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A. C. GLIDDEN,

CARLETON'S "TRAMP."

We worked through spring and winter, through summer and through fall,
But that mortgage worked the hardest and the steadiest of us all;
It worked on nights and Sundays; it worked each

holiday; It settled down among us, and it never went away. Whatever we kept from it seemed a'most as bad as

It watched us every minute, and it ruled us right and left. The rust and blight were with us sometimes, and sometimes not:

The dark-browed scowling mortgage was forever on The weevil and the cut-worm, they went as well as The mortgage staid forever, eating heartily all the

same. It nailed up every window, stood guard at every door, And happiness and sunshine made their home with us no more

Till with failing crops and sickness we got stalled upon the grade,

And there came a dark day on us when the interest
wasn't paid;

And there came a sharp foreclosure, and I kind o And grew weary and discouraged, and the farm was cheaply sold.

The children left and scattered, when they hardly

yet were grown; My wife she pined an' perished, an' I found myself What she died of was "a mystery," and the doctors

never knew: But I knew she died of mortgage-just as well as I wanted to. If to trace a hidden sorrow were within the doctors

art, They'd ha' found a mortgage lying on that woman's broken heart.

I am helpless an' forsaken, I am childless and alone I havn't a single dollar that it's fair to call my own My old age knows no comfort, my heart is scant o The children they run from me as soon as I com

The women shrink and tremble—their alms are fearbestowed;
The dogs howl curses at me, and hunt me down the

My home is where night finds me; my friends are few and cold: Oh, little is there in this world for one who's and old!

To take or not to take it, with no difference in the You may have it, an' thrive on it, or run round it, as But I generally give it wrapped up in some such

Worm or beetle, drought or tempest, on a farmer's land may fall, But for first-class ruination, trust a mortgage 'gainst

them all.

Volinia Farmers' Club.

A REPORT OF THE WHEAT MEETING, AUGUST 24, 1881.

The Volinia Farmers' Club was organized in the fall of 1865, and has held monthly meetings almost continuously since. A committee for that purpose arranges a program at the beginning of each year, which is published, so that the members know what is to be the topic for each month before the time arrives for the meeting. The August meeting in each year is devoted to wheat. The leading agriculturists within a radius of several miles meet on that day to discuss the important questions continually arising as to the better plans of procedure in relation to preparing the soil, seed, sowing, harvesting, and market reports.

This last meeting was well attended, a new feature being an opening address in the forenoon, followed by a picnic dinner and a couple of hours of social intercourse. The meetings are held in a town hall, a very commodious structure arranged for the accommodation of the township library and the various meetings of the township.

Volinia is one of the northern townships of Cass County. It includes the greater part of Little Prairie Ronde and the contiguous territory, is of strong openings land, making it one of the best farming townships in the State. Its citizens are among our foremost agriculturists, and they are alive to all the interests of their calling.

The opening address was delivered by the Hon. A. B. Copley of Decatur, formerly a resident of the township, and among the leading spirits in the organization of the club, and the building of the town hall. His address was not written, except the statistics accompaning it, else we should be are well versed in all the pursuits of agriculpleased to lay it entire before the readers of ture. the VISITOR. A brief synopsis cannot give Chas. E. Mickley Adrian, Lenawee Co. value. He alluded to the new plans, new people. He believed that we were increas- and save this eternal bickering.

implements, and new seeds and crops confronting the farmer, challenging his judgment as to their adaptability to his wants. The implements of fifty years ago are unknown: the plow still turns up the soil, but how different the pattern!

Farming is the most important occupation of the world-not of the State merely, but of the world. It is the basis of nearly all other products must be carried to their destination. The transportation gives rise to manufactures and commerce. Banking and the \$1.25. market reports all have their base in agriculture. Eighty-two and one-half per cent. of our exports come from the farm, leaving but 17½ per cent. as the result of labor in other directions. All nations use wheat as products of the world, and the question we are met to consider is a very important one, especially at this time of the year: Whether we shall continue to make wheat raising a specialty, or will the great North-west raise it so much cheaper and of better quality as to make it unprofitable for us? The wheat interest has been growing in value fast, especially in the last years. In 1879 we exported 142,000,000 bushels; in 1880, 180,000,-000; and in 1881, 190,000,000. Never before has so much been exported as in the last three years. In view of the immense crops in Minnesota and Dakota, shall we abandon its growth as a specialty in Michigan? To show the gradual growth of this product until the summit of 1879 was reached, let me present a few figures. In 1876 we produced in this State 16,000,000 bushels; in 1877, 23,000,000; in 1878, 29,000,000; 1879, 30,983,-000. In 1880 a slight falling off is apparent. and the production was 30,526,000. An average of 19½ bushels was reached in 1879, and but for the ravages of the insect it would doubtless have reached 25 bushels per acre on an average through the State. In 1881 the estimate for the year is only 16,200,000, an average of nine bushels per acre. How much have we lost this year, and how much did we make last year? Making an estimate of the amount necessary for seed and for consumption, last year we sold 21,000,000 bushels, and this year we shall have but 6,932,000 bushels. The crop for this year certainly gives no profit.

An extract from Gov. Jerome's message shows that the value of the agricultural products of the State are \$88,500,000, other products, \$81,000,000, Forest production reaches \$60,000,000, and iron \$10,000,000. Wheat should not be considered the leading production of our farms to the exclusion of the others. It should not be made the leading or special industry. We want more hoed or cultivated crops. What is so uncertain? - insects, rust, drouth, and storms, prey upon it. It needs special and expensive tools to prepare the soil and secure the crop. More teams are necessary, and the use and cost of these are not sufficiently considered in the estimate of the value of the crop. It is the little economies that add to the value of our accumulations. The small margins in the profits of the manufacturer pay the dividends on the investment. There are large leaks in the production of wheat. The straw is left to go to waste. The offal of the manufactured flour goes out of the farmer's pocket. In mixed crops less team work is necessary and they can be used more continuously. Wheat represents all the annoyances of farm life. He was not a worshipper of wheat. We take a load to market and look only at the money received. That in reality represents the labor of the year, the profit is only what it brings above the cost of production. He gave the average of his receipts per acre of corn and hogs and that of wheat. For eight years the average value per acre for the corn and hogs sold was \$16.80. For nine years from 640 acres of wheat the average value per acre was \$22.63. Corn was fed to teams and cattle in the time and does not come into the account. He considered he from an acre of wheat. There is least removed from the soil in the production of corn. He was not aware that he was talkmany opportunities for improvement, and

Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce

ing in all that goes to make us better, and in all that makes life worth the living.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock by the president, N. B. Goodenough. Market reports was the first order of busines, and was responded to by S. T. Reed of Cassopolis, who reported new wheat at \$1.10 to \$1.30, and old wheat \$1.40. occupations. We find the world, and our | Corn 50 to 60 cents. Oats 35 to 40 cents. A. B. Copley of Decatur, reported wheat \$1.20 to \$1.26. A. Huyck of Marcellus, wheat

