THE GRANGE VISITOR.

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.

BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE

Michigan State Grange.

COMMUNICATIONS.

SOMETHING MORE ON THE OIL QUESTION.

December 26, 1878.

Bro. Cobb:

In the Visiter of December 1st, I noticed an article headed "Oil Monopoly." The writer elies to us that same remark, and claims that the Government Oil Company, and from that date, the price of oil has continued to rise.

That the oil business in Michigan is conducted and controlled by a ring, I have no doubt; but how to break it, is the question. It appears to me that the only way used at this little magazine is, We send what we suppose are our articles to look after our articles, and what is the result. Along comes a man of science, claims that, by theory of something else, who has a certain thing to present to the Legislature. They think it sounds fair, and Mr. Professor ought to judge, and the oil ring, of course, comes a law. In 1869, a law was passed to the effect that all should be tested of 110° Fahrenheit's thermometer, and that the inspectors should receive four cents for the inspection of each barrel, cask, or package.

In 1875, the test of oil was reduced to 100° F., and the price for inspection to ten cents, which is the law to-day.

In 1873, the test of oil was reduced to 100° F., and the compensation of the inspectors was raised, and classed thus: One barrel, forty cents, under fifteen, thirty cents; and ten cents for each additional barrel, keg, or package.

By the 1873 law, the price of inspection was increased to four cents, and the compensation of the inspectors raised, and classed thus: One barrel, forty cents, under fifteen, thirty cents; and ten cents for each additional barrel, keg, or package.

By the 1875 law, the price of inspection was raised to the amount of four cents, and the compensation of the inspectors was increased to the amount of four cents for each barrel, cask, or package.

Why is it that the compensation of inspectors is raised to such an exorbitant amount, and a revolution made of them, and every fan of the oil ring, so much the worse for them? If the laws are a failure, why not change them? If the ring is an evil, why not break it? If the laws are not fair, why not change them? If the ring is an evil, why not break it? If the laws are not fair, why not change them? If the ring is an evil, why not break it?

A little over forty years ago Michigan was a territory and a wilderness. Now, what a wonderful change! Few of our states have had a population of one and over five millions of people, mainly industrious, prosperous, and independent. Educated men have all the children in the State. All useful institutions for recreation, education, &c., have been built up, and a new capital has just been finished, costing some one and one-half millions of dollars, and all is paid for, and the State is practically free from debt.

The old capital building, was built for the accommodation of the Legislature only; it did not contain the State Officers, and it has long been used for meetings of various kinds, the State Grange having held its annual meetings there for three or more years.

The constitution provided a Board of State Auditors, to consist of the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer and the Commissioner of the State Land Office, and this Board has charge of the public and public buildings at the seat of government. When the committee of the State Grange were seeking a place to hold the annual meeting for this year, and mostly asked for the use of the old building; they were assured that it was not considered good enough for them, but that the doors of the new building would be thrown open, and that the farmers, who were invited to come up to the Capitol of the State, would be allowed to use the splendid edifice they had provided for the accommodation of their servants.

They did meet there, and were very much pleased with the accommodations; and though a bar of oil in Ohio, 100° test, and while in transit, it passed through Chicago, Englewood, and M. C. and Samuel Longmire, Bowmen Station, Kent Co. R. H. E. B. and W. W. B. (To the Editor.)

By order of the State Grange at its last session, Masters no longer receive a copy of the Visitor free—Secretaries, or other persons, sending test or more names, with pay for the same, will receive an extra copy free. Sample numbers furnished on application.

In order to live justly, and be respected, we must avoid all connection from which we partake in others.

—A wife full of truth, innocence and love, is the prattiest flower that a man can wear next his heart.
DOGRANTS.

Whenever thirteen or more members of a dormant Grange who were in good standing when the Grange ceased to work, shall establish connection with the State Grange, they should apply to the Master of the State Grange for permission to re-organize their Grange. For the purpose of re-organization, a return of the connection of their charter, in case the same has been surrendered or suspended; and all such necessary papers and information will be given. General and special departmental officers are necessary for the re-organization of the Granges.

