

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 matters to do little more than agree to disagree.

The significance of these gatherings will hardly be overlooked by the shrewd gentlemen whose statesmanship 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 opposition, 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.

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 importance in the country.

Perhaps in the history of American corruption a more flagrant betrayal of the public 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 an opportunity to say whether they would make the canal free or not.

That, at all events, we take it, is the opinion of 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 Democrats 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.

Our Republican friends will, we apprehend, 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 overthrown.

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 furnished at once, other citizens of this great metropolis might have a new lease of life.

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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.

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 blinded by corporate capital justly used.

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.

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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.

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 B. 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.

Really, I am afraid E. M. V. took my suggestions on Secretaries' work too literally. Surely he [I wager E. M. V. is a man] thought or suggested, because not nicely arranged or dressed up in highfalutin language.

MRS. HELEN FINCH. Coloma, May 20th, 1881.

Interesting Notice.

Bro. Cobb.—Grattan Grange is initiating a class of 18 young people. They are an intelligent looking class, and I trust that they will make good Patrons.

Fairfield Grange—Lenawee Pomona.

Bro. Cobb.— * * * Our Grange is now holding its meetings regularly twice each month, with a large average attendance of its members.

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.

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.

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.

A thing of beauty and a joy forever! So much for the new marvel in electricity; and when will the age of wonders cease?

AUNT KATE.

A HOUSE MUST BREATHE.

A house must breathe, to be healthy, just as truly as an animal; but a wet wall, a papered, a calcimined, or painted wall, is a strangled wall.

At the time these reports were made, Alabastine was not in general use, but it is now on sale in nearly every city and village; and was recently submitted to Prof. Kedzie, President and chemist of the board, for analysis and investigation.

As it is manufactured from stucco (alabaster rock) one of the materials mentioned by the Professor that permits the passage of air, possessing all those qualities set forth in the above as being necessary to constitute a wall finish conducive to health.

Full particulars in regard to Alabastine, are in the company's circular, containing samples of the twelve beautiful tints, they manufacture, ready for the brush by adding hot water.

PROF. KEDZIE'S LETTER TO THE ALABASTINE COMPANY. M. B. Church, Manager for the Alabastine Company.

DEAR SIR:—At your request I have analyzed specimens of Alabastine manufactured by the Alabastine Company, of Grand Rapids, and find no traces of poisonous or injurious materials.

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

VENTILATE YOUR HOMES!

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

Stucco, Hard Finish and White-wash the Only Wall Finish Favored.

The House Must Breathe and be Cleansed by Air Passing Through its Walls.

Eight Cubic Feet of Air Passes Through Every Square Yard of Proper Wall Each Hour.

Arsenical Wall Paper.

A Letter from Prof. R. C. Kedzie to the Alabastine Company after Analyzing and Testing Alabastine.

In a lecture delivered by R. C. Kedzie, M. D., President of the Michigan State Board of Health, reprinted by the State Board of Health from the annual report of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture for the year 1877, the Professor says:

VENTILATE YOUR HOMES.

Ventilate every room in your house. I ask you to do this, first, because there is plenty of raw material for this purpose; and, second, because it is necessary for health. Think what an abundant circulating medium—current—cy—we have for this very purpose in atmospheric air.

But you will say "How can we tell whether the air of our bed-rooms is pure or not? We are not chemists to analyze the air." Why, man! woman! You have the best apparatus in the world, and one given you for that very purpose. Nature has given everyone of you a nose, and purposely placed it in advance of all the rest of the body to give warning of danger: it is the advance-guard of safety!

to give us life and health; but if by chance it enters, we only complain of the draught; if any friend opens a door or window to let in this cheerful guest, we sarcastically ask him if "he was brought up in a barn!"

Air, once breathed, is unfit to breathe again; turn it out to grass, like Nebuchadnezzar, that it may recover its soundness, for vegetable life repairs the defilement and destruction caused by animal life, and restores sweetness and health to polluted air.

But this contamination of air by respiration is invisible; neither sight nor touch will reveal its presence. The black and sooty carbon, when it has seized its wings of oxygen, becomes totally invisible, and floats unseen like a spirit.

In this carbon, thrown off from our lungs, in the form of carbonic acid, remained visible like lampblack, there is hardly a housewife 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.

