

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

ISSUED SEMI-

MONTHLY

BY THE EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE OF THE

Michigan State

Grange, P. of H.



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{ YOUR SUBSCRIPTION  
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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 standard advertisements of three months or more.

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

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

## Exec'ive Com. Department.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Nov. 11, 1878.

The Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange hereby give notice that the Sixth Annual meeting of said Grange will be held in the new Capitol, in the City of Lansing, commencing at 10 A. M., December 10th, 1878. Delegates will endeavor to be punctual. A cordial invitation is extended to all Patrons of the Fourth Degree to visit the sessions of this body, and become more familiar with the principles and work of the Order; our word for it, you will go home better Patrons. You will have a fine opportunity to view the new State house, and its surroundings, to which we have all contributed in its erection, and not least, a visit to the Agricultural College, where our sons and daughters have been, or should be, educated. Anticipating a large attendance, the Committee have made special rates for members of the Order with all the leading hotels in Lansing, as follows:

Lansing House \$2 00 per day, Hudson House \$1 25, Edgar House and Chapman House each \$1 00, and the Everett House \$1 00 per day, including conveyance to and from the Capitol. It is expected, as "in the past," that many private boarding houses will be ready to accommodate any who may desire the quiet of the family circle to the bustle incident to a public house.

Arrangements will be made, if possible, with all railroads in the State for reduced rates of fare, which will be published in the VISITOR Dec 1st.

F. M. HOLLOWAY, Chairman,  
Ex. Com. Mich. State Grange.

### Remedy for Croup.

A teaspoonful of currant jelly warmed over a lamp and given to a child with first symptoms of croup, will check its progress until a doctor can be sent for, or a fire started and some more vigorous remedies applied. Let the mother keep the child warm in bed, and her own hand dipped in cold water, laid on its throat, while others are making other preparations. Probably nine children out of ten who die of croup might be saved by the timely application of roast onions, mashed, laid upon a folded napkin, and goose oil, sweet oil, or even lard, poured on and applied as hot as can be borne comfortably to the throat and upper part of the chest, and to the feet and hands. Never neglect the first symptoms.

To get figs from thistles: Reduce one ton of thistles to seventy pounds of potash. Then sell your potash for cash. Then take the cash and buy figs.—N. Y. Post.

### AN OLD SONG.

LAW, LAW!  
Come listen to me for a minute,  
A song, I'm going to sing it,  
There's something serious in it.  
So, pray your attention draw;  
It's all about the law  
That has such a dence of a claw.  
Experience, I have bought it,  
And now to you have brought it,  
Will you, or not, be taught it?  
I sing the charms of law,  
LAW, LAW!  
Does like a blister draw.  
If you're fond of pure vexation  
And sweet procrastination;  
You're in just a situation  
To enjoy a suit at law.

When first your cause is creeping  
It hinders you from sleeping;  
Attorneys only reaping,

For still your cash they draw,  
DRAW, DRAW!  
Is the mainspring of the law.  
Misery, toil, and trouble,  
Make up the hubble, bubble;  
Leave you nothing but stubble,  
And make you as a man of straw,  
STRAW, STRAW!  
Is all you get by law.

If you're fond of pure vexation,  
And sweet procrastination,  
You're in just a situation  
To enjoy a suit at LAW.

Then when your cause is ending,  
Your case is no ways mending;  
Expense each step attending,  
And then they find a flaw,  
Then the Judge, like a jackdaw,  
Will lay down what is law.

In a rotten stick your trust is;  
You find the bubble burst is,  
And though you don't get justice  
You're sure to get plenty of law,  
LAW, LAW!  
Leaves you not worth a straw.

If you're fond of pure vexation,  
And sweet procrastination;  
You're in just a situation  
To enjoy a suit at LAW.

Then if life is all sugar and honey,  
And fortune has always been sunny,  
And you want to get rid of your money;  
I'd advise you to go to law;  
Like ice in a rapid thaw  
Your cash will melt away.

Comfort 'tis folly to care for;  
Life is a lottery; therefore,  
Without a why or a wherefore,  
I'd advise you all to go to law,  
LAW, LAW!  
Does like a blister draw.

If you're fond of pure vexation,  
And sweet procrastination,  
You're in just a situation  
To enjoy a suit at LAW.

### Another Bonanza for the Lawyers.

The venerable suit for the value of a marble mantel, instituted against Henry J. Meyer, by the Penryn Slate Company, was tried for the fourth time yesterday in the Marine Court, and resulted in the discharge of the jury, who had handed in a verdict which gave the plaintiff \$119, with interest. The defendant's counsel had the jury polled; and two of the jury said that they understood the verdict to be \$119 without inter-

est. The plaintiff's counsel insisted upon the interest; the two dissenting jurors adhered to what they had said, and nothing therefore remained except to discharge the jury and permit the fourth trial to come to naught. The costs and expenses of the suit now amount to about \$1,000, although the sum sued for is only \$160. The lawyers' harvest will probably go on *ad libitum*, for on Wednesday Mr. B. F. Watson, the School Commissioner, who is attorney and counsel for the defendants, said: "Although all my clients may die, I shall continue defending this case. I shall never die."  
—Graphic.

### Packing Winter Apples.

Fresh apples the entire year are not only desirable, but quite possible. First and foremost fruit designed for long keeping must be hand-picked, with the aid of ladders, to avoid bruising. It is also best that the harvesting be accomplished on a dry day. Do not mix varieties, but place each kind separately in bins in a cool outhouse or fruit room out of the reach of the rays of the sun, where they will in two or three weeks have completed the sweating process, by which the skins are toughened and much moisture is lost. Next carefully, assort those uniform in size and quality and place in clean, new barrels, carefully by hand; begin packing by placing a tier of apples with their ends to the closed head of the barrel, then fill up without bruising the fruit; shake down thoroughly, and fill the barrel so full that the head must be pressed in with a lever flattening the last tier of apples. The fruit must be pressed so firmly that it will not move in handling. After heading up, place the barrels in some cool, shaded position there to remain until in danger of freezing; finally remove to a dry cellar or fruit room, where a temperature just above freezing is maintained. Packed in this manner apples will keep soundly until the season of ripening arrives, when they should be consumed. The King, Hubbardson, Baldwin, Greening, Spy, Spitzenburg, Newton Pippin, Roxbury Russett and English Russett, will ripen nearly in the order indicated, and will then exhibit their best qualities and aroma; the last mentioned will keep all summer if desired.

Apples are not infrequently stored in open bins in cellars, especially the shorter keepers; the fruit, instead of remaining crisp and juicy under this treatment, soon becomes wilted, rapid and tasteless, proving the necessity of firm packing and close covering when it is desired to preserve it any great length of time.

Dr. Johnson once dined with a Scotch lady who had hatch patch for dinner. She asked him if it was good. "Good for hogs," said he. "Then," said she, "let me help you to some more."

—The VISITOR and *Husbandman* for \$1.75 a year.

## Farmers Making History.

Extracts from a paper read before Goshen Grange, N. Y.:

Nearly two years ago, if my recollection serves me right, these farmers as a result of frequent association in the Grange and farmers' clubs originated and united upon an organization called the "Farmers' Alliance." It is a political organization to a limited extent, and yet it is in no wise partisan. It is composed of the free-thoughted farmers of all parties; frames its platform in the interest of the landowner so far as is just to all other property holders; forms no ticket of its own, thus ridding itself of the incubus and trickery of the office-seeker, and thus too unites the truest and most influential farmers of all parties; and lastly, advocates a strict and active interest in the delegate or primary meetings.

The Farmers' Alliance proposes to abolish certain grievances under the head—first, taxation; second, unequal freights; third, high official salaries; fourth, the abolition of sinecures or useless offices.

We all know that there are two classes of property—real and personal. Real property consists of lands and houses; personal property of bonds, mortgages, and judgments. It is found in New York that the real and personal property of that State is about equal in value. That is, that the bonds, and mortgages of New York State are equal in value to the land of New York State. Yet the proprietors of land there pay five-sixths of the whole tax of the State, while the owners of bonds, mortgages, and stocks pay but one-sixth of the tax. At the same time bonds, mortgages, and stocks pay an average of eight per cent. interest, while land averages but three per cent., and yet land pays five-sixths of the entire tax of the State, and personal property but one-sixth. Thus it might be stated that in New York land or real estate pays five-sixth of the taxes, and has but one-sixth the earning capacity of personal property, while personal property pays but one-sixth the taxes, and has five-sixth more earning capacity than land.

In the matter of freights the "Farmers' Alliance" declares that such a discrimination prevails in favor of the west, as against the east, that butter is shipped in refrigerator cars from far off Wisconsin to New York city, for thirteen cents per hundred pounds, while it costs as high as forty cents from the centre of New York State to the city of New York—that flour is sent cheaper from St. Louis, a thousand miles away, than from Elmira, eight hundred miles away, to New York city. Thus the lower freights granted to foreign States are flooding the home markets with western products. A car load of cattle costs but twenty dollars from St. Louis; from central New York, sixty dollars is charged. Elmira pays thirty cents per hundred on goods; Dunkirk, one hundred and fifty miles further, is taxed but fifteen cents. As a consequence; trade, enterprise and manufacturers, are deserting the more eastern cities, and those towns nearer the great shipping metropolis of New York, and going west in order to secure lower freights.

