

# THE Grange Visitor

ISSUED

MONTHLY

BY THE **EXECUTIVE**

Michigan State



**COMMITTEE** OF THE

Grange, P. of H.

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SCHOOLCRAFT, NOVEMBER, 1877.

Whole No. 32

## THE GRANGE VISITOR,

*Is Published Monthly,*

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Invariably in Advance.

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

All communications should be addressed to  
J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Remittances should be by Registered Letter,  
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A Square is one inch in space, column width.

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

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

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

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

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C.—SALMON STEEL, Bear Lake, Manis's Co	- - -	Schoolcraft.
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T.—S. F. BROWN,	- - -	"
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Support the *Visitor* by subscribing.

### Meeting of the State Grange.

The State Grange of Michigan will convene at Lansing, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, the 11th day of December next.

Below will be found a list of Delegates by counties, so far as reported up to the time of going to press.

Secretaries of County Conventions have been very remiss in making Reports to this Office, of the names of Delegates elected to the State Grange.

Three weeks after the Conventions but 24 of the 48 Counties had been reported although the Master of the State Grange had called attention to the necessity of making such reports.

Since that time I have written to some one in each of the delinquent counties and have added quite a number of names to the list.

As promised in the October No. a full list of delegates should appear in this No. we hope to hear from the Counties not reported soon after the distribution of this No.

If any errors appear in the list as printed, I hope I shall be notified, that we may have a correct list before us at the opening of the session.

ALLEGAN—N. E. Bates, J. J. Atherly, Albert Stegeman.

ANTRIM—  
BARRY—John Lickly, Peter Cramer, E. C. Phetteplace.

BAY—B. F. Partridge.  
BENZIE—Victor T. Gardner.

BERRIEN—Wm. Burton, G. N. Parkerton, F. R. Harding.

BRANCH—Thomas B. Buell, Geo. W. Van Aiken, H. B. George.

CALHOUN—John Woodworth, H. L. Day.

CASS—Abram Miller.  
CLINTON—Richard Moore, M. W. Dunham, R. M. Brooks.

EATON—Hiram Shipman, A. P. Green.

GENESSEE—Wm. Atgate, J. L. Smith.  
GRAND TRAVERSE—G. H. Weightman.

GRATIOT—Daniel H. Curtiss, C. W. Howland.

HILLSDALE—R. W. Freeman, Joel B. Norris, E. C. Turner.

HURON—  
INGHAM—A. N. Gillitt, O. F. Miller, A. A. King.

IONIA—Sam'l T. Kidd, A. S. Stannard, John Hackett, Wm. T. Inman.

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KALAMAZOO—N. K. Hunt, A. E. Strong, H. Dale Adams.

KENT—Robert Dockeray, George Meech, Wm. Croninger.

LAKE—  
LAPEER—  
LENAWEE—  
LIVINGSTON—A. M. Wells.  
MACOMB—W. S. Hart.  
MANISTEE—T. W. Richmond.  
MASON—J. F. Phillips.  
MECOSTA—C. W. Clifton.  
MONROE—  
MONTCALM—Martin Kickland.  
MUSKOGON—  
MIDLAND—  
NEWAGO—  
OCEANA—  
OAKLAND—Wm. Satterlee, E. C. Herrington, Porter Butler.  
OTTAWA—H. E. Hudson.  
OSCEOLA—J. W. Ash.  
ST. CLAIR—Lucius Beach, Geo. W. Brown.

ST. JOSEPH—Wm. G. Leland, Daniel Shurtz, A. T. Russell.

SAGINAW—D. M. Cook.  
SANILAC—John Sheldon.

SHAWASSO—M. L. Stevens, A. F. Place.

TUSCOLA—Wm. J. Davis, Loretto Dawson.

VAN BUREN—Wm. F. Trafford, J. E. Packer, E. Warner, Wm. Redding.

WASHTENAW—G. A. Peters, Rufus Babbitt, A. Campbell.

WAYNE—Dexter White, Samuel A. Cady.

WEXFORD—J. N. Carpenter.

**POOR GIRLS.**—The poorest girls in the world are those who have never been taught to work. There are thousands of them. They have been taught to despise labor and depend on others for a living, and are perfectly helpless. The most forlorn woman on earth belongs to this class. It belongs to parents to protect their daughters from this deplorable condition. They do them a great wrong if they neglect it. Every daughter should be taught to earn her own living. The rich as well as the poor require this training. The wheel of fortune rolls swiftly around—the rich are likely to become poor and the poor rich. Well-to-do parents must educate their daughters to work; no reform is more imperative than this.—*Exchange.*

After a long delay, we have received a new enlarged and improved song book, in good board instead of paper cover. By reference to Price List of supplies it will be seen that the price has been advanced from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per dozen. This has been necessary to cover cost.

## Communications.

HOME, Nov. 12th, 1877.

Worthy Secretary Cobb:—

While doubting and hesitating whether to write another letter for our ever welcome monthly VISITOR, your kind letter came, and the matter was decided.

We have had during several days just past, frequent snow storms, one lasting twenty-four hours, and one cold rain of equal length, and on the whole I do not remember to have seen a worse week for farmers and for domestic animals than the first week in November. The change from summer to severe winter weather was so sudden and unexpected that few if any were prepared for it, and with the utmost care and effort the suffering of animals on the farms must have been severe.

While we were laboring in the storm and using our best efforts to get our own animals sheltered, fed, and made as comfortable as possible, the question frequently came to my mind—would it be of any service, would it do any good to lecture those farmers—"their number is legion"—who habitually neglect to give the poor animals in their possession proper shelter and care.

The conclusion is that the poor suffering brutes shall have my services as an advocate for half an hour let the result be what it may. The moral turpitude of cruelty to animals through carelessness or shiftlessness will be left for others to discuss, after saying that it is meaner, and infinitely worse than many other things that are called wicked. There are other reasons perhaps that will be more apt to prevail with the guilty if they can be induced to consider them.

If we keep animals for service or for profit they will perform the best service or yield most profit, if they are suitably fed and kindly cared for. So plain and simple is this truth that men of ordinary intelligence often see and profit by it. It is sad to realize that more than half the calves, lambs and yearlings of all kinds in Michigan will be less valuable in the spring than they are this fall, when a little better feed and a little better care, would double their value.