After music by the Volinia band the discussion was opened by L. B. Lawrence, who was understood to be a wheat farmer, and one who excluded stock entirely. He had changed somewhat from former practhe basis of bread. It is one of the leading tices. He was among those who failed to make stock in connection with wheat growing profitable. He considered the failure of a clover crop a worse calamity than the loss of a wheat crop. He clips off the clover with a mower and allows it to lie as a mulch to the soil, and the new growth springs up through it, and he turns it all under for wheat. There are fields on his farm that never had a load of manure applied to them: they are kept up by clover. He could clean land better by a clover crop than by a summer-fallow. The amount of wheat that is now grown on fifty acres should be grown on forty, and it can be done by keeping stock off the land and mulching the soil with clover. He was once in favor of deep plowing-was a disciple of Mr. Greeley-thought there was another farm below better than the surface. But now he plows only six inches deep. The more thorough you can plow, the better. He looks on the harrow as the best instrument we have on the farm. That packs while it pulverizes the soil. The first decrease he noticed in the production of wheat was about the time he began loosening up the soil with cultivator. He thinks the Clawson variety has yielded the best for a term of years. He advocated clean, sound, and strong seed. Thinks we get a better quality of seed of all kinds from strong land. The seed has more vitality. There is no excuse for not having pure seed, free from chips and cockle. It can be made perfectly clean by throwing it across a barn floor or a room. The chips and cockle will not go as far as wheat, and the pure wheat can be gathered by itself. It is no longer a question how harvesting shall be done: the binder is the implement. He uses a twine binder. When we can get a fair profit on the cost of production it is best to sell; when

it falls below that it is safe to hold. A. Huyck agrees with Mr. Lawrence that clover is essential to the production of wheat, and that the treading of stock is injurious, especially so to clayey soils. He will sow deihl wheat this fall, especially on strong soil; on lighter land he will sow Clawson and Fultz. He will not sow until the 20th as he predicted a warm, growing fall, and he feared too strong a growth. When pressed for his theory upon which his prediction was based, he stated that it came from a Mohawk Dutchman, and was this: that when the new moon occurred in the latter part of the month the growing season would continue late in the fall, and vice versa.

the month, and the year before on the 15th. S. T. Reed thinks that we are inclined to put on too much stock, thinks a reasonable supply is profitable. He would not raise any one crop to the exclusion of others. What would be a success on one kind of strong land is very essential to the getting of a good, rousing crop. He thinks that the Scotch Fife wheat that is raised on the Dalrymple farm in Dakota would naturalize on our soil and become a first class win er wheat. He had tested it on a small scale with remarkable results. The heads from which this wheat was taken, raised on the Dalrymple farm, only produced on an average of 26 kernels. He had raised heads this year from had more profit from an acre of corn than the seeds sown last fall, that produced 60 grains, very plump and fine.

No person can lay any plans or base any calculation on the reports issued by boards of ing to farmers that were rusty; they have trade. They are a delusion and intended for a snare. He thinks clubs of ten or more farmers should build warehouses at convenient points on railroads, and store their wheat and hold it themselves until sold. It our readers a very clear conception of its are all part and parcel of a grand, growing should be kept out of the speculator's hands

B. G. Buell had taken a new departure in farming and would report at a future meet-

C. C. Moreton: One of the essentials to a good crop is to have seed of good quality and to have the proper preparation of soil. Some insist on the old-fashioned way of summerfallowing, and others that once plowing after harvest is best. He does not make wheat raising his chief dependence, but keeps sheep enough to eat what would otherwise go to waste, and to keep the soil in proper condition. He sows with a roller drill, thinks it compacts the soil better than any other. He knows of no way of providing for a hard winter except to sow sheltered fields. Would sow 11 bushels to the acre, thinks that is as good as 11 bushels sown broadcast. He prefers Clawson wheat.

M. J. Gard: A fertile soil is the essential point in wheat production, and so manipulated as to keep up the fertility. He does not agree with Mr. Lawrence as to the manner of keeping up the fertility of the soil. If we do not put back as much as we take away, we fail. Alternate years with clover and wheat would produce a good crop for a long time in some soils, but it is only a question of time when it must fail. The only redeeming quality is the long tap root of the clover that brings up from the lower strata fertility that compensates in some measure the loss from continuous cropping.

The refuse from wheat and corn must be worked over into manure and hauled on the land. The objection raised that we cannot cover the farm with manure, has no force except when but one cow and a pig are kept to make the manure. He can cover his farm once in two years and continue to raise large crops of clover and grain. He would like to have a clover sod and put the manure on and plow with a jointer, and work with a spring-tooth harrow. Make the soil fine but firm. It is not only necessary to make it mellow but firm; the plants starve in loose soil.

When, how, and what shall I sow, is the question all farmers are just now interested in. All differ as evils differ. Clawson and Fultz have been tested side by side in this vicinity and the Clawson has come out best. If he was to sow one hundred acres he would sow all to Clawson. From his knowledge and experience, drilled wheat has the advantage; when any trying time arrives in its growth more plants will remain in the soil. They stand the weather better. He would sow but 11 bushels to the acre when properly put in. If he could plant wheat as he would like to, he would not have it covered more than three-quarters of an inch in depth. The base of the root is always at about that depth, and a lower depth requires a new set of roots and in his opinion weakens the plant. There is no difference of opinion as to the manner of harvesting, the self-binder is the machine. Clawson wheat will not bear to be cut early; it must be allowed to get dead ripe.

A. B. Copley is opposed to broadcast sowing, as the wheat is unevenly distributed over the ground. He would drill and then run across the drill marks with a spring-tooth harrow to distribute the seed over the surface. He believes farmers should be informed as to the amounts of wheat raised in all Last year the new moon was on the 5th of the wheat growing districts. We can learn much from statistics. Our State has adopted a system of crop reports which will be authentic and exact, so that we may know just how much of stock and grain is produced. The statement of Mr. Reed in relation to sowing spring wheat is a very important soil would be a failure on others. Good, thing. If we can thus produce a hard wheat like the Fife it would be a great acquisition.

Mr. Reed wished to be understood that boards of trade and manufacturers of grain make reports to suit their needs He has thrown away a tooth, a roller and a shoe drill, and now uses a broadcast seeder, has used it five years with satisfaction, His is a strong clay soil. He goes across his seeding with a spring-tooth harrow. He sows gipsy and Fultz wheat.

Mr. Gard believes that Clawson wheat is every year becoming of better quality, makes better bread and is a harder berry.

HORSES WITH HEAVES .- S. Hammond, of Ontario, Canada, says: Feed a horse that has heaves cornstalks, hay and sheaf oats in equal parts, all cut fine and slightly dampened with water; and you can scarcely see that he has them, and will work as well as any other horse; all coughing will be stop ped.

Communications.

THE APPLE.

BY U. B. WEBSTER.

A tribute to this fruit I bring, And tune my lyre its praise to sing. O'er all the earth, in cold or heat, There's nothing with it can compete: For every day throughout the year It greets the eye, and gives us cheer. From east to west, the world around, In every mart this fruit is found, And all the nations of the earth, Appreciate its priceless worth. All undisputed and alone It sits a monarch on the throne, And all the other fruits give way And yield to its triumphal sway. To man it comes with blessings rife, And peerless as the "staff of life."

The peach may boast its luscious taste; The pear may sound her clarion notes: . The plum may chant her worth in haste, And grapes in purple, ruby coats, And cherries sweet, and sour too, And berries brought with studious care, Their virtues loud may sing to you,-But where are they? O, tell me! where? The orange, from the tropics, call, And all the foreign fruits by sea; Go search the world-this fruitful ball,-And bring its choicest stores to me: My apple will the chieftain stand. A very king o'er all the band.

