THE Grange Visitor
ISSUED MONTHLY
BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Michigan State
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SCHOOLCRAFT, MAY, 1877.
Whole No. 26

GOD BLESS THE FARM.

The excellence and beauty of the following extract from an address delivered by John T. Jones, Master of the National Grange, invites repeated perusal:

"Let me urge upon you, then, by all that you hold dear—liberty, family, fortune, country—to stand and be active. When one of the sources of life and power fail, however remote, the head and heart feel it."

THE Grange and Agriculture.

The earth breeds savages; agriculture breeds enlightened nations; it breeds houses and ships, temples and seminaries; it breeds the manufactories; sculpture, painting and music is its offspring. The wheels of the workshops, the sails of commerce, the implements of science, the pen of genius, the pencil and chisel of the artist, the eloquence of the orator, the scheming brain of the statesman, the equipages of wealth, the banquets of pleasure—all that renders earth in its tides of life anything but a great sepulchre, move and have power of being, because the fields yield their fruits to the patient toil of the husbandman.

We might manage to live without merchants, without mariners, without manufacturers, without orators, without poets, perhaps we might possibly survive the loss of demagogues, but sure I am we could not live without plowmen.

The state of husbandry in any country is the best test of its enlightenment. The thermometer of civilization rises or falls as drives the plow. You must send the plow, exclaimed a man who had traveled all over the Christian missionary ground in the heathen lands; a barbarian nation needs but be plowed up, deeply subsoiled, sowed, planted, and the inevitable harvest will be an enlightened empire.

THE Grange.—A country like this needs a farmer as wise, intelligent, and cultivated, as any part of its people. The farmer must not only know how to reach the highest and most intelligent results in way of production, but he must also add to this wide range of knowledge, the education of the merchant, to enable him to buy and sell, of the statesman that he may vote wisely, of the lawyer, that he may both criticise and use the laws.

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

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Life Insurance.

Of all devices to draw the surplus earnings of labor from all parts of the country to the financial and trade centers, none has given the money-unconstraining control of this surplus, life insurance is the best planned and most effective. It reaches out its Briarean arms over every part of the land. Like the lightning-rod men, the life-insurance men are omnipresent. There is scarcely a section of inhabited country that has not been traversed by them; scarcely a house in which their persuasive voices have not been heard. Year after year, the farmer, the retail merchant, the mechanic, the lawyer, the printer, the teacher, pay from their scant earnings an annual tribute to this modern Caesar, the shape of premiums on their policies—twenty, fifty, a hundred, two hundred dollars or more; to do which they are often compelled to stint themselves and their families in the bare necessities of life.

Where does all this money, this life-blood of business and industry, go? Into the great vortices, the money maelstroms, the financial centers. There it is added to the favored few—the men who can deposit as collaterals United States bonds or the stock of corporations of undoubted solvency. Every man who pays a premium for life insurance contributes so much to increase the overgrown power of these "money kings," and by so much diminishes the resources of his own section. Out of the profits accruing from the loaning at compound interest of the sums paid as premiums by the insured, there left to accumulate at the favored few. The speculative, the self-constituted president of Political Economy declares, "that the people demand cheap wool; and if the farmers of the United States cannot produce it as cheaply as it can be in other countries and imported, then let them turn their attention to other products and abandon wool-growing altogether." It is supposed that in other countries, where capital has obtained full and despotic control over labor, reducing wages to a bare subsistence, and the prices of wool to an amount which can be produced cheaper than in this country. But here the speculator, the self-constituted president of Political Economy declares, "that the people demand cheap wool; and if the farmers of the United States cannot produce it as cheaply as it can be in other countries and imported, then let them turn their attention to other products and abandon wool-growing altogether." Suppose that in other countries, where capital has obtained full and despotic control over labor, reducing wages to a bare subsistence, and the prices of wool to an amount which can be produced cheaper than in this country. But here the speculator, the self-constituted president of Political Economy declares, "that the people demand cheap wool; and if the farmers of the United States cannot produce it as cheaply as it can be in other countries and imported, then let them turn their attention to other products and abandon wool-growing altogether." Suppose that in other countries, where capital has obtained full and despotic control over labor, reducing wages to a bare subsistence, and the prices of wool to an amount which can be produced cheaper than in this country. But here the speculator, the self-constituted president of Political Economy declares, "that the people demand cheap wool; and if the farmers of the United States cannot produce it as cheaply as it can be in other countries and imported, then let them turn their attention to other products and abandon wool-growing altogether."