Through the agency of the "Farmers' Alliance" many evils have been brought to light, and citizens, consumers as well as producers, have become interested in its deliberations. At its last meeting a delegation was sent especially to represent the cordial support of the New York Board of Trade, an association composed of eight hundred merchants in New York city. Among other interesting facts

presented at its last session was a comparison between the governmental tax of the State, some eight millions of dollars, and the annual railroad tax in the matter of freights amounting to ninety millions of dollars. It is claimed that forty-five millions of dollars should pay a dividend of ten per cent to stockholders had the roads been built and run upon an honest basis. The fact has also been brought to light, that since 1871 the assessed value of real estate has been increased \$776,322,012, while the assessed value of personal property in the same time has been decreased \$73,119,592, and that the cost of the judiciary in protecting personal property amounts to some \$600,000, while the protection of real estate costs but one-third—that is \$200,000.

Among the most active workers connected with the "Farmers' Alliance" are Hon. Geo. Geddes, an extensive farmer and noted agriculturist; Gen. A. S. Diven, who is to be the "war horse" of the Alliance at Albany next winter; Geo. W. Hoffman, an extensive and skillful farmer, President of the late Elmira Agricultural Exhibition, who has the peculiar ability and merit of running an exhibition without a horse race. There being no ticket formed and the members agreeing to unite and work for the ascendancy of men in both the democratic and republican ranks who can be entrusted with the charge and object of the Alliance, that is, to make all more equal before the law, the Alliance is rapidly growing into a power unshuffled by the touch of political tricksters, untrammelled by the selfish office seeker, it is thus left free also to declare that official salaries instead of being increased should be reduced in accordance with the lower income received from taxable property; and on the other hand the commensurate reduction in the cost of living.

S. R. D.

## A Cheap Ice-House.

An exchange gives the following plan for a cheap ice-house. Large enough to supply an ordinary family during the year: "A pile of ice 8 feet square and the same height is enough for family use. For such a pile build the house 10 feet square and the same height, as here must be a foot of sawdust all around the ice—sides, bottom and top. The house can be made on the simplest plan possible—two frames of four-inch stuff for bottom and top, nailing the boards on these upright. Only a single wall is needed. Lay a loose floor in the bottom so that the water can pass through to the ground freely. First put on a foot of sawdust on the floor, taking care to level it well, with a slight inclination to the centre so that the ice pile will press together. Then build the ice pile on this, one foot from the wall all around, packing in sawdust between the ice and the wall as the pile rises. When the pile of ice is 8 feet high—nine with the sawdust in the bottom—put a foot of sawdust on top and cover with any kind of a board roof that will keep out the rain, leaving the ends open for ventilation. Provide some way to carry off the water that drains through the sawdust and floor, if this is not naturally provided for. This is all that is needed to keep ice. Of course the house can be made as ornamental and costly as desired, but it will not keep the ice any better than the rudest structure built as we have described the cost of which will be trifling."

**AVARICE**—Is a weed that will grow in a barren soil, and reigns most in those who have but few qualities to recommend them.

## Agricultural Prospects of Michigan.

We are in receipt of a very interesting compilation of facts and figures relative to the agricultural yield of the State of Michigan as compared with other western states, which has been issued from the office of Hon. W. L. Webber, of East Saginaw, of the Government land commission.

We called attention to a somewhat similar work which was prepared under the auspices of the Secretary of State a short time since by Mr. Hewitt, of the State Secretary's office, at Lansing. It is an indisputable fact that the cereal products of Michigan command a higher price in the open markets of the world on account of their even and superior quality as contrasted with the crops of other States.

The United States Government Agricultural report for 1875 shows that the money value of the crops raised from 160 acres of land was—omitting fractions—Michigan, \$3,014; Kansas, \$2,018; Iowa, \$1,826; Nebraska, \$1,725. The crops raised were of the same character in the different soils and consisted of 20 acres each of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes and hay, but as we wish to confine ourselves to wheat alone, the great staple product of the State, we will give the comparative value of 20 acres of that cereal as raised in the various States above enumerated. Michigan's 20 acres brought in money at market rates \$310; Kansas came next at \$295; Iowa next \$137 and Nebraska last \$124.

These results seem to show a period of five years without covering any sensible variation to speak of, and it will be seen therefore that the eloquence of facts becomes more demonstrative and convincing when submitted in this simple form than when communicated through the channels of the most rosy oratory. We have of late often had occasion to make reference to the advantages offered by the rich and fertile provinces of the western and north-western sections of the State for farming settlements. The occupation and cultivation of these lands cannot fail to add to the importance of the State as a grain-producing region, and it is gratifying to add that those interested in the agricultural prospects of Michigan are using every inducement to effect their permanent settlement, and bring them within the civilizing realms of husbandry. The lands are for the most part well timbered, the climate invigorating and the air and water both pure and wholesome. The far-famed Mackinac itself, indeed, has been baptised within the last few years as one of the most celebrated health retreats in the United States, and will assuredly from this time out advance in the favor of those who annually seek its shrine. Across the straits even, in the northern peninsula, the agricultural quest has made itself heard, and within the past few weeks a party of experienced husbandmen went on an exploring expedition to that region to test the virtues of its soil and effect its agricultural settlement. When once the productive qualities of the native soil of Michigan is more fairly and fully known, very few expeditions will be made by any among its resident and growing population to remote and ungenerous soils elsewhere, but we shall unquestionably see its fame as an agricultural center attracting no inconsiderable immigration from surrounding States and Canada—Michigan Farmer.

—The Visitor and Husbandman for \$1.75 a year.

## LAND POOR.

I've had another offer, wife,  
A twenty acres more  
Of high and dry prairie land,  
As level as a floor:  
I thought I'd wait and see you first,  
As Lawyer Brady said,  
"To tell how things will turn out best  
A women is ahead."

And when this lot is paid for,  
And we have got the deed,  
I'll say that I am satisfied,  
'Tis all the land we need;  
And next we'll run about the yard  
And fix the house up some,  
And manage, in the course of time,  
To have a better home.

"There's no use talking, Charlie,  
You buy that twenty more  
And we'll go scrimping all our lives  
And always be land poor:  
For twenty years we've tugged and saved,  
Denying half our needs,  
While all we have to show for it  
Is tax receipts and deeds.

I'd sell the land if it were mine,  
And have a better home,  
With broad, light rooms to front the street,  
And take life as it comes.  
If we could live as others live,  
And have what others do,  
We'd live enough sight pleasanter,  
And have a plenty, too.

While others have amusements,  
And luxuries, and books,  
Just think how stingy we have lived,  
And how this old place looks.  
That other farm you bought of Wells,  
That took so many years  
Of clearing up and fencing in,  
Has cost me many tears.

Yes, Charles, I've thought of it  
A hundred times or more,  
And wondered if it really paid  
To always be land poor:  
That had we built a cozy house,  
Took pleasure as it came,  
Our children—once so dear to us—  
Would never 've left our home.

I grieved to think of wasted weeks,  
And years, and months, and days,  
While for it all we never yet  
Have had one word of praise.  
Men call us rich, but we are poor;  
Would we not freely give  
The land with all its fixtures  
For a better way to live?

Don't think I'm blaming you, Charles,  
You're not a whit to blame;  
I've pined you these many years,  
To see you tired and lame—  
It's just that way we started out,  
Our plans too far ahead;  
We've worn the cream of life away,  
To leave too much when dead.

'Tis putting off enjoyment after we enjoy.  
And after all, too much of wealth  
Seems useless as a toy.  
Although we've learned—alas! too late—  
What all must learn at last—  
Our brightest earthly happiness  
Is buried in the past:

That life is short and full of care.  
The end is always nigh:  
We seldom half begin to live  
Before we're doomed to die.  
Were I to start my life again,  
I would mark each separate day,  
And never let a single one,  
Pass unenjoyed away.

If there were things to enjoy,  
I'd have them now and then,  
And have a home that was a home,  
And not a cage or pen.  
I'd sell some land, if it were mine,  
And fix up well the rest.  
I have always thought, and think so yet—  
Small farms, well-worked, are best."

"What time is it?" asked a wife of her drunken husband, "D-darling, I can't tell, each of the h-hands on my watch points to a different figure, and I d-don't know which to believe."

Correspondence.

OFFICE OF THOMAS MASON,  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
CHICAGO, NOV. 9, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

DEAR SIR.—Having received numerous letters of inquiry in relation to cattle and hogs, allow me to answer through the columns of the GRANGE VISITOR, as the best means of communicating with the brothers of the Order.

First, I am prepared to handle cattle and hogs in any quantity, and can sell them on arrival at the highest rates prevailing, and with prompt returns. All hogs and cattle should be addressed to Thomas Mason, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; all mail matter to 183 Water street, Chicago.

Also, I would answer that I have storage for apples in frost-proof cellars; charge, 5 cents per bbl. per month. I offer storage for apples free when shippers prepay freight.

N. B.—Shipper pays storage when we are ordered not to place his goods on the market for immediate sale, also when necessary to hold through severe weather.

GROVELAND, Mich.,  
October 21, 1878.

Bro. Cobb:

As you want correspondence, and hoping that my poor efforts may help, I will try again to write a few lines.

I often hear farmers say, "What good does the Grange do us, or has it ever done any good; all that a farmer wants to buy is so low that any man can afford to buy." I answer, yes, but I think the Grange should have credit for what it has done to bring about this condition of things. Plaster, for instance; what would we have to pay for it at this time but for the Grange? I think, and so will nine farmers out of ten farmers say, that we would have to pay \$7 or more per ton. Our Grange has been doing some business right along, and it has been of pecuniary advantage to us, besides making our members acquainted with the wholesale prices of things that farmers use, so that we can the better protect ourselves against those dealers who are disposed to add unreasonable profits to the cost of their goods.