Then let us sing the apple's praise, And loud the song of triumph raise. Fall keepers from the cellar, we May place beside those from the tree. The Russet, picked by careful man. Extends its hand to Astrachan: Or noted Baldwin, kept by you, Says to the Primat, "How d'ye do." The Early Harvest, sour and sweet, Old Cooper's Market come to greet; While Rawles' Janet, though worthless here. In lower climes will keep a year. In "Old Kentuck," Missouri, too, Ben Davis heads the list for you. While down in *Arkansas, 'tis said, They swear by that †Kentucky Red. Old Empire in her hand will bring That famous Thompkins County King. Or say to us, "'twill keep you nippin'" To beat our noted New Town Fippin; And then for cooking, or an eater, Rhode Island brings in her "world beater;" This apple you will surely find Is known to all the woman kind, While Ortly, from New Jersey's limbs, Has twenty-seven synonyms. The "Blue Hen" also makes us hush. And holds aloft her "Maiden's Blush." Whose name is most appropriate, And worth-we cannot overrate-Which in its season "leads the van;" Go try and beat it, if you can.

Our apple is a staple now, Like meat and grain, for foreign trade, And should you ask, I'll tell you how Its value thus to us was made.

And how, you ask, has this been done,-Such benefits to all who live-Such glorious results-how won? The answer, here, to-day we give: PROGRESSION is the word which tells,-The secret of the good we know: For earnest thought and action swells The list of blessings here below.

*Pronounce Arkansaw. †Kentucky Red is a local name for Ben Davis. Benton Harbor, Mich.

A New Method of Preparing Wool for Market.

BY C. E. MILLER.

I do not come before you to repeat the old story, that the wool grower must keep his sheep from the straw-stacks, wash his sheep until life is almost extinct, take them home, quality can be shown. shear them in six or ten days, taking them to a clean barn floor, and rolling up the fleece in a very careful manner, tying just so many light strings around it as will hold it together. This is the song of the speculator, and the refrain has been caught up by many of the agricultural writers. The wool grower has had this dinned in his ears until he easily believes that there is no other way.

The writer, in proposing a new manner of courts criticism, or, in other words, Propose a wiser plan if you can. When Fulton was endeavoring to perfect machinery for the was ridiculed and called a simpleton. When Stephenson was explaining the utility and power of his railroad engine a very wise man propounded the question, "What if a bull should place himself on the track prepared for war?" Fulton's ideas were ahead of the times; Stephenson was far in advance of the man who propounded to him the wonderful question. So it is, so it ever has been for men to stand back, find point out to him a means of saving all this fault and ridicule the advanced ideas of pioneer inventors.

Let us return to our subject. Is the present manner of preparing and marketing wool satisfactory? Manufacturers tell us that well washed wool scours away forty-five to fifty per cent. They also claim that they find much foreign matter, such as stones, wagon hammers, pieces of iron, sand, sheep skins, and filth, top numerous to mention. The manufacturers have manifested much displeasure at this manner of preparing wool for market. Undoubtedly they have good reason to be disappointed. The wool raw wool may be most economically and

ly prepare his wool for market, is disappoint- gasoline of about 86°-almost a waste product ed at the result of his sales. We find the in this country-the process leaving the fiber wool grower and manufacturer are both displeased with the present manner of preparing wool for market. Then why have it so?

Ah, but here is a third party who puts in an appearance, an important one who consults no interest but his own. These are the speculators. They like chances, take them and make money by so doing. The wool grower don't know, when he sells a pound of wool, how much dirt, grease, or foreign matter he is selling. It is the same with the manufacturer when he purchases wool-How would it be with other productions of the farm, if farmers sold wheat that would shrink forty-five to fifty per cent. before it could be manufactured into flour, and the same with other grain, and this comparison could be applied to all the products of the farm? Suppose we should say we could not make our wheat clean. It won't pay to get good seed, so let dirt, chaff, straw, and wheat all be sold together. It will be docked onethird. "It is not fair, but then I can't help it." Some would have their grain cleaned better than others, but this would make no difference, it would all be sold for one price or docked one third. I think this would lead to disputes, quarrels, dissatisfaction, and farmers would become disgusted and go out of the business of wheat growing. Ask a man who farmed in this way how many bushels he raised to the acre, his answer would be about like this: "I don't know, but I sold it for twenty dollars per acre. How much wheat there was, I can't tell; I don't know: but the Clawson wheat yielded more than the Fultz, think the Bates was some better than the Lancaster."

Now in all fairness this is about the situation of the wool grower. He don't know how many pounds of wool he is growing, he washes wool on the sheep's back, but that don't scour or prepare wool for the cards or combs. He knows his wool brings him so much per head and thinks it costs him something to keep sheep.

After carefully examining the obstacles that are in the way, we ask, Where rests the blame? Not on the manufacturer, if he does the work of the grower he must have his pay. Not on the speculator, for he has no soul and intends to make all the money he can. The grower must bear the censure, because he did only a part of his work. Let him see that his, wool is scoured before it leaves his possession. He may not be able to do this personally, but he can employ some person who can do it, some one who will prepare buildings and use means to scour wool, making it ready for the manufacturer. If wool is prepared in this manner, when it is put on the market the grower knows just how many pounds of wool he has. The manufacturer knows what he is buying; he can tell how many ounces of wool it will take to make a yard of cloth, and he knows what that cloth is selling for. But the poor speculator, where ah, where is he? His occupation is gone, he can no longer buy upa lot of odds and ends of a whole year's sales and throw it on the market at a low figure, then issue his circulars to the local buyers just at the time the grower is ready for market. Every wool grower should know enough to be his own sorter. It is no more intricate than many other things the farmer has to do. At shearing time the fleece can be divided as follows: Take that from the legs, thighs, and top of head and put in sack No. 3; from under side and neck, in sack No. 2; from shoulders and back in sack No. 1. If the fleece was an uneven staple, coarse and fine. long and short, it would require more sacks, each one being marked so that the kind and

The writer is of the opinion that several farmers in every vicinity could combine together and make some cheap structure, that would afford all the necessary appliances for scouring and drying wool, doing the work themselves or employing some expert to do it for them.

Not all the advantages that accrue from scouring wool is the marketing thereof. It costs as much to pay transportation on a preparing wool for market, expects and | pound of dirt and oil as on a pound of wool, and then the oil is worth something for fertilizing purposes.

The following is from an essay read by purpose of propelling ships by steam, he John L. Hays, Secretary of the National

Association of Wool Manufacturers:-"Besides the consideration of loss to the wool grower and ultimate loss to the manufacturers, the present system of washing involves a total waste of the immensely valuable material contained in the natural yolk of fleeces. This waste is against all the laws of economy. I believe that science and the inventive genius of the manufacturer will waste, when unwashed wool will prove the most economical for the manufacturer to use. Some way will be contrived to convey the wash waters, with their highly fertilizing element from raw fleeces, upon the land, or they will be used in the manufacture of the most valuable chemical, potash, as in France, whose fleeces, it is said, could supply all the potash used in that country, or they can be converted into a most valuable oil."

The experiments of a lady chemist, Mrs. Richards, in the laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, prove that grower, after using his best efforts to honest- perfectly washed by the use of naphtha, or

in the best possible condition for taking dye, while the waste products are readily recov ered. This recovered waste consists principally of oil, which is now saved to a considerable extent in Europe, which is imported largely into this country to be used in currying leather. The oil also, after being refined and mixed with a small portion of mineral oil, makes a viscous emulsion absolutely free from a tendency to spontaneous combustion, and meeting all the conditions required for preparing the wool for carding.

