

"THE FARMER IS OF MORE CONSEQUENCE THAN THE FARM, AND SHOULD BE FIRST IMPROVED."

Vol. 7,-No. 11. WHOLE NO. 115.

SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH., JUNE 1, 1881.

Your SUBSCRIPTION will Expire with No.

Entered at the Post Office at Schoolcraft as Second Class matter.

gricultural The Grange Visitor A. C. GLIDDEN, (ENLARGED)

Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month,

AT FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, Eleven Copies for \$5.00.

J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager,

To whom all communications should be addressed, at Schoolcraft, Mich.

Communications for, and Correspondence relating to the Agricultural Department of the GEANGE VIS-ITOR, should be directed to A. C. GLIDDEN, Paw Paw. Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order, or Draft.

This Edition 8,500.

INDEX TO THIS NUMBER.

tural Society - Summer Meeting at Benton Harbor -Railroad Companies-A Great Monopoly-Census Items-Dairy Products,

A Half-Day at the Capitol-Three Months' Subscribers-The Commissioner of Agriculture-Mulching.

The Anti-Monopoly Meeting—From a New Grange — Plaster-Crops-Secretaries' Work — Interesting Notice—Fairfield Grange-Lenawee Pomona — The Work in Colon Grange-An Invitation — Science, Literature and Art—Ventilate your Homes,.... 5

My Books-Woman's Rights - The Grange - Influence of the Grange-Flowers,.....

Ex-Prisoners of War and Veteran Soldiers-To the Patrons of Michigan-Advertisements,.....

Officers National Crange.

MASTER-J. J. WOODMAN, (Paw Paw) Michigan.

wool grower that prices should remain versal use, as they surely will, people will nearly uniform for the year, or for a period of years. A good flock of sheep cannot be grown in a year or two, and the idea that sheep may become worthless by the time that the flock is graded up to an ideal standard deters many from improving their flocks, who otherwise would strive to increase their value by judicious selection and crossing.

The danger of over-production of wool is not serious. In the settled wool producing States flocks cannot be largely increased; many flocks are now too large and must be distributed to those just beginning, or be fed for the market. Some increase will probably he had on the western plains, but the vicissitudes of the climate, and the diseases and disturbances attending large flocks will prevent an increase so large as to affect materially the market for wool, so that the consumptive demand will very probably balance the increase in production.

Within the past few years the manner of handling wool has greatly changed. But a very small part of any of the wool passes directly from the grower to the manufacturer. It first passes through the hands of an expert in a wool house, who grades it. Each grade is then kept by itself, and the manufacturer orders from such a grade as is suited to the quality of goods under contract. The manufacturer is not an expert in sorting wool, and there is no occasion for his being such, for he can buy from the wool house any certain number of pounds wanted of such a character as his needs require. It is not necessary for him to attend personally to the purchase. He orders by letter or telegram the amount and quality needed, and no more is held than is wanted for immediate use.

A healthy condition of the market can only be kept up when all the wool is for sale at current rates, the commission man standing between the owner and purchaser to prevent any unfairness in the deal. It will be seen that whoever sends wool to market, however large or small the quantity, it must all go through the same process and pay the same charges, so that the individual farmer can send his wool to market or he can give

wonder how sensible men could so long have continued the use of narrow tires through ruts and over plowed fields. The objection to top dressing summer fallow is that it difficult to haul the manure on the soft ground. Broad tires relieve this difficulty. The reasons for the use of broad tires are so numerous, and objections to their use so hard to find, that the old must give place to the new. Read carefully the following:

I am glad to see your paper speak on the subject of broad-tired wagons. I offer briefly my experience, which will answer some questions asked by your correspondents. We keep in repair a road three fourths of a mile long, over which we haul 30,000 tons yearly, besides a small amount of public travel. While we used narrow tired wagons our repairs cost us \$100 annually, and the road was bad fall and spring. The loads then weighed one and a half to two tons. Since we changed to broad tires we haul two to three tons with the same ease and the same expense for the trip, and the road is never bad, not in the worst weather, and the cost of keeping it in repair is never over \$10 yearly.

Our narrow tired wagons had an average life of two or three years. Our broad tired wagons have run three years and show no signs of failure, although they have iron axles and are specially strong and heavy. We can haul loads over meadows and lawns without doing damage at any season. In hauling loads over plowed ground, we can haul more than double the load we used to with the narrow tires. If a new wagon is needed it is best to

have it made heavy and strong, as well as broad tires; and, while it costs say double the old style, it will save to the owner, by carrying double the load and not injuring road or farm, the extra cost each year. Our tires are three-inch, which on moderately, well drained land is broad enough; fourinch tires are only needed on very sandy or very muddy bottoms.

The best way to fit up an old wagon is to get new wheels throughout, even if the wagon is old, for they will do for a new one when the old one is gone. To simply put broad felloes and tires onto old wheels is not to increase the general strength of the wagon, and the owner fails to get the strength necessary for the doubly heavy load which his team can easily haul on the broad-tires.

I am also one owner of a sawmill in a neighboring State. Last year we bought sets of new broad-tire wheels, and put on our old wagons to haul our lumber over the three miles of sandy road lying between the mill and what for the road lying between the

wheels are trying to slide into a rut and can't get there. A broad tire always has enough flat surface even when well worn, to stand up square and ture evenly on the arm. The use of broad-tires in cities I need not speak of as they they are now so common that every one can see the demonstra-tion. I would agree to furnish all the wag-ons for any city or State, free of cost, if I could be guaranteed the amount of money saved in repairing streets and the extra price of the greater weight hauled at each load by using broad tires, and would pay a round sum for the monopoly. — Mendota Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Communications.

A Visit.

CAMBRIA, May 18, 1881. Worthy Secretary :- In looking over the VISITOR of May 1st, I expected to see some allusion made by the Master of Cambria Grange to a visit of some of the Patrons of said Grange to Woodbridge Grange on the evening of April 13, but did not. Happening to be one of the visitors, I incline to speak of it.

To say that we had a pleasant time would be expressing our feelings in very mild terms. The cordial greeting that we met with from these comparative strangers was like the ripe fruits of tried friends. We enjoyed the visit so much that we shall be likely to accept their next kind invitation to come again.

But we almost fear if we were to follow the dictates of our hearts they would think we had moved into their jurisdiction. We witnessed the conferring of the 4th degree on eleven candidates, all officers doing their part with credit to themselves. I congratulate them upon securing so efficient a Master. When the degree work was complete, recess was declared. And in the midst of our good time of visiting, another proclamation went forth, and this time it was that the harvest feast was ready for the hungry and expectant. As we descended to the dining hall we found the tables temptingly provided with good things pre-

PAW PAW. PROGRESS. Steadily, steadily, step by step, Up the ventursome builders go; Carefully placing stone on stone: Thus the loftiest temples grow.

Hebartment.

Patiently, patiently, day by day, The artist toils at his task alway; Touching it here and tinting it there, Giving it ever with infinite care A line more soft or a hue more fair : Till, little by little, the picture grows, And at last the cold, dull canvass glows With life and beauty and forms of grace That evermore in the world have place.

Thus with the poet: hour after hour He listens to catch the fairy charms That ring in his soul; then, with magic power, He weaves their melody into his rhymes Slowly, carefully, word by word, Line by line and thought by thought, He fashions the golden tissue of song— And thus are immortal anthems wrought.

Every wise observer knows, Every watchful gazer sees That nothing grand or beautiful grows, Save by gradual, slow degrees. Ye who toil with a purpose high And fondly the proud result await, Murmur not, as the hours go by, That the season is long, the harvest is late.

Remember that brotherhood, strong and true,-Builders and artists, and bards sublime-Who lived in the past and worked like you, Worked and waited a wearisome time. Dark and cheerless and long their night, Yet they patiently toiled at their task begun, Till, lo ! thro' the clouds broke that morning light Which shines on the soul when success is won. -The Quiver.

TWO PICTURES. MARIAN DOUGLASS.

An old farm-house, with meadows wide, And sweet with clover on each side;

A bright-eyed boy, who looks from out The door with woodbine wreathed about, And wishes his one thought all the day: "Oh! if I could but fly away From this dull spot the world to see, How happy, happy, happy, How happy I should be!"

OVERSEER-PUT. DARDEN. -- Mississippi. LECTUREE-HENRY ESHBAUGH, - Missouri. STEWARD-A. J. VAUGHN. Mississippi. ASST. STEWARD-WILLIAM SIMS. Kansas CHAPLAIN-S. H. ELLIS, -Ohio. TREASURER-F. M. MCDOWELL, - New York. SECRETARY-WM. M. IRELAND, Washington, D.C. GATE-KEEPEE--O. DINWIDDIE, - Indiana. CERES-MRS. J. J. WOODMAN, Michigan. POMONA-MRS. PUT. DARDEN, - Mississippi-FLOBA-MRS. I. W. NICHOLSON, - New Jersey. LADY ASST. STEWARD-MRS. WM. SIMS, Kansas.

Executive Committee.

D. WYATT AIKEN,		1.00 -		South Carolina.	
H. JAMES,		-		-	Indiana.
W.G. WAYNE, -	-		-		New York.

Officers Michigan State Grange.

MC. G. LUCE,	-	-		- Gilead.
OA. N. WOODRUFF	; -		-	Watervliet.
LC. L. WHITNEY,	-	-		- Muskegon.
SS. A. TOOKER, -		-	-	- Lansing.
A. SA. E. GREEN,	-			Farmington.
CSALMON STEEL,	and .	- Mai	aton	Wexford Co.
TS. F. BROWN,	-			- Schoolcraft.
SECJ. T. COBB, - G. KELIJAH BART				Schoolcraft. - Dryden.
CERESMRS. A. S. STA POMONAMRS. H. D. P.				- Lowell. - Ypsilanti.
FLOBAMRS. A N. W			F.	Watervliet.
L. A. SMES. A. E. GE				Farmington.

Executive Committee.

THOMAS MARS, Chairman			Berrien Center
J. WEBSTER CHILDS,	-		- Ypsilant
F. M. HOLLOWAY, -		-	- Hillsdale
J. Q. A. BURRINGTON,	-		- Tuscola
WM. SATTERLEE, -	1 3	-	Birmingham
THOS. F. MOORE, -	-		Adriar
JOHN PORTER		-	Grand Rapid
C. G. LUCE, J. T. COBB,			- Ex-officio
and a set of the set of the set of the	11		STRIFERING AND

General Deputy.

C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.

State Business Agent.

THOMAS MASON, dif-winnet Chicago, Ill.

Special Lecturers.

Thos. F. Moore	Adrian, Lenawee Co.
Geo. W, Woodward	
M. L. Stevens,	Perry, Shiawassee Co.
Mrs. S. Steele,	Manton, Wexford Co.
L. R. Brown,	Rawsonville, Wayne Co.
Andrew Campbell,	Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co.
Chas. E. Mickley	Adrian, Lenawee Co.

DRINTED BY KALAMAZOO PUBLISHING Co., PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, Kalamazoo.

could I only tread once more The field-path to the farm-house door; The old green meadows could I see, How happy, happy, happy, How happy I should be !"

Is thinking, thinking all day long ;

Amid the city's constant din, A man, who round the world has been, Who, 'mid the tumult and the throng,

Wool.

During the present month the wool clip of Michigan will be ready for the market, and prices, satisfactory or otherwise, will be determined upon. That wool will rule lower than last year seems certain. The stock of old wool seems to be ample for the wants of the manufacturers, except it be of fine fleeces, which seem a little short : but of long combing wools the supply is larger than for several years. The estimate of the season's clip is 25,000,000 lbs. in excess of last year, making 275,000,000 fbs. as the product of the United States. There is some foreign wool in the market now, but prices abroad are still too high to show any profit on further importations. All advices indicate that prices for wool are as low as they are likely to go for the season. Fenno & Man-

ning report 37 to 42 cents as a likely range for the season in Boston for good, washed Michigan wool. Speculation in wool is always unhealthy; it holds the product above the views of manu-

facturers and restricts consumption. An undue quantity is often carried over to depress the price of the new clip, and tends to unsettle values. Manufacturers can sell their product only at prices suited to the wants of their customers. If they can purchase wool at rates that will warrant a margin, the consumption of domestic wool is constantly going on, and all will be absorbed by the general demand for goods. On the other hand, if wool is held above the market values for goods, manufacturing is curtailed and the distribution of seasonable goods limited. A cent or two on a pound of wool above the market checks trade and is a damage to all concerned. A large part of the wool purchased by dealers through the country are held for a fixed price, until

sale is made. If the holding does not prove

to have been wise and sales are forced, the

some lounger from three to five cents per pound for doing it for him.

Handling wool at the manufacturer's end of the route is now much simplified and brought to a sensible business basis. When the individual farmer sends his own wool to be sold on its own merits, as it must be sold at last by whomsover sent, then will wool speculation cease and a healthy condition of the market be sustained.

Directions for Shipping Wool.

Order sacks from H. Shipman, Grand Ledge. Sacks can be made to hold 300 ibs., but as farmers will usually pack it, they will get in about 270 fbs. Mark distinctly the number of pounds on each sack, with owner's name or initials, and forward by mail the names of those shipping, the number of sacks from each, with the number of pounds in each. Get as many to ship as possible and forward in Great Eastern cars over the Grand Trunk railroad.

Do not fail to order sacks at once, as there may be delay in getting them when the pinch comes

farmers in our vicinity, mostly unwashed

Broad Wagon Tires.

We give below the experience and statements of one who has given broad wagon tires a thorough trial. It is something that commends itself to Michigan farmers particularly. Narrow tires have come to us from the hard, rocky roads of New England, and are as much out of place as their side hill plows would be on our level farms. Gravel roads are becoming a necessity, as well as a convenience. With broad tires on all our wagons the repairs would be lessened one-half, and hauling loads over sandy roads be more tolerable.

Those intending to purchase new wagons should insist on having broad tires, and repairs to old ones should be in the same diholding seems hazardous, or a satisfactory rection. It is a revolution in the interest of common sense, and those who prefer to continue the use of narrow tires when a new whole business is demoralized and it takes a wagon is to be purchased will do so because year or two more to settle down to a firm their fathers used them and for no better

mill and wharf. The result was that while we paid by the trip, one team took 900 feet of green lumber instead of 600, at the same price, and just as easy, and kept the road in such good condition that the repairs cost almost nothing. The saving to us on each wagon per month was \$11.25, which would very soon pay for the wheels.

I would not advise reducing the size of the wheels, for the larger the wheel the easier it surmounts an obstacle. One who has not tried it can hardly believe how heavy a load a team will haul on a broad-tire wagon. We have hauled on a good dirt road, already worn smooth with broad-tires, and having several rather easy grades, a steam boiler weighing five tons with a single team weighing 2,700, on one of our heavy iron axletree, broad-tire wagons (tires, three inch). Such a load could not be

Now as to cost. The wagon I speak of has two and three-fourth inch arms, and weighs with box 1,360 pounds, and cost in a common wagon maker's shop \$135. It will last twenty five years if kept painted and sheltered, though in constant use. It would last the ordinary farmer forty years, or an ordinary life-time. Three years' use of three or four of these wagons has not cost of three or four of these wagons has not cost us any thing for repairs save painting. They are too strong to break. Once again to farmers: Buy new wheels very strong and heavy, with little or no dish; put them on your old wagons, and you will never buy any more wagon wheels as long as you live. When your old wagon wears out have one made twice as strong and put these wheels on it and you will never live to see it worn out if properly cared for. If you are to buy a new wagon here are the sizes: Take iron axles by all means, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ arms, 24 inch spokes, 3 to 4 inch tire; bent felloes, 1 inch narrower than tire; hind wheels only four inches higher than fore wheels. On this wagon a good 2,400-pound team on a fair road will handle easily two or three tons for long distances, if no steep hills, and you may venture four tons for short hauls. The wagon itself will weigh from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, but your team will never feel the extra weight, for it moves on the surface and not from one to four inches deep in mud.

The reason why so much heavier load can be hauled on broad tires is not alone because the tires do not cut down ; there is another advantage equally great: Look at any old narrow tire and you will see that in wearing off at the corners it has acquired a round surface, as though made of half-round iron. Now when the wheel approaches a rut it tends to slide in and tips the wheel on the the axle, causing friction at the end of the axle, and not on its whole length, which

pared for the occasion, including warm maple sugar, which was very nice. Judging by the looks of the tables when we left, a small regiment could have been fed from the bountiful supply left there.

I think Brother Whitney's assertion that Woodbridge was a prosperous and thriving Grange was correct. As I have been informed, not a week has passed since his visit there, but that they have had a meeting and have done degree work, and still they come.

They were talking of building a new hall and I think they will need one, for their neat little hall is filled to overflowing.

Yours fraternally,

ELMIRA.

Crops and Legislators.

Editor Visitor :- We have had but little rain since the snow disappeared, and the cold, dry weather of the past week has nearly stopped the growth of all vegetation. Wheat, oats and grass are suffering for rain; clover leaves wilted, and corn fails to come up. There is no prospect for relief, but the signs indicate a hot, dry week to come. But I am trespassing on Venner's special domain, and I desist with the prediction that wheat will be worth 10 shillings per bushel before the close of the year, and 12 shillings before the harvest of 1882.

That last hit straight from the shoulder brought the VISITOR all right, with the following full reports of the doings of the Legislature: 000,000 for nearly five-months' session. They are all honorable men in their individual capacity, but as a body they remind us of a band of robbers united for the purpose of plundering the tax-payers. Dowagiac, May 24. REFORMER.

Your cause is just, but in such a contest you grapple with giants. Do not underrate the power or the skill of your antagonists. Wise and conservative counsels will alone secure success. You must be as prompt to concede rights as you are determined in de-manding them. No agrarian or communistic spirit must find a place in your proceedings. - William Windom.

WE have some valuable clippings from the Farmers' Review in reference to wool basis. It is in the interest of the farmer or reason. When broad tires come into uni- notice your team pulling harder when your number which should be read.-ED. and dairy products, on the inside of this

We shipped seventeen sacks May 26, from wool, all to Fenno & Manning.

TRE GRANGE VISITOR.

Becturer's Bepartment. were in their places. Soon, however we C. L. WEITNEY, MUSKEGON.

2

PICKINGS BY THE WAY, No. 28.

EATON COUNTY.