Groveland Grange, No. 443, on the evening of the 9th of August, voted to reduce its initiation fees from \$5 and \$3 to \$5 and \$1, and we hope next winter to receive more members. What stuck in the necks of objectors to the reduction, was the fact that there was no reduction in the fees to the State Grange. Now, Worthy Secretary, how is this? Why does not the State Grange, if it has the power, reduce the fee paid it on each initiation? My Grange wants this thing done. Put fees down to 50 and 25 cents, and that would correspond with the reduction in the subordinate Granges.

Worthy Secretary, whenever you can make it come around right and connect, come out in this part of Oakland County. Groveland Grange would greet you with a brotherly hand, and you would not get away the first night. We are away back from any village or railroad station, some seven miles, consequently, we are not troubled with any of the State Grange officers. But this might make a visit from any of them the more acceptable.

In conclusion, would say that we have had very dry weather for wheat on the ground. It will not have half the top that it had a year ago. Wheat was a very good crop here last harvest; from 20 to 45 bushels per acre. Brings at Holly now 90 cents. The apple crop in Groveland and vicinity is about half a crop; on an average brings about \$1 per bbl. More anon, Yours truly,  
WM. CAMPBELL, Sec., 443.

BATTLE CREEK, NOV. 8, 1878.

Friend J. T. Cobb:

The second annual meeting of the Battle Creek Co-operative Association was held Nov. 7th. About noon of that day the Patrons and Sovereigns of Industry were seen gathering about Stewart Block, their place of business.

in considerable numbers. At 1 o'clock P. M. the meeting was called to order by Edward White, the President of the Association. There was a very satisfactory attendance of the members. The several officers proceeded to make their annual reports, which were received by the members apparently with entire satisfaction. The Secretary's report shows the merchandise sales for the year to be \$62,266 87. The average sales per day for the year were \$207 56.

We have bought and sold during the year 431 bbl. sugar, 100 bbl. kerosene oil, 935 bbl. salt, 350 tons of plaster, 47,362 lbs. butter, 29,688 doz. eggs, and stored and sold 15,921 lbs. of wool. We have shipped and sold during the present fall for our members, 6 car loads of live hogs, 5 car loads wheat and 1442 bbl. green apples. On the following eight articles—kerosene oil, salt, land plaster, timothy seed, wheat, apple barrels, wool and live hogs—we were able to show by actual figures that we had saved to the farmers through our store on the eight articles alone \$2,250 54. On many other articles our store has also saved them many dollars.

The building we occupy is 30x100 feet, with cellar of same size. The Battle Creek Grange have their hall on the second floor, over the store. The Association proves to be an influence in re-animating and increasing the membership of the Granges of this locality, and they in turn give it their support. The farmers outside of the Order are realizing that it is promoting their good, and are also giving it their patronage and influence. I think I may safely say that the Co-operative store, at the present time, is decidedly popular among the farmers and mechanics of this locality. I have long since come to the conclusion that there is no such thing possible as the Granges of any locality living and prospering by doing nothing. If they are not going forward in some noble activity, it is decided evidence to me that they are going backward; for there is no such thing as standing still.

We have given J. M. Chidester, our State Agent, a fair trial of consignments, and thus far, with satisfaction. We do not hesitate in reporting him the right man in the right place, and honor the judgment of those who placed a man at that point. We hope that link after link may be added to this chain of co-operation, until it shall extend as far as the farmers' products are needed.

After receiving the reports, the Association proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted in nearly a unanimous re-election of the entire list: Edward White, President; John Harper, Vice President; H. B. Hoagland, Secretary; David Young, Treasurer; Benjamin Morgan, Rufus Payne and J. M. Willison, Directors. R. B. Cowles, L. R. Hall and C. Hulcher, Auditors. After the election of officers, the Association adjourned, and the members dispersed, apparently in good spirits, and in perfect harmony, and with a good degree of encouragement for the future.

H. B. B., Sec.

GROVELAND, Mich.,  
October 1, 1878.

Worthy Secretary:

Groveland Grange as a Grange is all right, and we are going to stay. Now the Grange is just what we make it. You can make it a poor Grange, or you can make it a good one. You can make it a good Grange by attending every meeting, paying us your dues every three months in advance; and you can make it a poor Grange by staying away, not paying your dues for six or nine months, and finding fault with what has been done at Grange meetings. I frequently meet brothers that have not been to the Grange meetings for three or four months, and the first thing they ask is, "What did you do at the last meeting, or what have you done being since I was there?" Well, Mr. Editor I feel as if it was none of their business, they should have attended and seen for themselves, and I sometimes tell them so. They will say, "O, I did not feel well," or "I was hard at work, had so much to do, and I am always so tired when it comes Grange nights; and when I did come the Grange was not interesting, it was so very dry, and so few out that I do not think it pays." Now that is what is the matter with the Grange. I say come out to the Grange meetings, every member. See and hear for yourselves what is going on at the Grange, then you will know what has been or what

is going to be done. Come out and help to make it interesting socially, as well as financially a success. And I would say to the officers of the Grange that if you cannot come out to the meetings and fill your positions, you had better resign, and let the Grange elect or appoint some member that can attend. Now, Mr. Editor, I will say right here, and you may think I am bragging, but I have filled the office of Secretary of Groveland Grange No. 443, for almost three years, and we hold our meetings twice a month, and I have never missed but one meeting, and then I was sick and could not get out.

I do not like to hear a member run down the Grange. We had a present member of our Grange get up a while ago and say that the Grange was all going to the dogs, that it was all running down, that Grange stock had fallen from 95 to 40 per cent. in different cities of the East and West, that he saw it in the Chicago Times, etc. Now, Mr. Editor, can you tell me what the learned member had reference to. What is Grange stock? I never heard of it.

Yours truly,  
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,  
Sec'y Groveland Grange, No. 445.

BELLEVILLE, NOV. 8, 1878.

Bro. Cobb:

Belleville Grange at its last session adopted the following resolutions in regard to kerosene oil:

Resolved, That we, the members of Belleville Grange, No. 331, respectfully represent that this and other Granges in neighboring Counties have become disgusted with the present article of kerosene oil, termed, Michigan Test 140 degrees, forced upon us by the State Legislature at its last session;

Resolved, That the Executive Com. lay the matter before that honorable body at its next session, and ask that the present law be repealed.

Resolved, That as we now pay 30 cts. per gallon for Michigan test oil of very inferior quality; that we believe if this present law were repealed, it could be purchased at the refineries of a better quality for 8 cents per gallon by the bbl.

Resolved, That our Representatives give it their earnest attention, and if it be consistent with justice and equality, the present law be amended or repealed.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the State Grange forward blank petitions to each subordinate Grange throughout the State, requesting them to obtain the signatures of its members, and return the same to our State Legislature at its next session.

FRANCES A. RIGGS,  
Sec'y Belleville Grange, No. 331.

SPRINGVILLE GRANGE, No. 279.,  
November 11, 1878.

Dear Bro. Cobb:

I would again break the long silence of Springville Grange, by writing a few lines. The long winter evenings are coming, and the time when we ought (if we ought one time more than another) to get right down to business, for I am satisfied there is much that we, as Patrons, ought to do.

Our work in political affairs is done for the present, and now let us look about and see if we have been able to accomplish anything which we can turn to our account as farmers and consumers. We have our Representatives and Senators elected to represent us in the Legislature of the State. Now shall we not try their mettle by asking them to try and break up the oil ring of the State. This is a question in which we are all deeply interested. Not long since, kerosene oil could be bought for 18 cents, as good as anyone need to ask for, and to-day the same cannot be bought for less than 25 cents. Does not this sudden rise—and in this State only—shows that there is an injustice being done somewhere? Now what we want is legislation that will enable us to buy our oil abroad, if the oil ring continues to control affairs at home. Will not those that are interested in this matter help to agitate it until we can buy oil as cheaply as in our sister States.

J. E. GIBBS.

COLDWATER, Mich.  
October 29, 1878.

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

I wish to notice through the VISITOR the meeting of the Branch Co. Pomona Grange, at the Coldwater Grange Hall, situated one mile south of Coldwater,

on the 12 day of November at 2 o'clock, P. M.

There seems to be some misapprehension as to who may attend the meetings of the Pomona or County Grange. We wish to say that all Fourth Degree Patrons have the privilege of meeting with us, and are most cordially invited to attend the meetings, and also take part in the discussion of questions that may be brought up.

I will say in behalf of the Coldwater Grange to all Patrons who will come to the meeting on the 12th, we will try and make you feel at home. We are a good feeling Grange, and at our meetings we lay aside the cares of life for a few hours and enjoy ourselves in one another's society.

Come, and come early, and we will be glad to see you.  
H. B. GEORGE.

ORION, NOV. 4, 1878.

Worthy Bro. Cobb:

The Detroit and Bay City District Council, of P. of H., holds its annual meeting for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, in Orion, at Grange Hall, on Tuesday, December 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. All members are cordially invited.  
HIRAM ANDREWS,  
Secretary of Council.

AUSTERLITZ, NOV. 5, 1878.

Bro. Cobb:

The annual meeting of the Kent County Grange, No. 18, will be held in the city of Grand Rapids, on Wednesday the 4th day of December, for the regular order of business and the election of officers. All Fourth Degree members in good standing are cordially invited to be present.  
E. B. HINE, Sec.

The Good Farmer.

TWELVE INFALLIBLE TESTS.