It is said that the wool now used in this country will yield 45,000,000 pounds of grease, which it is believed could all be saved by the process above mentioned. I may observe that the process is being practically applied on a large scale in one of the most important mills in New England. We hope, therefore, that the interest of the wool grower and the wool manufacturer may soon be identified in the matter of washing wool.

Who pays for scouring wool? The grower. Who pays the dealer a penny per pound for buying, sacking, and shipping? The grower. Who pays the speculator interest and profit on his money? The grower. Then if the grower foots all the bills to prepare the wool for the cards or combs. why not employ his own help to do the work? I can hire the help to do my farm work as well as to hire some one to hire it for me. If we do only a part of our business, and then others do the other part, then let us stop our growling, let them have the lion's share and own that we don't know enough to tend to our own business, and cry out: We cannot scour our own wool: this never can be done.

If the wool is scoured by the grower there is one more important question that will be solved and that is this, the grower can tell what kind of sheep grows the most wool. There is no question as regards Merino wool that it must have oil or it becomes worthless. Oil is tue fertilizer whereby it grows. Were it not for the oil it would become felted or cotted on the sheep, making it worthless for manufacturing purposes. Oil makes heavy wool. To just what extent it should be incorporated with the growing of wool, is an open question, and one of much importance to all interested in wool.

One more point. There has grown up between the local buyer and the grower a wide difference. It has created much bad blood. The local buyer is but doing for the speculator what he must do or suffer loss himself. I know that the local buyer in this town would be pleased to pay the highest price possible, and not dock a pound, and I do know that our local buyers do many times stand between us and the speculator; if not, we would suffer more injustice than we do.

Save the Innocents.

From the Allegan Journal.

I believe you will do the public a service publishing the following letter from Mrs Harrison, a lady bee-keeper of Peoria, Ill. I hope no reader of your paper, and no parent especially, will fail to r. ad this letter. I believe it to be in every respect truthful and reliable; and this infernal stuff (glucose) is sold everywhere. It is in all candies and syrups and a great deal of our sugars. J. TOMLINSON.

"Friend Root:-I extend unto you my right an token of approval of your present position on that vexed glucose question. Your former one was always a sore trial to me, for I was fearful that the money that was in it so warped your better judgment that you could not see it in its true light. When you invoked the blessing of Heaven upon the Buffalo Sugar Company, it was a lose too great for me to swallow; and the longer I chewed the bigger it got.

"Hamlin, who is the principal member of the Buffalo company, has large works here (Peoria, Ill.), and has recently purchased an extensive tract of land in the vicinity of Des Moines, Iowa, to erect glucose works there. He has acres upon acres of lime kilns to manufacture that compound for his manufactories. He knows no God and no Sabbath. His employes are no freemen, but slaves, compelled to work every day in the year, with the eye of a watchman upon them lest they cease from their toil, and watchmen over watchmen, with small wages; and when he walks through his vast works, an armed guard protects him. The smoke from those vast chimneys never ceases, nor does the deadly waste that pours into our magnificent river, to be the certain death of the finny tribe. The fumes that are wafted over our city from the boiling vats of corn starch, containing deadly chemicals, can be compared to nothing else than to pens where a million pigs are kept and fed on distillery slops. We who braved the fed on distillery slops. We who braved the privations of frontier life to obtain a home have no redress, for there are millions in it. Carload upon carload of lime, nitric and sulphuric acid are daily used in the manufacture of glucose. There have been syrups sold in this city that have eaten a hole in a table-cloth! This company have bought chemists as well as nitric and sulphuric acid. But the people are awakening. They are inquiring why they feel so strangely after eating sugar and syrup; and what makes the little one's lips so black, as if it had been licking the ink-bottle after its meal of bread and syrup-clear as honey. "Brother Root, you are a busy man, I know; but take time, and if you can't get time on a week-day, do it on Sunday: Tie up your handkerchief full of your best Buffalo sugar; sit down by a pail of water and wash it; and when you are through tell us what you have left, and whether the water is sweet or not, and what kind of stuff is left in your handkerchief. Be candid and tell us all about it, if it does hurt worse than any bee-sting you ever had, and whether you would like to give it to Blue Eyes or the baby to eat.

"MRS. L. HARRISON. "Peoria, Ill., July, 1881."

Correspondence.

From Calhoun County Grange.

Bro. Cobb :- As you wished for the proceedings of the County Grange of Calhoun, with pleasure I send them to you. We held our last meeting in May, at the city of Marshall, and after bearing the heat and burden of the three busiest months in the year, notwithstanding the day was hot and dusty, these Grangers again assembled at Penfield Grange hall to again look into each other's faces and take each other by the hand. The hall (which, by the way, is a nice new one) was full, and at half-past 10 the Master's gavel called them to order, and all the officers but one were in their proper places ready for duty. The choir of Pennfield Grange sang a greeting song that bade us a hearty welcome to their home. They have just purchased a fine new organ, that lent much additional pleasure to the enterain-

The questions for discussion were presented as soon as the regular routine of opening had been concluded. The first was this:

"What changes are necessary in legislation and business methods, to enable labor ers and producers to retain in their own hands an equitable proportion of the results of their own labor?" Perry Mayo, of Batt.e Creek Grange, led the discussion at quite a length. He showed plainly that the breaking up of monopolies, rings, and class legislation were the first steps necessary in this direction, and that if farmers and laborers so willed, the means in a measure lay in their own hands to remedy the burdens of unjust taxation, corporations and oppression that now so burden our shoulders. Several other brothers followed, and the question was earnestly and ably discussed, all seeming to feel that as a class we had felt the oppression of the present state of affairs about long enough.

The next question-"What were the underlying causes of that civil commotion in Russia that resulted in the assassination of the Czar?" was led by Mrs. H. B. Shephard, of Battle Creek Grange, and was followed by several others, including Worthy Master White, all agreeing that oppression and the demands for a constitution were the causes. The history of Russia, past and present, was discussed, and though sometimes the main question was left, on the whole it was very interesting and entertaining. By a majority vote the question was laid over until our next meeting.

Sister Cameron, of Newton Grange, then made a report upon the following question: " Is the History of the United States taught in our common schools as much as it should be?" She thought it was, and though the report was short, it was quite to the point.

Sister Albert Dickinson then read a very interesting essay on the following subject, Who invented the art of printing and the printing press, and what are some flower seeds, house-plants, slips, cuttings, of the benefits it has conferred upon the world?" It was a very able paper and had taken up in the fall, and there exchange cost the sister much time and labor. It was listened to with the greatest attention, and the thanks of the Grange could be read on every face.

"Do purchasers discriminate enough in price between prime and an inferior article of butter?" was next brought before the Grange. Sister Wickham of Union Grange, of Emmett township, led the argument. She thought the question not quite right, but that it should have been, 'Do purchasers discrimate at all in price?' She thought they did not and did not see how they could. She was followed by Sister Risbridger of Bedford Grange, who read a paper upon the subject. She said: By the quoted reports of grocers in Chicago, Detroit, and other large cities, we can plainly see that there was a great discrimination made, from ten to fifteen cents on some grades. She thought that butter here in our own markets, ought to sell upon its own merits, the same as any other article of produce, and that the time was not far distant when it

The afternoon had by this time nearly drawn to a close, and the time for adjournment came too soon, yet as some had 14 to 18 miles to drive we had to close, and many questions that were on the program had to be laid over until our next meeting, which will occur in November, at Homer Grange, if arrangements can be made to that effect.