Do farmers want any further evidence, than is contained in the above figures, to show the effects of the tariff which has prevented the wool from being sold at a price which the price has been reduced below the actual cost of production. The tariff has been restored; but while it was off, the country was completely flooded with foreign wool, and shoddy, which must be worked up and worn out, before our domestic wool will regain its former market. There is, as I understand it, an unjust discrimination in the present tariff law. The Cape Coarse, some of which sells for 12 cents a pound, and is admitted on an equal with the coarse wools of South America and Australia. This should be investigated, and if true, Congress should be appealed to, for the remedy.

As the shearing season is near at hand, and the question is being discussed, in many of the Granges of the State, how to dispose of the present clip to the best advantage; and as I am informed arrangements are being made in several cases for co-operating, for bulking their wool and selling together, perhaps a hint from one who has had some experience in the direction, may be of some practical advantage. That Michigan produces a grade of wool equal in quality to any other State has been admitted by wool buyers, and was practically demonstrated, in the exhibition of wool at the Centennial. The principal reason why Michigan wool is quoted lower in the market, than that of other States, is on account of its condition as to cleanliness. The wool of the Central States is nearly always nearer, in all wool, and every method of preparation, far inferior to a clean wool. A clean wool is more valuable, and commands a higher price. The farmers of this country, but ultimately result in improving the nation, by the exhaustion of the soil. If the farmers of the United States could have the privilege of producing the wool required for home consumption, at remunerative prices, they could and would, in addition, produce an industry, would it not in some degree, relieve us of the "hard times" of which we complain?

For 35 years prior to Jan. 1st, 1862, the average price of wool in this country was as follows: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>Fine, $0.30 per pound;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coarse, $0.20 per pound;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>Fine, $0.27 per pound;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coarse, $0.18 per pound;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>Fine, $0.25 per pound;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coarse, $0.15 per pound;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Fine, $0.23 per pound;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coarse, $0.13 per pound;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Fine, $0.21 per pound;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coarse, $0.11 per pound;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1867, the average price of wool in this country was as follows: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>Fine, $0.19 per pound;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coarse, $0.10 per pound;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patron of Husbandry.

Tenny Plains Grange, No. 345, at Highland, Oakland Co., is building a hall 20x36 feet, two stories high, and intend completing it this season.
ter pressed through it is clear. The sheep should then be put into a clean, well sodded pasture until shorn.

The sheep should then be put into a clean, well sodded pasture until shorn. The time which should elapse between washing and shearing, depends entirely upon the weather. If warm and dry, a few days after the wool becomes dry will suffice; but if cold or wet, a much longer time is necessary. Shearing should not be done until the oil from the sheep's body starts freely. Sheep should be put into a clean, well sodded pasture until shorn. The time which should elapse between washing and shearing, depends entirely upon the weather. If warm and dry, a few days after the wool becomes dry will suffice; but if cold or wet, a much longer time is necessary. Shearing should not be done until the oil from the sheep's body starts freely.

Prepare the barn for shearing with care and neatness. Allow no straw, hay, or chaff to lie upon any portion of the floor, or fall from the scut. Allow no straw, hay, or chaff to lie upon any portion of the floor, or fall from the scut. Shearing should not be done if the weather is damp, rainy or dewy. If it is, nobody will be cheated, either by shrinkage, dockage, or ruined wool. Prepare the barn for shearing with care and neatness. Allow no straw, hay, or chaff to lie upon any portion of the floor, or fall from the scut. Shearing should not be done if the weather is damp, rainy or dewy. If it is, nobody will be cheated, either by shrinkage, dockage, or ruined wool.

It does not matter so much, how wool is done up, as it does to have it in good condition; but much depends upon this process. The wool should be cleaned, with care and placed upon the folding table, with the inside of the fleece down; it should then be arranged as near as possible in its natural position, and the outer edges folded in, leaving only the best portion of the fleece in sight, when tied up. Pull wool should be cleaned, and put up by itself, and no dockage upon it submitted to.

