained.

8. A Grange giving its consent, to allow another Grange to take a candidate from its jurisdiction, has the right to demand as a consideration, all the initiation fees, except what goes to the State Grange.

9. Should a Grange, inadvertently, or by mistake, initiate a candidate from the jurisdiction of another Grange, without the consent of such Grange, it should pay the injured Grange all of the initiatory fees, except what goes to the State Grange.

10. Adjoining Granges may by mutual consent suspend jurisdiction.

11. Subordinate Granges are not responsible for the acts of the organizing deputy.

12. Complaints for infringement of jurisdiction, must be made to the Master of the State Grange, within three months after the initiation of the candidate.

#### DMITS AND WITHDRAWAL CARDS.

13. Any member in good standing and clear on the books of the Grange is entitled to a Dimit, or a withdrawal card, upon application therefor, and the payment of twenty-five cents.

14. Where the By-Laws of a Grange require the payment of dues quarterly in advance, such payment should be made before granting a dimit or withdrawal card, if the application for the same is received after the beginning of the quarter.

15. A withdrawal card severs a member's connection with the Order, and he cannot be reinstated, without submitting to the same form of application, ballot, and the payment of the same fee, as a new member.

16. A dimit simply disconnects a member from his Subordinate Grange, leaving him a member of the Order, during the life-time of his dimit, one year, and amenable to the Grange in the jurisdiction of which he resides; and may be received into such Grange, upon

proper application, accompanied by his dimit, and a fee equal to all accrued dues, by a two-thirds vote, by ballot.

17. A member holding a dimit may, with the consent of the Grange in the jurisdiction of which he resides, join another Grange; but must submit to all the requirements provided in the Rules and Regulations of the Order.

18. Charges may be preferred against a member of the Order holding a dimit, by any member in good standing, and the Grange having jurisdiction must try the case, and declare a verdict.

19. Applications for dimit or withdrawal cards, must be made at a regular meeting of the Grange; and if the fee and dues are paid; and no charges preferred against the applicant, the Grange cannot legally refuse to grant the same.

20. If a majority of the members present at a regular meeting of a Grange, refuse to grant a dimit, or withdrawal card, to an applicant in good standing, who has complied with the requirements of the laws of the Order; the Master of the Grange should instruct the Grange in its duty; and if the instructions are not obeyed, appeal to the Master of the State Grange.

21. A dimitted member cannot receive the annual word, or be elected to, or hold office in a Grange.

22. A Grange may issue visiting cards to members in good standing; good for one year, under proper restrictions.

#### MEETINGS OF THE GRANGE.

23. A regular meeting of a Grange is any meeting fixed by the by-laws or standing rules of the Grange. "A Grange must hold at least one regular meeting in each month, and may hold intermediate meetings."

24. Special meetings may be called by the Master, or by vote of the Grange for special purposes; but no business relating to the general work of the Order can be transacted at such meetings, unless notice of the same be given with the call for the meeting.

#### QUORUM.

25. Seven members is the least number with which a Grange can be opened in due form, and should be prescribed in the by-laws of every Subordinate Grange." If not so prescribed, "thirteen members shall constitute a quorum."

#### CANDIDATE.

26. Applications for membership must be presented at a regular meeting, and the candidate must be ballotted for at a subsequent regular meeting.

27. The membership fee "three dollars for men and one dollar for women," must accompany the application, and the Master should not allow a ballot to be taken for a candidate, until the membership fee is paid.

28. "If an applicant is ballotted for whose fee does not accompany the petition, and is elected, the election is illegal, and the degree should not be conferred; if rejected, the rejection is illegal, and the applicant may apply again at any time."

29. When a candidate is to be ballotted for, the Master should request the Assistant Steward to prepare the ballot box, which should be examined, first by the Master, and then by the Overseer. The Master will then say: "The Grange will now proceed to ballot for (naming the candidate) for membership in this Grange, white ballots elect, colored ballots reject."

30. It is the right of every member to cast a secret ballot, and no one can be required to tell how he voted.

31. A ballot electing or rejecting a candidate, cannot be re-considered by the Grange.

32. A rejected candidate may apply again in six months.

#### DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

33. The Master should preside at all meetings of the Grange, and conduct the same, according to his best ability; under the rules of general parliamentary law. He should open and close the meetings in due form, and decide all questions arising in the Grange subject to appeal.

34. The Overseer "assists the Master in his duties," and may if authorized to do so, fill vacancies in the offices on opening the Grange.

35. There seems to be a discrepancy, in the manual, in relation to the position of the Steward and the Assistant Steward in the Grange. The Steward's position is at the "inner gate."

#### APPEALS.

36. Any member of a Subordinate Grange has the right to appeal from the decision of the Master to the Grange;

and if the Grange sustains the Master, no appeal to the State Grange can be taken; but if the Grange does not sustain the Master, he (the Master) may appeal from the decision of the Grange; or if the Master refuses to obey the decision of the Grange, the Grange, by a majority vote, may appeal from his decision to the Master of the State Grange.

#### SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

37. "A Grange may at a regular meeting, by a two-thirds vote of all the members present, suspend temporarily, members who are more than six months in arrears for dues; and who have been duly notified of their delinquency, and a reasonable time given for the payment of the same; and the Grange will not be liable to pay dues to the State Grange, on such suspended members. But if such members shall at any time, pay all back dues, and are thereby reinstated, the Secretary of the Grange shall credit the State Grange with the amount received from such delinquent members and due to the State Grange, and incorporate the same in the next quarterly report, and remit such dues. A Grange cannot expel for non-payment of dues; but may "Indefinitely Suspend."

38. Members suspended temporarily for non-payment of dues—that is, *suspended until the dues are paid*, will be reinstated by the payment of the dues, and without a vote of the Grange.

#### ANNUAL WORD.

39. Members in good standing, whose dues are paid up to the first day of January, and not more than two subsequent quarters in arrear for dues, are entitled to the annual word.

#### TRIALS AND PENALTIES.

"State Granges may prescribe regulations for the trial of causes within their respective jurisdictions." — *By-Laws, National Grange.*

40. Charges against a member of the Order, must be made by a member, or the Grievance Committee, of the Grange to which the accused belongs.

41. A member of one Grange may enter a complaint to another Grange, against a member of said Grange; and the Grievance Committee should investigate the complaint, and if found sufficient to justify charges, the committee should prefer the charges, and prosecute the same.

42. A member on trial before a Subordinate Grange, is entitled to one adjournment of the case for good cause.

43. A member of the Order has a right to a fair and impartial trial, but is not entitled to a change of venue; he may appeal from the decision of the Subordinate Grange to the County or State Grange, and demand a second trial on the merits of the case.

44. In the trial of causes the Master should preside, unless personally interested in the case.

45. The Grievance Committee may take the evidence and prepare the case for final action by the Grange, or the evidence may be taken before the Grange, as the Grange may decide; but in either case the parties may appear with or without counsel, and have the right to be heard before the Grange; and before a vote upon a verdict is taken.

46. Before proceeding to vote upon a verdict, the parties, counsel, and all persons not entitled to vote, should retire from the room. The Master should then order a ballot, with slips of paper, upon which are written the words, "guilty," or "not guilty."

The Assistant Steward should collect the ballots, and deposit the box upon the Master's table. The Secretary, Chaplin and Steward should then approach the Master's table, and in his presence, open the box and count the ballots.—The Master should announce the result, and if the accused is found guilty by a majority vote, order a ballot upon grade of punishment, which must be either "Reprimand," "Suspension," or "Expulsion."

#### DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

47. Refusal on the part of a member to comply with the rules and usages of the Order, is a violation of obligation.

48. Sec. 13 of Article 13, By-Laws of the State Grange, reads as follows:

"Sec. 13. No member of the Order shall enter into litigation with another member of the Order without having first submitted the cause of difference to the tribunal already provided in the Order."