The ladies of Pennfield entertained us royally, and all felt that the day was one with a white mark, full of profit and pleasure. Our Grange never was in a more prosperous condition. We have a live Master and 89 members, who are always ready and prompt for work of any kind.

Fraternally yours, MRS. PERRY MAYO, Sec'y. Marshall, Aug. 19, 1881.

Cannon Grange, No. 39.

Bro. Cobb:-It is not often you hear from our Grange, I fear, but we are in a thriving condition, and I am most happy to say that we are to have a library for the long winter evenings that will soon be with us. The ladies are giving socials every four weeks for the benefit of said library, and for entertainment we have a paper read, music, etc. We had one three weeks ago that netted us \$10.50, and we are to have another this week Saturday night.

We hold our meetings every week now as there is more interest manifested thereby. On account of the death of our Worthy Chaplain we elected Sister Ella Hoag to fill

the vacancy. Yours fraternally, E. L. HARTWELL, Sec'y. Cannonsburg, Aug. 13, 1881.

Livingston County Harvest Festival.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- The Harvest Festival of the Livingston County Council of Patrons of Husbandry was held according toannouncement, August 2, on the fair grounds in Howell.

The affair seems to have been a success, so every one in town and the local papersdeclare. The numbers were enough to make the meeting interesting, and not so large as to crowd or jam anywhere. There was enough to eat and to spare of the bestthe country affords. Matrons invariably provide when they undertake to. After dinner Worthy Master C. G. Luce asked the assembly to be still while he talked to them. and they were still, kept silent and quiet, not so much from a sense of propriety, while the speaker was addressing them, as by the eloquent words uttered, expressing truths relating to the condition, wants and necessities of the farmer, together with practical suggestions which should govern his business operations.

I would not omit the fact that the Pinckney cornet band discoursed enlivening music during the day, or that a choir improvised for the occasion from different Granges present, sang several Grange songs reported by one of the village papers as very good.

W. M. Luce was followed by Bro. Wm. Ball in a short speech of sound, practical suggestions for the guidance of whoever would succeed as a farmer, after which Rev. James Lewis was introduced, and spoke of the duty and necessity of all people to magnify and uphold their own calling, if it be a proper one, else it cannot but be despised by others, and he also pointed out some glaring political evils of the country in a very effective and pleasing manner. Every Granger had good reason to feel well satisfied with the day's doings.

I quote the closing sentence of the report in the Livingston Republican of August 4, as showing the influence of the meeting on the community: "Altogether it is clear that if such doctrines as were inculcated at the fair ground are a sample of the teachings of the Grange, our country cannot have too many of these associations."

Yours fraternally, JAMES HARGER. Howell, August 15, 1881.

A Good Suggestion.

Bro. J. T. Cobb :- I would like to suggest through the GRANGE VISITOR that the sisters who attend the October meeting of the Ionia County Grange bring with them what bulbs, or roots of any kinds which are to be different varieties with each other, or give to those who have none but would like some. The exchange can be effected at the sisters' special meeting.

LOUISE A. WALDRON. Palo, Mich., August 18, 1881.

Thanks for Favors.

Bro. Cobb :- A vote of thanks was tendered to Morenci Grange by Silver Creek Grange, No. 644, for favors received, and the same ordered published in the GRANGE EZRA HARGER,

Sec'y Silver Creek Grange. Colfax, Mich., Aug. 15, 1881.

Beecher on Monopolies.

Beecher in preaching on monopolies said : The power is tending from the individual to the corporation. I can remember when there were 10,000 looms in private houses in New England; now there are none, and all textile fabrics are made in factories. The individual becomes powerless before the gigantic monopolies created by force of wealth. Suppose a man wishes to invest. \$100,000 in oil refining, the Standard Oil Company says to him, "Sell out to us, or divide your profits with us. If you don't, we will crush you." If he says this is a freecountry, they reply that it is as free for the corporation as for the individual. That Standard Oil Company is like twenty Egyptian pyramids in a bunch, each with a Pharaoh on it. It is the most gigantic combination on the face of the earth, and it is not a whit better because one of the best men in it is a member of a leading Baptist church in Brooklyn.

There are five or ten men who control 10,-000 miles of railroad in the lines of travel and transportation, and so have billions upon billions of property under their authority, and a clutch on the very throat of commerce. If need should come for a President. who would favor the railroad monopolies it would take only five pockets to put any man in the Executive Chair. Out from New York run three or four roads, which are undeveloped dangers to the very existence of uncorrupt Central Government, There is a many mouthed lion and a real peril. The danger will be overruled for good. Combination in manufacturing means cheaper fabrics, if steamship companies and railroads will distribute them cheaply. Commerce will be a winged lion when the perils are overruled, and the honey will remain.

IT costs but one cent to mail this paper to your friends.

POLITICAL ADVICE.

BY H. W. COLLINGWOOD

The candidate stood by his doorway, with happy and radiant face; The days of the campaign were over, his party had

The days of the campaign were over, has person won in the race;
All day long his friends had been shaking his hand till it ached with the pain,
While visions of life at the city were dancing about in his brain.

The candidate stood by his doorway, when into the

yard from the road, rattle and creaking and banging, there lumbered a curious load;
A rusty old rack of a wagon, with rickety, jingling springs,
The horse fit for nothing but crow-bait, the harness

all tied up with strings.

A crusty old seed of a farmer was perched on a

rickety seat;
Beneath him, a hole in the wagon, through which hung his ponderous feet.

A thin fringe of beard, like a mop-rag, just covered his square under jaw;
His gray hair broke jail through his hat band, in utter defiance of law. The candidate stared in amazement, as, nodding his

wrinkled old head,

The old fellow rose in his wagon, and, clearing his rusty throat, said:
"How are ye? I don't 'spose you know me, but my name is Jones, an' it's true,
An' I ain't a gonter deny it, that I didn't vote, sir,

fer you.

But our man got licked at the 'lection, an' our party's

all out of jint.

But still, I thought I'd jest come round here and help set ye right on one pint.

Your gonter go up that to Lansing, an' come to the State for yer pay,

And sech men as I be pays taxes, an' orter hev somethin' to say.

thin' to say. Ef you go to foolin' our money, an' votin' fer bills ez ain't right,
You'll find thet it ain't payin' bizness, fer you'll git

ketched up pretty tight.

There's one bill to come up afore ye, ef I've got the idee all straight, To 'propriate six thousand dollars, or mebby it's

more: 'praps it's eight, Fer thet Agricultural College, an' this is what I've got to say: Ye wanter vote right straight agin it, an' not let it

pass anyway.

Thet College hez proved a big failure; it ain't wuth a cent to the State; It's got to be rooted up sometime, an' might's well be done soon ez late. We've kep the hull biz'ness a goin, an' helped it in

various ways,

An' ain't never got nothin' back, sir, an' I don't
believe thet it pays

Ter pay them professors big wages ter live on the fat

An' sit thar like bumps on a saw-log, an' never turn over their hand. I hear there is men up there teachin' thet don't even know how to mow, They hires men to do their own plowin', an' can't tell

a spade from a hoe. How sech men kin larn our boys farmin' is more than I rightly can see;

The hull thing is wrong and wants rightin', at least that is jest my idee.