All young animals should thrive constantly until they are matured, then the owner gets pay for his feed and labor, but if a growing animal is fed six months more or less, without increase of weight or value, the feed and time is lost, and worse than lost, for the animal is worth less than when he stopped growing, and what a mere trifle in feed and care would have changed the result.

A man who expects sheep to produce wool, or cows to give milk without the materials that make wool and milk, is next kin to a fool, and yet we see the experiment being tried every day, always with like results, teaching constantly, and ever demonstrating the never changing fact that the materials must be furnished, and furnished daily too, or the machine is useless, the product will not appear. If there are any animals on the farm that will not pay for kind care and liberal feed, the sooner they are got rid of the better. But let them have a fair chance first, and remember that the man that does not feed well, shelter well, litter well and see that his stock is comfortable, and have what they need to make them healthy and thrifty, will have poor stock, without regard to breed or blood. Any scrub, well fed and cared for, will show better results than the purest blood of the best breed if left to browse on the common, and seek shelter in the fence corner. Nothing adds more to the comfort and quiet of animals than a shelter and dry warm bed in cold weather, and during storms, and they can be provided very cheaply. Those who can afford it do well to build permanent, substantial buildings, but when this cannot be done there are many ways to provide cheap shelters that will answer quite well for a time, and until better ones can be made.

It is a pleasure to know that we are improving in the matter of kind treatment of our domestic animals, and to know that it pays in dollars and cents, as well as in a clear conscience.

If I know that every animal that I am responsible for is well sheltered and comfortable, what do I care for the storms? Let them rage, sleep is easy and no horrid dreams disturb repose. But who can sleep knowing that every living thing about him is suffering on account of his laziness or neglect.

In this hasty letter, all the reasons that urge kind treatment of animals cannot be urged. Some of your readers will urge that it is all well enough for those who can afford it, to provide shelter, but we are too poor. The reply is, the poorer you are the more you need to take good care of what you have. Your animals well fed and cared for, will help to provide you with things you need, will help to remove the mortgages on your farms, or to pay your notes and other debts. If you are unable to pay at once, your creditors will say do as well as you can, everything about you looks thrifty and comfortable there is no danger of you, take your own time, and if there is anything you need we will be pleased to furnish you and take our pay when it is convenient. When if your animals are allowed to suffer and starve, they soon become poor, diseased and worthless, you cannot conceal the fact that you are guilty and mean, you realize that others know it as well as you do, you are not able to provide the things you need, those who trusted, without knowing you (as no others would) clamor to be paid, and you very soon find that you are in like condition with your cattle, not only poor and sick but "played out."

Yours, Truly,

ALONZO SESSIONS.

SEC. COBB.—Some weeks ago the writer of this, received a very urgent invitation from Bro. C. H. Butts, Secretary of Saginaw Pomona Grange, to meet with, and address their Grange at Thomastown on the 2nd day of November. In order to reach the destination on time, it was necessary to leave home on the morning of the 1st. The weather was threatening, but we had previously been admonished that a Grange meeting is never to be abandoned or postponed on account of the weather. About five o'clock the waters that had all day been passing just over our heads began to fall, and before the train reached Saginaw City, between nine and ten, the cold rain was coming down in torrents, not very encouraging for the morrows work. But it was a good night to sleep, and it was well improved at the Taylor House. The next morning the wind was blowing strongly from the east and the air was thick with the first snow of the season. The prospect looked dubious enough. Thomastown is nearly ten miles north and west from Saginaw; and the thought of facing a blinding snow storm for ten miles with no idea of meeting an audience to be gathered from all parts of the county, was anything but spirit elevating. If any doubt this, try it and see how you like it. At about eleven young Bro. Adams put in his appearance at the hotel with an inquiry for the writer, we were soon seated in a strong buggy behind a stronger team, with a driver, who by his action indicated that he was used to going along through the world. Before one o'clock we were seated at a table loaded with good things, under the hospitable roof of Bro.

Adams, Sen. The Grange hall where the meeting was to be held is only about thirty rods from his residence. By noon the storm had ceased and the clouds had broken away, to some extent. About two o'clock we repaired to the hall. We found it to be a new building, 28x52 feet, two stories high. The upper story is all finished for hall and ante-rooms. The lower story is not finished. It is intended for dining room, kitchen &c. This hall has been built, not by the Pomona Grange, but by Lelia Grange and one of the best notes connected with its construction is, it is all paid for. At a little after two, Worthy Master Wiltsie, assumed the chair, and your correspondent was introduced to a fair sized audience, who were for two reasons, entitled to great credit. One for coming out on such a day, and the other for listening for two long hours without apparent uneasiness to a review of the rights, interests and duties of the American Farmer. After the address, came the deluge of good things to eat. Eating seems to be a department of Grange work where all are able to do their part. Two or three hours were spent in a good social time. The writer was forcibly impressed with the belief that no part of the State needs the benefits of the Grange more than the Saginaw valley. The farmers are generally younger men with less experience than the farmers have in the older settled portions of the State. The farms are new, and it is important in improving the heavily timbered land, in order to insure success, that the work be done to the best advantage, and with superior skill. This skill is learned to a great extent one from another. For instance, one of the subjects much talked of during the after supper conversational discussions, was, the removal of the pine stumps from the land. One member estimated the cost at one dollar each. Another said he could pull and clear the dirt from the roots for 15 cents each. For once, for a wonder your correspondent said nothing, for the simple reason that he knew nothing about it. But if there is the difference in cost indicated, there must be a great difference in the amount of skill used. Brothers, try and learn of the skilled, not only to pull stumps, but all other things useful. You of Saginaw have a rich soil when properly developed. Your lumbar is gone, now to succeed you must devote your time and energies to good farming. To do it intelligently, associate together. Learn to use your brains to advantage as well as your strength.

In the dark grey of the morning of the 3rd, we started back on a cold ride to reach the early train from Saginaw.

As we rode along where the woodman's axe has laid low many a tall pine, the snow capped stumps looked like sentinels placed there to guard and protect the soil from the daring invaders of their domains and well grounded rights. Yet they too must yield to the ingenuity and strength of man. With a hopeful good-bye to all the kind friends met, I must close.