49. The above rule should not be so construed as to prevent a member of the Order from commencing legal proceedings to secure the payment of a debt,

which would be liable to loss, by the delay necessary to enable him to present the case properly before the Grange; but a member so commencing suit against a member of the Order, should report his action to the Grange at its first regular meeting thereafter, with reasons for the same.

50. The word "Litigation," in the By-Law, is defined to mean: The act or process of carrying on a suit in a Court of law or equity, for the recovery of a right or claim."

#### RELATION OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES TO THE STATE GRANGE.

51. Subordinate Granges have full power to make their own By-Laws, and enforce the same, provided they do not conflict with the laws of the State and National Granges.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

52. "The State Grange is composed of the Masters and Past Masters of Subordinate Granges, and their wives who are Matrons." [Rule 2d, page 86 Digest; also Preamble to Constitution.]

53. All Masters of Subordinate Granges, and their wives who are Matrons, "are members of the State Grange," although they may not have been elected to be voting members of that body. [See Preamble to Constitution. Also Rule 6, page 87; Rules 4 and 5, page 88; Rules 5 and 6, page 117, of the Digest.]

54. The delegates elected to attend the sessions of the State Grange are the voting members of that body.

#### INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

55. "Any member of the State Grange, or fifth degree member," may install the officers in a Subordinate Grange.

56. Any Master or Past Master of a County or District Grange, or voting member or officer of the State Grange who has taken the fifth degree, may install the officers in a County or District Grange.

#### List of Appointments for Meetings, as Arranged by T. A. Thompson.

June 17, Howell, Livingston Co., Mich.  
 " 18, Pontiac, Oakland " "  
 " 19, Orion, " "  
 " 20, Inlay City, Lapeer " "  
 " 21, Memphis, St. Clair Co., Mich.  
 " 22, Flushing, Genesee " "  
 " 24, Birch Run, Saginaw Co., Mich.  
 " 25, Saginaw City, " "  
 " 26, Orient, Osceola " "  
 " 27, Big Rapids, Mecosta " "  
 " 28, Fremont Center, Newaygo Co., Mich.  
 " 29, Ravenna, Muskegon Co., Mich.  
 Jonesville, Mich., May 7th, 1878.  
 Fraternally, T. A. THOMPSON.

#### Useful Information.

Officers of the Grange could not do better service for the cause than by showing to farmers what has been accomplished through organization of other classes. The history of different organizations of merchants, for instance, would be very instructive, and the high value placed upon these organizations by that class of shrewd, thinking people, and the liberality with which they are sustained, if promptly presented to farmers, would awaken an interest in the subject, that would cause them to give the Grange a warm support. There are comparatively few farmers who know anything of class organizations and their practical workings, how the prices of all farm products are fixed by them, and how the entire business world is governed by a set of rules and regulations that enable the handlers of those products to reap all the profits. Farmers ask what the Grange has done? Is there any money in it? The best answer to such question would be to show them, by facts and figures, what the merchants' organizations have done and are doing. If the farmers were fully informed of these things, and that the merchants expend annually hundreds of dollars to keep up their organizations, while the farmers pay but one dollar, they would not stop to ask such questions, but become active members of the Grange at once. With this knowledge, the three dollars initiation fee would appear too insignificant for a moment's consideration.—*Patron of Husbandry.*



## Parable of the Grange.

Read before Flag Station Grange, Ill., No. 364, March 1878, by E. C. Thorp, Secretary.

The Grange may be likened unto a field, which a company of men bought for a certain sum, because provisions were dear. Now, because the land was new and must be broken up, and taxes must be paid upon it, they each one said they would pay a certain sum per month, and would meet and work the land. Then some of those who sold provisions said, "As you have formed a company, we will sell to you cheaper in large quantities." But others said, "We will have nothing to do with you, for your company will soon break up; for you know nothing about raising provisions." So the company proceeded to set out hedges, dig ditches, and clear and break up the ground, which they did with much noise and shoutings, and it did attract much attention, for the teams did pull in all directions. And people said, "What is the meaning of all this?" And others said, "These are the Grangers, who are raising their own provisions, and some scoffed at them, and some joined the Grange, because they could get provisions cheaper, and one, when he had gotten a quantity of corn, said, "Behold I have saved on this corn twenty-five per cent., and if I house it well, it will last a long time. Therefore, I will meet no longer with the Grangers, neither will I pay any more into their treasury." So he met with them no more, and when some said, "Why do you not meet with these Grangers?" he said, "I have no need of them." Then all those who sold provisions cried, "Behold, the Grange is going down, for this man has left them."

Another one got oats; another, barley; another, other grain, and they also said, "We have gained a large per cent. on this grain; we will house it, and pay no more into this Grange." And the dealers in provisions cried, "Behold these men have left the Grange, and it is breaking up."

Some said, "I will join this Grange, for I shall be made an overseer of the workmen, and men will honor me."—And when he had joined the Grange, and was made only a laborer as the rest, he was angry and did leave them, saying many hard things against them, because they honored him not above other men. And the dealers in provisions cried with one accord, "Behold, the Grange is of no account."

But others said, "We have many social times, and learn much of each other, and have also saved much." So they stayed by the Grange and did meet, paying in their tithes.

Then when the hedges were grown so that the men were not seen at work, and the teams were broken in so that there was not shouting, then the dealers in provisions said, "Behold the Grange is dead, for we hear it no more." But the Grange was not dead, but kept constantly at work, and its members continued to reap the reward of their labor, notwithstanding the cries of all these, and the reason of the silence was that the teams and the members had become accustomed to their work and to one another, so that there was no more need for shoutings.

Now the fields to be broken up are monopolies of railroads and the rings and combinations of the manufacturers, and the provision dealers are their agents, who raised their voices against the Grange. The teams are the men who were sent unto different places to find out where best the Patrons could get their supplies, and because it required money to pay their expenses it was found necessary to pay taxes

or dues. Those who, when they had raised wheat, oats or corn, and then stored it up and refused to pay further dues, are those who, having bought a plow, reaper, wagon or other tool, and having saved a percentage upon it, left the Grange, having satisfied their own private aims, and not considering that they were bound to help or assist in keeping up the organization that others might also reap a benefit. Those who joined, thinking to be made overseers, are those who joined for political effect, and when they found that the Grange was not a political party, and did not put them into political power, left it.

Those who joined for sociability and friendly feelings are those who have continued to meet from time to time, and have preserved the organization to the present time, and will still continue so to do.

## Hard Names are not Arguments.

I strongly commend the remarks of the *Husbandman*, made some weeks ago, on the above subject—backed as they are by its editors' examples.—Any man whose respect for others and for himself does not forbid, can get down into the gutter, and fling mud, until all who abhor filth will avoid his vicinity, and leave him claiming the victory! Where a better morality or a refined taste does not prevent, it is a very easy matter to coin and call hard names, or to pick up some from the multitude coined by others, and fling them at an opponent as your own—but what do they prove or disprove? This,—and this only—that arguments were lacking, or facts were against him.

Sometimes such names are coined and used not merely for want of arguments, but also to excite prejudices against an opponent, and so bury him and his cause under a load of public odium and disgrace. I have sometimes regretted seeing this done by otherwise good men, and in aid of a good cause. But it is all wrong—wrong not only to the assailed party, but wrong also to those whose prejudices are thus appealed to. The cry of "middleman" is thus sometimes raised by Patrons, when the individual or individuals assailed are more useful to the community than some of the assailant are as producers. For, even among farmers and gardeners, there are some who do no credit to their "honorable profession;" who are mere skinners and robbers of the soil, and wasters and perverters of the crops which a good God bestows on them year by year. These are they who not only bring reproach on the farming classes, but excite not a little of the bitterness with which our order is frequently assailed in some neighborhoods, and by some of the most respectable of our opposers. It would be well, therefore, to remember that "there are good as well as bad, not only "in all sects" and parties, but also in all trades and occupations—among "middlemen" as well as among lawyers. For charity is one of the great virtues especially inculcated by our ritual. A. B. G.

