FENCES.

The doctrine is very generally held, I believe, that the wording of the statute of this State to a certain extent indicates a different theory: That the "legal fences," and in particular a lawful division or partition fence, which, between himself and his neighbor, to keep your cattle within your own enclosure. There are two principles here involved: First—By the common and general law, every man is bound to keep his own animals on his own land, at his peril. Second—The statute varies this theory, in making it the duty of every farmer to build, and keep in repair the half of a lawful partition fence between his and his neighbor's, and that of every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the garden, orchard, or other land of another, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, and there will be but little need of lawyers, courts and constables to settle their differences.

I am led from this topic to one of a more individual and personal character.

TRESPASS BY INDIVIDUALS ON THE PROPERTY OF OTHERS.

Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the garden, orchard, or other land of another, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, and there will be but little need of lawyers, courts and constables to settle their differences.

I am led from this topic to one of a more individual and personal character.

TRESPASS BY INDIVIDUALS ON THE PROPERTY OF OTHERS.

Every person who shall willfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the garden, orchard, or other land of another, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, and there will be but little need of lawyers, courts and constables to settle their differences.

I am led from this topic to one of a more individual and personal character.
The water he must take, whether he "don't want it," or whether he "can't make use of it," is subject to the same toll as the water that the miller sells, and the same charge is put upon his account in the miller's office. The same system is carried on by the grist-mill, the saw-mill, and the brickyard. It is all the way from the miller to the brickyard, the same maxim holds good, that there is no water, or other natural product, that is not subject to the same law and to the same rate of taxation as land.

I am aware that I have already taxed your time and patience in listening to the dry and cursory manner in which I have handled this subject, and I am aware that but a small part of the substance of the main subject has passed in review in this paper. I purposely selected, or endeavored to select, the more prominent points or leading topics embraced in the "Farmers' Rights and Responsibilities," relating to the farm and farmer's affairs. For the time and labor I have devoted to its preparation, I shall feel no scruple in recommending that I shall have collected and read to you any material which I have read, or word or expressed any sentiment that I have not considered and strengthened in the knowledge and in the maintenance of the farmers' rights and responsibilities of the Commonwealth, or stated that which I have considered and strengthened in the knowledge and in the maintenance of the farmers' rights and responsibilities of the Commonwealth. I shall lead you to consider more carefully and regard more justly the rights of your fellow-citizens and neighbors.

THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Worthy Master and Patrons:

In the following essay was read to the Ypsilanti Grange, May 21st, 1879, by Wm. H. Lay:

"Worthy Master and Patrons:"

In the "Ypsilanti Grange Visitor," for March 27th last, we find an editorial upon "The Plight of the English Farmers," which contains some statements which we desire to call your attention to. The editorial is based upon an article in the "Fortnightly Review," by Mr. W. E. Bear, on authority upon all matters connected with English agriculture. In this article he gives as the result of enquiries made by him in the country and counties producing the billion of agriculture a very gloomy picture indeed. The farmers are described as being money and heart, the land as destitute of fertility, and many countries as going out of cultivation. The sale of produce shows a great advantage of an immense territory over that of a small country, with all that complicated machinery of sales and trade. He says that the English farmer has a great advantage of an immense territory over that of a small country, with all that complicated machinery of sales and trade.

In the "Vestal Grange," for March 27th last, we find an editorial upon "The Plight of the English Farmers," which contains some statements which we desire to call your attention to. The editorial is based upon an article in the "Fortnightly Review," by Mr. W. E. Bear, on authority upon all matters connected with English agriculture. In this article he gives as the result of enquiries made by him in the country and counties producing the billion of agriculture a very gloomy picture indeed. The farmers are described as being money and heart, the land as destitute of fertility, and many countries as going out of cultivation. The sale of produce shows a great advantage of an immense territory over that of a small country, with all that complicated machinery of sales and trade.

In the "libraries of Europe to this day, and in France and Belgium, till the French Revolution kept the better middle class at arm's length. In the hands of a small class, thus the "peasants" of the future of the American Farmer.

Another great advantage which we possess over the old time, is the character of the government, and the intelligence of the great mass of the people. The government is entirely in the hands of the people, and the people are in a position to demand and receive what they desire. While this is true, and must be for some time to come, we do not disguise the fact that in the not distant future it may be otherwise. The people will be taken, and it will not be as easy to rule as it has been, and the people will not be satisfied with the government. The people themselves who have chosen such political leaders, will have to share in the elegancies of life, and take some interest in the intellectual movements of the time.