C. G. L.



**United Agriculture.**

**BRO. COBB:**—I am constantly becoming more and more impressed with the importance and utility of the P. of H. as an essential factor in the commerce of their country.

I am also surprised at the great indifference and apathy of many farmers in reference to the excellent facilities which it offers for the promotion of their interests. Yet, history shows that all great reforms are slow in working themselves into public favor. Prejudice has ever antagonized every advanced step in great reforms. Why should our noble order share a better fate, however deserving of public favor, or strong its claims to patronage. It must be tried in the furnace, in order to bring out its purest gold and demonstrate its excellence.

What could not be accomplished by a united agricultural fraternity? How easily might the oppressive burdens that cripple its progress be overcome, and farming at once assume its true rank and position among the industries of the world. It might, and ought to take the first position in wealth and honor, leaving all others subordinate and dependent. Instead of being controlled by all others, it might control and dictate. Instead of remaining as at the present, the serf and vassal, it should be their master.

A united agricultural interest, is the great want of society at the present moment; a remedy for the commercial dangers that threaten to overthrow us. With this industry oppressed, there must be of necessity, stagnation and drouth in all other commercial relations, as farming is and ever must remain the foundation of their prosperity.

That this greatest of industries is oppressed, is too apparent to need any argument to demonstrate. The richest and best agricultural portions of our State are heavily mortgaged for more than half their value; and it is very doubtful, whether in the event of a fore-closure, and force sale, they would not at once go into the hands of Bankers and Capitalists.

Why does such a state of things exist if farming is lucrative or even self-sustaining? Certainly it is not because, as a class, farmers are spend-thrifts and profligates. As a rule they are pressed to the most rigid economy, in order to live at all. Neither are they lazy or indolent, they know by their experience the full meaning of the words, "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread." They work more hours and live on less, than any other class of community. They are certainly deserving of a better fate, than mortgaged farms and insolvent estates; yet, such are the burdens that oppress them.

Were this great industry of the country a unit in its fundamental interests, it could apply the remedy for the evils which they suffer. It could break assunder the chains which bind them the victims of unremunerative labor. They should make their industry, not only first in importance, but first in remunerative investment as a business.

How, we may reserve for another paper. S. S.—S. C.

**FENWICK, MONTCALM COUNTY, MICH.**  
October, 29th, 1877.

**BRO. J. T. COBB, Sec'y State Grange:**  
*Worthy Brother:*—Not having noticed any Crop or other Report from Bushnell Grange No. 437, I will endeavor to give the readers of the VISITOR a brief account of its doings.

This Grange was organized May 16th, 1874, during the fall of that year it erected and furnished a hall 24 by 46 feet, with all the necessary conveniences for the comfort of its members. Being located in a good farming section, and its members being composed of good well-to-do farmers, their wives, sons and daughters, they instructed their Purchasing Agent to order goods from Chicago and other places in quantities to meet their requirements, until December last, they then erected a store building in connection with their hall, and put in a stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware sufficient to meet their wants. This store was only opened for trade on the evenings of meeting which is once a week, and then only to members of the Order. Having done all the purchasing, I am able to give the report as copied from my books as follows:

Amount of Dry Goods Purchased, . . .	\$6,116 00
Groceries, purchased at various places, . . .	450 50
Groceries, purchased in Detroit to date, . . .	1,692 22
60 Tons Plaster, of Day & Taylor, . . .	170 00
13 Sewing Machines, . . .	390 00
3 Wagons, of S. G. Krick, Niles, . . .	175 00
1 Buggy, " " " " . . .	80 00
34 Washing machines & 13 Wringers, . . .	85 00
50 Gallons Ingersoll Paint, . . .	87 50
1 Organ, . . .	95 00
155 barrels salt, purchased in Saginaw, . . .	142 00

Including Hardware, Boots & Shoes, the trade has been over Ten Thousand Dollars, not including goods purchased in Ionia on special arrangements for members of this Grange, which has amounted to a large sum.

Our Grange numbered at the close of the last Quarter, 140 members in good standing. There was harvested by members of this Grange, last harvest, 912 acres of wheat, the yield was large. There is a much larger crop now on the ground than there was last year, and looks far more promising than the crop did a year ago. Our members have adopted the plan of shipping their wool to Boston, in place of selling to local dealers, thereby securing just what their wool is worth without fleecing or dockage. They have adopted that plan for two years with good success.

Fraternally,  
**R. W. HOY, Pur. Agt.**

**SHERMAN, Mich., Oct. 29, 1877.**  
**BROTHER J. T. COBB.**—Please send the GRANGE VISITOR to the following named persons.

Sherman Grange No. 632, was organized the 19 of Feb. last. Our Grange has leased a hall for one year by lathing and plastering the same. We have it nearly completed. We expect to have a grand feast on the 4th of December. Have determined to co-operate by using every available dollar in purchasing through the Grange channels.

Crops of all kinds have done well in this County so far as heard from, some fields of wheat turning out forty-one bushels to the acre. I have not heard of any yielding less than ten bushels per acre. There is a larger acreage sown to wheat this fall than ever before in this County. Oats turned out well, the writer had a field of new ground of six acres that yielded sixty three bushels per acre.

Fraternally,  
**I. N. CARPENTER,**  
Master, No. 632.

The Iowa State Grange meets at Des Moines, on Tuesday, December 11, 1877.

**Master's Department.**

**J. J. WOODMAN, - - - PAW PAW**

Before this number of the VISITOR is in the hands of its readers, the National Grange will be convened in its Eleventh Annual Session. As the right of petition is fully guaranteed in the Order, it is but reasonable to expect that a large amount of business will be presented, which must be duly considered and disposed of. Officers are also to be elected at this meeting.

The length of the session will be about ten days. All communications relating to the business of the session, or which require immediate answer, should be addressed to me, at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

As the State Grange meets on the 11th of December, but little time will be left for preparation for that session, after reaching home, and correspondents will excuse any delay which may occur in answering their communications.