Washington, D. C.

An old farmer who was troubled with skunks, was found by a neighbor beating the carcass of one with a big club. The neighbor inquired why he so exhausted himself, telling him the animal was dead. "Waal, yaas," replied the farmer wrathfully, "but I wanten learn the critter thar's punishment after death."

It is best to take wheat to a good miller, no matter if it is a mile or two further, for poor grinding will ruin the best of grain.

## Choosing a Wife for Jim.

Travelers who keep their ears and eyes open are apt to learn facts which would seem extraordinary even in a novel. Not long since, a gentleman traveling on a western railroad engaged in a conversation with a rough-looking man, and discovered that he had a "proxy" to choose a wife for his partner.

He made no secret of the fact that his visit to a certain town in Michigan was for the purpose of marrying "the girl he left behind him" for whose future comfort he had built and furnished a house high up among the snow-capped mountains of Colorado.

He left in San Juan a partner, whom he described "as square a man as ever struck a drill," with whom he had constantly labored three long years as mere "prospectors," and with whom he now jointly held one of the most valuable properties in their district.

Jim, too, desired to go East, but their mutual interests made it impossible; he didn't know any one in particular East but then he wanted to go. Jim was rather a bashful, reticent man, and did not like to tell even his partner the real purpose of his coveted visit; but upon the eve of the departure of the latter, the purpose of whose visit was known, Jim made the request, in dead earnest, that he bring him a wife.

"Will you do it?" he was asked.

"Do it! You bet"

"Had he any instructions to give in regard to the selection?"

"Yes, he said, 'Harry, bring me a good honest, sensible girl, what there's no foolishness or show about,—a girl what'll make an honest wife,' and that's just the kind o' woman I'll take out, and one that'll be Jim's wife."—*Exchange.*

## A Bad Case of Usury.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* says: "We were yesterday told the particulars of a case of a young man who is being eaten up by interest at about as lively a rate as though he were being devoured by a devil-fish. His case is a reminder of the celebrated horse-shoe-nail problem. It appears that in 1876 the young man, not then of age, was the keeper of a restaurant in this city. On one occasion he required some money, and a lawyer boarding with him loaned him \$50, the young man saying that, as interest on the sum, he would not charge the lawyer for his board until he paid him back his money. The lawyer said this was all right, and next day brought the boy a note, to be signed by him, in which interest on the \$50 was charged at the rate of \$1.40 per day the lawyer saying that this was about the value of what he was eating each day. The boy objected strongly to signing the note, but was finally induced to put his name to the paper. The lawyer went on eating—the boy not finding it in his power to keep going and pay the \$50—till the restaurant 'busted' out. Finally the young man, who had gone to work in some restaurant in town, was sued on the note by the lawyer who obtained judgment with interest at the rate of \$1.40 per day. The young man's wages, amounting to \$116, were attached and gobbled, yet the note was far from being paid. Now the lawyer is going after his victim again, and the principal and interest yesterday amounted to just \$725.50, not saying anything about what the lawyer ate and the \$116 he got by attaching the man's wages."

Eat what your appetite craves if you can get it.

## Purification of Hen Houses.

Poultry keepers should not neglect the purification of the fowl house. Proper sanitary measures must be taken, or health and successful poultry raising cannot be expected, nor is it deserved. Lime is an excellent purifier, and when carbolic acid is added to the whitewash, will effectually keep away vermin from the walls. After every cleaning of the floor it should be sprinkled with carbolic acid; dilute twenty parts of water to one of acid. This is one of the best disinfectants and antiseptics known, and is not used as much as it deserves. The roosts should be sprinkled with it every week. This white-washing should be done twice, at least, better three time a year. The nests of sitting hens should be sprinkled with carbolic acid to keep off vermin; and the coops also where young broods are kept for a time, should be purified in this way. If a hen gets lousy, the diluted acid will destroy them by putting it under the wings, on head and neck. Wood ashes are excellent to be kept in fowl houses for hens to dust themselves with. This is much more effectual than sand, but sand should also be kept for a bath. Without proper attention to these matters, poultry keepers cannot expect to succeed.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, signing himself "An Old Farmer" says:

"Many years ago, I employed a man to wash the roofs and sides of my barns and other out buildings with crude petroleum to preserve them from the weather, which it has done very effectually, decay and moss having made no progress on them. But there was another interesting fact connected with the work. The man's hands, which were so cracked and sore when he began that he worked with difficulty, were entirely cured when he completed the job. Since then I have found petroleum (or kerosene in its absence, although not quite so good) an excellent remedy for all external ailments. Lately I have used it for "canker sore mouth," and it serves much better than alum, borax, or the other common remedies, and its taste is not bad after one finds how much good it does. For swelled or inflamed jaw from diseased teeth it is capital. Take a piece of cotton batting as large as a grain of corn, saturate it with kerosene and place it in the tooth or in any cavity, and cover it with as much more cotton, and keep the mouth shut for several minutes. It does not operate "like a charm," but much superior to any "charm" that I know of."

"This reminds me of a remark made some years ago by Prof. Turner, of Illinois. He said that rock-oil is a cure for the diseases of both body and soul; and he named quite a number of instances of beneficial effects on external diseases more striking, I think, than any I have related above. But some one asked him how it is going to cure diseases of the soul. "The process," he answered, "is a very simple one; procure a good brilliant oil lamp, sit down by its light, and carefully and teachably read the New Testament!"

What farmer but Daniel Webster ever loved his oxen so fondly as to request that they should be driven in slow procession before the door, when he was mortally ill and able to go out and look into their liquid eyes no longer?

"I NEVER eat fish," remarked a pompous individual the other day. "That accounts for your de-fish-ency in brains," was the rejoinder.



## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, JUNE 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.

## 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 Applications for Certificate of Dimit.
- Blank Plaster Orders.
- Blank Certificates of Incorporation.

## Justice in Courts.

We have had several endorsements of the opinions we expressed on this subject, in the VISITOR of May 15th, and no dissent from any quarter. We have also broached this subject lately to several lawyers, and found some of them were not disposed to defend very strenuously the present practice. In fact, from our standpoint any attempt to justify the present usage is obviously pettifogging without a case. As, however, we have met with one defender of our judicial system and the practice allowed in courts, we will give his argument a place. Said he: "The present system of administering justice is the work of our best legal minds for the last 300 years, and a system that had by such steady growth been shaped and matured by the wisdom of succeeding generations of learned men, must be about as perfect as we could reasonably expect or hope to have."

Now that sounds well, and we are content to answer by referring to one simple feature or fixture of the U. S. District Court, that came to our notice when doing duty as juror some years ago. We noticed a venerable gentleman standing at the left of the clerk's desk, who, at a nod from the presiding judge, announced in a loud voice, "Hear ye! hear ye! hear ye! The United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan is now in session." This done, his official duties were discharged until the adjournment of the court for dinner, when this "crier" of the court made formal announcement of the fact in manner as before. With corresponding announcements in the afternoon this necessary wheel in one department of our judicial system, had earned his money for that day; and this arduous work has still to be performed by one man, each and every day during the session of the "United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan." Nor is this all—to this exacting labor is added that of drawing his salary regularly and receiving therefor. And we incline to the opinion that this judicial wheel is about as useful and pays the people quite as well as many others employed in the administration of justice.

It is too late to talk about the sanction of age securing any system or usage against either the aggressions of improvement or the scrutiny of criticism.

We have but to refer to some facts shown on the records of our county

to show the administration of justice is exceedingly burdensome to the people, and without corresponding benefit.

A report made by the finance committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kalamazoo County, for the year 1874, shows that the total tax levied for that year was \$33,148 00.