1. He considereth a field and buyeth it. He looketh well to the title, that his children may not become outcasts.
2. He fences it around with a strong wall. His flocks and herds do not trespass upon the domain of his neighbor, but increase and fatten within his own bounds.
3. He ploweth deep. He harrows liberally and manures abundantly. He feeds the earth with rich food. At the harvest he reapeth much grain.
4. He dots his land with fruit trees. His apples fill his chambers, and his vine-yards run over with pure wine.
5. He riseth with the lark. The morning sun finds him at labor. He cometh from his field when evening shadows gather, but he resteth from his labors in the heat of the day.
6. He buildeth barns and store houses. His cattle increase in numbers and his purse is filled with plenty. Whatever he doeth prospers, for his labor is directed by the wisdom of experience.
7. He payeth cash for all his necessities. His name is not found on the ledger of the merchant. His name is not a familiar one in courts of justice.
8. He pays tithes without grumbling. He bears his share of the public burdens. He casts his ballot as a free man and seeks no office.
9. His home is a paradise of beauty. Flowers and vines in great abundance please the senses, educate the taste and purify the soul.
10. His sons and daughters are known in the land. They dispense his charities. The poor, the sick and the afflicted are sought out and receive comfort, sympathy, relief.
11. He storeth the chambers of his brain with exact knowledge. His head and his hands are co-laborers. He reads the papers and profits by their teachings.
12. He gives from his fountain of knowledge all who ask. He is not puffed up with vanity, or filled with self-conceit and arrogance.—Our Home Journal.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, NOV. 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.

## ATTENTION, MASTERS AND SECRETARIES OF CO. CONVENTIONS.

It is important that the list of delegates elected to the State Grange be full and complete, and we ought to be able to have it in print before the annual meeting.

The following Counties and Districts have not yet reported the names of the delegates elected to the State Grange. We hope the President or the Secretary of the convention that elected the delegates, will make such report at once, giving name of Delegate, with his Post Office, and the name and number of his Grange.

Eaton, Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Saginaw, and Tuscola. Also the First District, consisting of Grand Traverse and Antrim Counties. Second District—Leelanaw and Benzie Counties, Third District—Manistee and Wexford Counties; and Fourth District—Oceana and Mason Counties.

## THE PLASTER BUSINESS OF DAY &amp; TAYLOR.

A recent trip to Grandville gives occasion for a new article on an old subject. And every old reader of the Visitor in Michigan, with the mention of Grandville, recalls the Granger's plaster war, which began in a defensive way on our part, in the winter of 1875.

That bloodless contest has continued through all the succeeding years, though not only the patrons of the State, but the entire agricultural class who use plaster, have been reaping the substantial fruits of victory since the first of September, 1876. The opposing forces while acknowledging themselves vanquished, have not seen fit to accept the situation and bring their business into harmonious relations with the victors, but seem to have hoped against all appearances, that something would turn up to baffle the Grangers, and save themselves from the consequences of their own expensive blundering.

Those who have kept posted in this plaster business, will remember that the plaster property which Day & Taylor had in their possession was in connection with a large amount of other property encumbered with a mortgage of over \$34,000. Since the business of last year closed, a sale of all this property to Day & Taylor under foreclosure of mortgage has been effected. When this firm became secure in their title to the property, they immediately, under the supervision of Mr. Taylor, commenced to make permanent improvements. The purchase included a large flouring mill, standing twelve rods from the steam plaster mill, built by H. O. Weston, and on which our first hopes were wrecked. That flouring mill was run by a good reliable stream of water, and Day & Taylor seeing that their future success depended on being able to bring the cost of manufacturing down to the lowest possible point, have con-

verted the flouring mill into a plaster mill. Commencing at the head of the race, three-fourths of a mile from the mill, a new waste ware was built and the race cleaned out and deepened a foot its entire length. B-ginning at the foundation of the mill every part was repaired, a new flume built, new turbine wheels of the most approved pattern put in, and new plaster machinery of the best and heaviest make has taken the place of old flouring mill fixtures. No labor or expense has been spared to put the mill in condition for doing its work in the very best manner, and to secure the least cost in running expenses.

Preparing this mill is but one branch of Brother Taylor's work. He has built, it is safe to say, not only the largest but the best plaster warehouse in the State. That ground plaster may be kept in the best possible condition of dryness, this new warehouse, which is 50 feet wide, and 154 feet long, is set up on stone walls or pillars from three to four feet high. Some idea may be formed of the substantial work done, when we state that ninety cords of stone were used in this foundation. On these pillars or abutments are heavy timbers running lengthways some three and a half feet apart. Across this timber foundation are joists 3x12, which, with a double floor five feet or more from the ground, with a free circulation below, will insure dry plaster if ground in proper condition. That the rock may be in good condition, new sheds have been built, under which on the first day of November, over 5,000 tons of rock had been piled.

The business of mining has been carried forward steadily, and the quarry is in that condition that 5,000 more tons of rock will be taken out by the first of January next. The plaster is not only ground by water power, but the rock is drawn up an incline in a car on an iron track by the same power. A better idea of the extent of these permanent improvements perhaps can be had by stating that they have required 300,000 feet of lumber, 90,000 shingles, and have employed over a dozen carpenters for more than three months, besides a large number of unskilled laborers.

The old mill has received some repairs, and will be relied on in case of a pressure of business or accident to the water mill that would cause delay.

The Grange Plaster mills at Grandville will be in condition to run five sets of burrs in the manufacture of LAND PLASTER with the opening of the business of 1879. To facilitate the business during the plaster season, Day & Taylor have determined to put in a pair of railroad track scales, and by their use will be enabled to know how much plaster is in each car, doing away with their loss of surplus on one hand, and complaints of shortage on the other, which has and must attend the old way of weighing in by measure. This will insure to the consignee the amount agreed upon as a car load, no more, no less.

We have given a brief account of the preparation that has been made to meet the wants of patrons, and furnish pure and more finely ground plaster to them than they have ever had before. And you all see that this large expenditure of money has been made on the faith that the patrons of Michigan would in the future, as they have in the past, prove faithful to their pledges, to their best interests, and to their friends. Brother Patrons, Day & Taylor ask no favors, but rely on you to do what your interest and duty alike demand. The plaster will cost you \$2 per ton on

the cars at the mills, in accordance with a contract made by the Executive Committee with Day & Taylor a year ago, and every arrangement will be made with the Railroad Companies that can be, to secure favorable rates of freight.

There is no longer occasion for other manufacturers of plaster to violate recognized business principles, and sell their product below cost. Last year they disposed of their old stock for any price they could get, and they will mainly go into the market next season with fresh ground plaster, of course we know nothing of their intentions, and if we did, it would not matter. The Grange Plaster Mill and business are established facts on a sound basis, under good experienced management, and will maintain their place in the business of the Grand River Valley.

## INITIATION DUES TO STATE GRANGE.

The Secretary of Groveland Grange, in an article on another page, asks us why there has been no reduction in the dues from the Subordinate to the State Grange on account of the initiation of members, and gives an opinion that it should be reduced one-half. This is not the first time we have been asked this question, and it might be answered by simply saying that the constitution of the National Grange determines the dues of the Subordinate to the State Grange. But to the better satisfy those who have a right to know more about this matter, we will not stop with this answer.

It is very easy to understand why some of our people at once conclude that the demands of the State Grange upon the Subordinate should be made to correspond with the lessened demand of the subordinate Grange upon the members initiated, occasioned by the ratification last winter of an amendment to the Constitution of the National Grange.

We are always glad to see a disposition on the part of members to look well after the finances; and as economy in living, in farm management, and in the administration of every department of government is a cardinal principle of the Order, we are always well pleased to see that it is not lost sight of by the membership.

No business or enterprise can be run, however, without some expenditure of money, and this inquiry seems to lead to others with their true answers.

And, first, has the State Grange any accumulated funds to draw upon to meet its current expenses if its revenues were in any way diminished? To this we answer that it has not more than will be required to cover actual indebtedness, and the expenses of the next session of the State Grange.

As quite a large sum of money has been collected during the last five years, the enquiry at once arises, have the finances of the State Grange been economically managed? A brief review will help to settle that question. It will be remembered that at the time when the Order was growing with such rapidity, not only in this State but in a majority of the States of the Union, that under the Constitution of the National Grange each Subordinate Grange was entitled to representation in the State Grange at its annual sessions by the Master and his wife. At that time members were allowed \$2 per diem, and three cents mileage. At these rates, with a session of four days, the pay roll of a session amounted to over \$5,000. Then there were other necessary expenses, adding two or three hundred dollars more to the cost of each session.

When, by an alteration of the fun-

damental law, provision was made for districting the State and diminishing the number of representatives, it was only after a most vigorous effort on the part of those who most clearly saw the necessity of cutting down the expenses of these annual sessions that the ratio of one representative to five Granges, or major part thereof, in a county, was fixed, and not until the following session was the pay cut down from \$2 to \$1.50 per day.

At a later day, when railroad companies found that Grangers were not savages or communists, intent on overriding law and destroying their property, they gave us reduced rates, and the session of 1876 cut down the mileage of members to two cents per mile to correspond with actual cost of railroad travel.

The plaster business has been quite a tax on the State Grange. It was no light matter to undertake to defeat a combination that claimed to represent a million dollars of capital, and frequent meetings of the Executive Committee became necessary; and while its members had no more money left on their return home each time to pay them for actual service rendered, than would be required to pay a good man for sawing wood for the same length of time, yet this expense amounted to quite a sum each year. Nor should it be forgotten that the Executive Committee of 1876 became personally liable for the sum of \$4,000 to aid in carrying forward the plaster enterprise, which sum the Committee carried for months without resource to the Treasury of the State Grange.