The State Grange will be in session four days; and the Rail Road Companies of the State, will be invited to extend the usual courtesies of half fare tickets, to all members of the Order attending the session. The wives of Masters who have been elected Representatives to the State Grange, if Matrons, will be entitled to the same mileage and per diem, as elected delegates.

Will the Superintendents of all the Grange Stores and other co operative business of the Order in the State, send me without delay, a brief statement of the amount of capital employed, business done, expenses of the business, and profits or savings to the purchasers? Also such other facts and suggestions as may be deemed of interest to members of the Order.

For the purpose of consultation the Masters of County Granges are requested to meet together at Lansing, during the session of the State Grange, and I would recommend that such meeting be held on Thursday, the 13th of December.

**THE BOVINES.**—If a loaded revolver were placed at my head and I was given one minute in which to name the most useful piece of four-legged furniture, I would unhesitatingly answer, "The cow," and have forty-five seconds to spare. In speaking of the cow I embrace the ox and the bull. The ox is used on the farm in the place of a steam engine. He is as faithful as a box of pills, and somewhat slower than lightning. A man who has driven an ox team all his life is selected as a pall bearer at funerals as he never gets ahead of the procession. The bull is chiefly celebrated for his disposition, which is outgoring and gathered in quite full. He generally wears an ear-ring in his nose, and has a curiosity to know how you are made inside.—*San Jose Mercury.*

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, NOV., 1877.

## Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, - - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

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

## BLANKS.

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

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

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

Nos. 44, 48, 62, 75, 95, 111, 142, 146, 147, 156, 204, 206, 211, 223, 244, 249, 255, 302, 319, 320, 330, 347, 356, 371, 377, 385, 409, 410, 418, 451, 444, 445, 447, 463, 473, 488, 500, 501, 502, 531, 542, 551, 552, 567, 587, 596, 604, 605, 607, 612, 617.

This list does not include those dormant Granges that have not reported for a year or more.

## Plaster.

Bro. PATRONS.—As promised in the last No. I have sent to the Secretaries of the several Granges of the State, Blank Orders for plaster. On no other interest has there been concentrated so much attention by Patrons as upon this plaster question. This grew out of the fact that a combination was wickedly organized expressly to compel the farmers of the State to pay an increased price for a staple article, and this at a time when labor was becoming every day cheaper, and when there was not the shadow of a reason for an advance in price, and what was even far worse, the discriminating against us as an Order was a greater outrage than any other act of the combination, and in fact the one that drove us to that independent action which at the end of a fight of two years enabled us to break the combination, reduce the price of plaster one-half and declare our independence.

Do not forget that this was accomplished by the Executive Committee of the State Grange, the members of which became personally responsible for the means necessary to work out this result, and that it has been accomplished at small cost to the Treasury of the State Grange.

This work has not only been done, but we believe it was well done and the farmers of Michigan, outside "The Gates" reaped the benefits last year in common with Patrons.

We are glad of this. While we believe that all good farmers in the Country, and good men who are poor

farmers, should belong to the Order and sustain the Organization whose sole object and purpose is to benefit the agricultural class, yet we are not disposed to complain because the Grange has incidentally benefitted our Bro. Farmers though they have not seen fit to join our ranks.

I refer to this matter at this time as the season is just before us when work must be done to secure orders from the membership, all over the State, and protect this plaster interest as secured for you by the Executive Committee, from invasion by the agents of the old Association who will appear to you in the person of the local dealer with his offer of cheap plaster this year (which was what you wanted) and will insist that your convenience will be best secured by getting plaster of him just when you want it.

In some places distant from a Rail Road Patrons may find it to their interest to arrange with a local dealer at a Railroad Station who has all the facilities for handling, to get their plaster when they want it and not take the chances of roads and weather to unload from the car.

In such cases you should order the plaster and have it consigned to the dealer, pay him for his services, fairly and honorably, but know that you have done your duty to the Executive Committee, to Day & Taylor, and have not gone back on your friends by buying plaster manufactured by men who deliberately organize to beat you.

We cannot advise doing as was a necessity last year, taking your plaster right from the cars. That way is subject to so many annoyances, that as fast as possible it must be abandoned. It is a sort of make-shift way of doing business.

There are many places where it will pay for a Grange to build or rent a plaster house, and put it in charge of some reliable man, who will handle it for wages not profit.

Take this matter up at your first meeting, determine what to do, and place the matter in the hands of a committee of one or two, (not five) good competent men.

The reduced price of this year will enable you to take care of the business much easier than you did last year. You can rely on getting a pure article, well ground, the product of a quarry over 20 feet in thickness of solid plaster rock, from which no part has been selected for Stucco or other purposes.

Day & Taylor have a large amount mined and under sheds. This will be well seasoned and ground in good condition.

Send me orders early, with explicit directions as to time of shipment and route.

Freight rates may undergo some change before the plaster season opens. That matter is of course in the hands of the Rail Road officials and will be determined by them when they get to it.

Remember a year is soon gone and your expiring Subscriptions to the Grange Visitor should be renewed.

## State Grange Session.

In answer to all questions relating to the meeting of the State Grange, I would say that the next session will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Dec. 11th in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Lansing.

The session will probably last four days as the rule by which to judge the future is by the past and each of the previous sessions have covered that time. There is ample room in the Hall to accommodate a large number of our brothers and sisters of the Order besides those elected as members of the body. Arrangements for board have been made at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, and all who come will readily find good accommodations. Strangers arriving will please come to the Hall and they will be advised where to stop. I hope to see a large number of members from different parts of the State. The sessions have always proved of interest to those who did not actually participate in the business of the session and I have never seen a Brother or Sister in attendance, who regretted the loss of time or expense incurred.

The new Capitol Building is so far advanced toward completion that a correct idea of what it will be, can now be had. This with cheap Rail Road fares furnishes an additional inducement to go to Lansing during the session of the State Grange.

## Secretary's Reports.

Will those Secretary's who are delinquent in Reports, and there are several, take notice that the fiscal year closes December 1st, and that the fact of such delinquency will be incorporated in our Report to the State Grange, soon to assemble.

It behind one or more Reports don't wait an hour, but forward as soon as possible. We hope our list of delinquent Granges will be a short one.