If farmers and wool-growers, will follow these plain directions, in preparing their wool for market, they will be relieved of the humiliation of seeing Michigan wool quoted below that of some other States in the market. Where farmers bulk their wool and sell together, the business should be put into the hands of competent and responsible men, who will give bonds, and interest charged upon the same at seven per cent per annum. Sacks will be furnished, with a proper guarantee that the wool will be sent; but allowance will be made to those sending their own sacks. This is intended to be a permanent institution, and its success, will depend upon the patronage given it. One great object of this organization is to raise the standard of wool-growing. The officers particularly request that all wool consigned to them be put up in good condition, "clear of dirt," and free from wool put up in the fleeces, "so stuffing." Proper discrimination will be made in favor of wool well handled; in grading, sorting, and selling, so that the best prices may be realized.

The establishment of this Wool-House, is a step in the right direction. If it does not matter so much, how wool is done up, as it does to have it in good condition; but much depends upon this process. The wool should be cleaned, with care and placed upon the folding table, with the inside of the fleece down; it should then be arranged as near as possible in its natural position, and the outer edges folded in, leaving only the best portion of the fleece in sight, when tied up. Pull wool should be cleaned, and put up by itself, and no dockage upon it submitted to. If farmers and wool-growers, will follow these plain directions, in preparing their wool for market, they will be relieved of the humiliation of seeing Michigan wool quoted below that of some other States in the market. Where farmers bulk their wool and sell together, the business should be put into the hands of competent and responsible men, who will give bonds, and interest charged upon the same at seven per cent per annum. Sacks will be furnished, with a proper guarantee that the wool will be sent; but allowance will be made to those sending their own sacks. This is intended to be a permanent institution, and its success, will depend upon the patronage given it. One great object of this organization is to raise the standard of wool-growing. The officers particularly request that all wool consigned to them be put up in good condition, "clear of dirt," and free from wool put up in the fleeces, "so stuffing." Proper discrimination will be made in favor of wool well handled; in grading, sorting, and selling, so that the best prices may be realized.

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In regard to the future of this plaster matter, the Committee have given the Order an opportunity to become masters of the situation. They have responded to a call very generally made, to provide some way by which the organization may furnish it to all its members. If you allege that you have derived no pecuniary advantage by being a Patron, then we answer that the fault is your own. The opportunities have been offered you and the invitations have been frequent and pressing to improve them.

There is one thing in connection with dormant or dead Granges that I like, as it furnishes good evidence that in every community where a Grange has been organized, a few of those who join, though not sufficiently zealous to make their Grange a success, still sympathize with the movement and wish it success. This evidence lies in the fact that in almost every instance after a Grange has become dormant, and there is no hope of a renewal of its life, a few of its members will apply to this office for certificates of charter so that they may join some neighboring Grange. I am glad to furnish these certificates where the applicant is really entitled to them and to maintain his connection with the Order.

Blank applications for such, sent free when wanted. These applications are simply a certificate from the Master or Secretary of the Grange, showing that the applicant was in good standing and square on the books at the time of the surrender of charter, or when the Grange disbanded.

**PUBLIC MEETINGS AND PIC NICS.—** We shall be glad to receive for publication notices of public meetings and Grange Pic Nics anywhere in the State.

**Blank Certificates of Election to County Convention.**

Blank Certificates of Representatives elected to the State Grange. Blank Certificates of Election to County Convention.

**Ladies’ Department.**

The Grange movement will purify the politics of the country, by promoting independence of thought among the voting masses. Farmers in the north and west are beginning to study their own interests. Manufacturers have at last discovered that the Grangers are not making war upon them, but are willing to pay them full value for their articles, and only ask that they be allowed to purchase from the manufacturer—thus saving to themselves agents’ commissions, and they on their part propose selling their productions direct to the manufacturer—doing away with agents. So each party saves the community herebefore paid for purchasing.

The Grange movement will make us all directly connected with each other. Farmers in the north and west are beginning to study their own interests.
June Meetings.