Of this sum, \$13,600 was for the support of the poor, the insane in the asylum, and the salaries of county officers, and the remaining amount, constituting about three-fifths of the county tax, was expended in the administration of justice; and over one-half of the whole county tax was on account of the civil business in the courts.

From the clerk of the county we learn that the expense properly chargeable to the criminal business was at that time, less than 25 per cent, and is at this time not more than 20 per cent of the total expense of judicial proceedings.

From the best authority, we learn that less than \$2,500 in judgments were obtained, on which executions could be issued, as the result of this outlay on the part of the County, and the year referred to was not an average year, as but three terms of court were held that year, and the business which would in the regular course have fallen to a fourth term of that year, was put over and increased the expense of the next year.

We come back to the point we made in our former article, that quite a large per cent. of this expense might be saved to the people by making it impossible for any suit to be taken on appeal to the Circuit Court where the judgment obtained in the Justice Court was less than \$100.

Let it be understood that we are not fault-finding, but rather under the inspiration of Grange Reform, we hope, by the presentation of some plain facts to fix the attention of our readers upon the expensive luxury of the law that we, however unwillingly, are compelled to indulge in from year to year as we pay our taxes, even though we succeed in "fighting shy" of it in every other way.

Shall we press this subject until we inaugurate a reform, or shall we continue to grumble and pay.

## Co-operative Stores.

Continued efforts are being made in different parts of the State to work out the problem of co-operation.

The successful working of a Patrons' store at Buchanan, for more than two years, under the management of Bro. Freeman Franklin, has stimulated into life an enterprise of the kind at Benton Harbor, with Bro. W. L. Hogue as manager. The prospect of success here, we understand, is good.

Another store has been lately opened at Marshall, and its management placed in the hands of Bro. George Briggs, a Fredonia farmer who, if he succeeds as well in taking care of this business as he has his own, will certainly benefit the Patrons of that vicinity.

We were in the store of the Battle Creek Co-operative Association on the day that Bro. Thompson lectured there, and indications of a thriving business appeared on every hand. The business seemed to be well systematized and under good management. The store was opened in May, 1877, with paid up stock sufficient for a working capital. This protected the enterprise from the embarrassments that so often attend these attempts of farmers to run a business with which they are not familiar. The paid up capital of the B. C. C. A. May 1st,

was \$4,434.41. Their sales for the six months previous to that date averaged \$142.46, per week, and for the last three months of the six, the average was \$164.53. This is certainly a very satisfactory showing of the business at the close of its first year.

I understand the profits of the business are divided among the purchasers of the goods according to the amount of their purchases. Within a few months over 9,000 pounds of dried apples; 6,000 pounds of Butter, and 4,700 dozens of eggs have been shipped by this house to Eastern cities and Chicago, besides a large amount of these farm products have been sold from the store to supply city trade.

Though some stores have not succeeded, yet enough have, to prove that farmers may co-operate to their own advantage, if they will.

Will Secretaries of County Granges and Councils send us, as soon as known, NOTICES of meetings, giving time and place. If this is generally done, we will set apart a place in the VISITOR for such, and keep them standing, for the benefit of all concerned. Such general notice would often enable Patrons from distant parts of the State to so arrange business trips as to attend such meetings, to the mutual satisfaction of all parties. We should also be glad to publish brief notices of any other Grange meetings, where the publication can precede the meeting. Send along all these items of interest.

## Sleep as a Medicine.

A physician says that the cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is often harder to obtain. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the better will be more healthy and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness and uneasiness. It will restore vigor to an overworked brain. It will build up and make strong a weak body. It will cure a head-ache. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous and other maladies that sleep will cure. The cure of sleeplessness requires a clean, good bed, sufficient exercise to promote weariness, pleasant occupation, good air and not too warm a room; a clear conscience, an avoidance of stimulants and narcotics. For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as will secure sleep.—Woonsocket Patriot.

## The Philosopher and the Simpleton.

A Simpleton, having had occasion to seat himself, sat down on a Pin; whereon he made an outcry unto Jupiter. A Philosopher, who happened to be holding up a Hitching-post in the Vicinity, rebuked him, saying:—"I can tell you how to avoid hurting yourself by sitting down on Pins, and will, if you will set them up." The Simpleton, eagerly accepting the Offer, the Philosopher swallowed four fingers of the Rum which perisheth, and replied, "Never sit down." He subsequently acquired a large Fortune by advertising for Agents, to whom he guaranteed \$77 a week for light and easy Employment at their Homes.

Moral.—The Wise Man saith, "there is a nigger in the Fence," but the Fool sendeth on 50 cents. for Samples and is Taken in.

Farmers have learned that it takes the best of soil to raise a mortgage.

## A Preventive Against the "Skipper" in Bacon.

This maggot is hatched from an egg, deposited by the fly early in the season upon the flesh side of the joints of bacon, and rarely upon the sides. We have found the following recipe to be a never failing preventive: Take ground black pepper, and mix with molasses, to the consistency of a thick paste, and thoroughly rub over the flesh side of the joint and the hock. From one to two table-spoonfuls will be sufficient. It is best to get the unground pepper, and grind to a fine powder, at home, as the packages of pepper usually found at the grocery are adulterated in their manufacture. The applications should be made early in the spring, before the fly appears; but if delayed until the egg has been deposited or hatched, then scrape the joints thoroughly, and expose to the sun till clean, after which apply the pepper, and there will be no further trouble. It is not absolutely necessary to mix with molasses, as the pepper may be as well applied after washing or wetting the surface. It may be then applied liberally from an ordinary pepper-box.

## The Business Agency.

In answer to many correspondents, Bro. Carpenter says: "We sell a fine pointed barbed wire, either single or double, covered with the same enamel as used by the majority of barbed wire manufacturers. Barb will average seven inches apart, but up on spools weighing from ninety to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. The wire is sold on its merits, and if an imperfect bundle is sent it can be returned and a perfect bundle will be sent in its place. We shall always try to render satisfaction to our customers. The price of single barbed, plain enamel, 7½¢ per lb, double barbed wire, plain enamel, 9¢ per lb. We are now making arrangements to handle one of the best painted barbed wires in the market."—Patrons Helper.

RIDICULE OF OUR GREAT MEN.—The too common practice of our newspapers in the truth to be witty by ridiculing the truthfulness of Washington when a boy, and by a horse-jockey familiarity in calling him by his name, and intimating that he was profane in speech, is as disgusting to patriotic and reverent people, as it is pernicious to the manners and morals of the young. Our reverence needs cultivation rather than rooting out and extirpating.

A. B. G.

RHEUMATISM.—Some severe cases of chronic rheumatism have lately been cured by external applications to the parts of tincture of lobelia—the *inflata*, commonly called "eyebright," or "Indian tobacco." If it burns or smart too much, dilute it slightly.—For inflammatory rheumatism apply the fat of smoked ham or bacon—cut in thin slices and bind on like a poultice, and renewed when it gets hard. In some cases a single application sufficed.

A. B. G.

People who do not mind their own business bring more misery into churches, societies and families, than almost any thing else; they intrude where none but God has a right; they turn the happy, peaceful streams of life into a loathsome pool.

BROOM corn is being exported from the west to foreign markets. A Cincinnati firm has just filled an order for broom corn from an important European house, which is believed will lead to further transaction with foreign dealers.







yer, and I have yet to learn that the production was considered worthy of publication.

Whatever talent the farmer may possess, is seldom known, because seldom employed. If we would have farmers represent us in our various legislative bodies, we must place them before the people as speakers, that we may know what their abilities are and be able to make the selection. So long as we keep our farmers in the background and allow places which they ought to occupy to be filled with the mere politician, we must expect to be ruled by heartless demagogues and unprincipled politicians,

HONORUS.