Some weeks since, Brother B. E. Benedict wrote us saying that the County or Pomona Grange of Eaton county had instructed him, the Worthy Master, in company with the Worthy Lecturer of this Pomona Grange, to visit every Subordinate Grange in the county of Eaton, and endeavor to bring about a general awakening of interest and a revival of feeling; and our aid was solicited to take a prominent part of the work. After some waiting, incident upon delayed or miscarried letters, the program was finally agreed upon, and the work was to begin April 25 at the village of Kalamo. It was regretted from the outset that the notice was so short and the season so late as to find the farmers busy.

On the morning of the 25th we left home for the scene of the week's active work. We dined in the Valley City, and at 2 P. M. were met, as we stepped from the cars at Vermontville, by Brother and Sister Benedict, whose genial welcome presaged success and a pleasant time. Soon our horse and buggy were at the door of Sister Walworth's residence, and in care of Brother Benedict we started for our first point and meeting,

KALAMO.

We reached this pleasant hamlet at an early hour, at the close of a very quiet election for a State Senator to fill the place of the one lately deceased. At the home of Brother Reuben Gridley we stopped and were soon joined by him at tea. It threatened rain in the evening, yet a very goodly number were convened at the church at the appointed hour for the lecture. Brother Benedict introduced the business of the meeting in a few well-timed remarks, and after our address of an hour, a meeting for the re-organization of the Grange was called for 9 o'clock the next morning.

The night was spent at Brother Gridley's, and the next forenoon we had the pleasure of meeting the old members of Kalamo Grange, No. 224, which has been resting three or four years, under a suspended charter. Twenty-one members appeared and took part in the re-organization. The officers were duly elected and installed, and instructed in the unwritten work of the Grange,-and we had the pleasure of restoring them their charter, and trust and believe it will never again be deserted. Brother J. M. Earl was elected Master, and Brother P. H. Nye Secretary. This Grange met on Friday following, and other old members came back and took their places for work.

After dinner we rode away to the south and east, to the schoolhouse in north-west Bradley, where in spite of the very busy time we found a goodly number to listen to given the children a half-day rest or vacation. Good attention was given to our talk of an hour and much interest was manifest

were bidden rest from our labors for recreation in an adjoining room, where the tables and where willing sisters and brothers were ready to wait upon all the assembled guests. Brother S. was here too, busiest of the busy, not talking wool, but sampling food,-beans and such. All seeming satisfied, a line of march was formed to the Grange hall where passed quickly and we trust profitably. The evening session was given to Pomona Grange work, with the exemplification of the unwritten work, etc. At a late hour we found rest at the commodious house of Bro. Allyn, where we spent the night in company with Brother Murray, of Charlotte. One thing pleased us to-day, and that was

Granges were in writing, giving statistics, showing that all, or at least that nearly all in the county were having large accessions VISITOR freely and growing in faith and works as well as in numbers. Bellvue Grange is not very strong in num-

of building a hall of its own, which must add to its strength in every way.

"Attempt the end, and never stop to doubt,-Naught is so difficult but work will bring it about "

The morning of the 28th was spent with Brother Allyn looking at his flock of sheep; a good flock he has too, at his farm, and then we made a visit to the lime kiln and quarry close by. While here I thought how much valuable fertilizing might the farmers near by here use at slight expense.

Brother Benedict came with a horse and buggy, and we rode east and north into Brookfield to Brother J. M. Peters.

BROOKFIELD, NO. 223,

was a dormant Grange, and had been three years or more, but a goodly number turned out at the school house, and the result was the Grange was duly reorganized, with Bro. J. M. Peters, Master, and Brother Peter Wilson, as Secretary, and the Charter restored to 18 members, who were duly instructed. Had our meeting been held in the evening we think there would have been 30 or more members present to have taken hold of the work again. We predict success for this Grange. Already a hall is talked. It is needed.

EATON RAPIDS.

The work completed at Brookfield, we hurried away towards Eaton Rapids, stopping at Brother and Sister Allyn's on the way to take a hurried cup of tea. Brother and Sister Bentley were fellow guests. At Eaton Rapids the Red Ribbon hall was the place of meeting. Having in view that extra meetings were held that evening in some of the churches, and a ministerial association was in progress, we had a fair at-

tendance in the large hall used. As at the other places Bro. Benedict spoke first, giving the subject and an introduction. We spoke an hour or more to a very attentive audience. The meeting over, we rode to us, instead of the schoolmistress, who had the home of Brother and Sister Grinnelle to spend the night.

TO ROXAND CENTER.

Bosworth's, and we reached the hall of Chester Grange in good time to find a few of the faithful out, to whom we spoke had been spread with an unsparing hand, briefly and explained the U. W. This Grange has a good hall located at a good point, and is taking members quite rapidly. Want of notice and the busy time kept many away to-day. After the meeting we rode to Brother Scott's, where a good dinner was very quickly made ready, and the public meeting took place. The time placed before us, We ate and ran, making haste to reach our next place, VERMONTVILLE.

In the chapel of this village we found a goodly number assembled, to whom we spoke for an hour or more. Good singing and excellent attention merit more than passing notice. This was the anniversary of the organization of this Grange. For that the reports from the Subordinate five years have its members and officers come and gone, and grown in the good word and work. They have a fine lot or lots in this village for a hall, upon which of numbers, were circulating the GRANGE they intend at no distant day to build them a commodious building. They have an old building, too small, which they now use. It is their own, however, and will do for a bers, but lacks nothing in faith, is talking time until, in their growing strength, they can build the contemplated hall. With Brother and Sister Benedict, we took tea with Sister Walworth. The evening being the regular meeting of the Grange, we, in the absence of the Master, acted as Master in the conferring of two degrees upon a candidate, and then gave the lessons of the unwritten work. At a late hour we rode home with Brother and Sister Benedict, to spend Sunday with them in their new house not yet completed.

Brother B. and wife have a very pleasant location, a new brick house only partly finished, which in time may be made very pleasant indeed. We enjoyed our day of rest with them, and a ramble in the woods with the blooming flowers of spring and the opening foliage.

ANOTHER WEEK

was begun on May 2d by writing during the forenoon, and after dinner riding to the to one candidate; on April 26, had two station to take the cars for another part of more applications, and on May 10 had five the county. While waiting at the depot we met Mr. Church, one of those who, 45 years ago, came from Vermont, and located the land upon which this village now stands; whence the name-Vermontville. Soon the train came and bore us, in company with Brother Benedict, to Eaton Rapids, where, changing cars, we rode to the place of our evening meeting,

DIMONDALE.

At the depot we were met by Bro. Saunders, who conducted us to his home-the Grange hall. This brother was burned out last winter, and has since been living in the basement of the Grange hall, and will until he completes his own dwelling near by.

The public meeting was to be in the basement of the church, where, after tea, we repaired to find a large and attentive audience. Here too we had excellent singing, in which a large number joined, adding greatly to the interest of the occasion. We rode home with Bro. G. D. Pray, at whose pleasant home we found and enjoyed rest

for the night. This Grange is one of the most prosperous Granges in the county, and through Potterville,-a long ride reaching is still growing rapidly in numbers as well as in good works.

We have been much pleased with the rork in Eaton county. Its Pomona Grange doing well, but has much yet before it. as large in proportion; hence while the con-sumption thus far the current year has been less than for the same period in 1880, the work in Eaton county. Its Pomona Grange is doing well, but has much yet before it. While a dormant Grange remains, or a location with sufficient farmers to form a Grange within its jurisdiction, Eaton county Pomona Grange will find abundant field for labor. With continued and earnest effort they may soon say there is no dormant Grange in all our borders, but everywhere an enlightened and intelligent class of farmers fill our halls and make our meetings interesting and instructive in the adyocacy and demonstration of the principles of the Grange. Remember, brothers and sisters, the Grange is what you make it. To all farmers we say, the Grange is yours: Use it.

Stephen A. Douglass Said-

'Agriculture has found a larger field for the exercise of the intellectual and moral energies of man in this country than in any other of the globe. * * The growth of our country is marked by the advancement of agriculture. Agriculture is settling our new States and territories; agriculture gives employment to our workshops; agriculture furnishes the products which form the basis of our foreign and domestic commerce; agriculture, by supplying the bulky articles of our exports, employs the tonnage of our ship-builders, and in seeking markets for its increased products, calls for the construction of railroads and canals. * * * Thus agriculture stimulates every species of industry, and is the parent and supporter of them all. What, I would ask, would be the condition of our foreign commerce had it not been stimulated by the increased productions of agriculture?"

Gaining.

In the winter we visited No. 74, which was weak in numbers, but strong in faith hand says they have just given the degrees more applications with good prospects of still more. The truth of our principles is mighty and must prevail. "Hope on, persevere ever." Give intelligent thinking farmers the literature of the Grange, either from the printed sheet, or from the lips of the Lecturer, and they will endorse and embrace the lessons taught. Teach, if you would have men know.

Still Growing.

We mentioned some time since that the Grange at W----had nine applications the first meeting after we were there in Februrry. A letter at hand says six more candidates are being instructed, and more applications awaiting action. Soon that old hall will be too small, and you will have strength to build and numbers to fill a larger one-a pleasant home of your own.

Wool

REVIEW OF 1880 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1881. The unprecedented demand for woolen goods during the closing half of 1879 and opening quarter of 1880, stimulated the production of such fabrics to an extent never before approached. Factories that for years had stood idle, because of no remunerative demand were set at work, and driven to their utmost capacity; others had large additions made to their machinery, and a few new ones were built. As a natural result the demand for wools was commensurate to the call for goods. To meet this demand the country was scoured by woolbuyers and prices advanced enormously. Medium fleece that sold for 30@33c in June, 1879, brought 60@62c. in March, 1880. The result of this demand was to bring into market every pound of wool that had been which took some of the interest of the held back on account of unsatisfactory Patrons. The meeting at the hall was fairly prices, and in one instance we heard of an Ohio wool-grower who brought in the clip of 13 consecutive years, and reports of sales of the accumulated clips of three to six years were numerous. The supply, however was inadequate, and foreign wools were imported to an extent that completely dwarfed the largest importations of any former period, the importations of any year ending June 30, 1880, being 128,131,748 Ibs against 39,005,155 lbs, for the previous 12 months. In addition there were large con-signments on the way that did not arrive until later in the season; there was also a gain of \$5,000,000 in the imports of manufactured woolens. As might have been expected the market was glutted with wool Michigan watch well those to whom have to find sale for their goods, at anything near cost, and importers were in a like interests and advocating their principles in position. Being desirous, if not compelled, as many were to realize, their importations were forced to sale regardless of cost, and domestic wools and woolens declined in sympathy, medium fleece falling from 55@62c. in March, 1880, to 35@40c. the following June, and buyers were less plenty at 35c. than at 60c. per lb. During the remainer of the season the market was life-less, and the year closed with a large percentage of the year's clip on hand, the stock of all kinds in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia for three years, being as follows: January 1, 1881, 45,902,976; Janu-ary 1, 1880, 32,140,592; January 1, 1879, 30,558,965 lbs. It is impossible to give a correct estimate of the stocks at interior points on the first of this or the two preceding years; but it is safe to say that the precentage of excess, at the beginning of 1881, was quite as large as at the seaboard cities given above. There has, however, been a material diminution in the imports during the first four months of the current year as compared with the same period in 1880, the decrease at New York and Boston being 105,899 bales, equiv-

JUNE 1, 1881.

actual supply of old wool on hand at the beginning of the present shearing season was far less than at the corresponding time in 1880. The imports during the remainder of the year will also be less than last year, for the reason that the depressed condition of the trade has deterred importers from sending out orders for foreign wools. As regards the current year's clip there is

little reason to suppose that it will be any greater that that of 1880, as the loss of sheep during the long severe winter will offset the increase of lambs last year. In many localities the sheep came out in poor condition, and we hear considerable complaint that they are not turning off as much wool per head. With these facts in view we consider the present position of the market as much healthier than at the opening of last season; and although the demand for new wool is likely to be slow and buyers very cautious until there is a further reduction of the old stock now on hand, the surroundings are such as to justify the conclusion that the clip will all be wanted for consumption at fairly remunerative prices to the wool-grower .- Farmers' Review.

Furnish your Boys with Tools.

Professor Sweet, in an address before the Onondago Farmer's Club, said: "The farmer who provides himself with the necessary tools to do the repairing of the farm, not only makes a paying investment but does for his sons in another way just exactly what he does for them at school. He gives them a chance to learn something; he does even more-he gives them a chance to do something. From among those boys will be found the mechanical engineers of the future." It is well known among mechan-ics that when an apprentice "learns to handle his tools," his trade is half learned. No man can ever saw off a fence-board as it should be done without considerable practice. He must first learn to handle his saw. Not half of mankind—to say nothing of womankind—can drive a nail without either splitting the board or pounding their fingers; and perhaps they will do both. Not one man in twenty can shove a jackplane with any reasonable hopes of success; and hope, full of perseverance. A letter at hand says they have just given the degrees and the like awkwardness extends to the use of all manner of tools. If farmers will furnish their boys with tools, and teach them how to keep them in order, the next generation will not be so helpless when anything is broken, as is the present one. With a few dollars invested in tools, many journeys to town may be avoided. Moreover, by the use of tools, one may learn something of mechanics, and is a much better judge when called upon to select any machinery or tools. · I remember an instance, when a boy, of a

neighbor who had a small workshop, with an assortment of tools which his boys were allowed to use, and the consequences were, his five boys, every one of them, became in time first-class mechanics. Other boys in the same neighborhood, apparently equally intelligent, almost without an exception, grew up to be bunglers, some of them without sufficient skill to sharpen a sled-stake Rural New Yorker.

Don't Neglect the Grange Meetings.

At this season of the year, when the farmers are more particularly engaged in attend-ing to farm duties, they should not so exclusively give themselves up to their pursuits, as to neglect the Grange meetings. There is no substantial excuse for this The half-a day once in two remisness. weeks would not be missed from the amount of labor which the farm requires. At no er time of the year is a little recreation more acceptable or profitable than during the period of putting in and tending the crops. Farmers at this season are apt to work too hard. They injure themselves by overstraining the muscles, and by neglect-ing head work. The Grange attended on a Saturday afternoon will restore the equilibrium. You will get ideas there; you can talk yourself, and hear the views of others. The matters discussed will be those uppermost in the mind for the season, and therefore the most practical. While your mind will be prompted to renewed activity and your better nature will be brought to the surface, your body will gain needed rest. If you are wise you will not neglect the Grange during the present season. At no time will you find more profit in its meetings.—Farmers' Friend.

in a revival of the Grange work here. We know of no location in this county where there can be a better Grange than here; all it wants is the united, faithful action of the farmers interested.

Tea was taken at Brother J. O. Bradley's, and then we drove to Bro. Shepherd's, to spend the night 'neath the shades of classic Olivet.

Where can the Grange flourish better than in a classic atmosphere? "There is no Brother Benedict spoke, another good seleccalling more elevating to the mind than agriculture, when viewed as instructed in our Order." Its teachings are the loftiest that man can seek." Before literature existed or governments were known, - AGRI-CULTURE was the first calling of man. By our Order education is nurtured: where then should she be more kindly greeted, more cheerfully encouraged, than in the vicinity of an institution like Olivet, whose professed aim is the development of men and women? The Order of Patrons of Husbandry aims to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among its members, and yet the Grange seems to have little encouragement in the shades of this classic school, which is all too eager to get of the farmers' support in the attendance of their children and a liberal endowment from their hard earned funds,-but what is given in return?

Brother Shepherd has a pleasant home, which with means and good taste he is trying to make still more pleasant and attractive. After bidding host and hostess good bye we rode to

BELLVUE TO THE COUNTY GRANGE.

It was the 27th, the date of the regular meeting of the Pomona Grange. We reached the place in good season and had a little time to look about this thrifty country village. As the hour of meeting arrived we were pleased to see many pleasant faces of former days and other places. Brother and Sister Mayo of Calhoun Pomona Grange, and Brother and Sister Kenyon, of Marshall Grange, were present. Soon the genial, even tempered being, Brother Shipman, put in an appearance and the hour of Grange work had arrived. Brother Benedict, the Worthy Master, called to order. Brother Shaw, the Worthy Secretary and others

to the northward and westward we rode Brother Howell's to dinner. In the basement of the hall we found a fine audience assembled. The exercises were opened by singing. We must here pause to say that a large, well drilled choir did the singing much to our taste and satisfaction. The organ was well played by a daughter of the chorister, Bro. Howell. The selections were

good, and just suited the occasion. After tion was sung, giving us inspiration for the hour and a half we had to talk. The exercises were closed with a fitting piece by the choir. With such singing, Grange meetings would ever have a better effect, either public or private in character. The meeting over we made a visit to the hall of Roxand Grange. They have a good one, a home of their own, where they can meet with none to molest.

SUNFIELD

was our next place, and away we rode until Shaytown gladdened the eye. We had little difficulty in finding the residence of A. Bark, whose home was to shelter us and whose larder was to feed us that night.

At the appointed hour we found the hall of this Grange well filled with Patrons and their friends ready to listen. We were much pleased to see so many young people in our audience, and were better pleased to learn that most of them were members advised of our wishes and rewarded for of the Grange, and took an active part in faithfulness as well as condemned for negits work. With a body of such intelligent young ladies and gentlemen one would almost wish there was a Grange meeting every evening. Of course there was singing at this meeting, and with practice and training they can have excellent music for us as our accounts had not been audited by their meetings here. Again-we spoke to a the Board of Supervisors. large audience, all of whom listened with attention, and we hope good will result.

We were here introduced to Brother John Dow, the oldest supervisor in Michigan, who for 43 years has held the office. Only one other person, and he only one year, fence posts, which thought best to unload has held the office since the town was organized.

At a late hour we reached Brother Bark's to rest for the coming day's duties.

CHESTER NEXT.

An early start, a call at Brother Kelly

After a substantial dinner, Bro. Pray took us to Potterville, where we saw Bro. Woodruff and others and learned that there was a growing sentiment towards a Grange there, where five years ago we had taken up the charter of 196.

We went by train to Charlotte and found Bro. and Sister Shaw at home. Called upon friend and Bro. Johnston of the Leaderfound him busy and happy. Here we ran into a three days' Sunday School meeting, attended, and when we had spoken had the pleasure of hearing the Hon. E. S. Lacy, M. C. elect from this district, heartily endorse the views of the order of P. of H. upon the railroad, patent right, and the agricultural department questions, and we congratulate the farmers of Michigan that they will have one earnest champion of their rights and interests in the next Congress. Would that the eight other districts were as ably represented and as well in the interests of agriculture - the chief interest of the people of Michigan. Let the farmers and Patrons of been delegated the duty of representing their legislative halls. Let representatives be lect of duty.