I recieved for publication in the Visitor quite a lengthy communication from Bro. Thos. Malory, Secretary of Rollin Grang No. 383, in which he describes quite minutely the manner in which a brace of "land sharks" as he very appropriately calls the operators, plundered a few gullible farmers of Lenawee County, in the sale of lightning rods.

From the many accounts published from time to time of the operations of this class of swindlers, it would seem as though every County in the State had been visited by them, and the wonder is that a reading people, (and the American people are such,) should have overlooked a fraud that has been so frequently described in the newspapers of the country.

Rascals are plenty and probably all ways will be, and they will always find victims to prey upon. Some new device to beat somebody is brought to light frequently, and we can but think the lightning rod swindler has had his day in that line and must turn his attention to something else. As the season for their operating is over for 1877 we must postpone the publication of Bro. Malory's article until next Spring. He concludes with



some very sensible advice. He says: "Brother farmers, when you see these insurance agents, lightning rod fellows book canvassers or other frauds enter your premises, coolly go about your own business and be sure to request them to go about theirs. Never sign a paper that a stranger may request you to, and place no confidence in any man of whom you have no knowledge whatever. Deal with your own Order wherever and whenever it is practicable, and you will not be gulled by these sharks. Never purchase a thing because you think you are getting it cheaper than your neighbor or purchase what you do not need because it is cheap, and lastly 'be honest and fear not.'"

### Correspondence.

This communication from Capt. H. H. Brown, in reply to F. Hodgman, was intended for the October No. of the VISITOR, but was not received until the 23rd of the month after the matter for that No. had been set up and was ready for the press.

These gentlemen have given each other some blows that add nothing to their opinions or arguments, and we take this occasion to caution correspondents against this style of proving up any proposition.

BOWEN STATION, Mich., Oct. 12, 1877.

J. T. Cobb, Editor Grange Visitor.—

DEAR SIR.—Mr. Samuel Langdon one of the Executive Committee of your State Grange has this day shown me the attack of F. Hodgman, of Climax, upon my address at Gogusac Lake, last August, and upon me personally, in your September No. If Mr. H. is a fair sample of the courtesy and manliness of the Graduates of Michigan Agricultural College, then I have only to say the less we have of such institutions the better. I have often trodden upon the very tender corns of young graduates from all grades of colleges, but have never opened so little American courtesy in any of these same "petted young men" as I find in your correspondent. Wherefore I have but little to say to him. Those who heard my address will remember me assaying "our educational system was a failure inasmuch as it educated heads and *not* hands. It turned out scholars to starve." And I asked "where are the graduates of our Agricultural Colleges?" and I answered "anywhere except on the farm, a few are there, but they are exceptions and not the rule." I was speaking from my own experience, and it had been so obvious to me, that I did not suppose any one had a different experience. But this young graduate tells us that "by far a greater proportion of the graduates may be found on the farm." Now I have seen a graduate of Harvard driving a horse car and of Yale on a homestead in Nebraska. They are exceptions and not the rule. Now let Mr. H. give us statistics of the alumni of the different colleges and I venture to say that he will find as great a proportion from classic schools on a farm as from our boasted agricultural and not necessarily failures. When the figures are given then we'll own up. The names he has given are not familiar to me, and I am informed that two of them are horny handed hard working "Prof's," and one at least not a success in private farming.

I am sorry for one reason that you Mr. Editor allowed that article a place, for a large portion of my work is in the interests of labor, being a member of the Sovereigns of Industry, and working in the interests of that Order. I have also spoken for several Granges in your State, and looked for more work in that line, and this attack from an inconsiderate youth, (I'll be charitable) will be an impediment to the good I might otherwise do. As an earnest worker against all monopolies and a prominent member of the Order of the Sovereigns of Industry, and special Deputy of that Order for the State of Iowa, I feel in my public capacity as though I had been kicked. Personally and privately I care nothing about it. Therefore I only ask you in the interests of the Labor movement to publish this. My private reputation will survive the attack even if I do "get my living in this way."

Believe me, yours for the emancipation of labor from all monopolies.

Capt. H. H. BROWN.

P. S.—Mr. Willard did not speak upon nor advocate "inflation." His subject was "the silver question" and he advocated its remonetization.

For the Grange Visitor,

CLIMAX, Nov. 11th, 1877.

BRO. J. T. COBB.—I have something to say to the members of our Order in regard to its educational work. I do not intend to try and exhaust the subject by any means, but merely to touch on some of its salient points in which I feel interested. Persons in every branch of human industry have need of the general education which our common schools, academies and colleges are designed to furnish. In each individual calling they need a special education of the head and hand which is not to be found in the books, but which every man must work out for himself by observation and practice. To assist in this special education, technical schools have been and will continue to be established, but the schools which must do the greater part of the work are the field and the workshops. This is specially true of the farmer. This special education must mainly come from his fields, his stock yards, and from contact with his fellow men. Other things being equal, the better general education he has, the better farmer he will be. The great wonder of the present century is the rapid advance that is made in all the arts and sciences, but it seems to me that the farmers are being left behind by the craftsmen of other vocations. Nearly every body is making more rapid progress than the farmer. That will not do. We must keep in the front ranks. Our virgin soils must be kept good and their fertility improved; our exhausted soils must be renovated; we must raise better and larger crops from the same land, must raise better cattle better horses, better sheep, everything better, in short must be better farmers. We must be better financiers, and when we have raised our crops, must be able to command the best prices which the markets of the world afford.

This means individual study and labor and united interests and action. Every farmer must go to work to better his farming. He must be watchful in selecting his seed, to improve instead of running out his crops. He must try experiments of various kinds to improve his methods of culture. The result of all these experiments must be made known so that their full benefit may be realized. An experiment by itself may not amount to much and at the same time it may be an indispensable link in a chain of great value. The several links must be brought together and welded into the chain. The practical application I would make is this, let every Patron who can do so, try one or more experiments in any branch of farming in which he is specially interested. Let him carefully note the methods he employs, the surrounding circumstances affecting it, and the results which he obtains.

Let him bring the matter into the Grange for discussion during the progress of the experiment, and at its conclusion, if the result proves to be

of positive value and likely to be generally beneficial, let it be published in the VISITOR.