For the purpose of answering the very general demand of the Patrons of the State, the Executive Committee have been required to employ a State Agent, who has been paid for his services from the funds of the State Grange until the first of April of the present year. This draft upon the State Grange treasury has been cut off, and hereafter those who derive the benefit of the State Agency must sustain it.

The other expenses, that is, the salaries of the Master, Treasurer and Secretary, are so well known that there is no occasion to refer to this draft upon the funds of the State Grange. Whether they receive too little or too much is a matter that we shall not now discuss.

That much has been accomplished, that has been undertaken, all who take an interest in the farming class, and who have watched well the efforts made and results produced by the Order of Patrons of Husbandry are ready to concede. And no unprejudiced well informed observer hesitates to say that the time and money devoted to this enterprise of the farmer have been the best investment this important class have ever made by any organized effort of their own.

Those who best know how order has been brought out of confusion, and how difficult it has sometimes been to resist the adoption of schemes and experiments that would have imperilled our treasury and brought disaster and odium upon the Order, are, we think, unanimously of the opinion that under all the circumstances the finances of the Order in this State have been judiciously managed.

Few of the State organizations have accomplished more than has Michigan; and while several have been involved in debts and entanglements, both harrassing and well nigh fatal to the Order, our State has always been in a condition to promptly meet its obligations.

In conclusion, we say that no reduction of the fees and dues of Subordinate Granges to the State Grange can safely be made.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The meeting of the Executive Committee, of which notice was given in the last number of the VISITOR, was held in the Hudson House, in the City of Lansing, commencing on the evening of the 6th inst, and closing the following evening.

The business transacted that most interests the Order at large, was that relating to the next annual session of the State Grange.

We found the old Hall of the House of Representatives, which the State Grange has occupied for three successive sessions, in a demoralized condition, offering no attractions to the delegates elect, or to those earnest Patrons, who, for the love of the Order, attend its annual sessions.

At our first session, a Committee was appointed to ascertain if a suitable place could be obtained in Lansing for the meeting of the State Grange. The next day the Committee called upon State Treasurer McCree with the inquiry,

"Can the State of Michigan furnish the State Grange of Michigan with a comfortable place to hold its next annual session?"

"To which the General replied, "Gentlemen, what do you want?"

"A comfortable room that will seat 500 Grangers."

"All right, you can have the U. S. Supreme Court room, or if that is not large enough, the Hall of the House of Representatives, or the Senate Chamber in the new Capitol."

The Committee, well pleased with the General's prompt recognition of the claims and wants of the Order, expressed their hearty thanks and retired.

I think a good work for fifteen minutes, and expect that this place of meeting will bring to the December session a large number of Patrons, who have never before attended a session of the State Grange. With reduced railroad and hotel rates, and an opportunity to visit the new Capitol, and the Agricultural College and Farm, there is little doubt that we shall have a better attendance of Fourth Degree members than at any previous session.

THE VISITOR has many friends in Michigan but not as many subscribers, we think, as it should have—not as many as it would have if all its friends were to ask for some sample copies for distribution among the members of the Order who do not take it, and would then give a little time to the work of soliciting subscribers. We shall be glad to send a package of the VISITOR to any one who desires to extend its circulation either for the good of the Order or to secure a copy free, which can be done by sending \$5.00 and ten names to be directed to one or more post offices.

We call attention to our club rates with *The Husbandman*. Those who take the VISITOR will find *The Husbandman* a valuable addition to their stock of reading matter, as it is one of the best agricultural and Grange papers published. The two papers for one year for \$1.75, or in clubs of five or more the two for \$1.60.

Patrons who are taking the *Husbandman* can get the VISITOR one year for an additional twenty-five cents for a single copy of each, or for ten cents if a club of five subscribers is made up for the two papers.

Send for sample copies of VISITOR.

WE notice with much satisfaction that Bro. J. Webster Childs has been elected to the Senate. No man in the State has been more thoroughly identified with its agricultural interests for many years; no man is more

solicitous for the elevation of the laboring classes, or more earnestly desires that the agricultural class shall occupy a higher plane in society; no man is more earnest in demanding that a great agricultural State should be represented in her law making bodies by a fair and just proportion of farmers. And we shall be disappointed, if, in the next Legislature, he does not make a determined effort to effect some reforms that will lighten our taxes, and relieve the people of some judicial burdens that are, and have been for a long time, a reproach to our civilization.

THE validity of what is known as the Lee farm gate patent will soon be tested, as the holders of the patent have commenced suit in the U. S. Circuit Court in this city against Philo E. Galpin and Adam Cook, of Ann Arbor; William Osius, of Pittsfield, and L. C. Allen, S. Culvert, F. F. Humphrey and John Kelley, of York, Washtenaw County.

We clip from the *Michigan Farmer* this item, which interests the most of the farmers not only of Michigan, but of half the States of the Union.

#### Essay of Fred. C. Wood, Read Before Fenton Grange.

*Worthy Master, Brother and Sister Patrons:*—

Perhaps what I have to say may not be thought by the most of you to be for the good of the order, but I am constrained to make a few remarks in all good feeling and fellowship. It seems to me that we are not all of us living up to our obligations—that which we were eager to enter into, eager to take upon ourselves;—that most solemn obligation which all must take who enter our noble Brotherhood; for noble it must be when carried on properly, and conducted according to all the precepts inculcated by the grand "Declaration of Principles," proclaimed by the founders of it. I said that I did not think we were all living up to our most solemn obligation, nor can I think so when I remember that the first thing promised is that of secrecy, a pledge to never reveal any of the secrets of this order, or communicate them or any part of them to any person in the world, unless satisfied by strict test that they are lawfully entitled to receive them. I say, when I remember this, and go from a meeting of this Grange, where important business has been transacted, and within twenty-four hours hear from the lips of one outside the order all about that which I had supposed known only to those present at the Grange, am I to be blamed for thinking some one has forgotten his solemn obligation?

Again, we pledge ourselves to conform to, and abide by the constitution, rules and regulations of the National Grange, and of the State Grange, under whose jurisdiction we may at the time be, and of the subordinate Grange to which we may be attached. If I find one of these rules to be, that I am to be present myself at all meetings of the Grange, and pay a quarterly due of thirty cents, in order to help the leading spirits by my presence, and encourage them to go on making such movements as may result in the good of the order, and then absent myself from all meetings, except once or twice a year, and then forget to pay my dues, am I living up to my obligations? I cannot think so.

The wheels of a wagon need greasing pretty often or they get dry, and the first you know they are hot and the wagon spoiled. So it is with us as an order. We can never accom-

plish anything without greasing the wheels of our wagon regularly once in three months. We rent a fine hall, have a nice organ, have to buy kerosene to light our hall, and have various expenses to meet. Now, having entered into an agreement most solemn to do all these things, is it generous, is it manly, to back right square down and leave it on the shoulders of a few who are generous enough to foot the bill and not squeal?

Again, we pledge ourselves to never propose for membership in the order, or sanction the admission of any one whom we have reason to believe an improper person, nor to oppose the admission of any one solely on the grounds of a personal matter. Are we careful enough in regard to these things? Do not some of us allow personal prejudice to blind us to such an extent as to make us blind to that precept of our order which enjoins malice towards none but good will to all.

Again, we promise to recognize all lawful signs made and given by a brother or sister of the order, and render them such assistance as they may be in need of so far as we may be able, and the interest of our families will permit. Do we all remember this? Has not some brother or sister come to us asking our help to get a situation in our power to grant, or pecuniary aid in their distress; and have we done all in our power to help them? Have we done all in our power to assist the worthy Master and those brother patrons to carry out the various projects they have attempted for the good of the order? Have we duly considered the pros and cons of the elevator project and passed a clear and candid judgment upon it? I am afraid not, when I see some of our brother patrons bringing wheat into market, and after telling how they have been swindled on weights or measures, or docked on wool by the opposition firms; after telling a good story about this, take a bid of one-half a cent on a bushel of wheat and drive over to the same place in order that the same games may be practiced upon them again, one is almost tempted to believe them liars, or telling fables to amuse the listeners; for it seems to me that if we have suffered such loss at the hands of certain parties, and have established an opposition market we should feel bound to sustain it at all hazards. It is the old story of the plaster ring over and over again. For two or three weeks before Stoner & Smith began buying wheat, it was worth in Detroit markets from \$1.05 to \$1.15, while in no case was over 92 cents paid at this place—a clean margin of 15 cents per bushel profit on every bushel of wheat bought during that time. As soon as Stoner & Smith began buying, it began to run up in our market, from 98 cents to \$1.03 being paid here, while it began to drop steadily in Detroit markets, ranging from \$1.02 to \$1.08, and even lower, at this time it is but 97 cents in Detroit and 89 cents here. Can not any interested or disinterested party see the effect? But some are not disposed to give credit where credit is due, and such are approached by the enemy with overtures of peace and bids for custom, and as I said before, take one-half cent bids on wheat. Others more obdurate of heart have to be bought at a dearer rate, even so far as to be bought to ship their wheat to Detroit through the opposition elevator, getting everything the wheat fetches, minus freight and Detroit charges; getting the use of elevator and hands free. Such are some of the means used to beat our efforts for our own protection. I know whereof I speak. Oh, brother and sister patrons, let us be men and women one

with another; let us rise to meet all the emergencies of the occasion, and not surrender to the wiles of the enemy, who have beaten us at every turn in the past.