The night was spent at the home of Bro. E. Pray, county treasurer of Eaton Co .a good place to go when one had completed his duties in the county-but of little use to

After dinner at Bro. Pray's we bade adieu to hostess and family, Bro, Benedict, Charlotte and Eaton county, and started for the southwest-for Schoolcraft. The only accident on the way was a train, distributing two cars in one place, thus obstructing the track between Scotts and Vicksburg. Surely this road has earned its local reputation of "tri-weekly," that is "tries to go Monday morning and usually gets started by Saturday night."

The Gates Ajar.

It is with sincere pleasure that we congratulate Patrons everywhere upon the progressive step just taken by our Order, the official " announcement of which is now made and will be received with great joy in thousands of homes all over our land. We can hear the joyous welcome with which the glad tidings are received by the young people to whom the gates of our great 'fraternity will now swing lightly open in an-swer to their youthful signals. We can see their brightening eyes, the flushing cheek, the firmer step, as they realize that at fourteen years, parents, friends and neighbors are willing to trust them with the responsibilities, and share with them the pleasures and the advantages of the Grange. That they will appreciate this trust, improve the opportunities offered, and never betray the confidence placed in them, no one can doubt.

We consider this one of the most important of the many forward steps that our Order has of late taken. We have now, as it were, discounted the future by two years, advanced the growth of the Grange just that much, and thousands of hearts and willing hands who have been impatient at the years that in youth roll slowly by, will at once enlist under our banner, and, while being benefited themselves, aid in carrying on righteous cause of right, freedom and humanity. In the young folks are centered the hopes of the family, the Grange and the nation; none too soon will they now receive lessons that tend to develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood, that will "help them in loving the good, the beautiful, the true, the home, the farm, the Grange, and their native land." Yes. we open the doors and bid them welcome, welcome to our Grange halls, welcome to our social gatherings, welcome to all our hopes and efforts for the better life, welcome "for alent to about 50,000,000 pounds. The fall-ing off at Philadelphia has also been quite mankind."—Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.

JUNE 1, 1881.

Beautiful Homes for Farmers.

[Read at the Farmers' Institute held at Bangor, January 14, 1881, by Jay Woodman.

Much has been writen about beautiful homes for farmers; each writer has suggested a never-failing remedy for unattractive homes, and depicted the evil results if the remedy given is not followed. I shall not begin in the usual manner by

telling how the illy kept farmer's home looks, with its tumble down fences, pig-pen in the front yard, gate off the hinges, and so on; but it shall be the aim of this article to consider some of the reasons why so many of our farmer's homes are unattractive homes, and suggest in an humble way how the defects of such homes may be remedied. Perhaps one of the reasons why so many of our homes have an air of forlornness, is, this is not a very old country, the farmers in their desire to get clear of debt and improve their farms have put their time in

work which would give a return in dollars and cents, and have let the "looks" take care of themselves. They soon get accus-tomed to the appearance of things, and when they get in easy circumstances, they let things go on in the same old way.

One reason frequently given for not making our homes more attractive, is, that it costs too much. The farmer on eighty acres of land, sees his rich neighbor's handsome mansion, costly fences, fountains, conservatories, and says, "I cannot afford all that," and so he can't, but it never occurs to him that a handsome home does not necessarily mean an expensive house and elaborate grounds. A neat board fence is as cheap in the long run, as a rail fence. Half an hour's work each week with a scythe will keep the greensward about the house looking clean and neat, and an hour each year will keep a few clumps of shrubbery in the best of order. If his wife and daughters will cultivate a few flowers and ornamental foliage, the time thus spent will be more than repaid in the reduction of doctor's bill, and a house that is small enough to be kept well, is large enough to look well. Very many farmers have exaggerated notions of a beautiful home. They will build a large, handsome house altogether too large to live in, and then, their money exhausted, they are unable to finish as they have begun, so their three or four thousand dollar house has a rail fence in front of it, and looks all discordant with its surroundings. Don't build too nice a house; let it be a house that you can afford, and then keep it well painted, and let there be good fences and well sodded lawns around it. If you can't afford to keep a lawn mower, a sharp scythe, well applied for half an hour every week or two, will keep your lawn in good condition. Will keep your lawn in good condition. Don't leave your scythe and rake leaning against the front fence; they are not very ornamental, and if they stay there long they will not be very useful. Keep things picked up. Bits of boards, sticks of wood, wisps of straw, are unsightly objects, and it takes but very little time to put such articles in their proper places. All this is not hard work or difficult.

One is surprised to find with how little labor and expense one's premises may be kept looking pleasant and attractive.

Another reason why the exterior of so many of our farmer's houses is unattractive. is that the farmers themselves have no taste. It is a lamentable fact that a large proportion of our farmers are men who have no regard whatever for the appearance of their homes; and even worse: I have heard men glory in the fact that they didn't care how their places looked, so long as they were profitable financially. I have heard men say, that for them a potato patch was the handsomest flower bed that could be had in a front yard. And yet did you ever notice that it is these men who are always complaining, that because they are

GRANGE VISITOR. THU

It doesn't make any difference how he looks; he is only a boy anyhow.

If his people are addicted to church going, when he is a little older, perhaps he has a suit of "Sunday clothes," but he puts them so seldom, when he is 'dressed up.' he feels like a cat in a strange garret. When his sisters approach their teens they are given a nice sunny room in some quarter of the house, they are taught to keep it looking neat and tidy; but any back room, any gar-ret, is good enough for the boy. No carpet is on the floor of his room, his cowhide boots would wear it all out. His room is furnished with a broken table and a superannuated chair or two. It wouldn't do to put a decent article of furniture in his room : he is a boy and might break it. No pictures are hung on the walls, there is no one to see them but him. If he should chance to get the idea that he wanted a decent room, and should ask for some unoccupied room in the house, then his sisters would be sure to want it to sleep in, or to store extra clothes or furniture in, or it would be kept as a guest room to be used two or three times a year; and so he doesn't get it. If he should happen to want to wear respectable looking clothes to school, his mother would mildly inform him that it was work to iron white shirts, and would further add that blue jeans were plenty good enough for a boy; his taste has never been cultivated, he doesn't know how to keep himself or any other thing in a neat looking condition, he has never had the school of experience to learn in, and by the time he has grown to manhood he has come to the conclusion that it isn't necessary for a man to have any taste: his mother deplores the fact that her husband cares so little about the appearance of his surroundings; she has brought her son up to become another just such man, and he in his turn will get married, and his wife will mourn because the grounds around the house are in such an ill kept condition, but she too will bring her children up in the same old way. If the farmers' wives of America will give the rising generation of farmers a chance, they will become farmers who will have as much regard for the external appear-ance of their homes as their wives will have for the inside of the house; and no woman who gives the boys the poorest room and the poorest furniture has a right to complain if her husband builds a pig-pen in the front yard. A beautiful home means more than just a

pleasant appearance; it means a place where one.can feel as though it was really home: it means a place where there are books and papers and magazines; it means a place which to father and son, mother and daughter, is the dearest spot on earth. There are many be autiful homes in this

land of ours; beautiful to the eyes and beautiful in the lives that are being lived there. There are still a few blotches on the landscape, where some farmers stay over night. But the American farmer is making steady progress, each succeeding generation steady progress, each succeeding generation is better educated than the last. Each suc-ceeding one sees corresponding improve-ments in our farmers' homes; and it doesn't take much of an intellectual telescope to discern the time when it shall be the ambi-tion of every 4 merican former to make his tion of every American farmer to make his home a place of beauty and a joy forever.

Michigan Horticultural Society - Summer Meeting at Benton Harbor.

In acceptance of an invitation from the Berrien County Horticultural Society, the State Horticultural Society will hold its summer meeting at Benton Harbor, June 7, 8, and 9. Excursion rates will be given by Chicago & West Michigan railroad from all Chicago & West Michigan ranfoad from an stations on its lines, and the people of Ben-ton Harbor, St. Joseph, and vicinity an-nounce that they will provide free entertain-ment to all members of the State Society and delegates from branch organizations. Arrangements are making for a feast of good things at this meeting, and there should be a large attendance. All who intend going should at once communicate the fact to Secretary Chas. W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, Michigan, in order to facilitate. if possible, further railroad arrangements. Nine years have elapsed since the Society held its last meeting in Berrien county, and, although great changes have brought about during this time, still the people there have as warm hearts and are as thoroughly interested in progressive horticulture as ever. The following topics will occupy the attention of the convention :

Railroad Companies.

To the Editors of the Evening Post :- I have been deeply interested in the railroad question as stated by Judge Black, George W. Curtis, Leland Stanford and F. B. Thurber. I agree perfectly with Mr. Stanford when he says: "This question of transpor-tation is of an importance that prevents its being settled except upon just and correct principles." For that reason the problem should be correctly stated.

In the first place, nearly all parties con-tend over legal problems, as though there was a divinity so hedged about a rail-road king that laws of man, although sufficient for said king's creation, have no power for his destruction. power for his destruction. Certainly the rights of property in railroads are no more sacred than are the rights of property in any other form. The State says to the real estate owner "Pay your tax or your property will be sold." To the money lender it says, you shall take but six per centum interest, and if more is charged you shall forfeit all claims to interest.,' These illustrations are sufficient to show that all property is held and used subject to the control, in some degree, of the government which protects it and establishes the code of laws which renders legal ownership possible. A vested right is an absolute right; an absolute right cannot exist under the control of a power that can abridge it.

Governments are instituted to secure the people in their right to live, in the results of their labor and to give protection to the weak-the poor and uneducated-against the oppression of the strong-the rich and educated sharper. Government should perform its functions with justice to every in-terest under its care. It has no right to superintend one class of corporations, to in-spect their accounts and administer upon their business affairs as it does with banking and insurance, and omit to do the same with corporations like railroads, which have more to do with the lives and property of people than have either banking or in surance corporations. It has no right to make laws regulating the discounts made by banks, the reserves to be carried by in-surance companies, and at the same time allow railroad corporations to be the sole judge of the amount of tax which they will impose upon the commerce and intercourse of the country.

If railroad corporations are so much above the law that it cannot bring them under its supervision, then it is clear that the State should at once withdraw its protection from all railroad property, and cease to guard that which its owners claim the law cannot control.

Corporations are the creations of the State. Even railroad managers admit that "railroads are corporations formed under general corporation laws.". If the State makes people amenable to its laws, it has no right to create a power superior to the sovereign people. Are dollars more sacred than men? Corporations are created that they may serve the public in a way that individuals cannot do. They are combinations of individuals and the wealth of individuals; therefore they are stronger than individuals and can only be controlled by the superior power of the State, which exists for the protection of individuals. That the citizen may judge intelligently as to whether the State is performing this function when it creates a corporation, it is the first duty of the State to give to its citizens full and trustworthy information regarding the corporations it creates. If there is no injustice done to any citizen by any corporation, why should corporations object to an annual certificate, from the State, of good character, honest dealing and economical management? If the owners of corporations were wise, they would see the signs of the times, they would seek such protection there was nothing to be learned from them against the unwarranted assertions of their assailants. In all this discussion the right- of property are ingeniously kept in the foreground, and the rights of the people covered out of sight The true problem is not how railby it. roads come to exist, not what is or has been legal regarding them, but what ought to be Every railroad corporation in the legal. country should take notice that the people intend to change the laws relating to them. If legislative action has been unwise in the past, as the people think it has, it becomes the interest and the duty of every citizen, and the paramount duty of every representative of the people to obtain correct information upon the subject, that no mistakes may be made in the future. In what better way can such information be obtained than through the official reports of the commissioners appointed and clothed with authori-ty to investigate every detail of the subject, in the interests of the people? The good sense honesty and justness of the people of this country cannot be impeached. Railroad managers who claim that they will suffer injustice at the hands of the people of this country if their corporations are brought under governmental supervision, do not credit their hearers with the intelligence they possess. Will the intelligent world doubt that this people will be honorable and will recognize their just obligations to those who are developing the resources of the country by giving it superior transportation facilities? More especially so, as the per-sons so employed are a part of the people, come in daily contact with them and have it in their power to make such an exhibit of their second and the such an exhibit of their accounts and fair dealing that they can easily cause the people to understand the equity of the differences between them? There was never yet a demand for the abatement of a nuisance or for relief from oppression, that the owner of the objectionable property, or the oppressor, did not at-tempt to hide himself behind the sacred rights of property. Yet there have been many nuisances abated and many oppressions relieved. Railroad managers should take notice that such a defense as they are making has never yet succeeded in thwart-ing the will of the people. If they are shrewd they will at once concede the demand for a thorough supervision of their affairs by State and National commissioners, to the end that correct information may be disseminated. When they place themselves upon the justice of an intelligent people, and do all they can to make the people real-ly intelligent upon the subject in which they are so largely interested, they will never fail to have their claim for fair compensa tion for services rendered, correctly audited and promptly paid. A. R. F. New York, January 29, 1881.

A Great Monopoly.

Very few of the forty millions of people in the United States who burn kerosene know that its production, manufacture, and exthat its production, manufacture, and ex-port, its price at home and abroad, have been controlled for years by a single corpor-ation—the Standard Oil Company. This company began in a partnership, in the early days of the civil war, between Samuel Andrews and John Rockefeller in Cleve-land. Beakefuller, had hear a healthcame land. Rockefeller had been a bookkeeper in some interior town in Ohio, and had afterwards made a few thousand dollars by keeping a flour store in Cleveland. Andrews had been a day laborer in refineries, and so poor that his wife took in sewing. He found a way of refining by which more kerosene could be got out of a barrel of petroleum than by any other method, and set up for himself a ten-barrel still in Cleveland by which he cleared \$500 in six months. Andrews' still and Rockefeller's savings have grown into the Standard Oil Company. It has a capital, nominally \$3,500,000, but really much more, on which it divides among its stockholders every year millions of dol lars of profits. It has refineries at Cleveland Baltimore, and New York. Its own acid works, glue factories, hardware stores and barrel shops supply it with all the acces-sories it needs in its business. It has bought land at Indianapolis on which to erect the largest barrel factory in the country. It has drawn its check for \$1,000,000 to suppress a rival. It buys 30,000 or 40,000 barrels of crude oil a day, at a price fixed by itself, and makes special contracts with the rail-roads for the transportation of 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 barrels of oil a year. The four quarters of the globe are partitioned among the members of the Standard combinations. One has the control of the China trade; another that of some country of Europe; another that of the United States. In New York you cannot buy oil for East Indian export from the house that has been given to the European trade; reciprocally, the East Indian house is not allowed to sell for export to Europe. The Standard produces only one fittieth or sixtieth of our petroleum, but dictates the price of all, and refines nine-tenths. Circulars are issued at intervals by which the price of oil is fixed for all the cities of the country, except New York, where a little competition survives. Such is the indifference of the Standard Oil company to railroad charges that the price is made the same for points so far apart as Terre Haute, Chicago, and Keokuk. There is not to-day a merchant in Chicago, or any other city in the New England, western or southern states, dealing in kerosene, whose prices are not fixed for him by the Standard. In all cases these prices are graded so that a In all cases these prices are graded so that a merchant in one city cannot export to another, Chicago, Cincinnati or Cleveland is not allowed to supply the tributary towns. That is done by the Standard itself, which runs oil in its own tank cars to all the prin-ainal points of distribution. This corporacipal points of distribution. This corporation has driven into bankruptcy, or out of business, or into union with itself, all the petroleum refineries in the country except five in New York, and a few of little consequence in western Pennsylvania. Nobody knows how many millions Rockefeller is worth. Current gossip among his business acquaintance in Cleveland puts his income last year at a figure second only, if second at all, to that of Vanderbilt. His partner, Samuel Andrews, the poor English day laborer, retired years ago with millions. Just who the Standard Oil company are, exactly what their capital is, and what are their relations to the railroads, nobody knows except in part. Their officers refused to testify before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the late New York Railroad Investigating Committee, and a committee of Congress. The New York committee found

tions of the South, his head looms up in the Cordilleran region. To cut it short, nearly one-fifth of the population live below one hundred feet; more than three-fourths below one thousand feet, while ninty seven per cent live below two thousand feet above the sea level. The people in the lowest tier are engaged in manufacturing and the culture of cotton, rice and sugar. Next above them come the grain producers and farmers, while the aspiring population which cannot be content with anything less than six thousand feet occupies itself almost exclusively with mining. Upward as well as westward, the star of Empire sometimes takes its way. Between one and two thous-and feet, the increase in population since 1870 has been nearly fifty per cent, and be-tween four thousand and six thousand feet the newly awakened interest in mining has caused an increase of more than one hundred per cent.

3

Dairy Products.

REVIEW OF THE DAIRY YEAR. May 1 is regarded as the close of the dairy year, as it marks the period when the change from dry feed to grass products gen-erally takes place. The year just closed has been characterized by great vicissitudes to those engaged in the production and handling of the goods, and many will in the future refer to it with recollection the reyerse of pleasant. The productions of the year are undoubtedly the largest on record, and but for the speculative fever that forced prices above the healthy limit, and the dishonest greed that induced unprincipled parties to engage in the pro-duction of spurious goods, the bright promises of a large and healthy trade a year ago would have been fully realized.

BUTTER.

The receipts in Chicago for the year end-ing April 30 amounted to 70,200,000 lbs., against 59,000,000 lbs. shipped. The receipts at New York for the same time were 1,639,-059 packages ' the foreign exports were 28,600,000 lbs.

It may be well to remark in this connection that the present system of putting but-ter in packages of all shapes and sizes is an injury to the trade, and the sooner a uniform system is adopted and enforced by the trade the better. If it is desirable that butter put up for export purposes should be in 60 lus. packages let that be the full standard, while the sizes for the home market could be subdivided into halves, quarters, and eighths, that is, 30 lbs., 15 lbs., and 74 lbs. A National standard of tares and soakage should also be agreed upon. This would avoid confusion and disagree-ment and enable buyers and sellers to know exactly how they stood on those questions. Buyers should also strictly discard all goods not packed in conformity with the rules. This would induce the dairymen to put their stock in salable packages, just as lard, pork and flour is packed.