I've got my idees about farmin', they warn't never larnt at no school. An' tho' I sin't ben to no College, I 'low I sin't no-

body's fool. n't raise no wheat by Mechanics, an' Botany won't build no fence; An' all of them outlandish studies ain't nothin' beside common sense.

Ye can't hold a plow a mite better by figgerin' with x, y an'z;
Ye can't drive yer team by no science, but jest by a plain 'haw' an' 'gee.'

A boy ain't wuth shucks in a cornfield ez hez to stop

every half hour Ter tell what the soil is made up of, or analyze

every odd flower. Ye can't make two shillin's at choppin' by stoppin' betwixt every blow Ter run up a tree's philly-taxy, or see how the plaguey roots grow.

It may be all right fer a doctor or lawyer sech larnin ter know, But when a boy's farmin', I notice, it stops the free

use of his hoe.

A man ez will spend the hull mornin' ter see what pertater bugs do, Won't never git rich at no farmin,' and won't know no more when he's through.

more that he knows about science, the longer

the course he may take, When put onto good solid farmin', the harder his back's gonter ache.

nothin' but work, An' I don't believe in no system of larnin' our boys how to shirk." s Now, while the old farmer was talking, poor Dobbin

stood patiently there, Reviewing the arguments gravely, with thoughtful and studious air; The harness hung loosely about him, nor did he once

venture to pull,
But calmly and silently listened till both of his long ears were full. But out of the grass just before him a bunch of sweet clover arose,

And temptingly lifted its blossoms, tho' just beyond reach of his nose. Forgetting the speech and his master, he straightened away at his work;

He brought the old harness about him, and started the cart with a jerk.

The old man was growing excited, and giving his passion full vent,

But when the cart started he staggered, and over the end-board he went. old horse soon finished his clover, and then

looked benignly around,
And watched with profoundest amazement the orator stretched on the ground.

The College was quickly forgotten, and painfully rubbing his head, The farmer climbed into his wagon-with words that are better unsaid.

- College Speculum

The Increase in the Use and Manufacture of Oleomargarine.

In view of the great and increasing magnitude of this business; and the report of the French Academy of Medicine; and the discoveries of the scientific gentlemen before named; and the danger of using the raw fats and stomachs of diseased animals, and of those that die on the cars, which number hundreds of thousands annually; or of pleuro pneumonia; or of cattle fever; or of hog cholera; I think we have no reason to rejoice over the erection of these enormous factories which are now supplying the tables of our hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and private families with oleomargarine butter and cheese.

Whatever else may be said by the great capitalists engaged in their manufacture, one thing they cannot honestly deny, viz: that not three men or women in a hundred would eat an ounce of these articles if they could know by color or otherwise what they were

No man would knowingly give his wife or children for butter the uncooked fats of animals that may have died of cattle plague, hog cholera, or other diseases. But how manufacturers are to guard either themselves or the public against the use of the poisonous substances that enter into the and libelous tale, he took his foot off the

Does Might Make Right?

A communistic person identified with the dangerous classes of the Comstock and no-torious for his disregard of truth and contempt for vested rights, has just returned from a visit to San Francisco. This morning he endangered the good name of the Chronicle by entering its editorial room. The nihilist declared that he had "a good thing on Stanford and Steve Gage," but he supposed the *Chronicle*, like the rest of the corrupt and time serving press would be afraid to publish it.

"Tell your story," said the editor with dignity, gazing inquiringly at the boot of the socialist, which was resting upon the editorial table. The boot remained there, however, while the following ridiculus narrative was delivered :-

It's fine weather at the bay and everybody who can afford it takes a spin occasionally out of the dust and heat. Last Saturday Stanford and Gage were walking along Kearney Street, and when they got to the corner of Bush the Governor took off his hat, wiped his brow and remaked:
"Steve, it's too hot for anything.
do you say to a breath of fresh air?"

do you say to a breath of fresh air? "Have we time," enquired Mr. Gage, pulling out his watch. So did the Governwho replied:-

'There isn't anything very pressing for a couple of hours, and we may as well take a spin out to the park. It isn't worth while to have out my horses. Let's take a hack, and then we can enjoy a walk when we get there. It'll be better than riding around the drives."

So they got into a coupe and were driven

out to Golden Gate park. At the entrance the Governor and Gage alighted.

"What's the fare?" asked the Governor.

"On'y \$15, guv'nur."

"What!" yelled Stanford and Gage in the same breath.

"Fifteen dellars" reported while

"Fifteen dollars," repeated cabby, unbottoning his coat and spitting on his hands.
"But, my good man," protested the Governor, "such a charge is exorbitant. The law confines you to a reasonabe price for your services, and you can be arrested and punished for a violation of the ordinance."

"Hang the law!" growled Cabby, "My money bought and paid for this hack an' horses, an' as Guv'nur Stanford said in his letter to the New York Chamber of Com-

merce, 'The essence of ownership is control.'
"Hem!" coughed the Governor, looking slyly at Steve, who began to grin. "That's all well enough when applied to my rail-railroads, but—but—er, now if you charge us fifteen dollars to bring us to the park, what on earth would you charge us to take us to the Cliff House?"
"Five dollars"

Five dollars," "From here?"

"No, from the city."
"But it's twice the distance!"
"Yes, but it's a competative point. Fifteen to the park and five to the ciff. No hoggin' about it. Through rates to the cliff, local rates back to the park added—just as you fellers do when you charge \$300 for drawing a carload of stuff from New York to 'Frisco, and make it \$800 if you drop the car at Elko, about 500 miles nearer New

It was Steve's turn to cough and the Governer's to grin.
"Well," said the Governor with a sigh,

take us to the cliff." At the Cliff House the Governor and Stephen drank their beer and smoked a cigar, and listened to the barking of the seals, and filled their lungs with the seabreeze. Suddenly Steve clapped himself on the leg and cried out:—

the leg and cried out:—
"By Jove, Governor! I forgot that lot of coal of Smith's that the Sheriff is to sell at 3 o'clock. It's 2 now. If we miss that a chance to save at least a thousand dollars will be gone."

"Good heavens!" cried the Governor, snatching out his watch, "Let's hurry back at once. Driver! Oh, driver!"

been leaning over the balcony parapet with-in ear-shot, "Here, sir." "We want to return to town immediate-

ly," cried Mr. Gage.
"Ya-as, Is'pose so," said Cabby, slowly chewing a straw, "But I'll take my pay in advance, if it's all the same to you gents." The Governor growled somewhat between his teeth and tendered him \$5. "'Tain't enough," said Cabby contemptu-

"In heaven's name, how far will your extortion go?" snorted the Governor. How much more do you want?"

"Five hundred more," calmly replied the hackman. "Hey?" shrieked Steve and the Govern-

or. "Five hundred 'an not a cent less," replied Cabby. "How, sir-er-damme, sir! How do you dare ask such a price for driving two gen-tlemen four or five miles?" spurted the

"I based my charge on 'what the traffic will bear,' same as the railroads does," re-plied the hackman with a grin. "If taters is selling in Los Angelos for 50 cents a bushel and at \$3 a bushel at Tucson, you fellers charge the poor devil of a rancher \$2.50 a bushel to haul his taters to Tucson and gobble all the profit. Now, I ain't as hoggish as that I heered Mr. Gage say if he could get into town by 3 o'clock he could make a thousand dollars. As there ain't no other hack here, I'm as good a monopoly for this wunst as any blasted railroad on earth; but I aint so greedy. I don't want all you can make by using my hack. I'm willing

to get along with half."
With a dismal groan the Governor and
Steve emptied their pockets and counted out the money.