Again we pledge ourselves to never, in any manner, knowingly, wrong or defraud a brother or sister, nor permit it to be done by others, if in our power to prevent it. Do we all remember this, when in some little, petty trick we abuse confidence placed in us by a brother or sister, to their detriment and sorrow? Have we not before now seen some one defraud a brother or sister when a word from us would have prevented it? Last of all, do we not invoke upon ourselves total expulsion from the order and perpetual disgrace among our brothers and sisters if we break this most solemn obligation? Brothers, sisters, one and all, think of these things carefully, considerably, and if any of these faults are yours, accept the situation, and set about the remedy; for only by perfectly respecting the obligation we have taken, can we maintain that union of feeling and perfect fellowship necessary to maintain our glorious order among those other orders of the world, that have proven grand successes. Believe me to be, not a fault-finder, but one who earnestly desires the success of this, one of the greatest reforms of the age.

#### The Grange Convention of Clinton Co.

There was a good attendance of the subordinate Granges at the Convention held at the Grange hall, in this village, last Tuesday, 15th inst, for the purpose of electing Representatives to attend the next session of the State Grange. The following persons were made entitled to credentials, viz: R. G. VanDusen and wife, Grange 102, p. o. Elsie; Mason Smith and wife, Four Corners Grange 487, p. o. Carson City; J. B. Howe and wife, Grange 456, p. o. South Riley.

Among other business the following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice:

*Resolved*, That the progressive civilization and wealth of any great body of people depends upon the ability of labor producing and receiving its just rewards, and that legislation, State and National, which discriminates against such results is derogatory to the moral, social and financial status of humanity.

*Resolved*, That the laboring and producing classes should be aroused from their lethargy and sluggishness, with reference to the law-making power and their vigilance be brought into action in the correction of discriminating legislation against them.

*Resolved*, That the various nominees for the different branches of our State Legislature be requested to answer whether, in behalf of the people who commit to them, if elected, their interests, they will use all honorable means by their influence and votes, to enact laws prohibiting the appeal of any case to the Circuit Court from a Justice Court where the judgment obtained is not more than \$100, providing in the same enactment for a new trial before another Justice and another jury, or by arbitration in case the defeated party shall appeal from a first verdict or decision, and providing that such second trial shall be final. Also, in protecting the people of this State living away from railroad centres from hurtful discrimination against them, compelling them to pay out of all proportion for transportation services performed, to allow railroad monopolies to make up deficiencies caused by reckless and ruinous competition at competing points of the line. Also in protecting encumbered real estate from paying undue proportion of taxes as compared with personal property. M.

A few kernels of browned, or one spoonful of ground coffee, smoldered on coals in a sick-room or musty room, will purify it in a few moments and for a long time.

## Ladies' Department.

## THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

BY MAUD H. BUZZELL.

Fragrant blossoms in the air,  
Sunshine glittering through her hair,  
O, how lovely! O, how fair!  
Is Kate, the Farmer's Daughter.

Peach-blow blossoms on her cheeks,  
Eyes so full of girlish freaks,  
Lips like rosebuds, or tempting sweets,  
Is Kate, the Farmer's Daughter.

Leaning merrily against the stile,  
With that mischievous, lovely smile—  
What a fair and graceful child,  
Is Kate, the Farmer's Daughter!

What a winning, loving child!  
Always ready with a smile,  
With a heart so free from guile,  
Is Kate, the Farmer's Daughter!

She is the fairest of the fair,  
With her golden, curly hair,  
Kissed by sunbeams through the air,  
Is my Kate, the Farmer's Daughter,  
Bangor, Maine.

## A Talk with the Sisters.

To-day as I stand beside my work-table moulding out the various articles of food I intended to bake, my thoughts chased each other so rapidly through my mind that my fingers worked nimbly, my heart grew light, and all at once a thrill of joy and gladness came over me as I arrested this thought—What a change in the tenor of my life this Grange movement has wrought! and I mentally said, "O, I am so glad I have lived to see these days when farmers' wives are something besides household drudges; to see the time when it is not the chief aim of life to wash dishes and scrub and scour themselves to death; to see the time when we can stand beside our husbands and do earnest work in the Grange, in the temperance or any other cause that has for its motive the up-lifting of humanity, without being called "strong-minded," or slurred as "woman's rights" women. Words of mine are inadequate to tell the value of this great blessing that has come to us, and the vast amount of good that we receive day by day. If the Grange movement should subside, and become a thing of the past (and I have no fears that it will), we shall have the good it has done and the experience it has left us, and we shall never settle down to the position we once occupied before it began. To show that we appreciate this great blessing that has come to us, ere it is too late, let us make the most of it and of its influence over our lives. Let us elevate ourselves to a higher plane of existence, and take up life's burdens with strong hearts and willing hands. Let us aim to catch every little sunbeam that flits across our pathway, instead of grasping heart aches and shadows entirely. None of us are exempt from cares, trials and crosses, but they may act upon our lives as a refining fire to give us strength of character. There are so many ways to draw happiness from the circumstances of our everyday life. A cheerful word or even a smile may send gladness into somebody's heart, and gladness will come back to us. A little self-sacrifice always brings its blessings with it. When we lay aside self and do something for others, we are sure to receive happiness—sometimes in ten-fold proportion.

As we lay down our life-work, and take that long and dreary sleep that knows no waking till the Judgement morn it is not so much matter whether the question is asked if we were model housekeepers and good cooks, but it does matter whether the question arises if we have ever done any good in the world, and if our memory is precious to any outside of the home circle? It will be a precious legacy to the world if we have brought up our children well, and they shall arise and call us blessed, and say, "All that I am I owe to my mother's influence."

May I tell a little of my own personal experience? All these long years I have hidden my little "wee bit of a talent in a napkin," and buried it deep down in household cares and duties, and like Martha of old, been careful about too much serving, and said to

self, "I cannot talk or write because I have not five talents, I am not capable as others and cannot do as well as they; therefore, I will do nothing." Of late I have been looking over my selfish way of living, and find that I am putting my duties on other's shoulders, thus wearying them and getting no good to myself. And now if I cannot do a great work, I am resolved to do something that the world may be the better for my having lived in it. I can write something for our VISITOR, and although I do not write out thoughts like Alice Cary, a Mrs. Stowe, and scores of other noble women, I may write something that will give new courage to some of the sisters, that will help to make a few moments pleasant while they stop their "tread-mill life" to see what I have to say this time, and though I do not expect to accomplish the grand work some do, yet as talents brighten by using them, and, as Aunt Kate says, "Writing improves our conversational powers, and we may learn to be good talkers in the Grange." There are so many ideas in Aunt Kate's last article that coincide with mine, that at first thought it seemed as though we had met somewhere before. One thing she says that I cannot say of myself, that she has plenty of time to do whatever she undertakes. I have not, for when I sit down to write, many kinds of work are waiting to be done; but I take the time, and do not consider it lost time, for it brings a happiness with it. It always rests me to write, and oftentimes after washing or baking I take this way of getting rested. Some will say that it is a queer way to rest, but it is nevertheless true.

And now, my sisters, one and all, my heart goes out to you as members of the same fraternity, and I often wish I knew more about your every-day life, and if any of you care to get better acquainted with me, just send a letter to Myra, box 248, Pontiac, Michigan, and it will meet with prompt attention, as I like to write letters, and am just as willing to receive them.

Yours fraternally,  
MYRA.

## Little Things.

MONTOUR GRANGE, No. 49.

How often we hear the question asked, Why is such a person so pleasing, or that one so disagreeable? The one is liked wherever he goes, the other casts a chill over every gathering. Why is it? Simply because the one has remembered others and learned to forget self. Self is the great stumbling-block in the way of personal popularity. The man who makes himself acceptable in the community does not try to assert his superiority over every one else he meets; he tries to make others pleased with themselves, and, as a consequence, they are pleased with the one that makes them happy. If they are called upon to differ with a person, they do so in a quiet, refined manner, so different from some, who treat others' opinions as if they were worthless. The character of any person affects hundreds besides himself. We cannot remain by ourselves, any more than a drop of water can remain by itself; when it has fallen into the stream, it becomes a part of the whole, and the whole is affected by the part. Ill-nature is contagious; therefore, we have no right to be ill-natured. Every day is a day of little cares and little enjoyments, it is just as we make it; if we are pleasant to all, they will be so to us. What a pity so many have a total disregard of little things, forgetting that little things make up the whole of life. Little words of encouragement, little acts of kindness, that every-day life has so much need of, will not only benefit ourselves, but others so much. Let us not be the first to pick flaws if we see faults in others, but let us cover all with the mantle of charity; remembering that if others have faults, we may have still greater ones. Burns said much better than I can, when he wrote:

"O, wad some power the gifle gee us  
To see ourselves as ithers see us;  
"If wad frae many a blunder free us,  
And foolish notion.

I might go on, and fill double the space I should—there is so much to be said on this subject. Let us all strive to do our duty, let nothing that contributes to others' happiness, however small, be beneath our notice, and let us guard ourselves that we say or do nothing to grieve or injure others, and "removing from our hearts all jeal-

ousies and hatreds and bitterness of feeling, work hard in hand for the good of our fellow beings."

MRS. A. RYAN.

## A Letter from "Talk Too Much."

POKAGON, Oct. 27.