I am aware that I have already taxed your time and patience in listening to the dry and cursory manner in which I have handled this subject, and I am aware that but a small part of the substance of the main subject has passed in review in this paper. I purposely selected, or endeavored to select, the more prominent points or leading topics embraced in the Farmers' Rights and Responsibilities, relating to the farm and farmer's affairs. For the time and labor I have devoted to its preparation, I shall feel no scruple in recommending that I shall have collected and read to you any material which I have read, or word or expressed any sentiment that I have not considered and strengthened in the knowledge and in the maintenance of the farmers' rights and responsibilities of the Commonwealth, or stated that which I have considered and strengthened in the knowledge and in the maintenance of the farmers' rights and responsibilities of the Commonwealth. I shall lead you to consider more carefully and regard more justly the rights of your fellow-citizens and neighbors. I am aware that I have already taxed your time and patience in listening to the dry and cursory manner in which I have handled this subject, and I am aware that but a small part of the substance of the main subject has passed in review in this paper. I purposely selected, or endeavored to select, the more prominent points or leading topics embraced in the "Farmers' Rights and Responsibilities," relating to the farm and farmer's affairs. For the time and labor I have devoted to its preparation, I shall feel no scruple in recommending that I shall have collected and read to you any material which I have read, or word or expressed any sentiment that I have not considered and strengthened in the knowledge and in the maintenance of the farmers' rights and responsibilities of the Commonwealth, or stated that which I have considered and strengthened in the knowledge and in the maintenance of the farmers' rights and responsibilities of the Commonwealth. I shall lead you to consider more carefully and regard more justly the rights of your fellow-citizens and neighbors.

I am aware that I have already taxed your time and patience in listening to the dry and cursory manner in which I have handled this subject, and I am aware that but a small part of the substance of the main subject has passed in review in this paper. I purposely selected, or endeavored to select, the more prominent points or leading topics embraced in the "Farmers' Rights and Responsibilities," relating to the farm and farmer's affairs. For the time and labor I have devoted to its preparation, I shall feel no scruple in recommending that I shall have collected and read to you any material which I have read, or word or expressed any sentiment that I have not considered and strengthened in the knowledge and in the maintenance of the farmers' rights and responsibilities of the Commonwealth, or stated that which I have considered and strengthened in the knowledge and in the maintenance of the farmers' rights and responsibilities of the Commonwealth. I shall lead you to consider more carefully and regard more justly the rights of your fellow-citizens and neighbors.

I am aware that I have already taxed your time and patience in listening to the dry and cursory manner in which I have handled this subject, and I am aware that but a small part of the substance of the main subject has passed in review in this paper. I purposely selected, or endeavored to select, the more prominent points or leading topics embraced in the "Farmers' Rights and Responsibilities," relating to the farm and farmer's affairs. For the time and labor I have devoted to its preparation, I shall feel no scruple in recommending that I shall have collected and read to you any material which I have read, or word or expressed any sentiment that I have not considered and strengthened in the knowledge and in the maintenance of the farmers' rights and responsibilities of the Commonwealth, or stated that which I have considered and strengthened in the knowledge and in the maintenance of the farmers' rights and responsibilities of the Commonwealth. I shall lead you to consider more carefully and regard more justly the rights of your fellow-citizens and neighbors.