"Now, see nere," said Cabby, as he closed the door of the hack on his victims. "I've done for wunst what you roosters day in an' day out have been doin' for years, an' made your millions by it. I happen to be able to give you a dose of your own medicine for wunst, an' I don't want you to do no kickin'. I know you kin send me to icil for running business have a send me to icil for running business have a send me to jail for running business on your principles, but if you jails me, I'll have your blood

when I get out, and don't you forget it." Hereupon the hackman clapped the door to with a bang, and climbing to his seat drove at a rattling pace to the place where the Sheriff was about to sell out poor Smith. Smith was a coal merchant who didn't have

special rates. When the nihilist had finished this absurd making of oleomargarine, is a question that must be settled by stringent legislation.

editorial table, laughed hoarsely to himself and departed for the nearest saloon.

How Cattle are Killed for the New York Market.

In the city of New York there are two large abattoirs, or slaughter houses. On the east side of the city there is a collection of several of these establishments, which occupy the blocks bounded by East Forty-third street, First Avenue, East Forty-sixth street, and the river front. The total num-ber of beef cattle slaughtered here last year amounted to about 100,000 head.

At the foot of West Fortieth street is the

West Side Abattoir, which is the largest establishment of the kind in the city. Its dimensions are 425 feet in length on Fortieth street, and 300 feet on Thirty-ninth street, with a uniform depth of 200 feet. The ani-nual kill of beef cattle here is 2,200 head per week, or about 115,000 a year.

At Jersey city, across the river from New York, is situated another large establishment of this kind. It is not only a slaughter house, but the receiving point for the greater portion of the cattle coming into New York. It is very favorably situated, being not more than a mile by water from any of the Europeon steamship wharves, and cattle for export can be shipped by boat from the abattoir direct to the side of the vessel. For this reason it is the principal place from which the live stock traffic is done. The stock-yard covers several acres, and is divided into large pens, partly roofed over, with water troughs and hay racks running along the sides. They afford accommodation for about 3,000 cattle, and the charge per head for each animal entering the yard no head for each animal entering the yard, no matter how long or short may be the period of its stay, is 40 cents. During the time they or its stay, is 40 cents. During the time they are kept in the yard they are fed at the owner's expense. The slaughter house proper is a building 250 feet front by 300 deep, but with the offices and other additions, the buildings cover an area of 270 by 390 feet.

When the company which controls this abattoir first started in business, in October, 1866, their establishment was at Communipaw, and in 1867 their receipts were 79,829 cattle, 456,939 hogs, 160,247 sheep; of which 16,791 cattle, 423,512 hogs and 142,639 sheep were killed on the premises. The export trade in live stock brought a large incr-ase in the receipts, and in 1875, the year after they took up their present location at Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, they received 258,550 cattle, 640,149 hogs, and 685,724 sheep; of these, 78,894 cattle, 543,919 hogs, and 431,241 sheep were slaughtered on the premises. From this time on the arrivals have continpaw, and in 1867 their receipts were 79,829 From this time on the arrivals have continued to increase, until last year they reached 368,298 cattle, 952,371 hogs, and 634,171 sheep. The slaughter of beef cattle, however, had fallen to 43,758, while that of hogs was 940, 200, and of sheep 630,700.

The cattle coming into New York average from 700 to 800 pounds in weight, and at 10 cents per pound, about the usual figure, bring \$70 to \$80 each on the hoof. The method of killing is essentially the same in all the New York slaughter houses. A rope is fastened around the animal's hind legs, and he is lifted off his feet by means of a block or tackle, so that he hangs with his head downward, and just touching the floor. His throat is then cut with a large, sharp knife, and his death is speedy and comparatively free from pain. Three workmen, a dresser and two assistants, can kill, flay, cut up, and dress an animal in about twenty minutes, and they slaughter eighteen to to twenty head daily, for which they get 59

After the slaughtering for the day is at an end all the buildings are flushed out with water pumped from the river by steam, and then carefully mopped over, so that no sign of refuse of any kind is perceptible—in fact, the floors, which are laid with an incline from the sides to a gutter in the middle of the houses, are as clean and white as the decks of a ship after they have been holy-stoned—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The Gypsum Test for Milk.

Very little reliability can be placed on th be quite reliable, and is certainly very sim-

A method of testing milk by means of gypsum has been niake known by Mr. Bertram Ohm; it is so simple, and apparently so reliable, that by its means many house-holders will be able at once to ascertain whether the milk delivered to them has been adulterated with water or not.

In carrying out this test it is necessary to make use of calcined gypsum, or plaster of Paris, in the state in which it is used for modeling; and this can always be procured

in good condition in the shops.
One ounce of this plaster of Paris is taken and it is made into a paste with the milk to be tested; the operator takes out his watch and notes the exact time. He observes how long the mixture takes to become solid.

Milk of the specific gravity 1.030, at the ordinary temperature of 60° Fahr., becomes solid under these circumstances in the course of 10 hours or thereabouts. If it contains 25 per cent. of water it becomes solid in about two hours; if it has been adulterated with 50 per cent. of water, it solidifies in half an hour: and, finally, if it contain as much as 75 per cent, of water the mixture becomes hard and solid in 20 minutes.

Milk which has had its cream taken off. and has a specific gravity of 1,033, solidifies under the same circumstances in the course of about four hours; if this creamed milk has had 50 per cent. of water added to it, it solidifies in one hour, and with 75 per cent. of water, in the course of half an hour.

Mr. Ohm remarks that the time required for solidification, that is, for becoming hard, is somewhat less if the operation of mixing takes place at a certain degree of heat: but perhaps it is safest to operate always at the ordinary temperature of the room .- American Dairyman.

PROF. KEDZIE has completed the extensive analsis of wheat cut every day for twenty-one days, beginning at the last of June, 1879, to determine the relative value of each sample for purposes of food. These specimens of wheat were cut at the same hour each day, from the time the grain began to mature until it was dead ripe. The results, which are not yet deduced, will throw much light on the perplexing question of when best to cut wheat for food. Like his extensive analyses of white and yellow dent corns, this will be of great service to farmers. Results will be announced next issue.—College Speculum, Lansing.

How to make a barrel of flour go a long way-send it to the starving Chinese.

"Won the Case, Anyhow."

Upon the edge of a farm in Maine, where the division lines were marked by "blazed" trees and piles of stones, stood a large pine tree—a monarch of the forest, and one of the most valuable to be found in that region.

A certain farmer cut it down, claiming it

was on his land; but very soon the farmer owning the land adjoining declared that the tree had stood upon his lot, and demanded pay for it.

Thereupon, the man who had cut down

the tree ran the line by known bounds, and made out that it had been on his land. Then the other man ran the line, and made out that it had been on his land; and again he demanded pay for the tree, which Farmer

Number One refused peremptorily to pay.
Then Farmer Number Two, who claimed payment for the tree, entered a suit at law, and instructed his lawyer to win it if he could.

Farmer Number One engaged his lawyer, and bade him fight it to the bitter end. He had cut down his own tree, and he did not propose to be robbed of his rights.