#### The Question of Representation.

Brother Pray's question "Why should not farmers represent farmers in our legislative bodies?" is one of more interest than any other that the farmers of to-day are called upon to consider. It is one in which is not only involved the best interests of a country whose people are largely agricultural, but it is also a question of right and justice. We have, for instance, a large and fertile agricultural district, surrounding a village which has become a common centre, where produce of the surrounding country is brought to market. All of the valuable land of the district is owned by a class of men who are thus constituted the solid men, financially, of the community.

In the village is to be found a few stores in which are kept the staple articles of trade; also some shops where job work is done, and a mill where grain is ground.

Ask the merchant, Where do you look for support? and his answer will be: "from the farmer." And you will find him as deeply interested in the prospective crops as the farmer himself. Visit the shops and inquire of the mechanic, "To whom do you look for the patronage that brings bread to yourself and little ones?" and we find that he too depends almost solely upon the farmer. At the mill it is useless to extend our inquiry, as without the products of the farm the mill is valueless. These are useful and necessary institutions of every community, and their proprietors are useful citizens.

The village also furnishes other classes of citizens, from the not very necessary lawyer to the chronic loafer, made so by the detestable saloon-keeper. All these are on hand at primary meetings, and usually have more to do in determining who shall represent us in law-making bodies than the farmer who, in an agricultural state, have by far the more important interests to be cared for.

For this the farmers have themselves to blame.

Brother farmers, let me say to you that in view of the importance of your work, as the class that provides food for the whole world, we insist that the elevation of our class depends on ourselves; and if we have any grievances to redress we should not hold back, but come right to the front and strive to redress them. The average farmer does not take the interest in the primary meetings of the party to which he belongs, and by his neglect, our people in common with others, suffer with too much lawyer legislation.

Let us see to it that we have good representative farmers nominated. Men of broad intelligence, whose ideas of economy will appear in their legislative labors; men who will bring credit to themselves and good to the country. In this matter we neglect a duty we owe to ourselves, to our families, and to the State.

While it is the duty of every farmer to be familiar with his own business, and strive to become a better farmer each succeeding year, it is also a duty that he has no right to neglect, to become acquainted, to some extent, with public affairs. As the right of self government has been handed down to us by our forefathers, we have no right to set idly looking on, taking no part ourselves, and allow wily politicians to manage and control the machinery of government. We are guilty in this, that we treat this whole matter as out of our reach and that we have little to do about it but complain.

The Grange is a progressive institution, and demands from us more than this. Shall its demands be heard?

LEVI DEWEY.

Dowagiac, Mich. June 1st.

#### Ionia County Grange.

May 18th, 1878.

A regular monthly meeting of the Ionia County Grange was held on the 14th and 15th of May, with the Ronald Grange. It was largely attended not only by delegates from the Granges of Ionia County, but also representatives from several Granges in the neighboring County of Montcalm.

On the first day, a plain, practical, and forcible address was delivered to the Grange by Bro. T. F. Moore, of Lenawee county, which was well received. After the address, the question of the best mode of marketing wool was thoroughly discussed, and it was almost unanimously decided that the best disposition that can be made of our wool is to ship it directly to the Boston market, through our efficient business agent, J. B. Welch, as has been done for several years.

In the evening the fifth degree was conferred on sixty-two candidates, that number having been added to our Grange at this meeting. Among these were Brothers Dickerson, Lamb, Brown, Sherwood, and their wives, from Montcalm County.

On the second day the Grange was fully attended, and the resolution—"Resolved, That washing sheep is a relic of barbarism and should be discontinued," was discussed. The general opinion was that such is the case, but a reform was not considered practicable at present.

The political duties of farmers were also quite thoroughly discussed, and the general expression was that they should hereafter look to their own interests instead of those of politicians.

Ronald Grange Hall just completed, is situated in a very good and beautiful farming country and is owned by a wide-wake, enthusiastic, and prosperous Grange. It is a very convenient, spacious, and well-built hall. The main building is 26 by 58 feet, 16 feet high, with a wing 18 by 20 feet, 10 feet high, and a cellar, full size of the wing—the whole building set on a stone wall, three feet above ground. The wing is to be used for a store and kitchen. The cost of the building completed was \$1,300, and is paid for.

A further evidence of the enterprise and intelligence of this community is that just a mile from the Grange hall is a \$1,500 literary hall, the property of the Ronald Literary Association, which has been in prosperous existence for twenty-one years, holding regular meetings during all that time, and undoubtedly exerting a great influence in elevating and educating the people among whom it exists. This is something worthy of being imitated by other communities.

I must not forget to say that we were hospitably entertained and bountifully feasted by the worthy Sisters of Ronald.

The next regular meeting will be held with the Otisco Grange, on the third Tuesday in July, when several questions of interest will be discussed, among them "Does it Pay to Cultivate Flowers?" and "How Shall the Sisters best Advance the Interests of the Order?" which will have a tendency to draw out the Sisters.

GEORGE PRAY, Master.

#### Correspondence.

BERRIEN SPRINGS, June 7th.

Editor Visitor:

Not seeing anything in the VISITOR about the North-western Produce Exchange, I will say a little in regard to its needs, which are these: More money and the right kind of patronage.

The Executive Committee of the State Grange have put an agent in Detroit, why not give the Chicago firm an equal share? or, if they will not do that, let each member of the committee and each officer of the State Grange take at least one share of stock in it; then let the State Grange take stock in proportion to the number of Patrons patronizing it, as the western portion of the State needs help from the State as much as the central and eastern portions.

The fruits of the Michigan Lake Shore have to be sold mostly in Chicago.

There are several reasons for keeping an agent in Chicago, and it will pay to keep one there, for this reason, if for nothing else, that is: To keep the other commission men from taking goods to account (as they call it) at a less price than it is worth, and putting the difference in their pockets, thereby cheating the producer out of his just dues.

We need to have one hundred shares taken at once, and would like to see the money coming in on every mail until there is not enough commission houses in the country to drive it out of existence.

Every one taking stock can have his or her certificate as soon as they can be got to the President for his signature. I hope to hear from the President, and also Bro. J. C. Miller in regard to it, through the VISITOR, and that soon. Also from others. Fraternally,

E. M. IRELAND, Sec'y,

N. W. P. Exchange.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

At a special meeting of Oakland Pomona Grange, No. 5, P. of H., held at Pontiac, May 11th, 1878, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, This Pomona Grange regards the services of the birds now protected by law in the State of Michigan, as of inestimable benefit to the general farmer and Orchardist in destroying the vermin that prey upon their products.

THEREFORE, Resolved, That this Grange recommend to every Subordinate Grange, and to every individual farmer, and to every one interested in Horticulture to do all in their power to see that the law as it now stands is made of full force and effect.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Grange be instructed to forward a copy of the present law, together with these resolutions, to each one of Oakland Co. newspapers; also to the Michigan Farmer and GRANGE VISITOR, with the request that they publish the same as a means of awaking public attention to this subject.

Present law for the protection of song birds.

"And no one may ever kill any blue bird, bobolink, brown thrasher, cherry bird, finch, lark, martin, night-hawk, oriole, robin, sparrow, swallow, thrush, whippoorwill, woodpecker, wren, yellow bird, or any song bird, or rob their nests, under penalty of five dollars for every bird killed or nest robbed."

Yours, Fraternally,

J. JACKSON, Sec'y.

MEADS MILLS, Wayne Co.,

June 4th, 1878. }

Worthy Secretary Cobb:

Ever since I can remember, farmers in this part of the State have been in the habit of thinking that if their wheat got through the winter to the first of April, looking well, they felt quite certain of a good crop, and the greatest danger had passed. On the first of April, this spring, the wheat in this region of the State looked unusually promising, in fact I think it had a stronger stand generally, than it had

one year ago, when we had the largest yield ever known, and the best quality ever raised in this part of the State.