T. T. M. is not dead, and is still pondering over Aunt Clara's wise counsel, for which she will receive our sincere thanks. When called, I always like to respond, and hope the other sisters will do the same. That dear one who signs herself "Sister"—how my heart goes out to her! Wish she could come and spend the day with me. I wrote a long letter in answer to hers, but as Brother Cobb had no room for me at that time I consigned it to my own waste basket, and now Sister, and every one who will, may come; let us play you are visiting me, and I will take you right out into my washing kitchen (it is the one part of my house that I am proud of), for you see that it has high ceilings—ten feet I think—one west window, and door opening on verandah; then comes the south window where the glorious sunshine and the pure air of heaven has free access, as it is generally left open day and night the whole summer through. At the right by the west window is the sink and cistern pump, which brings forth the pure filtered water that we use for all purposes except drinking in hot weather. Well, the reason I keep my kitchen carpeted, you see, is pure laziness—don't like to scrub. The oil-cloth around the stove is easy to wipe off, but it don't get wiped often. You will notice that the reservoir to the stove and the cistern pump are very close, so the dish-washer has everything within reach; the shelves under the sink and this place where the dish-pan just fits in, gives her all the room she wants; you will notice, too, that the stove stands where the heat all blows out doors—that is, all except what I need to cook with.

Now I will show you my little pantry room—can't ask you to come in, for there isn't room. One might just stand and lean against the coffee mill, but must be careful not to shove off the can in which I keep my coffee or the cup I grind in, for they are right here, ready for use. Now, did you ever see so much room in so small a space? This broad shelf under the window is my work table, and these shelves to my right that reach way up the ceiling hold everything that one could use in baking, where I can reach them without taking a step; at my left is flour, corn meal and graham, then turning half-way round I can reach a row of hooks, on which hang spoons, ladies' cups, measures, scales—(guess I had better go and take an inventory). This little gem of a pantry is just three steps from my oven door, and in no way interferes with the other work of the kitchen. O dear, if the brothers only knew how much they could lighten our labor by having things convenient, there surely would not be so many kitchens in which one has to travel so far to accomplish so little! T. T. M.

## Slurs on Women.

Of all the evils prevalent among young men, we know of none more blighting in its moral effects than to speak lightly of the virtue of women. Nor is there anything in which young men are so thoroughly mistaken as the low estimate they form as to the integrity of women. Not of their own mothers and sisters, but of others', who, they forget, are somebody's else mothers and sisters. As a rule, no person who surrenders to this debasing habit is to be trusted with an enterprise requiring integrity of character. Plain words should be spoken on this point, for the evil is a general one, and deep rooted. If young men are sometimes thrown into the society of thoughtless or depraved women, they have no more right to measure all other women by what they see of those, than they have to estimate the character of honest and respectable citizens by the developments of crime in our police courts. Let our young men remember that their chief happiness in life depends upon their utter faith in women. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization, can cover and weaken truth. It stands like the record itself—for it is nothing less than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon lips that are wont to speak lightly of women.—Ez.

## Several Things.

Every human act is governed by some object, and what seems strange to me, that object is usually worldly gain. Yet I do not know that it is so very strange, after all, for the urgency of material interests in these days of financial excitement is so great that it compels the majority of people to think first and last, if not all the time, of gain.

I do not believe that the present time is always the worst. It seems the worst to those only who have an ideal view of the past and the future—not as it was; not as it will be.

The reason that some of our members have grown cold—and there are such members in every Grange—is because they expected to become suddenly rich, or gain so much that they could see plainly that they were gaining. So, especially they expected to come to the Grange and be entertained with speeches, essays, etc. gotten up by the other members, without doing their part of the work. They expected to attend the suppers, pic-nics, and eat their fill of the good things prepared for the occasion, sit down, and indulge in nodding or talking politics, till the tables were cleared off, and some one told them it was time to go home. I believe that the great fault with all is that we would like to have the benefits of a good Grange without doing the work that a good Grange ought to do. We must go to work in earnest. We must have the wealthy farmers, the middle class and the poor, but the wealthy and the middle class must do the greater part of the work. They do not have to think how the interest is to be paid, where the money is to come from to buy the winter clothing, and what they are to eat. The bread-and-butter question is, after all, the real question. Its demands are imperative and constant, and under the lash of stern necessity, the poor are driven to appease the present hunger, rather than provide for the future. The wealthy are not thus driven, and for that reason, we say, theirs must be a greater part of the work. We can have the time, talents and money of the poor, or such a part of it as they can spare after the bread and butter is provided. Our farmers, their sons, wives and daughters—all need the benefits of the Grange, socially, more than in any other way.

Why do the farmers' sons who have had the advantages of a good education, so quickly take themselves off to the city? Simply because the majority of the farmers' sons and daughters cannot converse with them intelligently upon any literary subject; and in their long years of study they have become so accustomed to that kind of conversation that they can enjoy no other half so well; on this account they give up the real pleasures that they might enjoy on the farm, by the study of the plants, soil and many other things.

Last winter a brother who spoke before our Grange, and many of the citizens, laid great stress upon the idea that the honest farmers' sons were ignored by the girls throughout the country. All preferred some city exquisite. I think that a great mistake. The sensible girls prefer the sensible farmers. But they want a little sense and good manners as well as the few acres of land to come with them. Women, as a rule, I believe, (and not the ones that are over nice, either), do not care to have men call to see them in the old clothes they have worn in the harvest or corn field all day, keeping their hats upon their heads, and placing their feet instead of their hats upon the centre table. Nearly all the young men will go to the evening meetings through the week wearing the old clothes they have worn for months. What would they say about the ladies if they went, wearing their wash dresses, or the one they wore in the morning, doing work equally as dirty? All rules work both ways. I repeat it, we need the social benefits of the Grange. We need to make visits to other Granges, attend pic-nics, and have pic-nics of our own, have essays, speaking and select readings. All can help. What we need is a little practice.

Everything that raises us in a social scale will raise us in a moral one. If we are what we should be morally and socially, we need not fear any trouble, let it come in what way it will!

Gracious me! I had so much to say that I forgot to make any excuse for coming. I will next time.

MAGGIE.

**THE SOURCE OF CONTENTMENT.**

A man in his carriage was riding along.  
A gaily dressed wife by his side,  
In satin and laces she looked like a queen,  
And he like a king in his pride.

A wood-sawyer stood on the street as they passed,  
The carriage and couple he eyed,  
And said, as he worked with his saw on the log,  
"I wish I was rich, and could ride."

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife,  
"One thing I would do if I could;  
I'd give all my wealth for the strength and the health  
Of the man who is sawing the wood."

A pretty young maid, with a bundle of work,  
Whose face, as the morning was fair,  
Went tripping along with a smile of delight,  
While humming a love-breathing air.

She looked in the carriage—the lady she saw,  
Arrayed in apparel so fine,  
And said in a whisper, "I wish from my heart,  
Those satins and laces were mine."

The lady looked out at the maid with her work,  
So fair in her calico dress,  
And said, "I'd relinquish position and wealth,  
Her beauty and youth to possess."

Thus it is in this world, whatever our lot,  
Our minds and our time we employ,  
In longing and sighing for what we have not,  
Ungrateful for what we enjoy.

We welcome the pleasure for which we have sighed,  
The heart has a void in it still,  
Growing deeper and wider the longer we live,  
That naught but virtue can fill.

**Signing their Names.**

HOWELL, Nov. 6, 1878.

J. T. Cobb, Editor GRANGE VISITOR:

An idea has just entered my brain, and it is an event of such rare occurrence, that with your permission, I will give it to the sisters who read the GRANGE VISITOR, and see if it meets their approval.

The idea is this: That if all who write for the Ladies' Department would sign their own names in full, and give their place of residence, they would confer a favor upon us; for only in this way can we feel that we are acquainted with them. I have been exceedingly interested in the writings of Myra, Betsey, Aunt Margaret, and all the Aunts and sisters that have so ably filled the Ladies' Department—still, they are strangers, and if we only knew who they were, or where they lived, I am sure we would feel more interested in the writers.

The brothers, who write for the VISITOR do not sign their names Uncle Webster or Uncle Arthur, or anything of the kind, and I believe it would be better all around, if the sisters would write their real cognomen.

I would like to tell the sisters about a call I received the other morning. I say a call that I received, for my husband was away, and I was obliged to do the honors of the house alone. Now it so happened, that through the multitude of kitchen work, I had not swept the sitting room as early as usual, when who should call but Bro. Wing, of Washtenaw Co., who was stopping with a relative in our town. Well, of course I was very glad to see him, and enjoyed the call exceedingly, talking over Grange matters—but I kept thinking all the time about the dirt on the floor, and the old dress that I wore, and when he left, my first thought was, "What will Brother Wing think of me as a housekeeper;" and then I thought, "Well, he is only human, and his wife is human, too, and it may be that dirt sometimes gets on their floor, and so, perhaps, he will make some allowance, and if he never learned the lesson of charity before, he certainly has learned it since he joined the Grange."

In the VISITOR of Sept. 1st is an article by Aunt Margaret, which contains a good deal of truth. The title is "Mother's Responsibility." This is a subject which should occupy our highest thoughts. The child for the first few years of its life, when the mind is most susceptible to holy influences, is constantly under the mother's care, and the daily words and acts of a mother's life will leave an impress on the soul, which time or the cares of the world does seldom wholly efface, and to many of us, the sweetest memories we have, are the memories of a mother's love and a mother's prayers. Let us so train the immortal minds given to our charge that the generation to come may

be nobler and better than the present one; remembering this, that "in due season we shall reap if we faint not."  
Mrs. W. K. SEXTON,  
Howell, Mich.