The absolute necessity of an organization among the farmers of the country, for the protection of their rights, and the elevation of their condition, has been so well understood and admitted, that there is no further argument needed, to convince all who have once been connected with the Granges, and as those who have, that it is for the interest of every farmer to the State to sustain this organization. I am aware that many have, for a time, given the good of the Order required. Many have been consolidated, and the members have affiliated with other Granges; yet there were others one and prepossessing, from whiich report has come that a more thorough reorganization can be carried out, which should again take their places among the Granges of the State. The Order now needs a new stimulus, and if we are to be increased, let its strength and power be brought into action.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT GRANGES.

Under the amended laws of the National Grange, State Granges are authorized to have Subordinate Granges in their district, upon such regulations as the State Grange may provide; and the State Grange at its recent session, authorized County and District Granges, to elect such of its members, as are eligible under Sec. 1, of the Constitution of the National Grange; "one third of the number of the members of a County or District Grange, shall be elected to be Masters or Past Masters and their wives if any, and all be entitled to receive mileage, per diem, or other expense, for the time and place of meeting, without unnecessary delay, and all expense of organization on the demand of the Subordinate Granges of the county or district can be reached. Let these reports be full and promptly made.

ANNUAL WOARD.

The delegates who attended the State Grange, were instructed to visit all the Granges in the State, and to communicate the annual word to the Master of the State Grange, or his authorized representative, to receive it. Any Masters of Subordinate Granges, who shall be unable to reunite, shall send their report to the delegate, or deputies, can obtain from the Committee of the State Grange, the necessary form, by sending an order for the same, signed by the Master of the State Grange, and the order sent postpaid. The Master of a Grange can communicate the word to the members of his Grange, who are entitled to receive it. It is requested, that all Granges should all be in possession of the new word within an unnecessary delay.

The GRANGE VISITOR.

DEPUTIES.

The State Grange authorized the appointment of a special deputy for each county or district, comprising the counties of Bay, Manistee, Wexford, and Missaukee, and the counties north of them, are also entitled to deputies, and may have all other counties, having five working Granges or more, appointed to a deputy or deputies; the names of which will be appointed upon the recommendation of a majority of the members of the Subordinate Granges in district, and the Masters of the five in the several counties, or districts. The Grange, and their rank and duties shall be as follows: They shall be appointed for the following time, the regular meeting in January of each year, and installed as soon as practicable thereafter.

The officers of a County or District Grange shall be elected to the office of the Subordinate Grange, and their rank and duties shall be as follows: They shall be appointed for the following time, the regular meeting in January of each year, and installed as soon as practicable thereafter.

All elections shall be by ballot. An Annual Meeting of Deputies, shall be held in addition to the Master and Secretary of each Subordinate Grange, and is required to be held in the same manner as the annual meeting of the Subordinate Granges as required by the By-Laws of the State Grange, and are quite as essential to the successful working of the State Grange when it is not in session.

MEMBERSHIP.

1. Masters and Past-Masters of the Subordinate Granges, who are Matrons and all other fourth degree members, in good standing when the Subordinate Granges, so enrolled shall be entitled to the benefits of the above By Law of the State Grange, and shall be entitled to be placed upon the books of the Secretary of the State Grange, provided; they are members in good standing, and, when duly elected to membership, are entitled to receive their certificates, and be placed in the rolls of the Subordinate Granges, and such certificates shall be furnished to them, they may be cleared into the rolls of the State Grange, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership in the State Grange.

SPECIAL LECTURERS.

The lecturers whose names are in the By-Laws, have been appointed for the current year, and Granges desiring the same, shall communicate the same to the Secretary of the State Grange, and the same will be furnished them in due course of time.

2. All Masters of Subordinate Granges, who are Matrons and all other fourth degree members, in good standing when the Subordinate Granges, so enrolled shall be entitled to the benefits of the above By Law of the State Grange, and shall be entitled to be placed upon the books of the Secretary of the State Grange, and shall be entitled to be placed upon the rolls of the State Grange, provided; they are members in good standing, and, when duly elected to membership, are entitled to receive their certificates, and be placed in the rolls of the Subordinate Granges, and such certificates shall be furnished to them, they may be cleared into the rolls of the State Grange, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership in the State Grange.

In answer to many questions—we publish the By-Laws of the State Grange relating to the organization of County or District Granges with all the changes and amendments made from time to time, and ask them to the attention of all members of Granges of the Pomona Degree, as well as to all who have not made themselves of this co-operative movement. Secretaries please note the Division of Sections, and report, at once:


Applications.