But you will say "What can I do? There is not a ventilator in my house. No ventilator! While that is one of the first things to provide for in planning a house. What did you build your house for, to live in, or smother in? Judged by what men aim at in housebuilding, we should conclude the houses are mainly planned for smothering.

Every bed-room has or should have a window; and when you open the window you will find the out-door air immediately on the outside, and ready to enter at a moment's notice.

bed-room just as it was; go out into the pure morning air and breathe that till your nose is wide awake, and then go back and take a few snuffs of your bed-room air; if it smells fresh and sweet, like out-door air, you have good ventilation, and have breathed the breath of life all the night.

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Look around your neighborhood and see how many men lived in vigorous health, while they lived in poor houses, well ventilated because poorly built, but when wealth accumulated and they built good houses they sickened and died.

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you. "A blast of cold air may kill like a sword," says Angus Smith.

Some degree of ventilation may be secured in every room, however badly constructed: take a board four inches wide having straight edges, saw off a piece just as long as your window is wide, raise the lower sash and place the board edgewise under the sash, which is then to be shut down upon the board; this will leave an opening between the upper and lower sash by which the fresh air will enter your room with an upward motion, causing it to mingle with the warmer air at the top of the room, thus saving you from a draught of cold air.

WHAT IS VENTILATION?

Let us get a clear idea of what ventilation is and does. Ventilation is the exchange of air in any given space so that the air is continually replaced by air from elsewhere, just as the wind continually changes the air in any place exposed to its sweep, for ventus means wind.

In speaking of materials for a house, after illustrating with a blow-pipe jet and lighted candle, how readily air passes through plaster, also through a solid brick wall, he says:

The amount of air that will pass through this diminutive surface is small, but when we come to apply it to the dimensions of a room, it becomes large.

behind such a plastered surface can be readily determined by the broad hands of comparatively white surface, the lath, by regular intervals, while the spaces between the lath containing only plaster, are seen by the narrow and dark lines between the lath.

You thus see how admirably a plastered wall is fitted to make the walls of a healthy dwelling, because it permits the free passage of air, without causing draughts or unhealthy currents.

Let us test this question by seeing whether air will readily pass through wall paper. I place a piece of wall paper over the bowl of this pipe and try to blow air through it; you see the flame is only very feebly swayed, but if I use this filter paper in the same way I readily blow out the flame.

The amount of air that will pass through this diminutive surface is small, but when we come to apply it to the dimensions of a room, it becomes large.

The tidy housewife looks with contempt upon whitewash, "because it gets dirty so quick," while she feels proud of her calcimined wall, "because it keeps clean so long."

MY BOOKS.

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:
In brief—a thing almost unknown—
A Pure Democracy—of Letters.

Ladies' Department.

Woman's Rights.

It may appear surprisingly 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.

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 relations they sustain lay them under obligations that brings all their energies into requisition in numberless directions of which we can scarcely conceive until bro't face to face with them.

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 from the duty imposed upon me at our last meeting.

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.

Undoubtedly several causes have contributed 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 unjust 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.

The merchant's fears have been aroused not only by the fact that the people were becoming inquisitive to know what were the profits made on the various articles which they purchase, but also by the fact that the knowledge thus gained had convinced 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.

Let us consider from whence comes nearly all our wealth. Does it not lie hidden in the soil until the farmer's plow brings it forth in ripened grain, and fruit and vegetables? Have our merchants, mechanics and manufacturers ever considered how intimately their own success depends upon the prosperity of the farmer? If not, let them imagine for a moment the consequences to each of their own occupations which would follow a universal failure of the farmer's profits.

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 carpenter and the mason to share it with him, and when his house is built does not the furniture dealer soon beguile him into buying new chairs and tables, and does not the merchant soon sell him new

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? Colossal 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, manufacturer 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.

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 mistakenly supposed that their own interests were assailed, and who have not failed to express their disapproval whenever an opportunity offers.

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 the clogs to all improvements and progress wherever they are, and our Order must move on. 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 already been accomplished by united effort, and then calculate how much greater would be the results had you all put your shoulders to the wheel and resolved to be no longer an incumbrance upon your class, but go to the front of the conflict and maintain there your post until the last wrong is righted and you are acknowledged to be a power in the land.