We have in the Grange all the machinery necessary for doing a work of incalculable value in this direction. Should we not bestir ourselves and use it?

The farmer needs a better general education. Many of the arts and sciences bear directly on his pursuit, and he must use their principles whether he knows it or not. He cannot be too well educated in them. He *must* have this knowledge in some way if he keeps even with the rest of the world in the race of improvement. Older people must get it from reading and observation. Boys must go to school. When he has graduated from the common school, there is no better place for a farmers boy than in our Agricultural College. There he pursues just those studies which he needs to use in after life. There he is free from most of the temptations which surround so many institutions of learning. There he is free from the contact of any would-be aristocrats who affect to sneer at the farmer or his vocation. He there takes just such a position as his conduct and ability entitle him to hold. He is in congenial society and in the midst of congenial surroundings. If he goes there to fit himself to be an intelligent farmer, he will find everything to encourage him in his pursuits. If he goes, as very many do, to avail himself of his course of study while fitting himself for some other avocation, he will be taught to honor and respect the farmer and his calling.

Last summer a speaker at one of our Grange gatherings attacked our schools for teaching a false education. He argued that they taught their pupils to dispise honest manual labor and unfitted them for getting an honest living. He referred particularly to the Agricultural Colleges, saying their graduates were not to be found upon the farm. The man taught a pernicious doctrine, based upon false premises. His audience was of laboring people, most of whom received their education in the schools he berated. Very few, if any of these could say that these schools taught them that manual labor was dispisable or dishonorable. Our schools do not teach anything of the sort. But little such doctrine is taught anywhere, and that little is the exponent of the inherent laziness of man's nature. It is too-often encouraged at our own homes and firesides, by fond parents who have spent a life of toil and drudgery, and wish to save their children from similar hardships, and so bring them up in idleness. Schools are not provided to teach manual labor. It is no part of their aim although some of our special schools require a certain amount of manual labor to be performed by their students. Our Agricultural College is one of them. Right here I wish to say something further with regard to it and its pupils. When Captain Brown told an audience of Michigan Patrons of Husbandry, that the graduates of our Agricultural Colleges were not to be found upon the farms

it was only another way of saying to them that our own College is a failure, that the money spent in establishing and sustaining it for the past twenty years is thrown away, that if they wish to educate their sons for farms, they should send them anywhere rather than there, because those educated there do not go upon the farms. If the statement is true, we have a right to know it. If it is not true, the man who makes it public, wrongs the college by creating a prejudice against it among those most concerned in its welfare. He wrongs the farmers by dissuading them from availing themselves of the opportunities for a special education which is there afforded. He wrongs the pupils of the school by publicly misrepresenting them and holding them and their schools up as objects of public contempt and contumely. Now I have been more or less intimately acquainted with the college since it opened in 1857. I know personally all its earlier and many of its later graduates and students. In 1873 I knew the occupation of every graduate, of the later graduates I am not so fully posted, but have good reason to believe that the proportion of farmers is greater now than it was then. At that time there were 71 living graduates, 28 were farmers and fruit growers, 12 were Professors and teachers, mostly in Agricultural Colleges. There were 7 business agents, 6 lawyers, 5 students of Special science, 4 engineers, 4 druggists, 2 mechanics, 1 clergyman, 1 physician and one editor. Some who were teachers in 1873 are now on farms. Others will in time become farmers. Many entered the college without means, worked their way through and when they left it had not a cent in the world. They could earn farms easier some other way than they could by hiring out as month hands to work on the farm. Most of them will sooner or later be found at work upon farms of their own. Some are already there. As it is, there are today five graduates of the college practising and teaching agriculture, to one engaged in any other pursuit, and nearly as many as in all other pursuits taken together.

Among the students who have not taken the full four years course, I have reason to believe the proportion of farmers is very much greater. Although the college was specially designed to give an education suitable to the farmers needs, it has been patronized nearly as much by other people as it has by the farmers. Many a student has availed himself of its advantages who never intends to be a farmer. The college should not be censured if they are not farmers, but we should put a stop to that state of things. Let us fill it so full of farmer boys that there will be no room for any one else, and then demand that no student shall be permitted there who does not fully and honestly intend to be a farmer after he leaves the college. Let us give the college every reasonable facility. Let us see to it that it keeps fully up to, if not ahead of the times. Then let us use it.

F. HODGMAN.

### State Agent's Department.

J. H. GARDNER, - CENTREVILLE.

I have endeavored to secure reduced rates of fare to all that may attend the meeting of the State Grange at Lansing, commencing December 11th. The Chicago and Lake Huron Road agrees to carry passengers the round trip for one fare from all stations on their line, tickets to be purchased at the place of starting.

The Michigan Central Railroad, the L. S. and Mich. Southern, and Detroit, Lansing and Northern Rail Roads agree to sell round trip tickets for two cents a mile each way; all tickets to be bought at the starting point, and good from the 10th to the 17th of December, both inclusive; so that return passage can be had on Monday, following the closing of the Grange.

All Patrons that can conveniently should attend, as there will probably be a large amount of important business transacted in which all should take a deep interest.

I am now closing up my business transactions, and will dispose of the goods and implements on hand at prime cost, and frequently below.

Buffalo robes from \$6.00 to \$9.00 for No. 1, whole skins; horse blankets and lap robes at net cost. Boots and shoes of nearly all kinds; rubber goods, consisting of boots, arctics, alaskas, sandals, over-shoes, floor, table and carriage oil cloths and rubber coats; all kinds of groceries, domestic dry goods, dress goods of cashmeres, poplins, India cloths, Polo cloth, repellants, cambrics, gingham, suitings, prints, chevots, cassimeres, jeans, hosiery, underwear, gloves, mittens, and notions generally must be disposed of soon. Best wagons for \$56; sewing machines, \$25.00 and drills, wheel rakes, cultivators and other tools on hand.

In the mean time, I will thank all who are owing me for goods to remit the amount at once. I am compelled to notice the failure of G. H. Oliver and C. W. Pelham to make payment for goods sent them after repeated solicitation by me, and I hope no future agent will send out goods on promises to pay when received, for some make it convenient to forget that the agent has to pay, and expect him to fail to make payment like themselves. All bills not paid soon, will be put in collection. Thanking all who have paid up promptly, and requesting all to send me the amount of your purchases and savings from all sources during the past year, to be reported to the State Grange I now retire from acting as agent.