As many of the Granges are about to arrange for meetings in June, I would say a word that may not detract from the interest of these meetings. Arrangements should be made early, that there may be no conflict in appointments. A little correspondence between Granges would often secure a concert of action, and a greater interest be secured. County Granges should arrange for one or more meetings in the County, and at such times and places as would secure the greatest good to the order.

When arrangements are made by every Grange interested, and every member of the Order make a special effort to secure not only a general and full attendance of the members of the Order, but all who ought to be members, and make the occasion truly a Patron’s Holiday. Don’t put the burden upon a few, but systematically arrange that nothing be forgotten, no one be overlooked. Leave the task of this and that matter for some one else to attend to, but if you can do, and see that it is done, do so, and whatever you do, do it well and to promote the best interests and welfare of the Order.

St. Joseph County Grange, a month since, arranged for a meeting at Centreville on the 7th of June, and the Lecturer is by invitation to be present and address the gathering — should others wish his services about that time, let it be known soon.

State Agent’s Department

J. H. Gardner, — Centreville.

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

Thomas Beck, 126 Woodbridge St... Hardware.

Thomas Parker, 116 Woodward Avenue, Grocer.

George Peck & Co., 156 Woodward Avenue, Dry Goods.

Cleveland Bulk Oil Company, Foot of Woodward Avenue.

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

A. F. Starling, Boots and Shoes.

Eggleston and Wagner, Kalamazoo, Furniture. This firm are making excellent goods, which they offer to Patrons at wholesale prices. Either of these three firms will sell lumber, lath, and shingles in car load lots at wholesale prices, rough or dressed, and all wanting to use lumber this season, had best to consult one of these three firms for prices, by sending a bill of the kinds wanted. I also have arrangements for doors, sash, and blinds at low figures.

Ladies’ Department

C. L. Whitney, — Muskegon.

June Meeting.

“Only a Farmer’s Daughter.”

“She is only a farmer’s daughter,” A stylish lady said, With a scornful glance of her handsome eyes. An encounter with wonderful grace— The only work they do! I also have arrangements for doors, sash, and blinds at low figures.

Mrs. E. K. Smith.

Should Farmer’s Wives Understand the Theory of Agriculture?

An essay read before Paw Paw Grange X. 10, by Mrs. Samuel Huskirk.

At one of our late meetings a question was asked by a sister, which led me to enquire, if there was not sufficient reason, why farmer’s wives should possess a thorough practical knowledge of farming.

I will endeavor to point out some of the ways of attainment, and show why our opportunities in this direction are neglected. A familiarity with agricultural pursuits may be of no immediate benefit to us, perhaps may never be; but in this changeful world, how unknown are the regulations of theorrow. To-day we rely in tried security on the executive ability of one whose province it is to attend to these matters. The future may find us without counselor or guide. The plans that are now laid may be left for us to execute, and the work that is begun, for us to bring to completion were these necessary to become realities with any of us, what prominence would this important subject assume, with what value, would this hitherto unimportant question be invested. Would common sense thus suggest, that woman wanted only that kind of an education which would help her in her special departments, but rather that she develop her intellect in any direction that circumstance and interest may require. It is not to be supposed that our enlightenment in such matters would necessitate the performance of the labor with our own hands; but would enable us to intelligently direct the labor of others, so that we need not relinquish the home that has been ours for so many years, and endeared to us by its associations; and by its retainment be enabled to provide that which we might not have afforded first petition for, “Our daily bread,” and provide for those that may be left to our care. Disease may visit us and the time units the husbandman for superintending the work that the season demands shall be performed without delay. No one could do well carry out his plans and consume his wishes as one whose interests were identical with his own. Perhaps it might assist his recovery, could he be relieved from anxiety, by his well grounded confidence in his wife’s ability to meet these requirements. Absence of the husbandman often makes it essential that the wife should be familiar with the business of the farm in order that she may assume a directing influence in harmony with the system upon which it was previously conducted. Another reason why we should cultivate our activities in the settles of the farm is the form we may form a correct estimate of the severe and exhausting labor it requires, and the uncertain forms of recompenses. No human foresight can entirely guard against devastation by insects or the withering effects of summers drought, or the hopes that are well nigh fruition, being destroyed by the tempest and the storm. We must understand our business in order to appreciate the care and anxiety which these and kindred evils cause those who know that upon their success or over them, the welfare of the household depends.