The year opened with a good demand on Eastern and foreign export account, and the table of values given below shows that the prices realized, although much below those ruling later in the season, were fairly remunerative to producers. They were also such as Eastern and European buyers were willing to pay, and the outward move-ment during the early part of the year was heavy, the exports from the city of New York alone being for the first six months 20 277 240 lbs grating \$ 414,000 lbs 20,277,240 lbs., against 8,414,000 lbs. for the succeeding half of the year. The falling off during the last half may be at-tributed to two causes, namely, a specula-tive movement that advanced prices to a figure that prevented foreign consumers from buying freely, and the large increase in the production of bogus butter from lard and tallow. The production and exportation of the latter, branded as butter, caused all American goods to be regarded with distrust and reduced its sale in foreign markets to a mere bagatelle compared with the previous year. But it is gratifying to state, however, that the recent enactment of laws compelled the manufacturers of lard and tallow butter to brand it as such, is doing much to restore confidence in regard to the real article, and if prices are again reduced to figures that will allow a free consumption there is rea-son to hope that this year will be a prosperous one. A canvass of the situation justifies the conclusion that the stock on hand May was larger than at the same date last year. but it mainly includes low grades that can only be sold to exporters at 9@10c per fb. Some of this was originally fine stock that was foolishly held for higher prices until it depreciated to one-third its original value. VALUE OF EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS In order to give an idea of the growth of the foreign trade of the country in butter and cheese, we have compiled the following table, showing the value of the exports for 10 years, ending June 30, 1880:

them?

This talk about other people looking down upon farmers simply because they are farmers, is all bosh. If a farmer is worthy of respect, he will be respected; but if he will persist in making himself and his home the laughing stock of more refined and cultivated people, he will be laughed at, and people will look down on him, and pity him because he didn't know more, and is nothing but a poor farmer.

In this free land of ours, a man, whether he be a farmer, a clergyman or blacksmith, is ranked in the social scale by his integrity, his ability and his education.

We judge largely of the intelligence of a family by the amount of civilization shown in the adornment of their homes.

A home whose outward adornment shows the work of an artistic hand is a home where we expect intelligent and cultivated people; and don't you know we form our opinions of people largely from their sur-roundings? When we go by a farmer's house, be it large or small, where we see the work of careful, tasteful hands, we say that the people who live there know some thing, and when we go by an illy kept far-mer's home we are rather apt to come to an opposite conclusion ; and let every man remember this who does not think it pays to care for the appearance of his premises.

If a farmer's family get the idea into their heads that they want to make their home more pleasant and attractive, it is wonderful how such an idea, if it sticks, will revolutionize the family. In order to get ideas they take papers and magazines, and buy books, their minds become cultivated, their tastes become refined and elevated and the affect is shown in the appearance of their surroundings. They become people fit to associate with other cultivated minds. They are respected by everybody. No one dreams of ignoring them because they live on a tarm. They are pointed out as a model farmer's family, and their home a model farmer's home. But I think I hear some lady say, "That is all right on paper, but men have so little taste." It is often said that a man naturally does not have as much taste as a woman, but I don't believe it.

Did you ever think of the difference in the bringing up of the average farmer's boys and farmer's girls? The girls from the cradle are taught to love and distinguish the harmony of color and proportion; they are dressed neatly and taught to keep themselves looking nicely, for they are little ladies. When they are sent to school their mother prides herself on their are little ladies. pretty appearance, but how is it with the boy? As soon as he can walk he is dressed in a jacket and pants made from his father's old frock, and "turned out to grass." When he is old enough to go to school, he is dressed in anything that comes haldy.

 Highway tree-planting.
 Adaptability of varieties of Michigan fruits to the Chicago market. 3. Lessons for the horticulturist from the

winter of 1880-81. 4. Grape growing and wine-making.

5. Our steps towards the ornamentation of school grounds

6. Fruit packages and legislation concerning them.

7. Pleasures and profits of amateur strawberry culture.

What points do we need to gain in the improvement of small fruits?

9. New facts and new laws concerning the vellows

10. Of the newer strawberries, which are deserving our attention? 11. How shall trees injured by the severi-

ty of winter be reinvigorated?

12. Will any endorsment of new varieties make it safe to plant them extensively in localities where they have not been tried? 13. Economical pruning and training of grapes

14. Arbor day and its promises.

15. Vegetables as a part of home economy. A number of other questions connected with branch societies, the Boston exhibit, State fair, and other features of our work, will arise and occupy the attention of the Convention. Several horticulturists from our own and adjoining States have promised us thir assistance upon the above topics. and all who attend are requested to go prepared to take part in the discussions.

Benton Harbor is in the center of a region which ships more small fruits than all the rest of the State. This will be a good opportunity to visit this famous region of fruit farms, and it is to be hoped that there may be a large attendance.

This convention will open in Antisdale's hall at $7\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock on the evening of June 7. and all delegates are requested upon their arrival to repair to the hall and register, when the reception committee will care for them. It is desirable that there be an exhibit of such fruits as may be in season, especially of new and promising varieties. T. T. LYON, President,

CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Secretary.

A celery garden near London, England. is 46 acres in extent, and produces a half million of plants annually.

and was compelled to confess its inability to ascertain as much as it desired to know "of this mysterious organization, whose business and transactions are of such a character that its members declined giving a history or description, lest their testimony be used to convict them of crime."-H. H. Lloyd in March Atlantic.

Census Items.

The indications are that we shall presently know all about the American citizen-numerically, financially, geographically, physiologically, and morally. If we do not it will not be the fault of the tenth census. Statistically he has been sitting for his photograph and we have viewed him from every position, and classified according to race, age, sex, color, religion, and family relations. Never before has this country been so inundated with information about itself as it will be when this remarkable piece of literature goes to press. Every now and then a bulletin is issued from the census bureau giving a glimpse of some branch of the work, and we are made comprehend in some degree the vastness the coming array of figures. There is som thing so grandly imposing about them th it is well for us perhaps that we are gettin them in sections. In spite of the well-pro en fact that figures can and do lie, and th when they do lie it is with an audacity an unblushing hardihood which mere can never attain, the tradition that the cannot lie clings to them with the tenacity of a superstition.

The census will be like one of those invaluable books now and then set adrift on the wide, black tide of printer's ink, labell-ed "A Thousand and One Things Worth Knowing. We shall find the nearly superfluous woman neatly tabulated, and ascer-tain in which great "drainage basin" of the United States lies the most dense population besides learning all about acreage, taxes, bonded indebtedness, and the "rela-tions of the sexes." All this will be more or less interesting, according to the mental constitution of the reader, though as a rule reports of "wealth, debt, and taxation," unless it be our own, do not possess the most absorbing interest. But when we come to a statement of the "distribution of the popu-lation in elevation above the sea-level," or a narration of the facts about "temperature" and population," we feel that we have fallen upon that which vitally concerns all of us.

In that thin old geography which was the dream book of our youth that little phrase, "the level of the sea," laid violent hands upon our imagination, and now that it rises up again among the statistics of the tenth census we see the people of this United States ranged in tiers like a circus audience. The American citizen idealized and averaged is about seven hundred feet tall. While his feet are planted in the swampy alluvial sec-

to	YEAR.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.	TOTAL VAL.
cf	1871,	\$ 853 096	\$ 8 752 990	\$ 9 583 086
le-	1872,	1 498 812	7 752 918	9 251 730
at	1873,	952 919	10 498 010	11 451 029
ng	1874,		11 898 995	13 091 373
V-	1875,		13 659 603	15 266 599
at	1876,		12 270 083	13 379 579
	1877,		12 700 627	17 143 243
nd	1878,		14 103 529	18 034 369
ds	1879,		12 597 968	18 000 173
ey	1880,	6 690 677	12 171 720	18 862 107

Reliable authorities state that there are about 5,000 cheese factories and creameries in the United States, These, however, rep-resent only a portion of the capital engaged in the business, as a large amount of butter and cheese is produced and sold by farmers, of which no account is given in the annual statistics of production .- Farmers' Review for May 19.

CATTLE men from round up in Indian Territory report cattle not badly scattered and in better condition than could be expected; grass and water are plenty, and cat-tle are taking on fat very fast. Wheat is the are taking on fat very fast. Wheat is heading out, and corn is being cultivated. All reports to the contrary, the Indians in the territory are quiet, showing no disposition to create trouble. They are opening new farms, and in every way exhibiting their anxiety to adopt the white man's ways.

EXAMPLES of the injury suffered by the people, and the loss of the Government's ability to protect the people's rights, are not wanting. Railway and telegraph companies become singly powerful, or powerful by the combination of two or three or more companies, the combination being made ex-pressly to prevent healthy competition, and thus create a monopoly which shall be able to tax commerce and industry as it may please.-Harpers Weekly.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

The Grange Visitor. SCHOOLCRAFT, - - JUNE 1, 1881. Secretary's Department.

J. T. COBB, SCHOOLCRAFT.

A HALF-DAY AT THE CAPITOL.

We had occasion on the 18th to take a run to Lansing. While there we dropped into the legislative halls a few minutes. From the huge piles of printed matter on the desks of members one would conclude that a large amount of work had somehow found its way there. It was not apparent on the face of things whether this matter related to work done, or to be done. But we soon learned that these lawmakers were either getting tired or ashamed of staying here so long, and meant to turn their backs on Lansing and legislative labor about the first of June. The apparent reason for shutting up the legislative mill about that time, lies in the recollection of the verdict of the people upon the work of the legislature of 1879, and this body will hardly venture to pass beyond the five months' limit of its illustrious predecessor.

Right or wrong, there is a prevailing opinion among the people that there is a large percentage of humbug about this legislative business, and the opinion nowhere prevails that five months of good honest work was done by the legislature of 1379, or by the present body, which will adjourn with a large amount of unfinished business on its hands-ashamed to prolong the session and meet the odium of a longer session than the last. We have not given their work the attention that we had intended. We are not disposed to deal in wholesale condemnation of this legislative body, or its work, as are some individuals and some political papers. Nor can we approve of such a prodigal waste of time and disregard of the public interests as have marked very many of the weeks of the session. It is a matter of surprise that intelligent men who claim to be fair and honorable, can place themselves under obligations to the railroad interest of the country by accepting a pass and then go home Fridays and back to meet and adjourn the evening of the following Monday. It can hardly be a matter of surprise, however, that men who do this thing will stultify themselves and their professions of attachment to the cardinal principles on which this government is founded.

With us, no amount of pettifogging can justify the refusal of this legislature to submit to the people the constitutional amendment in relation to restricting the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits. The right of a majority to govern is the bed rock principle on which our government rests, and those who opposed such submission repudiated in that act their professions of loyalty to our republican system of government. To vote to submit did not carry with it any personal obligation to advocate or support the proposed amendment, but left the legislator just as free to oppose its adoption as its bitterest enemy. We do not see how any honest man can justify this denial of the right of the people to pass upon a question that so largely affects the interests of the country in every department of society as does the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors. Some of those other questions that were prominently before the legislature of 1879, have received little or no consideration. While there has been no direct attempt by the lawyers to capture the whole business of foreclosure of mortgages, as was the case two years ago, yet the indifference of a majority of the body to the importance of fixing some legal limit to the sum named in a mortgage deed for the foreclosure of the same, has left the people of the State exposed to the liability of a sort of robbery that falls oftenest to the lot of confiding, honest men. With plenty of money seeking investment at six per cent., and less, this legislature allows a sharper to exact ten per cent. from a man if he can be got in a tight place, and it is all right. No determined effort has been made to fix a maximum rate that people can afford to pay. With the present prospect of short crops in Michigan, and as a consequence harder times next year, there will be more farmers borrowing money; and with more customers, higher rates of interest will be demanded and obtained. Legislation steps in to limit, cir- the head of this department. cumscribe and restrain people in a thousand ways, why not in this matter of interest? The answer that it is of no use, men will evade the law, will apply as well to any- class by a very short line of reasoning reachthing else, and if it were an argument at | ed the conclusion that "General" was not a all would dismiss the legislature before it assembled.

ple, and we have never been able to learn why the interests of the 300 or 3,000 good people of New Amsterdam could not be secured or provided for under a general law as well as by special legislation. Five hundred villages of the State, inhabited by about the same proportion of white, black and mixed native and foreign citizens, think they need (and are probably about right on that proposition) some authority to create

and maintain municipal government. Now will any man for a moment pretend that their conditions are so widely different that their best interests demand 500 acts of the legislature to authorize their corporate existence with municipal rights and obligations. And yet, with similar conditions in every respect, and a general law on the statute book for the incorporation of villages, the legislature is asked at each succeeding session to charter, and amend the charters of scores of villages and cities all over the State. These legislative bodies don't often get famous for industry, and yet they will fritter away time that ought to be valuable, on this special legislation, and load our statute books with this useless lumber. To us it seems that less special legislation and more attention to the interests of the great mass of the people, is what we want of legislators.

THREE MONTHS' SUBSCRIBERS.

With each issue of the VISITOR we are now compelled to part company with quite a long list of our three months' readers. Though this is what we expected, still we can't say we like it. We should be much better pleased to be able to transfer their names to our regular list.

It someway seems to us that we might make such transfers much more than we are doing if our friends were a little more vigilant.

We have endeavored to give each three months' subscriber a reminder with the last number sent. This, with a fair presentation of the merits of the case, should have given us not less than a thousand subscribers from our three months' mailing list. From the present outlook, we are not going to get this number. We must renew our invitation for those who sent us three months' names to devote a little time to the cause, and try and prevail on those three months' friends to renew for a longer time. A little good work judiciously applied will pay the Subordinate Grange, and we think for the "good of the Order" may very properly be considered and acted upon by the Grange. Let us have some good work done to hold more of this class of subscrib-

We have no traps of any sort to offer as premiums, but as large editions cost less in proportion than smaller ones, we will send months, for twenty-five cents to any name and any post-office.

having received papers of late, and those complaints have probably been well founded. A statement of the case may of the mailing book which we had been using for some years was exhausted, and we renewals and new names in a new book, checking off the renewals, and continuing to mail to those whose subscription had not expired from the old book. We did not wish to lumber up our new book with three months' subscribers, and these were entered in a book for temporary use. This will explain why subscribers at the same office did not get their papers at the same time. With the rapid increase of subscriptions we found it impracticable to write on each paper, and we bought a new mailing machine, and printing material to set up all the names on our mailing book. These we have been getting in shape as fast as we could, and think we shall very soon have the whole business in first-class shape. Though others may, not so readily understand, we can see the liability of making mistakes was for a time much increased. We think that liability has been removed and this mailing business will run smoothly. We hope those who may have missed a number will not fail to give us notice. We can supply back numbers to April 15th.

not be sufficient for that purpose, we have obnoxious to the politicians of the country occasionally asked the question of members and must go. We only hope his successor, of the legislature, as well as of common peo. Dr.Geo. B. Loring, of Salem, Massachusetts, may disappoint us in the same way that Gen. LeDuc did, by attending more to the duties of his office than to the politics of the country.

MULCHING.

Though not running the agricultural department, we have a word to say about mulching.

The dry spell has invited us to look backward and see how much good might have been done by a little seasonable work. The value of a good mulch around young trees, whether recently set or not, we can clearly see. Few thought of it at the time it should have been done and took such security on the season as to guarantee an unbroken growth for its full length. To mulch now, will require some preparatory labor to secure good results. The ground about the tree should be broken up with a garden fork or spade and pulverized before applying mulch. Every farmer knows his sod ground does not retain moisture like his plowed field, and that his corn ground must be frequently cultivated in a dry time to prevent the corn from drying up

When ground settles down and becomes hard it has some of the conditions of a brick, very porous as well as very dry, and if water is turned on to it while in that condition it very soon dries out, as the air enters these pores and rapidly absorbs any moisture that it may find. When ground is pulverized, these air passages are all broken up and destroyed, and the air does not circulate so freely through it to carry off the moisture. All young trees should be thoroughly mulched in the spring while the ground is wet, then if the job is well done the owner may have little apprehension of loss of trees, always provided the work of setting out has been well done. This severe drouth, reports of which come to us from every direction, will soon demand of those who have young trees some extra attention to save life as well

as encourage growth, and it will pay to dig around the trees, mulch liberally and water occasionally. Probably not more than half the trees that are set out for shade and ornament live and do well, and generally for two reasons: First, when set, too little ground has been broken up and pulverized. Secondly, the ground is not well mulched in season around the tree, if at all.

For mulch we have always used half rotten straw, because it was more convenient. Fresh cut grass is good to mulch a strawberry bed to keep down the weeds and keep the fruit clean. It will settle down and not blow about like straw. Try it.

WE had occasion to visit Chicago last week for a day, to help out with some of our mailing arrangements. While there we found time to call on Bro. Thomas Mason. Found the VISITOR the rest of the year, seven him very busy looking out for the Strawberry trade. Don't know when Southern Illinois berry growers pick their berries, but

There has been some complaint of not twenty-one car loads of berries were on the track at daylight Monday morning the 23d. Over two cars had been consigned to Bro. Mason, and at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, help to excuse us somewhat. The capacity having been at work since before day-light, he had worked his stock down to less than a dozen cases, those first sold bringing the commenced the first of January to enter all best prices. The market had opened at \$3.00 a case, and run down to \$2.25 in four hours. Bro. Mason claims to receive more berries than any other commission house in Chicago, and that gives him the advantage in selling, as the largest buyers seek the largest lots, where they can get their wants supplied with the least trouble and waste of time. These are good indications that he will succeed in spite of all opposition. His business has had such a healthy growth that he has been compelled each year to move to get more room-more spacious quarters, and he is now as well established and favorably known as any man on the street. We called on our old friends, Montgomery Ward Co. Found them at their old place of business on Wabash Avenue, with a large stock of goods on hand, which a large force of lady and gentlemen clerks as of old, were marking, packing, and shipping to all parts of the country. They insist that their standing offer to send goods C. O. D. and allow an examination at the office of the express company before accepting should be satisfactory to the party ordering. Whatever others are now doing there is no doubt this firm by their pioneer work and immense distribution of catalogues of goods and prices for so many years, did more than any other in the country to awaken a spirit of enquiry and open the eyes of farmers. They are still having a large trade.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society meet at Lansing Wednesday, the 1st of June, and by invitation of the State Board of Agriculture will meet at the Agricultural College on Thursday forenoon, together with the Executive Committee of the State Pomological Society. The officers of the State Grange and its Executive Committee are also invited.

THE strike in the Senate of the United States the other day surprised the country, because, though strikes are common with common people, yet they seldom occur where the employe is getting \$5,000 per annum, with a liberal margin of liberty to run around and neglect his business. In this case it looks as though big men could bite their own noses off as easily as common fellows, and with a pretext far more ridiculous.

R. E JAMES, of Kalamazoo, has gone to Ohio to introduce a new spring-tooth harrow, and as we understand, a new plan of selling has been determined upon by the company he represents, that is of special interest to Patrons.