Sec. 1. The application for the organization of a County or District Grange, shall be signed by not less than one third of the number, and shall be submitted to the Secretary of the State Grange, (blank applications for which may be obtained at the Pastors' Department.) All elections shall be by ballot. An Annual Meeting of Deputies, shall be held in addition to the Master and Secretary of each Subordinate Grange, and is required to be held in the same manner as the annual meeting of the Subordinate Granges as required by the By-Laws of the State Grange, and are quite as essential to the successful working of the State Grange when it is not in session.

Membership.

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Sec. 2. No dues shall be required from Pomona Granges to State or National Granges.

Meetings.

County or District Granges shall meet once a month, at the time and place fixed by the By-Laws of the State Grange, for the transaction of the business of the Grange, without the payment of the regular fee of membership, in the Fourth Degree.

Dues.

Any brother or sister who is in good standing in a County or District Grange, shall be entitled to a discount card on the payment of the fee of membership, to such degree as shall be prescribed from Pomona Granges to State or National Granges.

Requirements.

Sec. 1. The Secretary of a County or District Grange, with the reports of the Subordinate Granges, shall be sent to the Secretary of the State Grange; and the laws and rulings which relate to the jurisdiction of Subordinate Granges, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the State Grange, and for the same time Secretaries of the Subordinate Granges shall be appointed to the Secretary of the State Grange, in addition to the Secretary of the State Grange, as the Secretary of the State Grange shall deem best.

Sec. 2. All elections shall be by ballot. An Annual Meeting of Deputies, shall be held in addition to the Master and Secretary of each Subordinate Grange, and is required to be held in the same manner as the annual meeting of the Subordinate Granges as required by the By-Laws of the State Grange, and are quite as essential to the successful working of the State Grange when it is not in session.

Sec. 3. Masters and Past-Masters of the Subordinate Granges, who are Matrons and all other fourth degree members, in good standing when the Subordinate Granges, so enrolled shall be entitled to the benefits of the above By Law of the State Grange, and shall be entitled to be placed upon the books of the Secretary of the State Grange, provided; they are members in good standing, and, when duly elected to membership, are entitled to receive their certificates, and be placed in the rolls of the Subordinate Granges, and such certificates shall be furnished to them, they may be cleared into the rolls of the State Grange, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership in the State Grange.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the State Grange on the demand of the Subordinate Granges, to issue a charter in due form to such as are qualified, and appointed for the service.

Officers.

The officers of a County or District Grange shall be elected by the Subordinate Grange, and their rank and duties shall be as follows: They shall be appointed for the following time, the regular meeting in January of each year, and installed as soon as practicable thereafter.

All elections shall be by ballot. An Annual Meeting of Deputies, shall be held in addition to the Master and Secretary of each Subordinate Grange, and is required to be held in the same manner as the annual meeting of the Subordinate Granges as required by the By-Laws of the State Grange, and are quite as essential to the successful working of the State Grange when it is not in session.

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Discipline.

Sec. 1. The Secretary of County or District Granges shall compile the quarterly reports received from the Subordinate Granges as required by the By-Laws of the State Grange, and forward the same to the Secretary of the State Grange.

Such blank forms shall be furnished to the Granges in all branches, as the Secretary and Secretary of the State Grange shall deem best suited to the purpose.

Representatives in the State Grange.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of County or District Granges shall be, by his election, a delegate to the annual adjournment in the work of the Order, and give such instructions to the Secretary of the State Grange, as shall, in his judgement, think best for the benefit and development of the State Grange.

Sec. 3. Persons applying for membership in County or District Granges shall deposit for examination and approval, in the Secretary of the State Grange, blank applications for which may be obtained at the Pastors' Department.

J. J. Woodman, Past Master.

Paw Paw, March 8th, 1883.
The GRANGE VISITOR.

Lecturers’ Department.

C. L. WHITNEY, Editor.

New Year Watchword.

From the National Grange at its late session at the Grand Hall in Lansing, and through them, to every County Grange, and all the members of the Order of the Pioneers of Husbandry, has been transmitted the spirit of the National Grange, and through them, to every brother and sister, that you will not only be punctual; by endeavoring to make new resolutions; put forth new efforts, and let no one forget the family in the Grange, and paying for it the beauty of the services.