I am aware that I have already taxed your time and patience in listening to the dry and cursory manner in which I have handled this subject, and I am aware that but a small part of the substance of the main subject has passed in review in this paper. I purposely selected, or endeavored to select, the more prominent points or leading topics embraced in the "Farmers' Rights and Responsibilities," relating to the farm and farmer's affairs. For the time and labor I have devoted to its preparation, I shall feel no scruple in recommending that I shall have collected and read to you any material which I have read, or word or expressed any sentiment that I have not considered and strengthened in the knowledge and in the maintenance of the farmers' rights and responsibilities of the Commonwealth, or stated that which I have considered and strengthened in the knowledge and in the maintenance of the farmers' rights and responsibilities of the Commonwealth. I shall lead you to consider more carefully and regard more justly the rights of your fellow-citizens and neighbors.
great devotion to party, to the spirit of going it blind, voting for the devil if only
his name is on it, and to the spirit of
not listening to reason. We do not
know that farmers are sisters above
all other creatures, that they have
great responsibilities, that they
are the backbone of the nation, but it is
certain that they do not have the
right to make laws. A great many of
them hold legislative offices, and
administrative positions.
But we are happy to say, that we
think we are beginning to be heard
within a few years, and to see the
time when a good citizen, whatever
the priory of his party, then he would have the right to be heard, not that
we hear none say, what has this to do
with reform.
Such a man is important,
whether he way or shape as to how
we desire to do it. The business of
today, is clearly what the
American farmer is to the
American nation, to procure
the necessities of life, to adjust
the means to the end, with a
clear head, an observant eye, and
skillful hand.
The question of the extent to
which the State should go in
educating the people is one
in which there is a
difficulty. All should receive the rudiments of a good
English education, but shall
the State go further and
provide professional instruction at
the public cost for those who choose to
use it? This is a matter that should be
a farmer, should not, when face to face
with a man from another class,
ever let himself be ashamed? He who
acts so, can never be a
true farmer. "A man should never
be ashamed to stand in the presence
of any man;" and the same
ought to be the case with a
farmer. The way to be respected
by others is to respect yourself, and
when farmers act as though they
could not be, it is a
shame, not only to themselves,
but it goes to the heart of the
community.
Education in the professions is
not only the education of
the farmer, but the education
of the whole community.
Reason to be respected by others
is to respect yourself, and
when farmers act as though they
could not be, it is a
shame, not only to themselves,
but it goes to the heart of the
community.

The great work of coping with
monopolies is not one that can be
left to some distant age, to
the good time coming when all shall
know right from wrong. It must
be done immediately, or the
people will be swamped by
the tide of evil.
The relief will not come in
a wholesale manner, but
the little that is done will
be a help to the people.

The property of the
monopolies is not to be
abolished suddenly, but
slowly, step by step, until
nothing is left but
the memory of those who
thought it could be done.

The great work of
preventing monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is to be done by the
people themselves, not
by the government, but
by the people, who have
the power to do it, and are
willing to do it.

The great work of
coping with monopolies
is not one that can be
left to some distant age,
but must be done by
the people themselves, who
have the power to do it, and
are willing to do it.
THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SCHOOLCRAFT, JULY 1, 1879.

SECRETARY’S DEPARTMENT.

J. T. COBB, Sec.

OFFICERS and members of Subordinate Granges in corresponding with this office, will please always give the number of their State Grange.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

A pleasant run of about four hours and we arrived safely in Lansing. We had but just registered at the hotel when a gentleman of the College was called to the office, and inquired for an annual meeting of this character will be continued, as he was quite sure that great good would result to the College from a better acquaintance with it by those interested in the agriculture of the State.

The necessity for restrictive legislation was so apparent that Senator Childs early in the session moved that the Senate adopt a special resolution asking the Legislature to pass certain legislation in the interest of farmers. The following is an extract from his speech:

"... the debt secured by the mortgage, as well as an extravagant and unreasonable price for the service rendered. All who have given the mortgage matter any attention know that in all mortgage blanks there is a contract for payment of a blanket amount for attorney's fees without showing to the amount which the conveyancer inserts in the contract as an attorney fee."

We wish briefly to refer to Senate Bill No. 238, "To regulate attorney and solicitor's fees in Mortgages and on the foreclosure of the same." We found 26 members that do not belong to the legal profession and cannot furnish the selfish excuse of the pettifoger who voted for a measure that is pronounced by some of our best lawyers as a "statute most pervious in its purpose and effect and most demoralizing to the legal profession." Clara R. Sumner, in her article on "Money and the Law," said: "The necessity for restrictive legislation was so apparent that Senator Childs early in the session moved that the Senate adopt a special resolution asking the Legislature to pass certain legislation in the interest of farmers."

In conclusion, we say the lessons taught us by our representatives should not be forgotten. Let us next summer know what are the judicious men who desire to represent us upon the important questions that are before us for determination and invite these men who are so indifferent to the best interests of the people, to remain at home.