The more fully we study these interests, the more readily we can see why the time and money and energy are at command, to carry out our pleasant projects of adornning our homes and make the improvements we so much desire. Now if the issues of life require a knowledge of these things we can find them when needed, “text book farming” put up in such a manner as to be labeled “ready for use.” Or will our only recourse be that which we have gathered and stored for ourselves by observation, comparison and study. By observation we can gain the rudiments of valuable information. We can note the time of seeding and preparation for each crop, the conditions which govern prices. The privilege of attending these weekly meetings and listening to the
What is Co-operation?

"It is the great means by which the toiling class may raise themselves, as a class, out of the miseries into which they are plunged by the abuse of competition. It is the great means by which the richer class may make their wealth produce more comfort to themselves, while they remove the cause of pauperism and wretchedness. To the poor it is the self-help which is the only true help. To the rich it is the uniter of interests, the hater of discords, the preventer of strikes, and the safety-valve against explosion. To all it is justice, wisdom, economy, and, morality; justice, by showing how justice can be secured by preventing the waste of competition; morality, by discomfiting the frauds of trade. It has proved itself to be a success. There are in England and Scotland more than 400,000 registered members of co-operative societies. Their subscribed capital exceeds £2,750,000. Their business exceeds £12,000,000 a year. It is conducted on principles fair to the honest trader whom it serves. Without harmony nothing great can be accomplished. Worthy Secretary Cobb:—A man may become very learned, and yet be comparatively helpless and useless. It is not that kind of learning that serves you. In the main they must educate themselves, and while doing so, they must try to be a force for good. The education they need is not for show or polish, but to enable them to accomplish results which should be such as will enable them to do whatever is necessary and proper to be done in the best possible manner. A man may manage to live on a farm, and live and die ignorant and stupid, unfortunately too many do so, but to be successful, to be able to make the best use of labor and means on a farm, requires a degree of intelligence and thought equal to that required in any other branch of business, and if there was no other motive to be urged, no other object to be gained but success in business that alone would seem to be ample compensation. All work without intelligence and without thought is mere drudgery, and is often useless drudgery because ill-timed and misdirected. The dull ox knows not why he breaks the yoke and has no interest in his work; the dull man that does not read reason, or think, differs little from the dunkey. He may work and drudge all the year, and from year doing something in the work. The questions are read off by the lecturer, at which time those who are interested are submitted to the Grange, discussed and decided. Others are given to the committee to work upon and report at a future meeting. If there are questions submitted to the Grange, discussed and decided. Others are given to the committee to work upon and report at a future meeting. If there are questions submitted to the Grange, discussed and decided. Others are given to the committee to work upon and report at a future meeting. If there are questions submitted to the Grange, discussed and decided. Others are given to the committee to work upon and report at a future meeting.

Bro. Cobb.—Your postal card of the 12th received and contents noted, and in reply would say that as far as my information goes, the wheat crop looks quite satisfactory. I think we might have a bumper crop without meeting with the obstacles that were in the way so that on the whole I call our plaster trade a success. Truly Yours, E. C. MANCHESTER.

BUCHEMAN, Mich., May 16, 1877. BRO. COBB:—Worthy Brother, your card of the 12th received and contents noted, and in reply would say that so far as my information goes, the wheat crop looks quite satisfactory. I think we might have a bumper crop without meeting with the obstacles that were in the way so that on the whole I call our plaster trade a success.

BATTLE CREEK, May 16, 1877. Bro. Cobb:—Your postal card duly received and contents noted. I have been over this section of country considerable the last week, and find the growing wheat only promises an average crop with the preceding two years. The corn is about as good as last year, but the wheat is a little less winter killed than last year, but I have seen much more of the Hessian fly than for many years past. The bright bloom of corn is more than the corn fly can stand, and the corn is about as good as preceding years, on the whole I only look for about an average with last year. I am finding in our firm a very good line of work, and in reporting the wheat crop unusually fine, but if they will take the trouble to go in the field and examine the wheat things put to them by the obstacles that were in the way so that on the whole I think we might have a bumper crop without meeting with the obstacles that were in the way so that on the whole I call our plaster trade a success. Truly Yours, E. C. MANCHESTER.