Do not overlook the summer meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society, at Benton Harbor. See third page.

A NOTEWORTHY CHANGE OF A PROMINENT **COMMISSION HOUSE."**

The house of Thomas Mason, general commission merchant, is generally recog-nized as representative in its special line of business, and any item in reference to this firm must prove of interest to all who ship to this market. In order to meet the increasing business of the house and to facilitate the receipts and shipment of the large and numerous consignments that are entrusted to the care of the house, Mr. Mason has been obliged to seek more commodious and convenient quarters, and this he has found at No. 181 South Water street, not far from his old stand, where, with a frontage of 28 feet on the sidewalk on South Water street, and equally as large a space on No. 10 LaSalle street, which communicates with the house, he is enabled to dis-play and handle the numerous products under his charge with advantage and profit to consignors. The building occupied is four stories in height, is dry, airy, bright, and capacious, and is admirably adapted to facilitate the storage and sale of the products of the farm and dairy.

Mr. Mason takes a peculiar pride in ob-taining for patrons the very highest ruling market prices; in fact we have known him during the fruit season keenly and intelli-gently to observe the total receipts of fruit gently to observe the total receipts of fruit for a day, and judging the wants of pur-chasers by the actual supply on hand, obtain from buyers from five to twenty per cent higher figures than his competitors in bus-iness Mr. Mason is not guided in his bus-iness operations by what others may do or not do. As an intelligent and far-seeing merchant he knows the probable demand merchant, he knows the probable demand and the actual supply on hand, and adapts himself to circumstances. This is the province of the true, shrewd commission merchant. It is a simple matter for any man or set of men to sell goods at current quota-tions, but he who manages by his skill, foresight, and comprehension, to measure correctly the wants of a community and its outlying farritory and aither by quickly outlying territory, and either by quickly disposing or holding off for a reasonable period the products in his care, so as to obtain generally higher figures than the mass of commission men, is indeed, in every sense of the word, a gifted business man, and deserves the patronage of all who desire the highest obtainable prices for their consignments. We are but testifying to the general appreciation entertained for this gentleman when we state that he is the embodiment of all these requisites and sterling qualities. Go on South Water street ere the sun has flecked the horizon with its brilliant light, and the careful observer will find Mr. Mason busy arranging and planning the business of the day, and preparing for the receipts and their expeditious sale; whilst others engaged in the same line of business are still in the arms of Morpheus, the deity devoted to sleep, he is busy, active, vigilant, and enterprising. Can our readers wonder why such indomitable energy should be successful in business, why he should often make quicker and more profitable returns than others we could name? Not at all : success in the busy strife of competition can be only obtained by unceasing vigilance, by studious attention to the interests of patrons. by the practice of legitimate business methods, and by the observance of the strictest integrity. We feel proud of Mr. Mason, not so much because of his success as a commission merchant, but because of his institution of sensible business methods, and also because of the watchful interest he bestows upon each and every consignment, no matter whether large or small, or whether from new friends or old patrons.-Chicago Farmers' Review.

JUNE 1, 1881.

Adulteration of Food.

We continue our extracts from the paper of George T. Angell of Boston :

Now take cream of tartar, used for cooking. A Boston chemist tells me that he has found seventy-five per cent. of "terra alba" in what was sold as cream of tartar. What is "terra alba"? White earth, that looks like flour, brought to our cities by the ship load for purposes of adulteration. It com-monly sells at from one to two cents a pound, and is used to doctor sugars; also by confectioners, spice mills, baking powder manufacturers, &c. It is sometimes mixed with maple sugars. What are its effects? I am told by an eminent 1 hysician that it tends to produce stone, kidney complaints, and various diseases of the stomach. A large New York house sells three grades of cream of tartar. A Boston chemist analyz-ed a sample of the best grade and found 50 per cent. of terra alba in that.

A grocer who has been fifteen years in the business states, in the Sanitary Engineer of March 1, 1880, that probably not one sample of cream of tartar in twenty sold by grocers is pure, and refers to one case in which analysis showed it to contain ninety per cent. of terra alba.

Mrs. Richards, before named, recently analyzed in Massachusetts 160 samples of cream of tartar. She found 47 consisted largely of terraalba, and nine almost wholly of terra alba.

Dr. Kedzie, president of the Michigan State Board of Health, recently analyzed five samples of cream of tartar, which varied from eight to 86 per cent. adulteration.

PICKLES AND VINEGAR.

"If you want good pickles," says Profes-sor Johnson in his paper before quoted, "you had better make them, for they are not easy to buy at economical rates;" and he adds: "In making pickles for the mar-ket, such as you may eat with your oysters, at the common restaurant, dilute sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) is used in place of most of the vinegar; and a dose of copper is ad-ministered in the shape of verdigris or blue vitriol, while alum is of course added in liberal measure. If eaten in any considerable quantity they are dangerous, not only because they are indigestible, but because they are loaded with metallic poison."

Professor Mariner and Dr. Piper both testify that they have stopped using them. Professor Mariner says he has in several cases found sugar of lead in vinegar, and in various cases pickles poisoned with lead and copper, and he now uses lemon juice and fruit acids instead.

Dr. Piper says that verdigris is used in making green pickles, and sugar of lead in making yellow pickles, which are quite as dangerous. He writes me October 14, 1879, that the head of a large drug store in Chica-go tells him that one pickle factory buy of them subacetate of lead in quantities of five gallons at a time; and the same drug house sells verdigris to pickle men to be used in making green pickles. I find in the report of Massachusetts State Board of Health of 1873, that ten out of 12 samples of pickles, put up by 12 different wholesale dealers, ten were found to contain copper, and nine to contain also alum.

The author of "Food Adulteration," before quoted, says that it is within bounds to say that not one of the very green cucumber pickles found in grocery shops is free from

opper. The New York Tribune of December 24, 1880, says: "The death of Rebecca Isaacs, aged 13, from eating poisoned pickles, was reported yesterday at the coroner's office."

I have recently seen a case of severe pois-oning of a family in New York City from eating chow-chow.

The Scientific American stated some time since that probably half the vinegar sold in New York City groceries is rank poison.

fifty days of the session, except to receive petitions and get bills before committees.

spent in tinkering with village charters. the politicians and develop from it some It not having come to our knowledge by intuition why a general law, under which valuable results. villages and cities could provide for their

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

From the standpoint of the agriculturist it would seem that this large class ought to have some influence with the administration in retaining its representative officer at

The appointment of General LeDuc by the Hayes' administration was not satisfactory to the farmers of the country, as this promising qualification for the representative of the most important interest in this Little or nothing was done for the first | land of 50,000,000 people. But the General proved to be a much better man for the place than any of his predecessors and soon As usual a large amount of time has been showed a disposition to rescue the office from practical knowledge that gave promise of

The agriculturalists of the country desired municipal wants by their own acts, should to continue Gen. LeDuc, but he had become read articles on our third and fifth pages.

A SUBSCRIBER has either mistaken our business or has a mistaken idea of what we know about farming, as he asks us to tell him "how to preserve eggs so they will keep until winter, by the limed process wanted for the New York market." Will some one who knows, please answer?

WE are well pleased to find some of our influential city papers are found on the side of the people, as they are coming to understand the absolute necessity of making an effort to regain rights which have been ab-

This looks well for Brother Mason. He seems to be big enough to cope with Chicago business men.

The New Bible.

This is truly the age of progress, and from the days when the Bible was known only to the learned few, it has reached that period when Bibles are about to become as cheap and plentiful as nawspapers. An enterpris ing New York firm is publishing the new translation of the New Testament complete for ten cents, the tour Gospels for seven cents, each Gospel for two cents, and an elegant edition in Turkish morocco, with both the new and the old version on pages facing each other, for one dollar and a half. Shades of Faust and Guttenberg! What wonderful strides in the printers' art since the age of your illustrious lives!

Four lawyers, two litigants, 18 witnesses one justice, five jurymen and a dog labored at Pittsford all of one day last week to settle sorbed by giant corporations. Carefully it was "-could't agree. Value of sheep \$1.75, costs \$45.50.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Annual County Picnic.

The annual picnic of Branch county will be held on the fair ground at Coldwater on Wednesday, the 8th of June. This annual picnic has become an established institution of this county, this being the eighth. Though under the management of Patrons, it has become a matter of interest to hundreds of our farmers, and to them, as well as to all our citizens, we renew a cordial invitation to attend. As heretofore we shall have good music and speakers to instruct those present, as well as give us a day of recreation. The meeting will be called to order at 11 o'clock.

Owing to the small attendance of the May meeting of the Clinton County Pomona Grange, the subject of incorporating said Grange was postponed until the June meet-ing, which will be held at the hall of Watertown Grange the 15th inst. All members of the Grange are requested to be present so that this important action can be taken. Fraternally.

FRANK CONN, Secretary.

The next meeting of District Grange No. 17 will be held at the hall of Paradise Grange, No. 638, 17 miles by rail south of Traverse City, June 15 and 16, opening at 10 A. M. the first day. The meeting will be en-tertained by Paradise Grange. All fourth-degree members are cordially invited to attend. Come out, Patrons, and keep the tend. Come out, the Grange car rolling on. Grange City. S. H. Hyde, Sec'y.

St. Joseph County Grange will meet at Centerville Thursday, June 2. It will be a meeting of special interest to those having wool to dispose of or those wishing to buy implements. A cordial invitation is extended to all fourth-degree members. Turn out, Patrons, for this will probably be the last full meeting until after harvest.

Fraternally yours, CHAS. W. SHELDON, Sec'y.

The next regular meeting of Allegan County Council will be held at Trowbridge Grange hall on Tuesday, the 7th of June next. All fourth-degree members are cor-dially invited to attend. Especially are those invited who are interested in shipping this year's clip of wool.

Fraternally yours, M. V. B. MCALPINE, Sec'y Allegan Co. Council.

JUNE 1, 1881.

The Anti-Monopoly Meeting.

The anti-monopoly meeting in Music Hall last night, like the one recently held in Cooper Institute, New York, brought men together for a common purpose, who have for many years past been able in public mat-ters to do little more than agree to disagree. The significance of these gatherings will hardly be overlooked by the shrewd gentlemen whose statesmenship begins and ends with party organization. Experience has taught them to expect the smashing of some part of the political machinery, when intelligent men, who have been acting in opposi-tion, are drawn together by the feeling that a great public interest is being sacrificed between the apparently rival, but frequently confederated sets of wire-pullers who operate under the chief party names. Such movements, like that against slavery, either compel an essential change in the attitude of one of the parties, or ultimate in the rise of a new body composed of elements drawn from the old divisions. This anti-monopo-ly agitation cannot be stopped until the ob-jects are accomplished. There are no arts of rhetoric or appeals to frothy passions which will permanently prevail against the determination to subject every corporation in the United States to the common welfare. The plain issue is made up, and cannot be obscured. Every day the thoughtful men of the country are being brought to see that more pressing than any other question is this one: Shall the corporations be the masters or the servants of the public? To defer the struggle which this inquiry points to, is but to strengthen the evils complained of and make their eradication impossible. Not to recognize the necessity for the attack is to be blind to the most obvious facts in the legislation of our time.

The railroads corporations in particular have pressed forward steadily to the goal of supremacy over all the other interests centered in our government. They own the senate of this State and apparently of the United States. We get whatever legis-lation they assent to, and none which they oppose. So far, at least, as the internal commerce of this and the neighboring commonwealths of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are concerned, the notion that popular influences shape the laws is a childish delusion. Under such circumstances, to talk about putting off the contest till a more convenient season, as Mr. Beecher did a few months ago, is simply to urge delay in the interest of the enemy. If, indeed, the men who appreciate the foothold already secured and the tendency to strengthen it, should and the tendency to strengthen it, should postpone the conflict, who will pretend that in the interval the gain would be on the side of the people? Will it be any easier to effect reform after the corporations have doubled their wealth, extended their influ-ence into a thousand new departments of ence into a thousand new departments of industry, habituated constituences to terrorism and corruption, and made our politicians so familiar with prostitution that those who refuse bribes and denounce the takers of them will be regarded as wild theorists or bilious disturbers of a natural arrangement? No man in his senses can be in doubt as to the propriety of dealing with the evil now, and of lifting it to the first rank in our politics.

That, at all events, we take it, is the opinof the gentlemen who have enrolled themselves as members of the Anti-Monopoly League of this city and New York. They would be very glad to see either the Demo-crats or Republicans address themselves as

a party sincerely to the rescue of popular sovereignty from the hands of adventurers who have usurped it, but they are resolved to make a party that will do so if need be; and whether there is need or no they mean to ascertain with the utmost possible certainty, without much delay. As we understand it, the feeling is that the Democracy is powerless, and the Republicans are bound hand and foot in the service of the monopolists. It is at least doubtful whether the Democrats, under their present leadership, can be depended upon to do anything of an adequate nature. The mass of the party is, of course, sound enough. With all its faults, the Democrat party has this one enormous virtue: It is composed in the main of men who do the hard work of the country, and are therefore directly interested in maintaining the doctrine of political equality, with all that it implies. Yet they too have fallen victims to the wire puller and the political trickster. Can the plain, honest manhood of the party sweep these trimmers, traders, and traitors aside and once more stand sturdily, as it did in the early days for the sovereignty of the people, for the dignity of manhood, for the rights of labor, for a fair field and no special favors to anybody? We will not at present undertake to answer this

TRE

question, though we have no hesitation whatever in saying that if this uprising does not take place shortly within the Democrat-ic fold, the party will at an early day be numbered with the things that were. Here are the new issues, and if the Democracy cannot deal with them the party must be uuceremoniously buried.

So far as the Republican organization is So far as the Republican organization is concerned it seems to us there is little to be hoped for. It has had the power, but it has used it systematically for the building up of the monopolies. It is to-day the avowed ally of every monopoly of import-ance in the country. It is at the present moment in complete charge of the judic-iary, the legislative, the executive and the administrative authority of this State, and the spectacle presented is that of unprecedented subserviency to the Goulds unprecedented subserviency to the Goulds and Vanderbilts of New York.

Perhaps in the history of American cor-ruption a more flagrant betrayal of the pub-lic interest is not to be found than we had at Albany last week, when for the benefit of the railroads, 15 Republican Senators voted against giving the people a opportunity to say whether they would make the canals free or not. Hypoerisy, it is said, is the homage which vice pays to virtue, but even that pretence of deference was withheld in this case. The question was wheth-er the people should be permitted to exer-cise their constitutional right to amend the constitution, and upon that 15 Senators voted no, because, had the right been extended and the d c sion been for free canals, as in all probability it would, the railroads companies would have been constrained to low-er their freight rates. What is to be expected from a party whose representatives have the hardihood to so brazenly place them-selves like a wall of defense around the wrongs which the people demand to have redressed? It seems to us not doubtful that the upright Republican, who looks to his party for reform against the monopolies will know in time the bitterness of disappointment. The knave is merely conjuring with the Republican name. He pipes the old tune and the unsuspecting peasant dances. The rank and file are in this matter not unlike the common soldiers who, hav-ing at Napoleon's command defended the

French Republic, at his command also struck it down, supposing that inasmuch as they were obeying Napoleon all the time, they were forwarding the purpose which was dear to them at the beginning. Men change and parties change, and the jugglery of politics consists in making the mass of men believe that there is no change. This country owes a great debt to the liberty-loving, loyal men who organized and, in its younger days, composed the bulk of the Republican party; but it owes only antagonism to the schemers who now trade upon the name, as the pirates of old used to sail under decoy flags.

GRANGE VISITOR.

Our Republican friends will, we appre-hend, have to make up their minds that the evils which have grown up under the party in power will not be cured till it is over-thrown. The very fact that a distinctive movement is being fostered by them, is of itself proof that there is something rotten in their political Denmark.

It ought in this relation to be borne in mind that there is no war proposed upon corporations as such. These merchants who are most active in this movement are not blind to the advantages which the country reaps from corporate capital justly used. The war is upon abuses. Its purpose is to make the man who handles \$100,000,000 of stock, live subject to the law made by the people, as much as the man who transacts the humblest kind of legitimate business. There is nothing proposed that will pre-vent the building of railroads or the con-struction of telegraph lines. What is aimed at is to prevent the controllers of these en-terprises from emergentiating in the rest terprises from emasculating all the other enterprises and industries of the country. Nobody desires to see impoverished railroad corporations, or to have those who honestly invest in them deprived of a fair return on their capital, or a reasonable compensation for the risk they run. Indeed, the disposi-tion is to err on the side of generosity. It is, however, a different matter when corporations are so managed as to present the spectacle of fortunes of hundreds of mil-lions wrung by a few men out of the industry of the country, and the political rights of the people assailed with corrupt weapons, to the end that the work of plunder may go on unchecked. To this it is proposed to object. To this, objection is decidedly made, and on this line there is going to be a strugto the death, if it takes fifty summers.

We observe that on the platform last night were such old time Republicans as Messrs. L. E Chittenden, F. B. Thurber, Darwin R. James, John F. Henry and Bernard Peters side by side with equally old Democrats like William Marshall, ex-Judge Morris and Thomas Kinsella. When veterans of a hundred battles like these find that the time has come for them to make common cause against a public enemy, it is evident that "events are in the saddle and ride mankind." — Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 6.

NEW YORK has already its crematory society, and there are those in our midst malicious enough to suggest, that if the Street Commissioners could only be furnaced at once, other citizens of this great metropolis might have a new lease of life. This is rather sarcastic upon the City Fathers of Gotham. But the grumblers are always abroad, and in spite of them all, New York is still one of the merriest places on this side of the Atlantic, and may her domains and her pleasures never grow less!

Correspondence.

From a New Grange.

Bro. Cobb :-- I have watched in vain for a word in the VISITOR from our Grange, and failing to find one, I will send a short report, that brother and sister Patrons may know of the existence of Silver Creek Grange, No. 644. We were organized April 11, '81, by Bro. Steele, Chaplain of the State Grange. We then had 16 charter members: now we have 18 members in full, with a class of four candidates on the floor. We think our prospects are good for a prosper-ous Grange. Of course we find some opposition, but that does not alarm us at all. Ŵe are expecting to make arrangements for a lecture from Brother Whitney some time in the near future. We also expect to purchase a site and build a hall soon. Poverty is our greatest drawback, but with brave, true hearts and willing hands, we propose to work for the good of our noble Order. We are at present holding our meetings in a schoolhouse, but we look forward with much happy anticipation to the time when we shall see the "lights from Patrons' Hall." shall Manton, Mich., May 24, '81. L. A. S.