ONE TRIP TO THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Accepting an invitation from Prof. Board, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, to be present at a meeting of the Board at the Agricultural College on the 25th of June last, and being allowed to lounge, over the C & L. R. R., Commissioner Neasman of the State Land office and the Legislature, its reference to the Judiciary Committee was suitable, and their adverse report characteristic. We found Mr. Childs and some others had come on early and the prospect of a very full attendance of the professors and students filled us with interest. This is one of the most valuable departments of the College. But there is no denying that so large a number of gentlemen representing the agricultural interests of the State, and the several departments of instruction, was pursued in squads, each following its own investigation, about one o'clock by a call to dinner, served in the dining hall of the College. We had but just registered at the hotel when a gentleman of the College was called to the office, and inquired for an annual meeting of this character will be continued, as he was quite sure that great good would result to the College from a better acquaintance with it by those interested in the agriculture of the State.

The necessity for restrictive legislation was so apparent that Senator Childs early in the session moved that the Senate adopt a special resolution asking the Legislature to pass certain legislation in the interest of farmers. The following is an extract from his speech:

"... the debt secured by the mortgage, as well as an extravagant and unreasonable price for the service rendered. All who have given the mortgage matter any attention know that in all mortgage blanks there is a contract for payment of a blanket amount for attorney's fees without showing to the amount which the conveyancer inserts in the contract as an attorney fee."

We wish briefly to refer to Senate Bill No. 238, "To regulate attorney and solicitor's fees in Mortgages and on the foreclosure of the same." We found 26 members that do not belong to the legal profession and cannot furnish the selfish excuse of the pettifoger who voted for a measure that is pronounced by some of our best lawyers as a "statute most pervious in its purpose and effect and most demoralizing to the legal profession." Clara R. Sumner, in her article on "Money and the Law," said: "The necessity for restrictive legislation was so apparent that Senator Childs early in the session moved that the Senate adopt a special resolution asking the Legislature to pass certain legislation in the interest of farmers."

In conclusion, we say the lessons taught us by our representatives should not be forgotten. Let us next summer know what are the judicious men who desire to represent us upon the important questions that are before us for determination and invite these men who are so indifferent to the best interests of the people, to remain at home.

ONE TRIP TO THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Accepting an invitation from Prof. Board, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, to be present at a meeting of the Board at the Agricultural College on the 25th of June last, and being allowed to lounge, over the C & L. R. R., Commissioner Neasman of the State Land office and the Legislature, its reference to the Judiciary Committee was suitable, and their adverse report characteristic. We found Mr. Childs and some others had come on early and the prospect of a very full attendance of the professors and students filled us with interest. This is one of the most valuable departments of the College. But there is no denying that so large a number of gentlemen representing the agricultural interests of the State, and the several departments of instruction, was pursued in squads, each following its own investigation, about one o'clock by a call to dinner, served in the dining hall of the College. We had but just registered at the hotel when a gentleman of the College was called to the office, and inquired for an annual meeting of this character will be continued, as he was quite sure that great good would result to the College from a better acquaintance with it by those interested in the agriculture of the State.

The examination of the farm, the students and the various investigations about one o'clock by a call to dinner, served in the dining hall of the College. We had but just registered at the hotel when a gentleman of the College was called to the office, and inquired for an annual meeting of this character will be continued, as he was quite sure that great good would result to the College from a better acquaintance with it by those interested in the agriculture of the State.

The examination of the farm, the students and the various investigations about one o'clock by a call to dinner, served in the dining hall of the College. We had but just registered at the hotel when a gentleman of the College was called to the office, and inquired for an annual meeting of this character will be continued, as he was quite sure that great good would result to the College from a better acquaintance with it by those interested in the agriculture of the State.
culture. Michigan is in no way behind her sister States, and can successfully compete with them in every department of agriculture suited to our latitude.

Mr. Childs addressed the meeting, and expressed his great gratification after these long years of service on the Board of Agriculture, and finding so much friendly feeling toward the College as had been expressed by gentlemen during the day.

Mr. Fralick saw the necessity of popularizing these several institutions—the Agricultural College, the State Agricultural Society, and the Michigan Pomological Society. He encouraged the support of the farmers of the State, which has been largely neglected, and proposed the establishment of the Agricultural College. He believed this meeting would promote the object of the Agricultural College of Michigan.