J. H. GARDNER.

The Louisiana State Grange will meet in annual session, on the 11th day of December next in New Orleans.

A cow can yield a far greater weight in butter than she can store up in fat. An animal might give the products of two pounds of butter in a day, while one-half that quantity could not be laid on in fat, if fed for that purpose.

### Ladies' Department.

No communications received. Do the Sisters wish this Department discontinued? ED.

GALESBURG, Oct. 29, 1877.

Worthy Secretary Cobb:—Enclosed find Quarterly Report; P. O. Order, and one dollar for a Grange Record Book.

Owing to the good works of a committee appointed to visit delinquent members, Galesburg Grange has just emerged from a lethargic state into an earnest and enthusiastic condition. The present outlook is truly encouraging. If any Grange is burdened with delinquent or indifferent members, the remedy is to appoint a committee of enthusiastic Matrons to visit all such members, and the burden will soon roll off, the Grange will put on the armor of emulation and all work together with a will.

We hold meetings semi-monthly and have discussions on farm topics.

Yours Fraternally,

Z. C. DURKEE,  
Sec'y Galesburg Grange, No. 18.

ADDISON, MICH., Nov. 7th, 1877.

WORTHY BROTHER:—Herewith find Report for Quarter ending Sept. 30th, as it is unusual for us to be so late in sending our reports, we hope this one will not be taken as a sample of those of the future. The fact is we have been busy with a co-operative store lately, organized by our Grange. We have already a paid up capital of \$750.00, and only began the organization a month ago. Since then we have ordered and paid for over \$200.00 worth of goods, all purchased through our State Agent, J. H. Gardner. We charge 8 per cent advance to members and to others we make it from 10 to 12½. So far all have been well satisfied, for the reason perhaps, that we purchase only the best unless otherwise ordered.

Fraternally, THOS. MALORY, Sec'y.

WOODBURGE GRANGE, No. 183, }  
November, 12, 1877. }

Worthy Secretary Cobb:—About one year ago it became a common report that our little craft, No. 183, had been scraping the sand for some time, and at last the cry arose that she was leaking and rapidly sinking. We were carrying at this time quite a number of passengers, besides the usual working crew. Some folded their hands and declared that they would not pump while she was sinking, but put her out to sea with a fair prospect of a fast voyage, and then we will work at the pumps or elsewhere as you may direct. Others were frightened, sprang overboard at once and were lost, yet others with cool heads and steady purpose, have kept the craft afloat until the leak has been partially stopped at least, and a safe anchorage reached. And while she has been pronounced un-sea-worthy, an inspection would show that No. 183, had been receiving the needed repairs, and is ready for service at any call. But the company propose to carry no passengers only such as pay their fare, and as we are yet a live Grange, working on this rule, we expect to live. Enclosed please find Report and dues for the Quarter ending Sept. 30th.

Fraternally,

W. H. HILLYARD, Sec'y.

The Patrons of Jefferson County, Ind., have about completed the organization of a mutual fire insurance company, which requires every person taking out a policy to be a member of some Subordinate Grange, and anything which affects his, or her good standing in the Order, annuls the policy.

A striking illustration of the hard times among politicians as well as among other folks is afforded in the fact that among the special police sworn in at the Capitol the other day were two ex-Governors, one ex-Judge and one ex-Congressman, and several prominent State politicians who have been hanging about Washington for months waiting for something to turn up.



BECAUSE the agency system is highly successful, saving Patrons annually a large sum of money, it does not follow that the Order should have no other facilities for co-operative buying and selling than agencies. Nor does it follow that, because the existing Patrons' co-operative stores are many of them prosperous, saving their Patron customers considerable money and making some for their Patron stockholders, they are just the machinery necessary to secure the most complete and profitable application of the co-operative principle. But it does follow that, because a certain system of co-operation has been in operation for more than thirty years, and has been an astonishing success, it is safer than some untried and illogical modification of it. Therefore we are not ready to assent to the doctrine that we have the agency system and it works well, and should be let alone; nor to the doctrine that the present Patron co-operative stores, which are a modification of the Rochdale store, are better adapted to our wants than it is. We hold that the true principle of co-operation, whether in buying or selling, is that the co-operators shall furnish the capital, do the business and be the customers; for in this way, and in this way only, they will secure the whole profit of co-operation. Joint stock companies that sell goods to Patrons at low prices and pay their stock-holders eight or ten per cent. dividends each year, are not bad institutions but they are not truly co-operative, and they will not be until the stockholders and the Patron customers are one and the same persons. They are pretty nearly as great a modification of the "Rochdale plan" as Unitarianism is of Calvinism. The payment of dividends to the customers, and allowing these dividends to accumulate and become stock, are the essential characteristics of the Rochdale association, and they have been "modified" clear out of many of our co-operative stores.—*Grange Bulletin*.

From the Grange Record.

The finances of any corporation, institution or government, are of vital importance to that body, and should always be of great interest to its individual members; those of the National Grange are no exception.

The part of the Constitution relating to dues has been the subject of discussion, and frequently of amendment, at each annual session of the National Grange, to say nothing of the unlimited criticism of members of the order, and newspapers everywhere.

To the originators of the Order, this subject was the one most thoroughly considered, and the one that gave them the most anxious thought; for upon it depended the success or failure of their undertaking. Without money no enterprise can succeed.

It was their earnest endeavor so to frame this part of the organic law that the dues should be small enough not to be burdensome to the individual members, and yet large enough to pay the expenses of establishing

the Order while accumulating a fund, the interest of which would pay the annual expenses of the National Grange after the Order was established, and thus relieve the State Grange from the payment of dues, thereby strengthening that part of our structure that most needs it.

Owing to our unparalleled success this was in a fair way of accomplishment when the Subordinate Granges began to take strong ground against the idea, and our enemies, through the press, rang the changes upon it until it was thought best to reduce the dues, and finally to divide a very large sum among the State Granges.