Plaster-Crops-Secretaries' Work.

Worthy Sec'y :- As none of our members wished to spend any time with plaster, the plaster trade was put into the hands of R. B. Grant, an enterprising merchant of Coloma, and he has now sold over one hundred tons of Day & Taylor's plaster, the largest amount ever shipped to this place from those mills.

I am instructed to say that in the immediate vicinity of Coloma, Berrien county, wheat is looking very well, much better than in other parts of the county, and more than half an average crop will be harvested, from present outlook. Fruit of all kinds bids fair.

Really, I am afraid E. M. V. took my suggestions on Secretaries' work too liter-ally. Surely he [I wager E. M. V. is a man] did not think I would exclude any good thought, or suggestion, because not nicely arranged or dressed up in hifalutin language. But as what is "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," if it is "proper work" for the Secretary to dress up said ideas, why not "proper work" for the movers also to try how well and concisely ideas may be expressed? and if that is not heripping expressed? and if that is not beginning right, where shall we begin? Certainly we should not depend on the Secretary, or any other officer, to perfect our individual work. If one has good ideas, how can he develop them without thought? Studying means to properly develop crude ideas and will very naturally bring out a proper expression. I can't see what the experience of "Bill" has to do with the Secretary's work.

Just as "humbly" as ever, MRS. HELEN FINCH. Coloma, May 20th, 1881.

Interesting Notice.

Bro. Cobb :--Grattan Grange is initiating a class of 18 young people. They are an in-telligent looking class, and I trust that they will make good Patrons. What Grange can do better than this? AUNT KATE.

Fairfield Grange - Lenawee Pomona.

5

Bro. Cobb :- * * Our Grange is now holding its meetings regularly twice each month, with a large average attendance of its members. You will see by the quarterly report that we have added ten new members to our Grange, and we have a fair prospect of adding more.

Thursday, May 12, I attended the second quarterly meeting of Lenawee County Grange, No. 15, at the city of Adrian. On account of the busy season of the year, the attendance was not large, but a good and profitable meeting for the Patrons of Husbandry of Lenawee county was held. The question of bulking our wool and shipping it, under the plan provided by the commit-tee appointed by the State Grange, was dis-cussed. Brother James Cook, of Adrian Grange, was appointed receiver for Lenawee county. The officers for the year were in-stalled, Brother A. S. Bush, of Madison Grange, officiating as installing officer, and we pronounced the meeting a success.

MARTIN ODELL, Jasper, May 16th.

The Work in Colon Grange-An Invitation.

This Grange was reorganized in February of this year, and has been mainly occupied in admitting new members. A good many young people are coming in. It now looks as though we were going to have one of the largest Granges in this part of the State.

What we lacked before was regular intellectual work. Societies will not long hold together if the members do not realize that they are securing valuable results. I wish that every Grange in the State which has worked in the line of poems, essays, discussions, or any literary work, would send me their programs. Now, brethren and sisters, let this be your invitation, without further notice. Help us.

O. TOMLINSON, Lecturer.

Science, Literature, and Art.

New York is fast becoming the great centre for much that is distinguished in the scientific, literary, and artistic world. Edison, the great inventor of the age, now lives in Fifth avenue, and soon our streets will be ablaze with electric lights. Little did Franklin dream of the vast resources of electricity, when he went flying that historical kite, and of the millions there was in it for posterity. Edison is rich, and still has innumerable gold mines in his brain; but he is not the only inventive genius of the age. Just now, the talk of the town, in scientific and other circles, is of an electric hair brush, whose inventor is said to have already reaped his million. The lucky man this time is a Dr. Scott, an English gentleman, we believe, from London; and our fashionable swells have a serious grudge against him for crossing the seas to rejuvenate the old beaux. For not only is this marvellous brush war-ranted to cure a headache in five minutes, but it is also averred that it will make an ancient maiden as youthful and bright as Hebe, by restoring her faden tresses; and, moreover that under its magical skill, even an old bachelor's pate may become

A thing of beauty and a joy forever!

So much for the new marvel in electricity; and when will the age of wonders cease?

A HOUSE MUST BREATHE

The Use of Paper, Paint and Kalsomine for Walls. Condemned.

to give us life and health ; but if by chance bed-room just as it was ; go out into the you. "A blast of cold air may kill like a behind such a plastered surface can be sword," says Angus Smith. readily determined by the broad hands of VENTILATE YOUR HOMES! it enters, we only complain of the draught; pure morning air and of each of the only only on the set is wide awake, and then go back and if any friend opens a door or window to nose is wide awake, and then go back and if any friend opens a door or window to nose is wide awake, and then go back and if any friend opens a door or window to nose is wide awake, and then go back and if any friend opens a door or window to nose is wide awake, and then go back and if any friend opens a door or window to nose is wide awake, and then go back and if any friend opens a door or window to nose is wide awake, and then go back and if any friend opens a door or window to nose is wide awake, and then go back and if any friend opens a door or window to nose is wide awake, and then go back and if any friend opens a door or window to nose is wide awake, and then go back and if any friend opens a door or window to nose is wide awake, and then go back and if any friend opens a door or window to nose is wide awake, and then go back and then go ba

restores sweetness and health to polluted air. But this contamination of air by reswhen you carry such a crushing and needthis carbon, thrown off from our lungs in less load. the form of carbonic acid, remained visible

bell for the later of the later of the later of the later of light as it was; go out into the promoving air and breather that till your promoving air and breather that till your ask him if "he was brought up in a barn !" Air, once breathed, is unfit to breather again; turn it out to grass, like Nebuchadnezar, that it may recover its soundness, for vegetable life repairs the defilement for vegetable vegetable life repairs the defilement for vegetable life repairs the defilement for vegeta well, I'll leave you to finish that sentence when you and your bedmate compare notes at breakfost, and to draw your own conclusions. Try the experi- wash the Only Wall Finish Favored.
 The House Must Breathe and by Air Passing
 air. But this contamination of air by respiration is invisible; neither sight nor
 body must breathe, though we have a method and by respiration on the lifesh air will enter your the part of a filter to the air. The air body must breathe, though we have a method and see how much your nose can tell you. Perhaps it may your own conclusions. Try the experi-piration is invisible; neither sight nor
 body must breathe, though we have a method and see how much your nose can tell you. Perhaps it may your own conclusions. Try the experi-piration is invisible; neither sight nor
 body must breathe, though we have a method and left be-and sooty carbon, when it has seized its two wings of oxygen, becomes totally in-visible, and floats unseen like a spirit. It bountiful storehouse of God,—the vast on our filter, and where less air passes, a Every garment we wear, except * those out-doors. Ventilate your bed-room be- corresponding less omount of dust will be made of rubber, gives ready passage to Eight Cubic Feet of Air Passes
Through Every Square
Yard of Proper Wall
Each Hour.
Arsenical Wall Paper.
the form of carbonic acid, remained visible, she regards the air of her room as clean.
the form of carbonic acid, remained visible, she regards the air of her room as clean.
the form of carbonic acid, remained visible, like lampblack, there is hardly a house.
Weif in the land who would not awake with a gasping shudder to see her bed-room filled with this black smoke sent off from the lungs of the sleepers.
Weif in the land who would not awake with a gasping shudder to see her bed-room filled with this black smoke sent off her room as clean.
Arsenical Wall Paper. cause the body relaxed in sleep is then deposited.

Stucco, Hard Finish and Whitewash the Only Wall

Through its Walls.

vast and pure for us to containing to the mass. We may pollute here and there a puddle of it, but its massive purity is, like the love of God, too great for human de-the love of the breath of life, then shall sleep hand of the breath of life, then shall sleep hand filement. This purifying element pene-trates, directly or indirectly, every fibre brother.

of our being; it washes, purifies, and saves us every moment of our lives, from birth But you will say "How can we tell to burial. Yet how we fight against this whether the air of our bed-rooms is pure agent of purity ! In the arrangements of or not? We are not chemists to analyze our dress, in parlor and bed-chamber, in the air." Why, man ! woman ! You have Why, man ! woman ! You have our dress, in parlor and bed-chamber, in school-room, church, and hall, we seek it deadly foe. We breathe it only because we must, and most of us breathe it as lift were our deadly foe. We breathe it as lift were our the best apparatus in the world, and one we must, and most of us breathe it as lift is the advance-guard of safety ! If you has given you, and ot "keep it here, lungs heathy. Yet this purjfying and saving element is ever seeking to enter our dwel-lings, rattling at our windows, searching every crack and opening by which to enter

Arsenical Wall Paper. A Letter from Prof. R. C. Redzin to the Alabastine Company after Analyzing and Testing Alabastine. In a leture difference in the source in the

wealth accumulated and they built good through plaster, also through a solid brick pipe filled with mortar; I have very thor-houses they sickened and died. You say, wall he says : houses they sickened and died. You say, wall, he says : "how sad that neighbor Jones, who was you over to the embrace of his twin

"how sad that neighbor Jones, who was hale and hearty all his life, just after he moved into his new house should die and leave all he worked so hard to secure !" The amount of air that will pass through this diminutive surface is small, but when it nearly as easily as through rough plas-ter.

ALABASTINE COMPANY.

the mortar, applying two coats of white- M. B. Church, Manager for the Alabastine Company:

this diminutive surface is small, but when leave all he worked so hard to secure " Yes, thanks to the skill of carpenter and mason, he smothered at last. The tid he worked so hard to secure " The start he area is a room, it becomes large. The experi-ments of Professors Marker and Shultz show that the passage of air through hason, he smothered at last. Every bed-room has or should have a brick walls is by no means difficult. The difference of 200 F in temperature bertial dif

per, but none could be found. My study has been "Alabastined," and I am very well pleased with the result. The Ala bastine makes a very firm and durable covering to the wall, and seems to be free from any tendency to crack or scale. It is also free from any disagreeable odor.

Yours truly, R. C. KEDZIE, Prof. Chem. Agricultural College, Lansing, Sept. 7, 1880.

GRANGE THE VISITOR.

MY BOOKS.

6

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Ah! well I love those books of mine, That stand so trimly on their shelves, With here and there a broken line-(Fat "quartos" jostling modest "twelves" A curious company, I own; The poorest ranking with their betters a brief—a thing almost unknown— A Pure Democracy—of Letters. In brief

A motley gathering are they; Some fairly worth their weight in gold; Some just too good to throw away; Some scarcely worth the place they hold. Yet, well I love them one and all, These friends so meek and unobtrusive, Who never fail to come at call, Nor (if I scold them) turn abusive !

If I have favorites here and there, And, like a monarch, pick and choose, 1 never meet an angry stare That this I take and that refuse No discords rise, my soul to vex Among these peaceful book relations, Nor envious strife of age or sex To mar my quiet lucubrations.

And they have still another merit, Which otherwhere one vainly seeks, Whate'er may be an author's spirit, He never uninvited speaks ; And should he prove a fool or clown, Unworth the precious time you're spending, How quickly you can " put him down," Or "shut him up," without offending

Here-pleasing sight-the touchy brood Of critics from dissension cease; And-stranger still !-no more at feud, Polemics smile and keep the peace. See ! side by side, all free from strife (Save what the heavy page may smother), The gentle "Christians" who in life, For conscience sake, had burned each other.

I call them friends, these quiet books, And well the title they may claim, Who always give me cheerful looks (What living friend has done the same ?) And, for companionship, how few, As these, my cronies ever-present, Of all the friends I ever knew



Woman's Rights.

It may appear surpassingly strange to some of my sisters that I, being identified with and belonging to the weaker sex, should volunteer to stand up in defense of men and attempt to palliate their heinous and almost unpardonable sin which they so persistently, purposely practice upon the fairer sex. Well, my consolation, if any I may have, must come from an approving conscience, and the commendations of those noble beings we call men, who protect and provide for us. They may not, and doubtless have not felt like resenting the attack made upon them in the form of sharp rebuke for their negligence, indifference, in short, wrongs of almost every character, for which they justly merit the disapproval and disgust so far as their action is implicated, that is developed in the disposition exhibited by the woman who is entitled by that we may see clearly to extract the mote the relations she sustains to society, by the sphere she legitimately occupies in the uniinstances where the women have been illverse, to all and as much consideration and respect as the man.

Well, now, sisters, that we are and stand hearted lazy "lubber" of a husband. Then as high in the scale of existence as it regards | again, I have known instances where the those noble attributes that distinguish us men have been abused by the whims, cafrom other sentient beings is my doctrine. prices, extravagance, and wastefulness of It may be and perhaps is a fact that in wives; others by contentious, fault-finding, other portions of the world women are not so regarded, but in our fair land she is elevated to her proper position; she moves and reputed "gossips," so it might become me to exerts her powers and influence in her own, and I believe, Heaven designed, legitimate close with a brief history of my experience. sphere. Here, I may be answered by some I would not have the effrontery in your of my grumbling sisters, that is not the foundation particularly upon which we predicate our complaint. Well, what is it? | that ever lived. But when I take a view of Most assuredly we have not attained this the past, when I reflect upon our relative position by military power in the field: we are not skilled in those tactics, neither do gether trod it, the cares and toils, the joys we want to be by the force of arms. We are and sorrows, prosperity and adversity thro' the weaker party. Nay we have not attained to this position by wise counsels, in the that of one placed under the greater obcabinet, by skill and valor, by wise and ligation. I am the debtor to his untiring wholesome laws, but by the just appreciation of our zeal and worth, by a wise regard or respect for the power and influence which woman can wield when untrammeled by that pagan notion of woman's inferiority, circumscribed capacity to aid and to be a powerful auxiliary and efficient coworker with man in carrying forward the ameliorating and beneficent enterprises of our world. I am glad to say that our fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons have united in striking the manacles from our hands and in placing us upon equal footing with them, not only in our efforts as co-workers, but in all the advantages, with all the facilities for developing the mind, so that in many instances the daughters are more favored than the sons. I can see no ground of complaint in these respects. Had I time I might dwell upon the prevailing customs of our country showing the deference and preferment in numberless ways; the courtesy, kindness, reserved deportment in the presence of ladies, on the streets of the city, commercial rooms, railway coaches, omnibuses, churches, social gatherings, by our firesides. In all our intercourse with men we are in honor preferred. I say, in our social intercourse, in all our relatious in life, moral, social, and direction that honesty and purity would domestic, we are accorded by our lords and kings the highest and softest seats.

The Grange.

[Read at an open meeting of Litchfield Grange, March 5th, and presented for publication by request of the Grange.]

Worthy Master, Patrons and Friends :-Were it not a principle of our Grange that every laborer therein perform the task appointed him, I should have excused myself which we can scarcely conceive until bro't from the duty imposed upon me at our last meeting. With the wants of a family of seven to be met each day, it will readily be conceded that time for preparing an essay must be exceedingly limited, and it is only the knowledge that I shall receive your theless unto the man it was said, "In the kindest criticism that has prompted me to do what I could.

The Grange :- Perhaps by some this may be considered a trite subject; but to us who are in the habit of meeting here on every Saturday evening it is a very dear one, and perhaps may not be wholly uninteresting to our friends without the gate. That the principles held by our Order, and the objects sought to be attained by it, are not well understood by a large majority of the people, is evident from the obloquy which so many have sought to throw upon it, even those whose interests have been greatly promoted by its prosperity, and also by the indifference of so many of the class for whose special benefit it was inaugurated.

Undoubtedly several causes have contribu ted to this misconception of the purposes of our Order. First, the suspicion to overcome with which every new departure from the beaten track is looked upon. But this would have been an easy task had not a class of men, whose immense fortunes have been built upon the ignorance and apathy of the people, forseen in the movement the great educating influence which it would exert, and the power it would wield through united action, and as injustice and wrong must yield before an enlightened people, we could but expect that this class would use every means in their power to bring the Order into disrepute. To the influence of this class may be largely attributed the illfeeling which has been exhibited towards the Order by many of the representatives of other occupations. Nor would it have been strange in the earlier days of our Order before our Declaration of Purposes was published, if misconceptions of the objects of our Order by members of our own fraternity had given strength to these misrepresentations. The alarm which has been created in mind of the merchant, the mechanic and manufacturer, has undoubtedly had the greatest influence of anything in creating ill-feeling. The artisan was told that if the Grange was a success the farmers would combine to extort the most exorbitant the clogs to all improvements and progress prices for their products, consequently the price of living would be greatly enhanced. And when the whole country was suffering from the depression consequent upon the terrible war through which we had just passed, the panic-stricken people were told that the hard times was the work of the already been accomplished by united effort, Grangers, and many were ignorant enough and then calculate how much greater would to believe it.

The merchant's fears have been aroused shoulders to the wheel and resolved to be no

carpets for his floors, and perchance a silk gown for his wife?

Have our friends ever considered the immense loss to the farmer, and consequently to themselves, by the exorbitant prices extorted by the railroads for transporting farm products to a market? Collossal fortunes, it enables them to build for themselves, but does aught of their wealth ever go into your coffers, or in any way help to build up our inland towns? Should our business men make an estimate of the loss they sustain from the robbery of their patrons by the railroad companies, instead of lamenting over the few purchases which a few of the Granges have felt the necessity of making for themselves, they could not fail to see that they are fighting their own friends and robbing their own pockets.

That our Order ever designed to disturb the relations between merchant, manufac turer and farmer we cannot for a moment suppose. Every farmer knows that he must devote himself to his own field of labor, but do not for a moment suppose that we consider his duty all performed, although he may have succeeded in coaxing from the soil its greatest yield of wealth. It is no less his duty to dispose of his products in the best market, and lay out his surplus in the best manner possible. And after all this has been done, it is a principle of our Order most strongly inculcated that he prepare, himself as every other citizen should do to meet the requirements of his country. The power which he has so largely delegated to another class, which empowers the few to legislate for the many, has not been productive of the greatest good to the greatest number. The farmer should have learned before this that if he would eat his own dinner he must guard it himself while he performs his labor, than trust it to the care of another hungrier than himself, although the greatest anxiety be felt to relieve him self of that responsibility.

Brother farmer, outside the gate, why have you failed to identify yourself with the Grange? Undoubtedly some have been deterred by the fear of ridicule from a few who have mistakably supposed that their own interests were assailed, and who have not failed to express their disapproval whenever an opportunity offers. Can any of these suppose that such a spirit of servility has won for them the respect of those for whose good opinion they have bartered their independence?