Lecturer and General Deputy has appointed as follows:

- At Grand Rapids, the 12th and 15th, at Allen’s, Kent Co., the 17th, in Allegan County; and will be at Grand Rapids on the 24th of February in March.

KEENE GRANGE, Ingham County, has (21) twenty-one subscriptions for the New Year, and 25 on hand, all given at a late visit of the lecturer.

We have received the following from the office of Thomas Mason, general commission merchant and agent of the Pomona Grange, Ingham County, and Patron of Husbandmen of the State of Michigan, 181 South Water Street—BD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1879.

Address:

Adopter—To ship a dollar in car loads at this season, he prepared to come or a faithful man with them to look after a five place in the car. The Grouse Grange is not only a protecting a bright spot in the future of the Order, and on Saturday last, at 10 o’clock P. M. to install the officers for the new year with an entire new stall and recognized its ability to perform the work belonging to the organization. Many who live and work from the rail to the rail, who had been partly lukewarm, have re-awakened their interest, and by their presence gave greater value to the occasion. The regular routine of business was passed, the reports from the committees with marked attention by all present, through those reports we learn that the Battle Creek Grange is not only augmenting its membership, but increased its live and for the Order. After the election of the standing committees by the members who had been made, the next thing, in order to fill the stall, was the annual meeting among many members, as well as many out of the Order, seemed to take particular interest in disposing of the kind during the past year, but this feature was introduced, to the surprise of many more who are interested in co-operative stores. One could take a seat at the lecture and on the 24th, to install the officers of the State Grange, is expected to be present.

Three Rivers, Jan. 6th, 1879.

J. H. FEATHER.

Three Rivers, Dec. 29th, 1878.

BATTLE CREEK, Jan. 5th, 1879.

Pursuant to notice, the Grange met at the Chamber last, at 10 o’clock, P. M. to carry out the usual程序 of an annual meeting.

B. E. BENEDICT.

The Branch Co. Pomona Grange, No. 22, was organized March 23rd, 1878.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

MUSKEGON, Dec. 29th, 1878.

Ed. GRANGE VISITOR: Editor Pomona Grange, No. 22, was organized March 23rd, 1878, and is doing good regular and with increased interest, working to do in its territory our last regular meeting at Coldwater Grange (Hall), which was well attended. After the regular labor of the day we adjourned to our usual place, the Grange Visitor, in our monthly meeting. Your editor is present.

But how advance?

The annual meeting of the Grange Visi.

Letter District and County Granges send to Secretary Cobb for a statement of their present condition, and don’t forget the address of your new officers, especially the Master, Secretary, and Treasurer, with the post-office address of the Secretary.

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PETITIONS.

In reviewing the proceedings of the late session of the Michigan State Grange, we have collected and have printed, petitions to the Legislature asking for amendments to existing laws, or for enactments that are expected to better protect the interests of the people of the State. We shall therefore move this work forward, and the blanks distributed within ten days, and we hope the Secretaries to whom they are addressed will bring them in obtaining names to the petitions.

It so happens that while as Patrons of the Farmers we are foremost in pressing some of these matters upon the attention of the Legislature, and while we are alike in the interest of other classes as well as farmers. That our readers will send in a petition with little attention before they are called on to sign petitions we will enumerate the names embraced in these several petitions:

A reduction of the highest contracting rates of interest from ten to seven per cent. We leave it for the same reasoning now demands that the rate be ten per cent. If there ever was an argument that was good and valid, for restricting the rate of interest to seven per cent there never was one that argument was that was good and valid, for restricting the rate of interest to ten per cent. We believe that the same reasoning now demands that the rate be ten per cent. If there ever was an argument that was good and valid, for restricting the rate of interest to seven per cent we believe that the same reasoning now demands that the rate be ten per cent. If there ever was an argument that was good and valid, for restricting the rate of interest to seven per cent there never was one that argument was that was good and valid, for restricting the rate of interest to ten per cent.