Since, about the time a letter appeared in your paper from one of the Professors of the Agricultural College, telling of the appearance of the Hessian fly in that vicinity, I have heard several farmers complain that their wheat seemed to be standing still, or rather going back, you can hardly imagine my surprise, when I had occasion a few days ago to ride through a portion of the Townships of Salem, Plymouth, and Novi, to see the appearance of many wheat fields. I saw fields, that on the first of April looked as though they were reasonably sure to yield thirty bushels per acre, that now cannot yield more than one-fourth of that amount. The fields most affected, seem to be on sandy and gravelly ground. On heavy soils the crop looks better. The question with me is, why does not the fly sting the wheat as readily in clay land as in sand?

I think the harvest will be about one week earlier than usual. I write this, hoping to hear from other portions of the State on this matter. If other portions of the State are affected as we are, it must very much reduce the yield, and of course influence the price.

Respectfully Yours,

RUFUS BABBITT.

MONTCALM, June 7th, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

As I have not seen anything in the VISITOR from Montcalm Grange, No. 318, I take advantage of your kind invitation to state that we have a live Grange, hold our meetings in Greenville once in two weeks. Have a good attendance, have taken in several new members recently, feel a deep interest in the work, and think it pays to belong to the Order.

Your paper is a source of pleasure and profit to most of our members. I have been a constant reader of the VISITOR since its publication. I like it in all its departments, and especially its articles and views on legislation and the needs of the farmers in that respect. There are many farmers in our county who feel that the agricultural interests are not properly respected in Congress and State legislatures. They begin to think in view of the present state of affairs, that good, honest farmers and laboring men can represent them better than the class of men whom they have heretofore elected and trusted, but who have betrayed their trust. In proof of which I send you a statement of a preamble and resolution passed by Montcalm Co. Council at their last meeting in May, which was largely attended by farmers from all parts of the county:

"WHEREAS, The farmers and laboring class of the country, although a large majority, are comparatively not represented except by those whose interests and feelings are not in sympathy with the agricultural and laboring classes, in consequence of which laws detrimental to the best interests of agriculture and labor have been passed; therefore,

"Resolved, That in the future, laying aside all partisan feelings, we will not vote either at primary meetings or elections for any but farmers or laboring men to fill any office of an executive or legislative character."

Fraternally, H. S. S.

YORK, Neb., June 5th, 1878.

Worthy Bro. Cobb:

Thinking that a few lines from this section might be of interest to some of your readers, I will send them to you.

This is a splendid farming country, unless one likes to work among the stumps and stones. No useless ground taken up with fences, as they either lariat or herd the stock, which is far cheaper than a man can fence his farm even in a timber country. Wheat, rye, and oats are looking unusually well; it has been rather wet for corn this spring, but for the last few days it is doing finely.

Some eastern people think we do not have any rain to speak of in Nebraska, but I never saw it rain harder in Michigan than I have seen it here in the last two or three weeks.

I think, from what I can learn, that the grass-hopper stories about this State have been wonderfully exaggerated by the eastern press. We have splendid roads here, no crossways to jolt over, no deep sand to pull through, and the mud dries up in two or three days, after the heaviest rains.



Building is going on to a considerable extent this season. There was a house and barn put up last season near here that a Michigan man would be afraid of. The house is 36 by 40 feet with 20 feet posts; barn 60 by 132, with 16 feet posts; awning running out each side of main barn 28 by 52 feet, and the main timber is 4 by 4, and seems to stand the wind so far.

WOLVERINE,  
of Bee-hive Grange, No. 258, Mich.

Items of Interest from Berrien County.

Worthy Sec'y Cobb:

I send you a few lines from Mount Tabor Grange. We are alive and doing well. Built a comfortable hall a year ago, which makes a good home for our Grange. We have two meetings each month, each alternate meeting being held in the afternoon. On the afternoon of the 25th of May, the Berrien Center Grange accepted an invitation, and met with us to enjoy a harvest feast; after conferring the Fourth Degree upon seven members. We can say to our sister Granges, if you want to have a good, social and interesting time, invite some live Grange to attend your Grange meeting, have a general banquet, and I know you will enjoy it most heartily.

While Bro. A. Green and wife were absent from home attending the County Grange meeting, their dwelling house, through some defect in the chimney, caught fire and burned to the ground, destroying all their goods, with the exception of two beds, which were saved by a neighbor. Bro. Green and wife were fortunate in being members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, for no sooner was the news conveyed to the different sister Granges, than they immediately responded in a charitable manner, and gave such aid to Bro. and Sister Green, that their loss will not be materially felt. The charitable feature of the Grange is one of its most noble qualities.

Our Co-operative Grange store at Buchanan is out-rivaling all expectations, and is giving good satisfaction to many farmers outside the Order. The Grange Co-operative store recently started at Benton Harbor, is gaining in its trade every day, and before long the enemies to this institution will be compelled to recognize it as a success, as they have the one at Buchanan.

The Patrons are well-pleased with the Produce Exchange House at Chicago, under the management of Brother Thomas Mason, late of this Country.

The Patrons of Berrien County are making a strong effort to sell their wool through their agent Bro. W. S. Farmer, and I hope it may prove a success.

The wheat crop throughout Berrien County is considerably injured by the fly and rust. The apple crop will be about an average crop this season, from present showing. Strawberries are paying well, but the crop is rather light, which partially accounts for the good prices.

Fraternally yours,

Wm. J. JONES, Master,  
Mt. Tabor Grange, No. 43, Berrien Co.,  
Mich.

No Such Word As Fail.

The proudest motto for the young!  
Write it in lines of gold  
Upon thy heart, and in thy mind  
The stirring words unfold;  
And in misfortune's dreary hour,  
Or fortune's prosperous gale,  
'Twill have a holy, cheering power—  
"There's no such word as FAIL!"  
—Alice G. Lee.

Church is not the place for display.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master to remove from our midst our Worthy and beloved Sister, HATTIE C. WITHEY, therefore,

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

Resolved, That our hall be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on our records, and published in the GRANGE VISITOR, Grand Rapids Eagle and Democrat.

CHARLES BUTTRICK,  
MRS. E. H. STEWART, Com.  
MISS HELEN HOLT,  
Cascade Grange, No. 63.

May 30, 1878.

FOR SALE AND WANT NOTICES.

WANTED.—H. H. Taylor, of Dowagiac, has for sale, at a low price, a fine grade Durham, yearling Bull.

Ladies' Department.

Advice to Young Men.

Hello, young man, that is not the way to wealth, honor or intellectual acquirements, to lie curled up in your mother's feather-bed till the sun is hours high. Then spending your evenings at the corner grocery holding down a dilapidated chair or greasy bench, with your feet higher than your head, indicating want of brains. Smoking, chewing, spitting, swearing, munching peanuts and listening to or telling pithy "yarns"—a disgrace to your manhood—or, flipping pennies for a drink of beer or cider, with some worthless and idle associate. No, sir. That is not the road that leads to life's success. No, sir; most emphatically, No! But get up in the morning with a bound, do "chores" or something else to earn the right to your appetite for breakfast, and when the sun has risen "spit on your hands," metaphorically speaking, and take an unyielding hold of business. Work steadily. Remember, "hurry and worry" wrecks the mind and destroys the body, while intelligent control of your efforts brings you easily to the goal at which you aim. A calm perseverance wins, but the Hibernian's "stidy by jerks" reads and ruins.

When the setting sun from the "golden gates of evening" presents his face to you, like some royal courtier backing from the imperial presence, lay down your implements of labor; wash up, brush your hair, change your clothing, meet your friends in the parlor, and feel and be a gentleman.

Spend your evenings in the lecture-room, in refined intercourse with your friends, or in reading—not trashy romance, mind you, but something useful, that will make a man of you before you know it. Not by magic, like Aladdin's Lamp, but as sun and wind and dew are making buds into blossoms, night and day, imperceptibly indeed, but surely and truly.