Others undoubtedly consider the Order too democratic in its tendencies, and could not come down from their lofty heights to a footing with their brother farmers. Our Order has no need for these classes. They are wherever they are, and our Order must moveon. Still if they come to us we can pledge their improvement. But to the large class who have failed to give it the thought which their interests demand, we would say : Investigate the subject, learn what has be the results had you all put your

JUNE 1, 1881.

have found beneath that rough exterior a mine of friendship tich and inexhaustable. There are treasures all around us, would we but search them out.

There is no time for vain regrets. If we would have life full of blessings we must win and wear the magic jewel of gentleness. goodness, truth and the Grange.

There is no perfume on earth fraught with such fragrance as the flowers of good works and that pity which relieves the distress of our brothers and sisters. The flower of charity should bloom in every heart to tone down and soften the rugged and embittered feelings that will arise there and find an outlet through our mouths. Let us practice that charity which thinketh no evil. The interval seems so brief since we visioned forth a thousand schemes for the coming year, which mock us in the memory of their unfulfilment.

The grim monster Death has broken our circle and taken one who met with us only a few short months ago. Life freely offered to his declining years the precious gifts of her storehouse, but amid the scenes of loveliness he bade us a long and sad farewell, only to greet us at the great anniversary.

While in memory we visit the past, hope points us to something more enduring.

To the brothers and sisters of the Grange extend my sincere and heartfelt thanks for your kindly tokens of love and friendship in the sad hour of bereavement.

MRS. HANNAH WALWORTH. Vermontville, Mich.

Flowers.

Bro. Cobb :-- I have looked long and anxiously to find something from the ladies in the VISITOR on the subject of "flowers." I once saw a notice in the VISITOR that the question, "Does it pay to cultivate flowers?" would be discussed in the Ionia County Grange, but have seen no notice of their decision in the VISITOR. I have felt a great interest to know in what way it is expected to have the cultivation of flowers pay, in dollars and cents or by the pleasure we have in the cultivation of them.

We know tastes differ widely, and the sense of beauty varies strangely, so that which has charms for one mind has no attraction for another. But there are few minds without the capacity of feeling to a greater or less degree the emotions which the beautiful is fitted to excite or that fails to perceive in some object those tokens which awaken and gratify the sense of beauty within them. When Jesus said: Consider the lilies of the field," He evidently believed and taught that there was something in them very beautiful that was worthy of study and calculated to impart not only true pleasure but important moral lessons. Never did the study of flowers receive higher commendation than in these wise and poetical words of our great Teacher. He made the flowers, and the care and skill which He has displayed in their structure and expended upon their culture, to make them so lovely to the eye and charming to the mind, furnish the best of reasons why we should study the beauties, utilities,

Have been so useful and so pleasant?

But, so far I may have considered or dwelt upon a theme foreign to the real complaint, perhaps one ground of complaint originated in the fact that we were women

- 1

lazy, and sluttish women.

and not men. We look with a covetous

eye upon their lordly, kingly, independent

condition, and envy them. We forget that

even with those powers and capacities with

which Heaven has endowed them there is a

proportionate responsibility, and the rela-

tions they sustain lay them under obliga-

tions that brings all their energies into

requisition in numberless directions of

face to face with them. If in the ordi-

nary course of nature we suffer more pain,

if the curse fell heaviest upon us it, was not

man's doing; we first plucked the forbidden

fruit and ate them, and gave to him. Never-

sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread,"

but we see in this transaction fairly demon-

strated the fact of woman's unfettered voli-

tion. I have often thought that if father

Adam had held a little tighter rein over

mother Eve it might have saved us much

trouble. But I see that the law of God and

example of a kind husband did not prevent

the woman from partaking the forbidden

fruit, nor will not deter us from grumbling

now. In the phraseology of the Scriptures,

woman was made an helpmeet for man,

while he should bear the heavier responsi-

bilities. We in our sphere and to the ex-

tent of our ability should and ought to try

Little, so little to do with, and no pros-

pect of anything more, I get completely

discouraged. Now, are we sure that we are

not as much in fault as our husbands? Is

it because he is lazy, or a poor financier, or

is it because we are a little lazy, somewhat

wasteful, and quite extravagant? Have we

impartally investigated the cause? A little

self-examination seldom is amiss in my ex-

perience. Well, I might, in giving my views,

speak truthfully of some, while I might err

in others. But I think with a candid ret-

rospect I could point out as many delin-

quences on my side of the house as on the

other side. I have known instances, I ac-

knowledge, and am free to do so, for of

course I am not so partial to the men that I

gy might be due for a volunteered service.

But an attempt to meet the charges brought

against men in general by one of the accus-

ing party, or if not of the party of the sex,

need not be regarded an unsolvable mystery,

for we find men ready to volunteer their

services in backing up those charges. en-

couraging complaints, in short aiding in

creating discontent, disaffection to a greater

or less extent, disturbing the tranquility of

those little social firms we call families. I

do not say that complaints may not be just-

ly made by both parties, but I do say, if

made, they should have a good foundation.

I think it would be well to always keep

before the mind the sentiment, 'Consider the

beam that is in thine own eye' to get it out.

from our brother's eye. I see there may be

used, ill-treated, neglected, and in short

abused by a thoughtless, unfeeling, callous-

cannot see their faults, and here an apolo-

to answer the end of our creation.

But you know, sisters, we are as a fraternity enter a little into self examination, hence I presence, nor in the hearing of these gentlemen, to intimate that I had the best husband positions in the path in lite as we have towhich he has manfully borne his part efforts to provide for my wants. The satisfaction so visibly demonstrated when that was accomplished, his readiness to gratify my wishes, his patient watching over me when sick, restrains me from those charges I have often heard brought against those who were like the one proverbial for his patience.

I am just reminded that after all I may not have touched the right chord. The complaint may be that, though our husbands are willing that we should suffer, yet they are not willing that we should have the right of suffrage.

We want to vote. We want to hold offices. We want to help make laws, go to Congress, be president, governors, judges, lawyers, sheriffs, constables, in short we want to do all that men do, and have all the rights that they have. I don't know but that they are willing to gratify us, willing we should have or occupy all those positions we aspire to, but for one I am not willing to come down from the high position I now occupy to the arena of political wrangle and strife. I prefer to retain my footing upon the sacred elevation which the laws and customs of our country have allotted us and there give counsel and comfort in the dictate, to struggling humanity in political contests, praying for the right as we would when our fathers, brothers, husbands and sons are called to defend our country's flag. MRS. L. P. WALDO.

Grand Ledge, April 30, 1881.

not only by the fact that the people were longer an incumbrance upon your class, but

many that they were paying much greater profits on many articles than was just; hence it was easy to prejudice this class with the idea that the Grange would ruin their business by buying their merchandise at first hands. That all had not been so easily

since by reading an account of the valuable presents made to the Grand Rapids Grange by the leading merchantile houses of that city. That they were not losers by their friendliness I think that every one will presume. Undoubtedly, many of the purchases made by our Granges have been the result of the ill feeling manifested towards them by their home merchants. That our sive proof.

Let us consider from whence comes nearforth in ripened grain, and fruit and vegetables? Have our merchants, mechanics intimately their own success depends upon ces to each of their own occupations which would follow a universal failure of the and the mason's trowel would rust unused, although their families might be suffering from hunger. The factory would be closed the purchaser for the manufactured article, while the merchant's costly fabric would become moth eaten upon his shelves bechase.

In proportion then, to the farmer's prosperity are the profits of all these other occupations. When the farmer has a full pocket does he not generously call in the him, and when his house is built does not the furniture dealer soon beguile him

becoming inquisitive to know what were the go to the front of the conflict and mainprofits made on the various articles which | tain there your post until the last wrong is they purchase, but also by the fact that the righted and you are acknowledged to be a knowledge thus gained had convinced power in the land. Our Order needs you, but greater is your need of the advantages which our organization offers you.

And now, lest I have already wearied you with my prosiness I leave to the pen of an abler brother or sister the pleasant task of describing to you the advantages we reap influenced we were convinced a few days from our organization.

MRS. L. B. AGARD.

Influence of the Grange.

I bring the first-fruits of my toil and care to the order of Patrons, hoping to share in the blessings of friendship. I dare not promise you will find much improvement upon former offerings, nor that we have Order is not antagonistic to any legitimate clambered up the steepest heights of the business we think is susceptable of conclu- mountain of knowledge; but we trust that in the many changing scenes of the past our feet have been guided in the straight and ly all our wealth. Does it not lie hidden in pleasant path and cast some kindly influence the soil until the farmer's plow brings it in the good cause for which we are so nobly toiling. And may the seed of virtue which has been sown in the minds of our brothers and manufacturers ever considered how and sisters root deep in the soil of fidelity, and send forth the evergreen shoots of love, the prosperity of the farmer? If not, let that we may gather therefrom the golden them imagine for a moment the consequen- fruits of faith, hope and charity; that its lovely branches may be rocked to and fro in the spicy breath of friendship, and the farmer's profits. The carpenter's hammer sweet fragrance of the lovely unfolding flower may sweeten the genial air of friendship in the Grange.

Our influence in the Grange is the founfrom want of material to be wrought and dation upon which it stands, and if we expect to realize the full benefit of our membership we must be faithful, earnest, diligent workers. We lay all sorts of plans for enjoycause none would possess the means to pur- ing life and making others happy at some future time and neglect the present opportunity for doing both. The influence of the Grange upon our children and friends may be good in our own lives, and long after we are dead may cause our names to be held in carpenter and the mason to share it with grateful remembrance. How often when we select our friends do we pass by the plain and humble to some brilliant and admired into buying new chairs and tables, and one who stands in the higher place. Perdoes not the merchant soon sell him new haps had we chosen the other we should unprovided with a license

and teachings of these bright and beautiful flowers.

Now, dear sisters of the VISITOR, are you not all glad that another season of buds and flowers is so near once more, when the earth shall be clothed anew in vernal green, and the lovely flowers shall again make brilliant our summer gardens. I would like to tell my sisters how nicely I kept a number of varieties of pansies, snapdragons, roses, and several other plants in a cold frame through the winter, and how they have blossomed. For some time since my pansies have blossomed so nicely, and it seems as if the more I pick off the more there are to pick. The plants in my little plant room have done nicely this winter, and have blossomed beautifully, especially my Primroses, and the little exercise needed to take care of flowers is a relief to mental pursuits and gives variety to domestic duties, while the daily growth of each plant and flower is a great delight through the long winter months.

Now I think we all need flowers, as we all need recreation; they rest us, beautify our homes, and gladden our hearts. We could hardly get a taste of them in our short summer, if we did not have a portion of them expressly for winter.

May we not hear from some of our sisters on the subject of flowers? I just feel like giving our State Lecturer a good scolding for never writing anything on the subject of flowers, when he has so much knowledge and experience with house plants, and it don't seem to be a bit of trouble to him to write on any subject he wishes to. We shall certainly expect to hear from him on this subject at some future day. C. L. S. White Pigeon, April, 1881.

Boys, bear in mind that for robbing the nest, or killing at any time any robin, nighthawk, whippoorwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, cherry bird, swallow, yellow bird, blue bird, brown thresher, wren, martin, oriole, woodpecker, bobolink, or any other such songster, you are liable to a fine of five dollars.

IN Oregon no man is allowed to take a drink at a public bar without taking out a \$5 license, and the newspapers publish interesting lists from time to time of the men who have obtained licenses. It is a penal offence for a saloon keeper to sell to a man

JUNE 1, 1881.

GRANGE VISITOR. THE

Ponths' Bepartment.

A LESSON FOR MAMMA.

" Dear mamma, if you just could be A tiny little girl like me, And I your mamma, you would see How nice I'd be to you. I'd always let you have your way ; I'd never frown at you and say: You are behaving ill to day; Such conduct will not do.'

"I'd always give you jelly-cake For breakfast, and I'd never shake My head and say, "You must not take So very large a slice."
I'd never say: 'My dear, I trust You will not make me say you must Eat up your oat meal;' or, 'The crust You'll find is very nice.'

"I'd buy you candy every day; I'd go down-town with you, and say : 'What would my darling like? You may Have anything you see.' I'd never say : 'My pet, you know 'Tis bad for health and teeth, and so I cannot let you have it. No; It would be wrong in me.' It would be wrong in me.

"And every day I'd let you wear Your nicest dress, and never care If it should get a great big tear;

I'd only say to you : 'My precious treasure, never mind, For little clothes will tear, I find.' Now, mamma, wouldn't that be kind? That's just what I should do.

"I'd never say: Well, just a few ! I'd hever say: Weil, just a few i I'd let you stop your lessons, too; I'd say: 'They are too hard for you, Poor child, to understand.' I'd put the books and slate away; You shouldn't do a thing but play, And have a party every day. Ah-h-h, wouldn't that be grand !

"But mamma dear, you cannot grow Into a little girl, you know, And I can't be your mamma; so The only thing to do Is just for you to try and see How very, very nice 'twould be For you to do all this for me. Now, mamma, couldn't you ? -St. Nicholas

This Department.

It seems that for whom this corner of our paper was set apart do not as a class take hold of it to write for it, at least. They may perhaps read it but do not write for it. A younger class seemed to have taken pos-session of its columns with their very juvinile letters, while those young people of the farms and our families of fourteen, and over, have generally neglected to write even to answer the enquiries that have here been made. Will they not take more interest in it and write us something for these pages? Try my friends, write something, you will receive the greater benefit from it. Like the Grange, this paper is for the young as well as for the older portion of the families of the farm. Their aim is to develop a higher and better manhood among all who till the soil. The Grange is what its members make it, so this department will be what the young people make it. Try to help in it by your contributions, my young friends. Write something, not lengthy, but of your higher thoughts, your aims and objects. Reading will give you your facts and style of expression, and while writing will fix the one in your mind and give them to others to use, the other will make you an easy, quick writer, and fix the forms of language in your mind for use in conversation.

discussion, etc. Read carefully that you may write easily and intelligently. Read now in youth and employ your knowledge as fast as you ac-

orado, and garnets from Connecticut. I would like to correspond with "Sweet Brier" upon the subjects she speaks of, and some others. If she agrees, will she please send her address to me? I will stop here, or I will crowd my "cousins." Your niece,

NETTIE GIFFORD. Royalton, Vt., March 21.

Correspondence.

CAMBRIA, May 18, 1881. Worthy Secretary :-Better late than never with a report; so I will say that wheat will not be more than half a crop in this section. Clover of last year's seeding is looking well.

We have had very dry weather this spring.

Planting is mostly done. Wife and myself visited Litchfield Grange

last Saturday evening, and saw the confer-

ring of the fourth degree upon five 14-year old May Day young ladies. We found a live working Grange of some 100 members.

Had a good feast and good social time as

you know we Patrons always do have when

Now I begin to believe that Bro. Whit-ney's talk to us, or the "three month's VIS-ITORS," or both, have done us good in

Cambria, as this spring we have given one

candidate the four degrees, and last evening conferred the first degree on five more— expected seven, but sickness prevented two

DAVISBURG, May 13, 1881. In behalf of Davisburg Grange, I would say that we have a comfortable and pleasant

say that we have a comfortable and pleasant hall in Day's block. We hold our regular meetings semi-monthly, and generally have a full attendance. We have lately initiated several young ladies and gentlemen who would be an ornament to any Grange. We have an excellent choir under the leader

have an excellent choir, under the leader-

ship of Bro. Porter Wright. Quite a numher of our members belong to Oakland Co.

Fraternally yours, R. E. PEBRY,

Sec'y Cambria Grange, No. 74.

we meet.

from coming.

other trades. The consequence is that the public are robbed, and that a comparative few of the members of the legal profession obtain for themselves the chief portion of the spoil, while the great bulk of them struggle on as best they can. Our legal ex-changes are filled with discussions on lawyers' costs. The community are bound to have cheaper justice, if they can. - Albany Law Journal.

The Baby Preacher.

The expression in the eighth Psalm, "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength," is illustrated by this incident:

A little five-year old boy overheard a workman who was repairing the sitting-room, drop the exclamation "by gosh," over some mishap. "That's the first swear word I ever heard in my father's house," was the grave rebuke of the little fellow. It so touched the rough mon the difference. so touched the rough man that he went to the mother of the boy and confessed his fault. While engaged on the job he never again lapsed into vulgarity or profanity.

The boy, now a tall lad, wields the same influence over his mates. They understand that his part in the game is ended as soon as bad words are introduced. The knowledge that his father's tongue was never polluted by profanity, together with his mother's precepts, and a child's natural desire to be like his father, have given this salutatory bias to his early life.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

CRADDOCK .- Died April 24, 1881, Brother JOHN

CRADDOCK, aged nearly 68 years, a member of Leslie

Grange, No. 189. Deceased was the father of Miss

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Master of the

Universe, in His wise Providence, to remove from us by death our well-beloved brother; and

Emiline Craddock, who died in January last.

HARNESS, WHIPS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, &c., 92 Monroe Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

I take pleasure in presenting to your favorable con-sideration my CASH PRICE LIST of Harness Work —HAND MADE—all of my own manufacture, and also to return thanks for the liberal patronage I have received from the different Granges throughout Mich-igan. I shall do in the future as in the past—furnish the best goods for the least money. Farm Harness, White Trimmed Breeching, Round Lines, Snaps, Rum Straps, and

MANUFACTURER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

from \$25 to 30 00 The same, Nickle Trimmed, from \$35 to 50 00 Single Buggy Harness, with round lines, white ALL ORDERS RECEIVED UNDER SEAL OF

THE GRANGE will be shipped at once, and may be returned at my expense if not entirely satisfactory.

Address all orders to

Yours very respectfully, A. VANDENBERG,

92 MONROE STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

FENNO & MANNING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

117 Federal St., Boston. Consignments Solicited and Cash Advances Made.

German Horse and Cow Powders.

This powder has been in use for many years. It In powder has been in use for many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its compo-sition is no secret. The receipt is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. L. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa. It keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It helps to digest and assimi-late the food. Horses will do more work, with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy, and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them when molting. It is sold at the lowest wholesale price by R. E. JAMES, KALAMAZOO, GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 WOODBEIDGE ST., DE-TROIT, and J. M. CHAMBERS, 163 SO. WATER ST., CHICAGO. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose), price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes (of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb. CENTS per lb.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO.

TIME-TABLE - MAY 9, 1880.

WESTWARD

HESIWARD,		
Accommodation leaves, arrives, Local Passenger, Evening Express, Pacific Express, Mail Day Express,	9 30 1 53 2 42	9 30
EASTWARD.		1
Night Express, Accommodation leaves, mail Day Express, New York Express, titautic Express,	6 50	9 35 12 33 1 38 7 41
New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses and I ger daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. H. B. LEDTARD, Gen Man E. C. BROWN, Ass't Gen. Supt., Jackson. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, G. P. & T. A., Chi	ager, D	

A. VANDENBERG, TRANSPORTATION FREE!

READY MIXED PAINTS.