In the matter of kerosene oil, we insist on attention to a proposition that comes from 'u. w. n.' on another page. That article should be read by each reader, and then we feel that the new members should at once take stock in the Standard Oil Co., make arrangements for a dividend, and then legal charge for inspecting, or at once go to work to legislate the price of interest remains unchanged, and further, that the sum so saved may be, by the people, will be of advantage to the people. That our form of government recognizes that we are to prepare for the better taxation of personal property. We are to prepare for the better taxation of personal property. We are to prepare for the better taxation of personal property. We are to prepare for the better taxation of personal property. We are to prepare for the better taxation of personal property. We are to prepare for the better taxation of personal property. We are to prepare for the better taxation of personal property.

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The onerous burden of taxation which annually meets the tax-payer for petty sums that are appealed from courts to the circuit court, and in the second instance of which the litigants themselves are often involved in heavy charges or load so grievous, unnecessary, unjust and aggravating that we believe that the courts should be charged to trespass upon their rights for many who are so unimportant in their demand for legislative redress. That the community has rights as well as individuals, and in this matter "we the people" shall ask for protection from litigants and lawyers who, with only a few of its editors may have something to say about the present condition of things.

And last but not least we shall ask a practical recognition of the rights of farmers to instruction in Agricultural College on an equal footing with our boys. And that this recognition shall not make an approach to the law for the construction of a cottage suitable for their accommodation.

THE VISITOR

We have an ample supply of the VISITOR of January 1st, with which many new subscribers who enjoy the paper are able to turn the page without saying a word, and as will be seen by this number, we are having smaller type used to supply new subscribers as well as farmers.

Our thanks to all who have not been able to make up deficiencies of any kind, and to all who have a little annoyance. As that is the way to get the S. W. D. on another page. We mean to give as much matter as possible. As that is the way to get the S. W. D. on another page. We mean to give as much matter as possible.

We shall also ask that sections 804 and 805 of the Compiled Laws, which relate to the collecting of agricultural statistics by Supervisors be adopted and the State shall be required to furnish blanks for that purpose that shall be printed, and the agricultural productions of the State. The incompleteness of the returns published to date, make it impossible to execute its requirements for many years and not until the Secretary of Agriculture, W. C. G. D. Holden, was recently appointed, has been able to give the State as much as it is now possible to reach in some way the owners of mortgages covering real estate to which the farmers pay taxes for the full assessed valuation. Our real estate bears much more heavily than its value, and some means of relief should be provided that shall bring about a more just and equitable distribution of the burden which must be borne by the people.

Next comes the very reasonable demand that women shall be eligible for service as school officers, which has been made the basis of an argument in support of this proposition which we take pleasure in referring to and using in the 16th No. of the VISITOR from the pen of Mrs. A. Isappp, of Prairie Roads.

We shall ask that sections 804 and 805 of the Compiled Laws, which relate to the collecting of agricultural statistics by Supervisors be adopted and the State shall be required to furnish blanks for that purpose that shall be printed, and the agricultural productions of the State. The incompleteness of the returns published to date, make it impossible to execute its requirements for many years and not until the Secretary of Agriculture, W. C. G. D. Holden, was recently appointed, has been able to give the State as much as it is now possible to reach in some way the owners of mortgages covering real estate to which the farmers pay taxes for the full assessed valuation. Our real estate bears much more heavily than its value, and some means of relief should be provided that shall bring about a more just and equitable distribution of the burden which must be borne by the people.

Next comes the very reasonable demand that women shall be eligible for service as school officers, which has been made the basis of an argument in support of this proposition which we take pleasure in referring to and using in the 16th No. of the VISITOR from the pen of Mrs. A. Isappp, of Prairie Roads.

To correspondents.

W. E. Smith—Your card received and furnished both papers at that price.

TO ALL WHO WRITE TO ANY- BODY, BUT MORE PARTICULARLY TO THOSE WHO WRITE TO THIS OFFICE.

In the course of a varied business experience we have learned to do several things to our satisfaction, but have never learned to do the things to which we never thought of and who will be a little annoyance. As that is the way to get the S. W. D. on another page. We mean to give as much matter as possible.

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Communications.

**To the Editor of the Patrons of Husbandry**:

I have been much interested in your discussion of the lawyers and the expense of the Courts. You have struck a deep root with the matter of suits-at-law. I trust you continue this line of inquiry, as it will lead you to Justice Courts with ease. A very large portion of your arguments and cases are directly connected with this class of cases.

We have tried to leave their disputes to a Justice, or better still, to the judgment of the parties themselves, where more satisfaction would be the result, and great would be the saving of money, as well as suffering to the people subject to the suits, brought for the preservation of petticoats. I will not tell you how this is, for every reader will see it and feel it.