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**The GRANGE VISITOR.**

'77, as the first part, we shall sell $50,000 worth of goods and implements. The Patrons are proving true to themselves, and the farmers have determined opposition is standing by. If we have a Grange Visitor always a welcome Visitor.

Yours Fraternally,

FREEMAN FRANKLIN, Sup't Grange, Sault, St. Marie, Mich.

PIPESTONE, May 8th, 1877.

Brother Cobb:—Enclosed find $2.98 and quarterly report for quarter ending March 31st, 1877. As to the wheat, the acreage is about the same as usual, but little wheat of any kind is left in the hands of farmers for sale.

Yours Truly,

W. L. HOESE, Sec'y.

Pipestone Grange, No. 184.

McDONALD, May 6th, 1877.

Bro. Cobb:—The following is a synopsis of the crop reports, made at the regular meeting of the Van Buren County Grange held in Bangor, May 3rd. Reports were received from some of the neighbors, and with the reports we are selling twice the goods that some of their neighbors are selling, more than double that amount of capital. This store is a fine thing for the Patrons in the southern part of the county, but is not convenient for us. What we want is a store in the northern part of the county, and is in good working order—attendance at Grange meetings very good. We have within the last year a capital stock of about $2,000, store. I find the Grange Visitor always a welcome Visitor. I lind the Grange Visitor always a...

**THE REAPER DEATH.**

Died of Consumption, April 18th, a Worthy Member of Bethel Grange, No. 183, Sister MARGARET FALCONER, aged 29.

Died, April 11th, by an accident, Bro. JOHN FREEMAN, an old settler of Branch County, and a Worthy Member of Bethel Grange, No. 183.

Died in March last, Sister BOWINGTON, wife of the Worthy Master of Columbia Grange, No. 208.

The above notices were accompanied with preambles and resolutions expressive of the respect and sympathy of the several Granges sending the notices which we should gladly publish if the size of the Visitor would justify.

**THE Husbandman.'**

**THE BEST FARMERS' PAPER IN THE COUNTRY!**

It is the Most Influential and Widely Read Journal published in the Interest of the Grange.

**AS AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER**

It is fresh and practical, and its readers in all parts of the country give it high praise. The Reports of the ELMIRA FARMERS' CLUB DISCUSSIONS are alone worth more than the cost of the paper, to any practical thinking farmer.

It is read and endorsed by the principal officers of the Michigan State Grange, and by hundreds of Farmers in various parts of the State. Lieutenant Governor Sessions has been a subscriber for nearly two years. It is the paper high praise. He has freely recommended it to the members of his county, and has induced many to subscribe.

THE HUSBANDMAN is a large eight page neatly printed Journal, and is first class in every respect.

**IT IS ONLY $1.50 PER YEAR, COMPLETE.**

From May 1st, 1877, to Jan. 1st, 1878, Only $1.00. Forward subscriptions immediately.

Address, "HUSBANDMAN,"

THE J. T. COBB, Flag Office, N. Y.

Oolong (W'k> Fine«, 60 Finest, . 70 Best, . 75  Best, . Cash less 5 per ct. Samples mailed free. Send ad-: dress ou  postal curd to P. O. Box 3090, New York.
**PRICE LIST of SUPPLIES**

Kept in the office of the Secretary of the

**MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE,**

And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Or-der, on the Establishment of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Batting Boxes, hard wood.</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcelain Ball Marbles, per hundred</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank Record Books, Express pack.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, board.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cushioning Materials.</td>
<td>60.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applications for Membership, per 100.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Membership Cards, per 100.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illustrated Visiting or Training Cards, each.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank, in envelopes, per dozen.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By-Laws of the State and Subordinate Granges, single copies 5c, per dozen.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New kind of Singing Books, with music.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single copy 15 cts. per dozen.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rituals, single copy.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>New kind of Singing Books, per dozen.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thanks for Consolidation of Granges, sent free on application.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank Applications for Membership on Prominent Granges, furnished free on application.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank “Articles of Association” for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges with Copy of Charter, all complete.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patron’s Pocket Companion, by J. A. Cramer, Cloth, .60 cts., Morocco with tuck,</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100.</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address, J. E. COBB, State Agent, Michigan.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolcraft, Michigan.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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**The Whitney Manuf'g Co.**

**IS THE ONLY COMPANY**

That offer

A **Strictly First-Class Sewing Machine** to Patrons at Wholesale Prices.