Paris Green and London Purple.

The use of Ready Mixed Paints is now almost universal. The public, during the last few years, have learned from practical tests that a Paint thor-oughly ground and mixed by machinery, in appropriate colors, ready for immediate use upon the opening of a package, is more economical, and gives better satisfaction than Paints mixed by hand in small quantities, and colored by a novic

THE PATRONS' PAINT WORKS MANUFACTURE

INGERSOLL'S READY MIXED PAINTS, and sell them EXCLUSIVELY to

Patrons of Husbandry.

These Paints were among the very first of their kind put upon the market, and they have been sold throughout the United States upon their merits for many years.

Our Prices for 1881 are more ilberal than ever. Send for our Book, with Sample Color Cards and Brush Patterns.

'Every Man his own Painter" Mailed Free. Address.

A. M. INGERSOLL.

PROPRIETOR.

162 South St., - - New York City. 6 mo

AMERICAN MANUAL

PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

Is recognized by the leading parliamentarians of the land as the most complete, concise and systematic work on the modern practice. Every citizen of this

work on the modern practice. Every citizen of this republic should have a copy. It has received strong testimonials from Samuel E. Adams, Past Master of the National Grange; Sen-ator Ferry, ex-Vice-President of the U. S., and from the chief executive officer of the following and other fraternal organizations, viz: Knights of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Knights of Fythias, Royal Arcanum, Foresters, Grand Army of the Re-public, Knights Templar, A. O. W., R. T. of T., I. O. G. T., A. J. O. K. S. B., I. O. B. B., etc. Circular of Testimonials sent on application. Prices (by mail, prepaid), cloth, 50 cents ; plain leather, 75 cents; leather tucks, §1.

Address, stating where you saw this advertisement,

GEORGE T. FISH,





AN EIGHT PAGE, FORTY COLUMN PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF AGRI-CULTURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED!

Many of the ablest farmers and writers of Western Many of the ablest farmers and writers of Western Michigan are regular contributors to the World and Homestead. The series of articles now running, en-titled "Farmers' Relation to Law," being an exhaus-tive treatise of the law of highways, titles, fences, drainage, estrays, patent-rights, etc., etc., are well worth five times the subscription price of the paper. The Grange interests and Grange news form a special feature, and are at all times fully represented. The Home Department is in the hands of a prac-tical housekeeper, and is carefully and ably con-ducted. Its market reports are fuller and more reliable

than can be found in any other paper published in Western Michigan.

F. M. CARROLL & CO.,

Cuts Six, Eight and Ten Feet.

TERMS.-\$150 per year; trial trip (three months) for 25 cents (eight three-cent stamps). Subscriptions can commence at any time. Send stamp for sample copies. Address,

120 Three

by death our well-beloved brother; and WHEREAS, Our brother, by his faithful attendance at all the councils of the Order and by the wise and cheerful performance of all his duties as a Patron ot Husbandry, has challenged our confidence; by his manly uprightness and integrity of character has commanued our respect and esteem; and by his ster-ling qualities as a man in all the walks of life has wan our love :--therefore Pomona Grange, and we hope this fall to have one of its very interesting meetings in our hall. E. J. BIGELOW, Sec'y. won our love ;- therefore For Favors Received. Bro. Cobb :-- A little time ago Bay Grange, Bro. Cobb :--A little time ago Bay Grange, No. 579, was discussed the feasibility of starting a Grange store; during the discus-sion some legal points were raised which could not be satisfactorily answered. The Secretary was directed to consult the Hon. E. G. D. Holden, of Grand Rapids, who gave freely and fully such fraternal advice as to lay the Grange under great obligation to him. At a late regular meeting of the

to him. At a late regular meeting of the Grange, held on May 21st, the thanks of the Grange were unanimously tendered to Bro. Holden. The Secretary was directed to send a copy of the same to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. Fraternally,

JAS. F. PAYEA, Sec'y.

Oleomargarine.

[Public action with reference to oleomargarine and other poisonous substances by the Massachusetts Grange, at a meeting in

the Massachusetts Grange, at a meeting in Boston, Saturday, May 7, 1881:] WHERAS, This Grange, at a very early period in its history, took active measures to warn the public against the damaging ef-fects upon our agricultural interests of the product known as chomparating in its at product known as oleomargarine, in its attempts to supercede the legitimate products of our farm industry; and WHEREAS, Such products are not only

damaging to our farm industries, but inter-

won our love; --therefore Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother the Order has lost one of its most worthy and exem-plary members, the community a worthy and upright citizen, the church of his choice a consistent mem-ber, and his family a wise and provident husband. Resolved, That we tender to the afflicted family, in this their hour of deepest distress, our tenderest sympathies, and humbly invoke in their behalf the care and protection of Him who has promised to be a triend in every time of need.

March 17, 1881, JANE M. BELDEN, a member of Trowbridge Grange, No. 296.

It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst by death our beloved sister, Jane M. Belden, aged 43 years. Though we feel that she no more will come to us, yet still we can go to her, where parting will be no more; for God hath given and that taken away. Hod hath taken away.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters, while we neet in happy re-union, let us not forget that Death

the uncertainty of life, we heed the admonition, "We all do fade as a leaf."

Resolved, 1 hat we tender the bereaved husband and children our heartfelt sympathy, and beseech our Heavenly Father to give unto them grace and sup-port in this their time of sorrow. Resolved, That as a token of respect for our de-

Committee

of friendship. Resolved, That as by her death we are reminded of

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved husband

parted sister, the charter of our Grange be draped in mourning for sixty days, that these resolutions be

care and protection of Him who has promised to be a triend in every time of need. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be en-closed to the family of the deceased brother, be spread upon the records of the Grange, and a copy forward-ed to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. SAMUEL WARDER, PULL ANDER DOWNARDER

PRILANDER DAVIS, K. H. DAVIS, Committee.

BELDEN .- Died at her residence in Trowbridge,

has again entered our midst and taken our beloved sister. Nevermore will she grace our hall with her presence; nevermore will she extend to us the hand

does in this corner, but with facts and an object in your mind express yourselves the best you can. Such letters as those of "Sweet Briar," "Erle," of April 15th, are more what is wanted. I will write something next number about Shakespear's writings and their benefit to young readers.

Hoping that what I have written will meet the views of all my young friends, who will use this column as well as read it.

I remain, your UNCLE NINE.

Uncle Nine:-I will try and answer some of the questions in the VISITOR. Nineteen trees can be set out so as to have nine rows with five trees in each row, in this way :

Can any of our little readers tell us the Seven Wonders of the world? Palmyra, Mich. HATTIE COLE.

Uncle Nine :- Although papa has received but three copies of the GRANGE VISITOR, I think the Youths' Department very interesting and enjoy reading the young Patron's letters. As I have seen no letter from this State, I will write one. My father, mother, sister, and brother in-law are members of the Order, and as I shall be fourteen next September, I expect to join soon, and am very anxious for that time to come. I think if Addie May French could hear Col. Franklin, Master of the Vermont State Grange, speak of the Order and its benefits. she would soon change her mind. I went to school this winter, and studied reading, spelling, algebra, geography, first and second classes in grammar, and geography and history of Vermont, besides writing every Wednesday, and with the writing, rhetorical exercises alternating with "spelling down." I am going to help do our housework this spring. We have al-ways had a very large family, but now there is only papa, mamma, Charles, and I.

employ your knowledge as last as you ac-quire it by writing, and soon you will be enabled to speak quite readily to the in-struction of all who listen. Don't try to write just as some one else cell public attantion to this important sub-cell public attantion to this important subcall public attention to this important subject of oleomargarine and other poisonous substances entering largely into the domestic economy of our households, and has devoted his time during the last winter to calling the attention of the National Grange and Congress to this matter-so vital to our industries and domestic prosperity ;- therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of the Massa-chusetts Grange be given to Bro. Geo. T. An-gell for the energetic, persistent and success-ful manner in which he has presented this subject to the National and Subordinate Granges, to the American Congress and to the Granges, to the American Congress and to the great reading public of the country, thereby awakening a public sentiment and securing National legislation, by which the great farming industries will be protected and the health and domestic and social condition of our member meintained and clearated our people maintained and elevated.

Resolved, That we commend his out-spoken words, uttered before the National Grange at Washington and before the committees of the National Congress, and published throughout the country by the press, to the careful consideration of all local and Granges, and to the agricultural State public throughout the country.

BENJ. P. WARE, Master.

Too MANY LAWYERS AND TOO MANY FEES.-The rock that the legal profession are in most danger of coming to wreck on is that of excessive charges. There is a con-tinual low growling in the community on this subject. The following, in an English lay newspaper, does not exaggerate the mat-"There are certain well-known firms of solicitors who can never be got to render a statement; they are perpetually applying a statement; they are perpetually applying for checks on account, and generally have the faculty of asking for these at some crit-ical time in the procedure, when they know that the litigant cannot help paying, in order that his case may go on. Other solic-itors punish the inquisitiveness of any one who may wish for a detailed hill of costs by who may wish for a detailed bill of costs by making it out to an extent vastly in excess of the round sum originally demanded." It is notorious that the charges are altogether out of proportion to the time given, the work done or the consideration receiv-ed, and all kinds of vexatious obstacles are "spelling down." I am going to help do our housework this spring. We have al-ways had a very large family, but now there is only papa, mamma, Charles, and I. I have a cabinet and specimens from nearly all parts of the Union except Michigan. I would like to exchange some Vermont speci-mens for some from Michigan. I have some lava from Australia, which came, I think, farther than any of my other specimens. I also have some fine amethysts from Col-

placed upon our record, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication. MES. TEACY TUENER, MES. EDWARD BUCK, MISS EMMA TURNER,

PULLEN .- Died at her home in Orenoka township, Berrien Co., Mich., May 3, 1881, Sister HANNAH PULLEN, aged 35 years, a member of Fruit Grange, No. 104.

WHEBEAS, Death has again entered our Grange and cut down in the prime of life and full vigor of womanhood our beloved sister, thus reminding us once more of the uncertainty of life and the vanity of all human pursuits; therefore Resolved, That in the death of Sister Pullen, this

Grange has lost a worthy member, her family a kind and loving mother, her husband an indulgent wife,

and the community a good citizen. Resolved, That we sincerely and most affectionately sympathize with them in this their afflictive bereave-

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to the family of the deceased sister, and a copy of these resolutions be sent them.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning

for thirty days, these resolutions be placed upon our records, and a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for J. M. BROWN.

MES. S. C. STOVER, MES. L. BEENTFROW, Commit

BEMENT .- Died at her residence in Oneida, Apr.

5, 1881, Sister Ellen Bement, aged 44 years, a member of Grand Ledge Grange, No. 301.

publication.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from us by death our worthy sister, an efficient member of the Order, and a kind friend; therefore Resolved, That, while we deplore the loss of our

departed sister, we shall cherish her memory, and shall miss her genial smile and quiet presence.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for our de-seased sister, our charter be draped in mourning for VISITOR for publication. L. BAETON,

MRS. L. BARTON, MRS. H. SHIPMAN, Committee

Le. Chicago

Valparaiso_____ South Bend_

Cassopolis _...

Vicksburg _____ Battle Creek.

Flint _____ Lapeer _____ Imlay City _____ G. T. Junction _

Charlotte

Lansing Durand

Port Huron____

JOSEPH .- At a meeting of Quincy Grange held

May 7, 1881, the following resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Master above to call from earth's field of active labor Brother Wm. Joseph, one of the earnest and most faithful members of Quincy Grange; therefore

oit, L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. (Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.) 25 CANAL STREET, - - GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. GOING SOUTH. N. B.-The Agricultural World and GRANGE VIS-ITOB both one year for \$1.50. NY&CNY&B Express, Ex & M Way Fr. Le, Grand Rapids. Le, Grand Rapids_ Ar, Aliegan_ Ar, Kalamazoo_ Ar, Schoolcraft_ Ar, Three Rivers_ Ar, White Pigeon_ Ar, Toledo_ Ar, Cleveland_ Ar, Buffalo_____ VIBRATOR HARROW. 525 PM 240 AM 1010 " 705 " _ 4 00 AM 1 10 PM 10 GOING NORTH. 3 NY& BNY&C Way Fr. 12 30 PM 12 45 AM ____ Le. Buffalo Ar. Cleveland ______ Ar. Toledo_____ Ar. White Pige Ar. Three Rive Ar. Schoolcraft Kalan Ar. Allegan Grand Rapids. All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line, A. G. AMEDEN, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo. CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Corrected Time-Table - May 15, 1881. WESTWARD. Day Express. Express No. 2. No. 4. No. 12. Le. Port Huron "Grand Trun "Imlay City_ Grand Trunk Junct Imlay City_____ Lapeer Flint Durand 10 28 " 11 45 " 12 28 PM Lansing Battle Oreek Battle Oreek.
Vicksburg _____
Schoolcraft _____
Cassopolis _____
South Bend _____
Valparaiso _____
Chicago ______ 1 55 " 2 50 "

3 05 " 4 03 " - 5 00 " - 7 05 " - 9 20 "

8 15 AM 10 27 "

6 27 " 7 25 " ⁸ 35 AM 8 10 " 9 25 " 8 38 " 9 48 " 9 40 " 10 40 " 9 50 " 10 50 "

S. R. CALLAWAY.

4 36

5 15

EASTWARD.

Best Harrow made. Cuts every inch of ground, and adapted to all kinds of soil. Peculiar shape of tooth makes it easy of draft, and leaves the ground light and mellow. Relieves itself of all obstructions. Bundled very compact for shipment. PHELPS & BIGELOW W. M. CO., Kalamazoo, Mich. PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, And sent out Post Paid, on Receipt of Cash Order, over the seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

 Porcelain Ballot Marbles, per hundred,
 75

 Blank Book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members,
 100

 Blank Record Books, (Express paid),
 100

 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,
 60

 Blank Receipts for dues, per 100, bound,
 60

 Membership Cards, per 100,
 50

 Withdrawal Cards, per doz.,
 25

 Dimits, in envelopes, per doz.,
 25

 By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies 10c, per doz.,
 75

 per doz., By-Laws, bound,... "Glad Echoes," with music, Single copy 15 cts. Day PtHur'n Express. Express. No. 1. No. 3. No. 11. 20 Blank "Articles of Association" for the Incorpo-ration of Subordinate Granges, with Copy of Charter, all complete,.... Notice to Delinquent Members, per 100,.... Declaration of Purposes, per doz., 5c.; per hundred 7 30 AM 40 -- 12 20 PM 40 50 a " " " " " (Mo-rocco Tuck,) … " " (Mo-Address of J. J. Woodman before the Nation-al Grange-mer dozen 20 All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except Digest of Law sand Rulings, ... 40 Address,

J. T. COBB. SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

day. CHAS. B. PECK. Traffic Manager General Sup erintendent For information as to rates, apply to E. P. Keary, local Agent, Schoolcraft, Mich.

-110 00

Ex-Prisoners of War and Veteran Soldiers:

The Michigan Ex Prisoners of War Association will hold a re-union at Detroit June 21, 22 and 23, 1881. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all veterans to meet with them. The program includes a parade, speeches by distinguished speakers (Music Hall, with a seating capacity of 3,500, has been engaged for the three days), boat rides on the river, and a grand banquet by the ladies of Detroit.

The rate of two cents per mile has been secured on all railroads centering in Detroit, and one-half fare on the Cleveland and De-troit steamers. Visitors will pay full fare one way and be returned for one-third fare on presentation of a certificate issued by the Secretary, which all should apply for. Comrades who intend to participate with us will please inform the Secretary at once

that we may know how many to provide for. Reduced rates have been secured at the hotels ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. President Garfield; Secretary of War, Robert Lincoln; Generals Sherman, Sheri dan, Hancock and other distinguished comrades have been invited.

E. O. HODGE, Secretary, Detroit, Mich.

M. B. CHURCH, Manager.

A. L. LAKEY & BIGELOW.

Manufacturers of

IF ever we have a conflict between capital and labor in this country, it will be because of the injustice done the masses by corpor-ate monopolies. It therefore behooves all classes of citizens to sustain the efforts made by reasonable and intelligent citizens to limit the power of men who, to use the words of a committee of the United States Senate, "recognize no principle of action but personal and corporate aggrandizement." -N. Y. Daily Graphic.

To the Patrons of Michigan.

A large and growing trade is now being carried on at our co-operative store in Allegan, and under the management of Bro. A. Stegeman, it is rapidly gaining a reputation not excelled, if equalled, by any other store in the State; and for this success we are greatly indebted to him for his zeal and untiring energy in managing its business transactions. Therefore to offer these facilities to all Patrons wishing to purchase through our agency, the executive committee of the cooperative association have made such ar-





EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTRY SHOULD EXAMINE THE

New Combined Spring Tooth Sulky Harrow

CULTIVATOR AND SEEDER.

Manufactured by

THE SCHAU & SCHUSTER SULKY HARROW AND SEEDER COMPANY.

Kalamazoo. Michigan.

JUNE 1, 1881.

As a combined machine, it stands unrivalled in excellence, doing the work of a Harrow and Seed Sower most thoroughly and satisfactorily. It has taken high rank at once as ONE OF THE VERY BEST IMPLEMENTS FOR THE USES DESIGNED EVER INVENTED. Sows

all kinds of grain and grass seeds. The Harrow does not trail, and is of lighter draft than any other Harrow in the market. It received first premium and diplomas





And Judge for Yourselves.

wherever shown in 1880.

Kalamazoo Paint and Roofing Works, ne bu Stands without a rival in assorting grain and seeds MIXED PAINTS, ROOFING MATERIAL, &c.,

PATRONS, TRY ME,

ALABASTINE CO.,

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

MOTHERS OF DROOPING DAUCHTERS !

SHOULD KNOW OF -

It is a SOVEREIGN REMEDY for

BETTER, CHEAPER, AND MORE EASILY APPLIED.

Stands without a rival in assorting grain and seeds. Separates and grades grain and seeds of all kinds; cleans perfectly; has six fans, is simple, runs easily, and works rapidly. Agitator in hopper, with lever and ratchet for regulating feed. The sieves are well made of coppered and annealed wire cloth; other parts of the most durable material. The Eureka is the only mill in America that makes