Make yourself a welcome visitor to your neighbors' sons. A safe escort for your sister, or somebody else's sister, and a prized companion for your brother. Cultivate an intimate acquaintance with your father and mother. Yes, young man, I advise you, by all means speak respectfully of and to your father and your mother. Respect for your parents, through all your life, will be of more value to you in securing the esteem of all men, whether good or bad, than the crest of nobility in the glittering stars of knighthood. Look well to your personal appearance and apparel, always having in mind that no one can love that which is not attractive and lovable.

Cultivate refined language, for by the utterances of the tongue you will be judged as pure and noble, or coarse and vulgar. In manners always be courteous. Courtesy is the coin of life, and has untold value in the commerce of social intercourse. A considerate and deferential bearing to all—but especially to the poor, the lowly, and the aged, is an unmistakable test of good breeding, at home or abroad, and the surest mark of a true gentleman. GLEANER.  
White Swan Grange, No. 426.

Brother Cobb:—

Being a constant reader of the VISITOR, and taking a heartfelt interest in all that pertains to the Grange, and with all, reading your kind offer to criticize and re-model the communications sent you, I venture to write briefly for the Ladies' Department.

I need not tell the readers of the VISITOR the name of our Grange, but this much I will say: it is a live one with something over fifty members, most of them striving to make the Grange movement a success. And we think the way to make a success of it is for all to take hold in earnest and work with a will, and then we shall see such an improvement in the condition of the tillers of the soil as has not been seen in the world's history. Men and women in the Grange should work together for the advancement of the whole, (not for a favored few) and strive to elevate our calling, and those who seek by it to earn their living.

I often hear the question asked, What shall we do to make the Grange of more interest, and call out the members, and have a full attendance at the meetings of the Grange? and I find there are many opinions. To me it seems, if we take the history of the Grange movement, the necessity that first called it into being—the work it undertook—the work it has accomplished, and the un-

finished work still required to reach its high purpose, and press these points upon the attention of the members until they shall comprehend them, and show clearly the educational character of the Order, we shall have laid the foundation for attaining the object sought.

I think the question to ask is: Has the Grange, as an Order, brought about a better state of things as a whole—has it done any thing to break up the monopolies—has it done any thing to bring the producer and consumer nearer together—has it placed needed machinery within the reach of the poorer class of farmers—has it done any thing to equalize taxation—has it compelled the railroads to deal more justly with the farmer (if not in this locality) in any State of our fair domain? If any or all these things have been obtained, then we, as brothers and sisters, should be especially interested in all that pertains to the Order, and hopeful for its future, and we shall surely in the end have our reward. But if we go about only thinking of how we may best reward ourselves, regardless of all others, we can not expect to be interested or interested others. HIS MUTH.

Simplicity and Economy of Time and Labor is Desirable.

DEXTER, June 10th, 1878.

Worthy Brother Cobb:

In a communication signed by P. A. English, I saw in the last VISITOR, I was quite interested, and if proper, I will offer a few suggestions likewise on Grange dinners. As the Grange has never established any fixed programme in its varied exercises, would it not be well to adopt some table economy, especially for its lady members, and serve a cold lunch. Shall we not begin a reform, have less dishes. More plain and fewer articles would be more healthful and quite as well.

O, yes! says one, It is easier to preach than to practice; you should teach by example as well as by precept. I admit the force of the charge. I like good meals, and am not disposed to deny it. There is no objection to living well, and having good food, if it is earned and can be honestly provided. But what I wish to be understood, is the special display of nice and extravagant dinners at our Grange meetings being overdone, and actually fatiguing a goodly number of the worthy Sisters, who would otherwise give their time and attention to the social and intellectual enjoyments of the meeting. I mean no offense, only urging to adopt some plan whereby to serve refreshments with less labor for the worthy sisters. I hope the sisters will consider the subject and report. Fraternally,  
MRS. M. D. BRUEN.

CLYDE, May 29th, 1878.

Thanks, dear brother Cobb, for the Ladies' Department, where "Friend can hold fellowship with Friend."

You know if a woman has anything on her mind it is difficult to keep her tongue still. My pen will have to do the duty of the tongue, as I cannot muster all, the readers of the VISITOR, before me, "to free my mind" on the, to me, all important subject of Temperance. Here let me say that I am not an enthusiast nor excited on this subject more than usual, because it is agitated more at present than at other times.

Influence, though silent, may be potent for good or evil. A silent and powerful influence for evil is constantly going out in widening circles from many mothers and sisters, in using or permitting the use of wine, in making sauces for puddings, in seasoning mince pies with brandy, and the use of the same in the preparation of other kinds of food—Sling, punch, egg-nog, etc. If a taste for liquor is thus educated by mothers, sisters and coeks, who is to blame if the boy or girl at an early age can take a "glass" without shame, and later when he or she is put to bed to sleep off a state of semi-insensibility or rather semi-drunkenness? You don't like the latter term when applied to your child, do you? It is the right term for the over indulgence of even your darling. From the hearts of ruined sons and daughters comes the cry, "You taught me how to like the taste of wines and liquors! it is too late now for me to reform." Oh, Mothers! Sisters! let us banish from our homes such a beguiling serpent! Let us not foster it into warmth lest its coils become tightened around some of our loved ones. The cook book

that advocates the use of any kind of wine or any other intoxicant in the preparation of food shall not find a place on my shelves. Will not some philanthropist take this matter in hand and give us a text book on cookery and housekeeping on "total abstinence" principles? The new beginner at house-keeping is not the only one who needs a guide in domestic affairs: many veterans also want a cook book always at hand.

I am afraid I am getting "too lengthy" for even your patience, dear editor, but if this is good for anything, insert it, and I will be more brief at my second advent. Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE VISITOR.

ALTON, KENT CO., MICH.,  
June 5th, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

I have long thought that I would like to have some of the sisters of our Grange contribute to the VISITOR, but have seen nothing as yet from Alton, and although I have little confidence in my ability, yet when I read letters from our Sister Granges I do feel as though I could no longer forbear expressing my satisfaction with the workings of the Granges throughout the whole State. There does seem to be such a good interest manifested. The brothers and sisters all seem to be in earnest, and if as the saying is, all pull together, they will in a short time accomplish great good, for we all know that "united we stand, but divided we fall."

Alton Grange, No. 634, to which I belong, is situated in the north-eastern part of Vergennes, in Kent County. We have been organized a little over seven months and have a membership of 87, nearly all of whom are good, active Grangers. We have built a new hall 20 by 40 feet and 12 feet high; it is all ready for lath and plaster, but our good brothers thought they would put that matter off till fall. Since our organization we have taken in four new members—two ladies and two gentlemen.

Last evening we had work in the fourth degree, and had a feast—had visitors from Grattan and Vergennes Granges. Our Worthy Brother, J. L. Covert, a worthy member of Vergennes Grange, made a short but interesting speech, that pleased us well; also Bros. Slayton and Wood, of Grattan Grange, gave us good, spicy lectures with good advice and instruction, by which we might all profit. They dwelt on the social and educational features of the Order, and we heartily endorse all they said.

I don't think that there can be too much said in favor of the Grange. But I fear I am taking up too much time and space with this, my first attempt at correspondence. A SISTER.

OTISCO, June 1, Grange, No. 187.