**R E A L**

I have sold a large number of Whitney Sewing Machines during the past year, 1876, and they have given universal satisfaction. I recommend them to Patrons.

On application, I will send a Sample to any Agent, at Wholesale Prices.

**Where**

The Best and most desirable Seeds were selected for the past year, and the results are as follows:

- Grape Vines
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- Peaches
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- Pears
- Cherries
- Peaches
- Nectarines
- Plums
- Pluots
- Pomegranates
- Almonds
- Walnuts
- Hazelnuts
- Olives

**To**

P. of H. and S. of I. Purchasing Agents, and any other wholesale orders.

**Address**

C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.

**The Mentor in the Grange**

**AND—**

HOMES of P. of H.,

Ought to be in every Grange and read by every member of our Order.

Four copies for $7.00.

The “**Matron’s Household Manual**,”

By Sister SHEARER, is the best Cook Book known to us. 75 cents each; four copies to one order, free postpaid. One copy of the “Mentor” and one copy of the “Manual” for $2.50.

Address, C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.

**THE GRANGE VISITOR.**

**PARTICULAR.**

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.**

The Original Wholesale

**GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE**

**227 & 228 WABASH AVENUE,**

**JOBBERS IN**

**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,**

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CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS of ALL OUR GOODS FREE TO ANY ADDRESS ON APPLICATION.

A Great Reduction in the Prices of Many Leading Goods was made Jan. 1st, 1877.

SEND ALSO FOR SPECIAL LIST OF REDUCED PRICES.

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.**

Opposite the Matteson House, Chicago.

**PAINTING**

**THE PATRONS’ PAINT COMPANY**

**are manufacturing the INGERSOLL READY-MIXED PAINTS,** and BRUSHES, and selling them at full trade discount, delivering them freight free, and requiring the payment due the goods received—making them cheaper than the material can be bought elsewhere. They are an absolutely pure article, possessing great durability and brilliancy, and are giving great satisfaction all over the country. We have a Patron’s Friend who saved enough alone on Paint purchased last year to pay his Grand a month and a half. They also sell ECO PAINT 30 per cent, cheaper than any one else. It is in the interest of our Patrons to write and have sent free their orders.

**Address, C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.**

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P. O. Box 9029.

**IMPORTERS’ TEA AND COFFEE BROKERS,**

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No Charge for Commission, Cartage or Loading on Tea or Coffee.

Our Brokerage business does not extend beyond the selling of Tea and Coffee to Wholesale Dealers in this City; but the facilities we enjoy by our business with Importers, and other goods we sell, will enable us to deal at prices lower than most other dealers. Our business is conducted by Importers, and we ship them 100 per cent cheaper than any one else. It is to the advantage of all Patrons to write and have sent free their orders. We offer no discounts. Our Prices are fixed at $2.00 per box, 500 lb., and we send or receive goods at any price we find to our advantage. We are the only firm in the City who will deal in 100 lb. lots, and it is practical to do so, as they are popular with the Market. Our business is conducted by Importers, and we ship them 100 per cent cheaper than any one else.

**Address, D. E. RUE, 311 3rd Ave.**

**HEDGE PLANTS!**

**GRAPE VINES!**

**SPRING OF 1877.**

I am prepared to furnish strictly first-class

100 Orange Grove Hedges, $3.25 per 100

Concord Grape Vines, $2.25 per 1000

Peaches, Apples, Pears, &c., per dozen

Orders for Hedge Plants should be sent in be-

fore April 1st.

**HENRY COLLINS,**

Box 311, White Pigeon, Michigan.

**Ezra Williams,**

Rochester, N. Y.