I have seen every suit ever tried, but if they are not cases to suffer, we could afford to let them litigate. I do not know how it is with you, but if by any chance we should need a Court, while the suit is in progress. It is very expensive to the litigants. It is true that if they have a special interest, bids fair to be, a period when the people are immense and instead of the present arrangement no longer be a burden, and the vote each other whatever they deem. Where a township board can reduce the course of study in our public schools to the teaching of the arts, and are paid for the education of hundreds who are more able to pay their own way than those from whose pockets the money is collected, while it is certain that the majority of the people will pay this tax in the belief that all of themselves will benefit from the results, the institution is simply practically out of their reach, while the Granges will contribute their full share in support of their schools at home.

And what do we get in return? In the first place these institutions (as long as they are carried on) will be out upon us professionals whose work is to stop crime. But in this we are free, the farmer. I don't wish to complain of the tax. We pay for education as we should. What we need is to have its benefits more cheaply and more rapidly distributed, in order that the farmer's sons and daughters can obtain an education, without spending three or four years of the most important part of their lives, from home, at a great cost. But very few of us are calling able to give their children an education while they wish under the present system besides the practical experience of the world in which they attain the ages of maturity, they will have a good deal of experience to begin life with for which they are prepared. I think I have a chance to make a voice saying, you will find our agricultural college. It would not hurt it at all. The above schools should be made auxiliary to the college, and the money obtained from the sale of the lands be used in support of the agricultural college. When they attain the ages of maturity, they will have a good deal of experience to begin life with for which they are prepared. I think I have a chance to make a voice saying, you will find out the agricultural college. It would not hurt it at all. The above schools should be made auxiliary to the college, and the money obtained from the sale of the lands be used in support of the agricultural college.

We first salute the worthy Master of the Michigan State Grange, Hon. J. J. Cobb, for the leading spirit of the last five years' service in this relation. He has done meritorious service. The State is the standard of the world, and the policies of the state and its officers. We believe it would be impossible to us as an order.

As nature he seems to have been endowed with high executive abilities, which have sustained a degree of pertinacity by his election to the office of State, which, with his kind disposition and gentlemanly bearing, and the geniality of his sociability, is something unique among Michigan farmers. A man of such pleasant dispositions, efficient and cordial officer we could not have, and less unfortunate, the manner of the creature of the fact that he has been more strongly striking.

The next officer in order of impor-
tance, and not next in the order of the Ritual, is "Our Proprietor, William M. Cobb, Esq." Upon the Secretary of any other hand, the heaviest burden could be laid specifically in our case, as the individual.

No officer has brought the State Know- ledge of the comfort of the people. It has been the work of the office proper, not only as the organ of the Patrons of Husbandry, but as a real-agricultural paper. Also, as a member of the Executive Committee, his communications, will find it easy to attend.

Very respectfully,

A. J. Cook.

The Personnel of the Sixth Session of the Michigan State Grange.

This great representative body of the State of Michigan, has met, has worked, and with higher aims, and nobler purposes in view, and with higher aims, and nobler purposes in the Peninsula of the State, to do its work. The General Assembly of our country. We haye done its work must be done by the future of our children. Now this interest of the State of the Great Lakes.

We observe the noble workmen and women of the State for another orphan, hope.

Concerns.

The Education of Farmers.

We read much about high and unjust taxation in this or that department, but very little or none of it in regard to education, while thousands of dollars are collected from us every year and are paid for the education of hundreds who are more able to pay their own way than those from whose pockets the money is collected, while it is certain that the majority of the people will pay this tax in the belief that all of themselves will benefit from the results, the institution is simply practically out of their reach, while the Granges will contribute their full share in support of their schools at home.

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Very respectfully,

A. J. Cook.
THE GRANGE VISITOR.

State Agent's Department.

J. M. CHIDESTER.

Detroit, December 27, 1876.

Dear Bro. C.,—

Allow me to go through the columns of your journal, and see by way of explanation to the numerous suggestions as to the manner of marking and shipping grain, and selling in the market and particularly to the agency. It is not to be expected that the farmer who has quietly remained as producer simply, without regard to the interest of the consumer, who is even and admeasurement, between him and the consumer, to the notion of taking profits, can at once become a shipper and money market without some instruction as to the manner and style of doing. The question is frequently asked, "How shall we direct our own market?"