Mr. Fralick saw the necessity of popularizing these several institutions—the Agricultural College, the State Agricultural Society, and the Michigan Pomological Society. He encouraged the support of the farmers of the State, which has been largely neglected, and proposed the establishment of the Agricultural College. He believed this meeting would promote the object of the Agricultural College of Michigan.

A series of resolutions that were offered by Hon. Philo Parsons, of Detroit were to have been furnished the meeting, but they were not received. As they should have been a part of this article we very much regret this omission.

At the adjournment, while the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society were having a business meeting in the chapel for an afternoon lecture, the opportunity was too good to be lost, and Bros. Wood-
The same disposition ought to be manifested by members of the Granges in regard to the gigantic and infamous Birdsell clover huller swindle, mentioned in the last issue of the

We have already some evidence of what the Grange can do by cooperation in the one matter of the price...have saved...thousands of dollars by the Grange movement, and they may well give the Order the credit.

Much has been said and written upon this question that it seems almost unnecessary to keep agitating it...to ever accomplish some of the most necessary objects they have in view without practicing cooperation.

Again, the effect of the cooperation of the Granges throughout the State in voting aid to defend the...State, and to the farmers who are not members of the Order will be benefited equally with those who are.

This is the shortest and most direct method of effecting the desired object, and the very course that is pursued by those who are determined to defeat the more important aims of our organization.

When the Grangers of Illinois, Wisconsin...years ago revised the question of the right...they found but little sympathy with any of the grain dealers of the cities in any part of the country.

It is the same fight in principle which the Western Grangers had a few years ago, and powerful as these two commercial bodies...they will stand sore...allies in this controversy.

Many of the abuses farmers are compelled to bear come through legislation, and it seems to me we must take that...in the future makes it a necessity to act at once.

The wise attorney shut his eyes and studied the case for a moment before answering.

If you have any doubt as to our responsibility, we can say, that we have deposited our bond of ten thousand dollars...we are.

"I'd buy the pick-ax anyhow, and run my chances!" whispered the aged adviser, as he moved over to the peg for his overcoat.

"My young friend, if it is want of confidence it will some day vanish, but if it is want of brains you had better dispose of your office effects and buy a pick ax and shovel.

A Detroit lawyer, famous for his wise and candid opinion, was the other day visited by a young attorney, who explained:

"But how am I to determine?" interrogated the young man.

To those of you that are not aware of the fact, we wish to say there is a business agency in this city...of the agency, and continue so to do; is there any good reason why all should not avail themselves of it any more?

Our Detroit Agency.

DETROIT,

GEO. W. HILE & Co.

VISITOR:

June 20, 1879.

The future of the butter question.

In some localities, farmers...combined and erected cheese factories which brings a fair compensation 1 not a very great interest on their investment and production of

Others living near town or city sell a few gallons of sweet cream for cream while others sell milk by_
ship and money invested—as it takes three gallons of milk to make one pound of butter. In different parts of the West, creameries and butter manufactories are springing up, and the owners of these establishments are taking advantage of the monopoly of the trade, and the home manufacture is being developed on a small quantity of milk, and the cost of producing a small quantity of milk is much greater. In looking over the prices of milk, cream, and butter, one can see that the home butter and creamery manufaetured butter cost less than the factory made butter and that the factory made butter or that produced on the farm is way down from twelve to five or six cents. We must have harmony which is always essential to make happy. We must have confidence in each other, and that confidence is the basis of our organization. Looking from the present standpoint, it would look as though the day for successful butter making on the farm was almost at hand. We must look to some other way of disposing of our surplus milk. We must find a way to carry our surplus milk to our cities and sell it at a fair price. I think we do not have sufficient concurrence in each other, and that harmony which is always essential to make happy. We must have confidence in each other, and that confidence is the basis of our organization. We should be cordial in our homes. We should be kind to each other, and that kindness is the basis of our organization. We must not think because we have a nice hall, that we can sit down and listen to what others have to say. We have all done wrong some time, and we must not think because we have a nice hall, that we can sit down and listen to what others have to say. We have all done wrong some time, and we must not think because we have a nice hall, that we can sit down and listen to what others have to say. We have all done wrong some time, and we must not think because we have a nice hall, that we can sit down and listen to what others have to say. We have all done wrong some time, and we must not think because we have a nice hall, that we can sit down and listen to what others have to say. We have all done wrong some time, and we must not think because we have a nice hall, that we can sit down and listen to what others have to say. We have all done wrong some time, and we must not think because we have a nice hall, that we can sit down and listen to what others have to say. We have all done wrong some time, and we must not think because we have a nice hall, that we can sit down and listen to what others have to say. We have all done wrong some time, and we must not think because we have a nice hall, that we can sit down and listen to what others have to say.
A DECIDED SUCCESS.