And now, lest I have already wearied you with my prolixity I leave to the pen of an able brother or sister the pleasant task of describing to you the advantages we reap 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 clambered up the steepest heights of the mountain of knowledge; but we trust that in the many changing scenes of the past our feet have been guided in the straight and pleasant path and cast some kindly influence in the good cause for which we are so nobly toiling.

Our influence in the Grange is the foundation 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 enjoying 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 grateful remembrance. How often when we select our friends do we pass by the plain and humble to some brilliant and admired one who stands in the higher place. Perhaps had we chosen the other we should

have found beneath that rough exterior a mine of friendship rich and inexhaustible. 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 unfulfillment.

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 I 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, 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 date. 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 thrasher, 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 unprovided with a license.

Youths' Department.

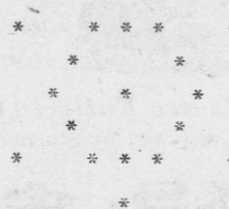
A LESSON FOR MAMMA.

"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.'

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.

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 Youth's Department very interesting and enjoying reading the young Patron's letters. As I have seen no letter from this State, I will write one.

orado, and garnets from Connecticut. I would like to correspond with "Sweet Briar" 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."

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.

DAVISBURG, May 13, 1881. In behalf of Davisburg Grange, I would say that we have a comfortable and pleasant hall in Day's block.

Bro. Cobb.—A little time ago Bay Grange, No. 579, was discussed the feasibility of starting a Grange store; during the discussion some legal points were raised which could not be satisfactorily answered.

[Public action with reference to oleomargarine and other poisonous substances by the Massachusetts Grange, at a meeting in Boston, Saturday, May 7, 1881.]

WHEREAS, This Grange, at a very early period in its history, took active measures to warn the public against the damaging effects upon our agricultural interests of the product known as oleomargarine, in its attempts to supersede the legitimate products of our farm industry;

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.

Resolved, That the following, in an English lay newspaper, does not exaggerate the matter: "There are certain well-known firms of solicitors who can never be got to render for checks on account, and generally have the faculty of asking for these at some critical time in the procedure, when they know that the litigant cannot help paying, in order that his case may go on."

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.

The Baby Preacher. The expression in the eighth Psalm, "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hath 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."

THE REAPER, DEATH. CRADDOCK.—Died April 24, 1881, Brother JOHN CRADDOCK, aged nearly 65 years, a member of Leslie Grange, No. 189.

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother the Grange has lost one of its most worthy and exemplary members, the community a worthy and upright citizen, the church of his choice a consistent member, and his family a wise and provident husband.

BELDEN.—Died at her residence in Trowbridge, March 17, 1881, JANE M. BELDEN, a member of Trowbridge Grange, No. 206.

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.

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

BEMENT.—Died at her residence in Oneida, Apr. 6, 1881, Sister ELLEN BEMENT, aged 44 years, a member of Grand Ledge Grange, No. 301.

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

A. VANDENBERG, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN HARNESS, WHIPS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, &c., 92 MONROE STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

FENNO & MANNING, WOOL 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 is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents.

Table with columns for Accommodation leaves, Local Passenger, Evening Express, Pacific Express, Day Express, Night Express, etc., with times and prices.

Table with columns for Le. Grand Rapids, Ar. Kalamazoo, Ar. Schoolcraft, etc., listing times and prices for various routes.

Table with columns for Le. Port Huron, Grand Trunk Junction, Lapeer, Flint, Durand, Lansing, Battle Creek, Vicksburg, Schoolcraft, Cassopolis, South Bend, Valparaiso, Chicago, listing times and prices.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway. Corrected Time-Table—May 15, 1881.

TRANSPORTATION FREE! READY MIXED PAINTS, Paris Green and London Purple. THE PATRONS' PAINT WORKS MANUFACTURE INGERSOLL'S READY MIXED PAINTS, and sell them EXCLUSIVELY to Patrons of Husbandry.

AMERICAN MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY LAW. Recognized by the leading parliamentarians of the land as the most complete, concise and systematic work on the modern practice.

THE AGRICULTURAL WORLD AND MICHIGAN HOMESTEAD. AN EIGHT PAGE, FORTY COLUMN PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

CHEAPEST PAPER PUBLISHED! Many of the ablest farmers and writers of Western Michigan are regular contributors to the World and Homestead.

VIBRATOR HARROW. Best Harrow made. Cuts every inch of ground, and adapted to all kinds of soil.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES. Kept in the office of the Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