This amount has been very nearly paid, but in order to do so we have been obliged to sell a portion of the funds already invested, and will, undoubtedly, have to sell more to defray the expenses of the next annual meeting. Your expenditures are very much reduced from previous years, but are still of necessity large, and to meet them I beg to urge upon the Secretaries of State Granges to make their reports as promptly as possible, so as to enable the Treasurers to pay their dues up to the 1st of July, during the present fiscal year.

By doing so the payments will appear in the report of the year, and avoid confusion at the annual meeting.

It is a gratifying fact, that some of the States that were behind last year have commenced paying up, and all are actively engaged in correcting their reports to correspond with the standard fixed by the National Grange.

Upon the whole, the outlook for the future is cheering, and should incite us to fresh and continuous efforts to strengthen and enlarge the position we have already obtained.

I take this opportunity to extend a cordial and fraternal greeting to my Brothers and Sisters, and to thank my Brother Treasurers of the State Granges, with whom I have had official relation, for their uniform courtesy and kindness.

F. M. McDOWELL,  
Treas. Nat. Grange.

A GRANGE is an organized co-operative society and is, or ought to be, at all times, in complete running order. Its object is the benefit of its members, intellectually, physically, morally and pecuniarily. How, best to accomplish the desired object and reap the full benefit of co-operation should be the constant study of each and every member.

The business feature of our order can never be a success except by complete co-operation all over the country. Measures are now being adopted to establish a network of supply stores all over the country, and we doubt not that much pecuniary benefit will ultimately result. True, mistakes will be made, failures may occur, but the theory is correct—the manner of reducing to practice being a lesson to be learned, sometimes by bitter experience.

Every Patron of Husbandry should now be awake "with his lamp trimmed and burning," for in an hour when he least expects it, he may be called on,

or may have an opportunity of participating in this grand movement.— If he is dormant, been dropped from the rolls or voluntarily withdrawn from the ranks, he may repent of his remissness when too late.

The Grange is not in itself a business organization. It brings farmers together, and gives them opportunities to co-operate in purchases and sales. It opens mediums through which material benefits may be obtained. Such advantages are the incidents of organization. If they are the true purposes, then the Grange is a business organization, and that fact should be declared and the general plan moulded to such purposes. We have no objection to such advantages as may reward concerted action in making purchases or sales, whether made in the Grange or out of it. Our protest is against the effort to fasten upon the order visionary and impracticable schemes which involve not only the abandonment of established methods, but the acceptance of complicated systems of interchange for which elaborate and special preparation is plainly the pre-requisite to success.—*Husbandman*.

The Tompkins county (N. Y.) Fire Relief Association, a Grange organization, is less than a year old, and has upon its books one hundred and thirty-six policies, covering risks to the amount of \$356,641. The amount of premiums received \$365. The expenses for the year, \$195. This includes printing, blanks, stationery, and all necessary equipage for carrying on the business. No losses have been sustained yet.

THE Granges in Columbia Co., Washington territory, have a membership of about two hundred and fifty, and have completed and paid for two houses for shipping at a cost of nearly three thousand dollars, at Grange City, one 40x80 feet, the other 20x40 feet.

THE *Farmers' Friend* says: "We do not desire to go into statistics in regard to the matter, but we find, on examination of the official records of this State, that more Granges have made reports for the past quarter up to the present time than under the same circumstances last year."

#### OBITUARY.

DIED of typhoid fever, on the 25th of October, JOHN A. FULLER, a worthy member of Bronson Grange.

DIED in Easton, Ionia County, Michigan, August 30th, 1877, Mrs. EMILY JACKSON, in the fiftieth year of her age, a beloved member of Ronald Grange, No. 192.

**\$10. \$15. \$18. \$22.**


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Make the CHAIN and LOCK STITCHES, And embrace all the good qualities of the old machines. No Machine is cheaper! No Machine is better! Guaranteed for five years! Money refunded if not satisfied.

Secretaries, send for specimens of the work, and circulars for your whole Grange.

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**A FIRST-CLASS  
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FOR THE ABOVE AMOUNT.

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

**REDUCTION**

in the price of our Machines.

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

The superiority of our Machine is well known among the Patrons of this state.

Each Machine is warranted for five years. Machines sent on 20 days trial, by depositing price with Express agent, or with Grange Secretary or Master.

Order direct from the Company and

Save all Agents Commissions.

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Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

- Ballot Boxes, (hard wood),.....\$1 25
- Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,.... 60
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- Blank Record Books, (Express paid),..... 1 00
- Order Book, containing 100 Orders on the Treasurer, with stub, well bound,..... 50
- Receipt Book, containing 100 Receipts from Treasurer to Secretary, with stub, well bound,..... 50
- Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound,.... 50
- Cushing's Manual,..... 60
- Applications for Membership, per 100,.... 50
- Membership Cards, per 100,..... 50
- Withdrawal Cards, per doz.,..... 25
- Dimits, in envelopes, per doz.,..... 25
- By-Laws of the State and Subordinate Granges, single copies 5c, per doz.,..... 50
- New kind of Singing Books, with music, Single copy 15 cts. per doz.,..... 1 80
- Rituals, single copy,..... 1 50
- " per doz.,..... 15
- Blanks for Consolidation of Granges, sent free on application.....
- Blank Applications for Membership in Pomona Granges, furnished free on application.....
- Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorporation of Subordinate Granges with Copy of Charter, all complete,.... 10
- Patron's Pocket Companion, by J. A. Cramer, Cloth, 60 cts., Morocco with tuck, . 1 00
- Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100, . 40

Address, **J. T. COBB,**  
SECY MICH. STATE GRANGE,  
SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

**N. B.**  
PARTICULAR.

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- Blank Books,
- Blankets, Bed and Horse,
- Bleached Cotton,
- Blacking,
- Boots and Shoes,
- Brushes, Shaving,
- Brushes, Tooth,
- Brushes, Blacking,
- Brushes, Nail,
- Brushes, Hair,
- Brushes, Cloth,
- Brushes, Horse,
- Brussels Net,
- Braids,
- Bracelets, *Illustrated List.*
- Brown Cotton,
- Br-adcloth,
- Bustles,
- Buttons,
- Buckles, Pants,
- Carpet Warp and Yarn,
- Carpets,
- Carpet Binding,
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