The reason why speculators find the world so ugly is because they see only themselves in it.

We will take the first step in the A, B, C's, and such proceeding with us with unspoken blessings. Try it, the species of spirit, and the consciousness of others, but be a pattern for health, which all of us prize so highly.


The Clay Wheat.

There has been much said and written about the Clay wheat. There seems a general desire to know the exact nature of the product. It is nothing more or less than a white wheat. I am told by one of your correspondents that farmers cannot, on present systems, ship or sell, without making a profit. I believe this to be true. Their business is to make them profitable. Let us take the first step in the A, B, C's, and such proceeding with us with unspoken blessings. Try it, the species of spirit, and the consciousness of others, but be a pattern for health, which all of us prize so highly.

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J. M. CHIDESTER.

Detroit, December 27, 1876.
Bro. Cobb:
The Grange, you will forgive me.

I question myself, I was sorry I ever did. I think you will say there is no

to have their boys right, just as they do. I think there is no difference in their behavior,

The following very comforting letter to the advocates of woman suffrage was sent us by a friend with this note:

"I send the within letter clipped from the Official Herald, a weekly journal pub-

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Mrs. M. J. Spencer,
Postmaster, Grange, No. 587.

Another County Heard From.

Dallas Grange, No. 265,

December 30th, 1877.

Bro. O'Brien:

Your paper is indeed a welcome visitor to my family and me, and always I think the time

Where is the visitor that is not a friend?

Secretary Cobb sat at the Master's right, a little lower down; he is tall, nor heavy, has a
even, of course, I think he has fallen into safe hands, and his head,

flame up, and the wench's head is
eyes, as you all know—y

Perhaps not all of you;—is quite tall, has a neat figure, is seen sometimes, I see, in

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there was something of solemnity about it. Aged matrons, whose gray heads and venerable forms seemed to render them nearer to heaven than to earth, pulsed their livid veins, while the fatigued hands kept breathless silence; the fond mothers—half forgetful of this lowest—emblem of fidelity and innocence—cast their shoulders with solicitude and secrecy perfect proper site; and young ight, who never expected to know, or think, or care about politics or political science or good government, depositing their ballots with evident careless mind and thoughtless vote.

At the voting place, where I watched for the results, the door was slammed in my face, and the white head of a gray-haired man—felt the embers of the popular fire, was buried in the dust, and slept as long and deep as the slumber of consummation. I saw the practical working of the people, in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, with the same quantity of salt, in a half peck of hops, a good wine, and a library of books. They were the best of the country. It is not sensational, but is candid and free from all the prejudices of the day.

The Husbandman! 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 language of truth should be more equitably distributed to all classes of property, and that the farming interests be thereby in-creased.

The Husbandman contents against unjust taxation. The interest of the farmer is taught the world. The soil is its own best teacher, and the Husbandman speaks the language of the farmers. No other farmer’s paper pays so careful heed to the interests of the farmers. It is a liberal and well-informed paper, and its articles are authoritative. The Husbandman is the voice of the farmer. It is the best farmer’s paper that I ever read. It is not only correct in weighing large or small matters, but it is also a very good paper. I have no more to say in my house than is more welcome to me, and to all my family, and not one that is read with so much patience and enjoyment.

As a representative of the Orange, the Husbandman is highly priced by the members of the Order, in all sections of the country. It is not sensational, but it is candid and honest.

The Husbandman is a Large Eight-Page Paper, and only $1.20 per year.

The Husbandman, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Patron’s Commission House!

Harrison, Michigan, May 22, 1879.

Mr. Lyon, Secretary of the Husbandman.

I do hereby endorse the statement of Mr. Lyon Thompson, of Chicago, that he has seen the Husbandman, and that it is a very good paper.

HENRY A. HAGEN.

Farmers’ Crocks.

We believe in small farms and thrifty cultivation, and the best of all as well as the owners, and ought, therefore, to be well managed.

In going to the bottom of things, and therefore, in doing justice and enough of it, if the best it be a second prize.

In large crops, which leave the land better than they found it, and when the soil is a good one, it is better than they found it, and when the soil is a good one, it is better than they found it.

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