**Evening Occupations.**

KEELE, Van Buren Co., Mich. }  
Nov. 4, 1878. }

**Sisters of the VISITOR:**  
The evenings are beginning to lengthen; how shall we occupy them. Many of us could no doubt answer by a look at the stocking basket. But is it best to go right on, mending and knitting stockings to the end of time just because our mothers did, never daring to stop a little to read or go to a lecture, lest the work get ahead of us? I ask, is this the best way, or can we not give less time to some kinds of work (without being slovenly), and thereby get more time to read, attend lectures, or visit and cheer a neighbor, enlarge our own benevolence, rest, refreshen, and make ourselves more useful. Among other things, let us select subjects to read that will particularly interest all the members of the household. I have frequently been astonished at the really interesting discussion over a seemingly simple subject read aloud by one of the family. I have lately been reading the history of the Bonaparte family, and find it as entertaining as any work of fiction; even the children would listen with interest, and since J. J. Woodman's letters have come laden with good things from over the sea, we have read, talked about and compared his descriptions with those of other travelers; altogether it has been a feast of good things, and I am glad he remembered to notice the social condition of women, although it makes me sad to know their lot can be so hard; again, how full of interest were his descriptions of the manner in which farming was carried on in the old country. I think our American farmers could get some invaluable hints, especially in regard to weeds. But I must not tell you all I know about those letters. If any of you have not read them, 'twill pay you to do so.  
HULDA.

PEARL GRANGE, No. 51, }  
November 6, 1878. }

Bro. J. T. Cobb:

Having been for some time a reader of the VISITOR, and having looked in vain for a word from our Grange, I thought to write a few lines, although there are many sisters here more capable.

I have become very much interested in the VISITOR, especially in the "Ladies' Department," and was sorry to see its columns lessened for want of articles to fill them. Am glad Myra has once more "taken her pen in hand," as the school boy says. She has sisters here that can fully sympathize with her in her sorrows, for many in our Grange have recently been called upon to mourn the loss of dear ones. Let us hope to meet them again, and turn our thoughts to brighter things.

Our Grange is in good working order, with a membership of about one hundred. The meetings are well attended as a general thing, and although our hall is not as large as some of our neighboring Granges have, still it is good and comfortable, and, best of all, it is paid for. The motto of our Grange is, "Pay as you Go," and is painted on the banner that decorates one corner of the hall.

The County Pomona Grange held its last session at this place, and was enjoyed by all who attended. Fifteen of our number united.

Within the last few months we have taken into our Grange four young men and seven young ladies, which, we are sure, will add much to the interest of our meetings.

Feeling certain that this will help to fill either the Ladies' Department, or the waste basket, I close.  
ETHLEENE.

**TO CURE TOOTHACHE.**—Take equal parts of salt and powdered alum, mix them together, and apply freely, and you will experience almost instant relief.

To use up old carpet, cut it in strips, and braid and sew it into rugs. They are good to lay at the door, and look well.

**Communications.**

**Cure for Foot Rot in Sheep.**

Several years ago the foot rot got into my flock of sheep, by a purchase of a choice buck from the east. I tried several kinds of powerful medicines, but found that notwithstanding I could cure it for a season, it was sure to make its appearance again in long continuous spells of wet weather. I finally tried the use of fresh slacked lime putting it in a box shallow enough for the sheep to pass easily through, the box being about 3 feet by 4, the sides about 8 inches high. Put in lime and water so that the sheep would step in about one inch deep and thin enough so that it would readily find its way between the hoofs, place the box so that the sheep can be easily driven through it. I practiced driving them through this about once in two weeks, and soon found the lameness had disappeared. I have the same flock now and for four years back no sign of the rot has appeared. I believe this to be a sure cure and it is so easy of application that a flock of one or two hundred can be treated in a short time without the hard labor of catching the sheep required by most of the applications in use. The lime dries up the sores caused by the disease, and seems to give immediate relief.  
c.

**The Primary Political Meetings.**

I like to see the agitation as to the corruption growing out of the caucus system now generally in operation in this country. Every fair minded citizen can readily see that this system enables demagogues to obtain place and power in making and executing the laws which they should not have and which they could not get without the assistance of the manipulated caucus. I hope this agitation will be kept up, until public attention is fully awakened to the danger threatened by the caucus, in our Republican system. As one of the signs of this awakening I see that the *Detroit Free Press* in a recent article points out vividly the corruptions to which it leads, and recommends the adoption of some other plan in its stead. How many of our farmers dare to do as they think they ought in voting at the present election on account of the caucus nominations, binding them to distasteful candidates? We, as farmers, and especially as Grangers, ought to disenfranchise ourselves from this evil, and it is truly commendable to go to work in that direction.  
c.

STEVENSVILLE, Aug. 29, 1878.

The meeting of the County Grange at this place, on Tuesday and Wednesday, was attended by as fine a body of men and women as ever assembled in Berrien County. The County Grange represents the business arm of the Grange, and important business relating to the institution of the Order was transacted. Worthy Master Thomas Mars presided with his usual grace and urbanity, and the deliberations were conducted according to strict parliamentary usage. The social advantages conferred upon the agricultural portions of the County, by the meetings of the subordinate and County Granges, are of the most gratifying character. No conflicting or disturbing subject, relating to differences of opinion regarding religious or political subjects is considered, while the latent thought, which has remained dormant in the brain of the isolated farmer, finds utterance in the Grange.

No school has ever been instituted wherein the social and intellectual advantages enjoyed by the farmers' sons and daughters equal to the Grange, and the day is not far distant when questions of political economy, and other grave questions which are puzzling the brains of the educated talkers of the country, will be solved by farmers and farmers' sons now in the Grange.

The following resolutions, relating to some parties who had fraudulently obtained large sums of money from farmers in this State, were adopted:

**WHEREAS**, Certain parties claim to own a patent on what is called a "Slide Gate," are at this time, endeavoring by intimidation to collect royalty from farmers in Michigan for an alleged infringement upon the rights of the patentee, therefore, be it

**Resolved**, That we, the members of the Berrien County Grange, P. of H., No. 1, do hereby advise the members of the Order in said County to ignore the claims of all persons claiming royalty upon such alleged patent;

**Resolved**, That Berrien County Grange will assist any party who may be prosecuted in said County of Berrien for an alleged infringement upon the above spurious patent.

**Resolved**, That a copy of the previous preamble and resolutions be tendered to the GRANGE VISITOR, and also to the several newspapers published in Berrien County.

WM. A. BROWN.

The above was sent to the printing office long ago, but for some reason was overlooked, when it should have been set up.—Ed.

**THE REAPER, DEATH.**

**WHEREAS**, Death, on the morning of October 24th, 1878, for the first time since our organization, having entered our Grange circle, and taken from our midst, our Worthy and beloved Brother, Albert C. Gardner, at the early age of 17:

**Therefore Resolved**, That our Hall be draped in mourning for 30 days as a token of our grief. And further

**Resolved**, That our heart-felt sympathies be tendered to the parent and friends of our Worthy Brother in their great affliction.

**Resolved**, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be presented to the parent of the deceased, and to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

By order of Silver Lake Grange, No. 624, Grand Traverse County, Michigan.

**SCHOOLCRAFT GRANGE HALL.**

Died at Prairie Ronde, Sept. 22d, 1878, Bro. Obadiah Edmunds, a Worthy member of Schoolcraft Grange, No. 8, in the 68 year of his age.

At a regular meeting of Schoolcraft Grange, No. 8, the following were unanimously adopted:

**WHEREAS**, In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our Friend and Brother, we desire to express our appreciation of his worth. Therefore,

**Resolved**, That it is but a merited tribute to the memory of our Brother to say that he was a good citizen, and a faithful exemplary devoted Patron, and as such, we not only mourn his loss, but deeply sympathize with those who bound by other ties lament a loss that knows no earthly restoration.

**Resolved**, That as expressive of our loss and a visible reminder of deaths doings, our Hall be draped in mourning for sixty days.

**Resolved**, That this testimonial of our esteem and sympathy be spread upon the records of the Grange, and that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased, and furnished the Grange VISITOR for publication.

J. T. COBB, }  
Mrs. M. COX, } Cor.  
JOHN CARMAN, }

ARCADIA GRANGE HALL, }  
Kalamazoo, Nov., 1878. }

**WHEREAS**, a merciful Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst Bro. Hiram Lewis, a Worthy member and co-laborer in the Grange, Therefore, be it

**Resolved**, That in his death our Grange has lost an esteemed member, and his family an affectionate husband and father.

**Resolved**, That as a Grange we deeply lament the death of our Brother, and most earnestly tender our sympathies to the family and friends of the deceased.

**Resolved**, That the Charter of our Grange be draped in mourning for thirty days.

**Resolved**, That these resolutions be spread on our records; a copy sent to the family of the deceased, and to the GRANGE VISITOR.

S. F. WASHBURN, }  
A. CAMERON, } Cor.  
MARTIN MILHAM, }

If you would relish your food, labor for it; if you would enjoy the raiment, pay for it before you wear it; if you would sleep soundly, take a clear conscience to bed with you.

Care is the lot of life, and he that aspires to greatness in hopes to get rid of it, is like one who throws himself into a furnace to avoid the shivering of an ague.

#### Prices of Paint Again Reduced.

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

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

## The Husbandman!

EVERY FARMER Should TAKE IT.

It is thoroughly Reliable and Practical in Every Department.

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

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

THE HUSBANDMAN contends against unjust discrimination in freight charges, by which the present railroad management is heaping heavy burdens on the farmers of this and other States. No other farmer's paper pays as careful heed to its Market Reports, which are thoroughly reliable and accompanied with comments showing the condition of the market and tendency of prices.

In short, THE HUSBANDMAN seeks to promote in every way the greatest good of the agricultural class, and is such a paper as farmers everywhere ought to read and support. The reports of the discussions of the famous

### Elmira Farmers Club

occupy about one page of the paper each week, and are alone worth more to any practical farmer than the cost of subscription.

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