Fifty per cent more surplus comb honey than from any other hive now in use. Highest testimonials from every county. Give this hive a trial and see its superior merits. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY GRANGE. For particulars address,

**THE KALAMAZOO GRAIN DRILL CO.,**

_SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH._

**THE HUSBANDMAN**

EVEN FARMERS OUGHT TO TAKE IT.
It is thoroughly Reliable and Practical in Every Department.

It is owned, edited and managed by farmers, and an able exponent of the agricultural interests of the country.

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

The magazine contends against unjust discrimination in freight charges, by which the present railroad management is heaping heavy burdens on the farmers of this and other States.

**Elmira Farmers Club**

occupy about one page of the paper each week. The club meets every Tuesday night. We have over one hundred members, and expect to increase our membership as new farmers come into the vicinity.

Elmira Farmers Club

11 South Water Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

_**GRANGE HEADQUARTERS**_ +

**GRANGE HEADQUARTERS,**

General Commission Merchant,

127 South Water Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Purchasing Agent for the Patronage of Husbandmen, authorized by Executive Committee of Michigan State Grange Agent of the N. W. Produce Exchange Association and also Agent of the Michigan State Farm Loan and Surety Association.

We have a stock of Farm Implements, Seeds, Patent Scales, and other Grange supplies, and will also buy and sell for the grange.

**SUPERIOR FACILITIES,** and close personal attention to business, we hope to meet, serve, and make a liberal share of your patronage.

Roscoe for goods in this market will be asked at lowest wholesale rates.

Cash must accompany orders and promptly Attention called to Sample Offer of**

**DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST**

25 NOW READY, and will be sent free to any person who may ask for it.

**ATTRACTIONS!**

Ladies' Linen Suits, at $1.10 and upwards.

Specialty Belts, Reverses (to order,) at $0.60 and upwards. All made in the latest styles.

Also, a full and complete line of

Dry Goods, Cloths, Linen, Bedding, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Socks, Shoes, Carriage, Oil Cloths, Cutlery, Silver and Silver Plate Ware, Washbowl, Jewelry, Sewing Goods, Umbrellas, Goggles, Blankets, Baskets, Pig Piles, Tubs, Tins, Tires, Tobacco, Saddles, Baby Carriages, Roping Horses, Velocepedes, Concoctions, etc., etc., etc.

All goods at wholesale prices in every case to granges of twenty or more members. The only restriction on the subscription is that no person residing outside of the United States shall be entitled to receive it.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 W. Wacker Dr., CHICAGO, ILL.

**5-TON STOCK SCALES,** 

$500.

**BERKELEY, CA.**

**ATTENTION HUSBANDMAN!**

Advantageous and practical hints, to serve farmers everywhere.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS!**

AFRIGUE, Capt. Jack,

CAPT. JACOBSON,

GREEN GROCERS,

CHICAGO,

JUDGMENT,

Western District.

And 20 OTHER VARIETIES.

At 15 cts. per doz., 50 cts. or 100, $2.50 per 1000. BERT DEPT. AGIL. CO.,

The German Horse and Cow Powder.

It should be the aim of every farmer to make his horses and cattle as handsome and useful as possible. Nearly every farmer who drives horses and cattle on his farm, desires to have them in the best possible condition.

The German Horse and Cow Powder is of the highest value for stock. It seeks digestion of the food to the utmost degree, thereby giving health and strength to the animal. It improves the beauty of the animal and the value of the milk.

By using it a horse will do more work, and a cow will produce more milk.

Put up in five pound packages, six packages in a box, at $2.50 per box.

**HORSE AND COW POWDER.**

GERMAN, CHAMBERS, Elkins, Texas, in 100-pound boxes.

This is a new and important discovery of a valuable article, and is of great value to farmers everywhere.