Brother J. T. Cobb:

I have looked for some time hoping to see something from some of the older and more experienced lady members of our Grange, but cannot keep silent any longer, though I will say only a few words. I was afraid people would not know that we have a Grange in Otisco. I would say that we have, and a good one too. It numbers one hundred and one members; the greater part of them are true blue, some don't take any interest only when we have harvest feasts, then they are on hand. Some come about once in four weeks and stay till recess, and then they say, "what does the Grange amount to?" I would like to know what it would amount to, if we were all such Grangers as that. Such members better take the VISITOR, and then they will find out what is being done. There are only twenty-three copies taken in our Grange. I agree with a correspondent in the last paper, that if there is a family in the Grange that cannot afford fifty cents a year for the Grange VISITOR, that the Grange take a vote to send it to them, taking money from the Grange treasury. We are taking a class of thirteen into our Grange, mostly young folks. Hope they will be of the right stamp and work for the interest of the Order. There is another young lady that would join if it was not for paying ten cents a month dues. I don't believe in urging such ones to join, they would only make one of the milk and water kind if they did, and we have enough of them already. I would like to say a good deal more, but fear I shall "talk to much." Wishing success to your valuable paper.

I remain, Yours Fraternally,  
MADGE,  
BIRMINGHAM, Mich., May 20, '78.



### Paints and Paris Green.—Reduction in Price.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Patrons' Paint Company in this paper. This new Company have just moved into their New Factory, three times as large as the old one. This indicates business. The company ship their goods freight paid to every State and Territory in the Union.

NEARLY all women can cook well if they have plenty to cook, but the true art of economy in cooking is to be able to prepare a good meal from small resources.

### STATE GRANGE OF ILL. PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

**BUSINESS AGENCY:**  
166 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.  
J. M. CHAMBERS, Business Manager.

Patrons' orders, under seal, filled promptly at the  
**LOWEST WHOLESALE ATTAINABLE RATES.**

Patrons in Michigan wanting orders filled from Chicago will receive the same attention and positively the same terms as Illinois members.

### TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

Remittances should be by Draft, P. O. Order, Registered Letter or Express, prepaid.

**CONSIGNMENTS**  
OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, GRAIN, AND LIVE STOCK,  
receives our personal attention, and will be sold promptly for the Highest Possible Price.

## FRUIT!

WE SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF  
Strawberries, Fruit and General Produce,  
that can be sold to advantage in this market.  
Patrons in Michigan, give us a trial. **Prompt Returns.** Shipping Tags, Market Reports and full particulars furnished.

**L. G. KNIPPEN.**  
WISCONSIN STATE GRANGE. Banded State Agt.  
may15-4t 214 West Water St., Milwaukee.

**5-TON STOCK SCALES,  
\$50.**

FREIGHT PAID, AND NO MONEY ASKED TILL TESTED.

**JONES, of Binghamton,**  
may6m BINGHAMTON, N. Y.  
Paw Paw, Mich., May 18th, 1878.

**JONES, of BINGHAMTON:**  
My Scales give entire satisfaction. I have subjected it to the most severe tests, and find it not only correct in weighing large or small amounts, but perfectly reliable.  
Yours, Fraternally,  
(Signed) J. J. WOODMAN.

### 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 six pound boxes at ten cents a pound. The receipt is posted on each package and box. Made by Dr. Oberholzer, at his mills, No. 2 Fetter Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by R. 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.

### 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.

**GRAIN, 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

### HELLO! YOU GRANGERS!

WILL you take a few of those HAY TEDDERS, or shall I be obliged to take my grip-sack in one hand and a clean shirt collar in the other and start over the land seeking whom I might find, to devour somebody.

Can furnish either the "American" or "Barbaric."  
Burr Oak, Mich., May 21st, 1878.  
june1-2t A. N. RUSSELL.

**J. M. CHIDISTER,**  
STATE BUSINESS AGENT, P. of H.,

DEALER IN

**GRAINS,**

—AND—

All kinds of Country Produce,

80 WOODBRIDGE ST., West,

DETROIT, - - MICHIGAN.

**READY MIXED PAINTS AND PARIS GREEN.**

PRICES REDUCED FOR 1878.

**Patrons' Paint Company.**

**INGERSOLLS'**

Ready Mixed Paints and Paris Green,  
BRUSHES and POTTERY PAINT.

**50 PER CENT SAVED.**

Freight Paid on all Paints and Paris Green to all Parts of the Country; so it makes no difference where you live, you get your goods at the same price as if you were at the factory. Our Book,

"HOW EVERY ONE CAN PAINT," with specimens of 20 Brilliant Colors, Sewing Machines, Brushes, Pottery, &c., mailed free upon application to PATRONS' PAINT CO., 162 South Street, New York.

Secretaries send for Circulars for your whole Grange.

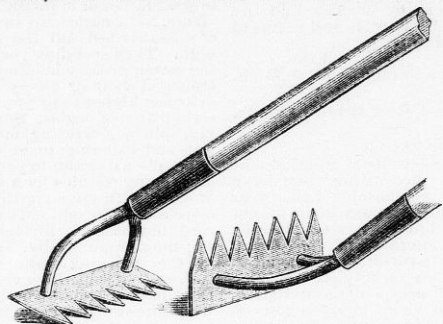
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O. H. KELLY, Sec. Nat. Grange, founder of the Order and Past Master Cal. State Grange.  
M. A. WRIGHT, Author Declarat'n of Purposes.  
M. D. DAVIS, Master State Grange, Kentucky.

## THE AMERICAN IMPROVED TOOTHED WEEDING HOE.

WALKER & CULVER, - PROPRIETORS.

J. WALKER,  
INVENTOR, 1878.



C. CULVER,  
GENERAL MANAGER.

The Best WEEDING MACHINE in Use. For further information and TERMS TO PATRONS, Address C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.



**6000  
LADIES' SPRING HATS,**  
Trimmed in the Latest Styles,  
AT FROM 50cts. TO \$3.00 EACH.

**5000  
LADIES' LINEN SUITS,**  
Consisting of Basque, Skirt with Overskirt, cut and Trimmed in good style, which we will sell at from \$1.25 to \$3.00 per suit. Illustrated Price Lists of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats, also Descriptive Price Lists of Ladies' Linen Suits, Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cutlery, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Croquet Sets, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Groceries, etc., with full particulars, SENT FREE to any address.

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,**  
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

THE KALAMAZOO

### Spring Tooth Cultivator

—OR—

## HARROW!

Manufactured by

**D. C. and H. C. REED & CO.,**

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

*Saves Time and Money*

**TO THE FARMER.**

For Further Particulars send for Circular.

We refer farmers, by permission, to

E. O. HUMPHREY, Pres. of State Agric'l Society,  
Wm. H. COBB, Pres. Kalamazoo Co. " "  
and 200 of the best farmers of Kalamazoo Co., who used this Harrow last season.

**D. C. and H. C. REED & CO.**

**WRITE FOR CIRCULARS TO**

**The PHELPS & BICELOW**

**Wind Mill Co.,**

Manufacturers of the

**"I. X. I."**

**WIND MILL.**

And Dealers in

PUMPS, PIPES, TANKS, &c.

Nos. 44, 46 & 48 N. Bardick St.,

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

### PARIS GREEN

—FOR—

Potato and Other Bugs.

Put up in 14, 28, 56 and 100 pound packages, at 40 cents a pound, less 25 per cent, being 30 cts. a pound net; put up in 1, 3, 5 and 8 pound packages at 44c a pound, less 25 per cent, being 33c a pound net.

On all Orders of 100 Pounds and Over, We will Pay the Freight.

We do not weight the cans as so much Paris Green, as all other manufacturers do, but give full weight of Paris Green.

O. R. INGERSOLL, Manager,

Patrons' Paint Co., 162 South St., N. Y.  
May, 10th, 1878. 3t

**Wm. H. HARRIS,**

(Successor to N. D. WETMORE.)

General Co-operative Grange Agent.

WESTERN BUSINESS A SPECIALTY.

No. 48 Corondole Street, New Orleans.

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

**COLVINS'**

**EUREKA BEE-HIVE**

and Honey Racks.

MADE ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN.

A Great Advancement in BEE-CULTURE. Gives UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION where introduced.

Sample Hive—Complete, - - \$3.50.

Liberal discount on large Orders.

Address, **McCALL & WILLIAMS,**  
Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo Co., Mich.