At the end of two years Farmer Number. Two on the case, and pay for the tree was awarded to him by the court. That judgment had been reached after numerous appeals for new trials, and was considered

Said Farmer Number One: "You must get your pay for the tree as you can. I have not a dollar left."

And Farmer Number Two, in the gaining of the case, had spent his last dollar of cash besides mortgaging his farm for all it was

worth,
"I know it has broken me," he said. "It has taken every dollar I owned; but I won the case, anyhow!"

THERE are tricks in all trades, not even excepting bee culture, as our townsman Byron Walker can attest. Sometime last February, Mr. Walker noticed an advertisement in a bee journal published at Medina, Ohio, by A. I. Root. Said advertisment was inserted by one Herbert A. Burch, of South Haven, Mich., who disserted in such winning terms on the cheapness and excellence of his colonies of bees which he held for sale, that Mr. W. deemed it his advantage to invest to the amount of \$217. for sale, that Mr. W. deemed it his advantage to invest to the amount of \$217. Soon afterward Mr. W. suspected all was not right, and immediately took steps to recover his money. He made two journeys to South Haven, obtained legal advice, and hounded Burch so closely, that he disgorged \$100, but felt disinclined to return the remainder.

Mr. W. then prepared a closer and expanse.

Mr. W. then prepared a clear and exhaustive account of the matter, ventilating the swindle. This he sent to Mr. Root, editor of the bee journal, intimating that as Root was responsible for the advertisments inserted in his paper, he should be accountable for the money defrauded from his patrons. In the August number of his paper Mr. Root exposes the swindle, and offers to make good all moneys obtained by Burch, in answer to the advertisment, amounting in all to nearly \$400. Henry Knapp, of Oxford, was a victim to the extent of five dol-lars. Mr. Walker was by far the heaviest sufferer, and of course feels rejoiced that he is to recover his money through the fair and honorable action of Mr. Root.—Exchange.

THERE is no part of the College premises which shows so much improvement as the vegetable garden. It has been placed this year under the charge of Mr. Chas. W. Lee, formerly of Detroit, who is a practical gardener. Heretofore this important department. has been left to a person who had charge as well of all the lawLs and orchards, and sufficient time could not be given to the gar-den itself. Mr. Lee, however, undoubtedly possesses more knowledge on running a garden for profit than any other man ever connected with the College. He made a visit last month to the best market gardens of Michigan, at Detroit, but says that he will Here, sir," answered Cabby, who had usual tests for milk; but the method given | challenge them or any one else to produce below, from the Monthly Magazine, is said to be quite reliable, and is certainly very sim whole garden is a model of cleanliness and The crops of lima beans, cabbages, string beans, beets, celery and potatoes are as fine as could be wished for. The garden is the envy of farmers. - College Speculum,

> LABOR IN GENIUS. - When a lady once asked Turner, the celebrated English painter, what his secret was, he replied: "I have no secret, madam, but hard work. This is a secret that many never learn, and don't succeed because they don't learn. Labor is a genius that changes the world from ugliness to beauty, and the great curse to a great blessing."

"A Long Bridge."-Mr. Spurgeon said recently—you can almost hear his clarion voice proclaiming it to his 5,000 assemblage: 'Make the bridge from the cradle to manhood just as long as you can. Let your child be a child, and not a little ape of a man running about the town." Good advice.

"A prudent man," says a witty Frenchman, "is like a pin. His head prevents him from going too far."

THE man who knows more about your ousiness than you do yourself, always has leisure to entertain you. MARK Twain says: There is something

fascinating about science. One gets such wholesale returns of conjecture out of a trifling investment of fact. ARE blacksmiths who make a living by

forging, or carpenters who do a little counter-fitting, any worse than men who sell iron and steel for a living? "There are lots of men in this country

who ought to be in the same condition that this gate is in," said the farmer, as he shut it behind a lightning-rod peddler. "How is that?" "Well hung," said the farmer, as he resumed agricultural pursuits.—Mc Gregor News.

THE gentlemen at a dinner table were discussing the tamiliar line, "An honest man's the noblest work of God," when a little son of the host spoke up and said, "It isn't true. My mother's better'n any man that was ever made."

A YOUNGSTER, while warming his hands at the fire, was remonstrated with by his father, who said, "Go away from the fire; the weather is not cold." "I ain't heating the weather, I'm warming my hands," the little fellow demurely replied.

Useful Hints.

Paint splashes upon window glass can be easily removed by a strong solution of soda.

In making a crust of any kind, do not melt the lard in the flour. Melting will injure the crust.

MILCH cows will pay on small farms if well fed. Cows not well fed will not pay much anywhere. WHEN you see your sauce boil from the side of the pan, you may know that your flour or corn-starch is done.

MEAT and poultry will lose their flavor and firmness if left in the water after they are done; as will also fish, which will break

Sour apple sauce is greatly improved by the addition of a tablespoonful of butter to a quart of sauce, and, moreover, there is much less sugar needed. A little lemon peel makes a fine flavor.

THE proper time for general house clean ing is in the fall, after the flies and dust of summer. You thus have the benefit of a clean house all winter, and until the flies come again, instead of following the old custom or habit of cleaning in the spring.

just before flies come. IF INK is spilled on a carpet or woolen article, it should be attended to at once while still wet, if possible, and then is very easily removed. Take clean blotting paper or cotton batting and gently sop up all the ink that has not soaked in. Then pour a little sweet milk on the spot and soak it up from the carret with free certain betting. the carpet with fresh cotton batting. It will need to be renewed two or three times, fresh milk and cotton batting being used each time, and the spot will disappear. Then wash the spot with clean soapsuds and rub dry with a clean cloth. If the ink has been allowed to dry in, the milk must remain longer and be repeated many times.

Michigan Female Seminary, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Modeled after the Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Massachusetts. Board and tuition, including lights, fuel and furnished room, \$175 for the school year; a reasonable charge for in-struction in French, German, drawing and

painting. Fall Term begins Sept. 8, 1881.

The Seminary is free from debt, with a proper number of well qualified instructors. Location healthy, grounds extensive and elevated, in full view of the village of Kalamazoo. For catalogues giving full information as to course of studies for address Miss Convey. For Price Price 2011. &c, address Miss Cornelia Eddy, Principal; or E. O. Humphrey, Treasurer, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

TIME-TABLE - MAY 9, 1880.

Accommodation leaves,	A. 1		P.	
Local Passenger,		(9	30
Evening Express,	1 1	53		
Pacific Express,	2 4	42		18
EASTWARD,		!	4	34
Night Express,	A. 1		Р.	
Accommodation leaves,		50		95

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses and Local Passonger daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

H. B. Ledyard, Gen Manager, Detroit.

E. C. Brown, Ass't Gen. Supt., Jackson.

Henry C. Wentworth, G. P. & T. A., Chicago. L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.

(Time 15 minutes faster than Kalamazoo.)

GOING SOUTH. NY&C NY&B Express. Ex & M Way.Fr. Le. Grand Rapids_ Ar. Allegan _____ Ar. Kalamazoo ____ 8 00 AM 4 50 PM 5 00 AM 9 17 " 6 05 " 8 10 " 11 40 PM 11 14 5" 11 40 PM 11 45 " 4 50 PM 11 40 PM 4 50 PM 4 50 PM 4 50 PM 11 10 10 " 7 05 " 10 10 PM 11 10 10 " 7 05 " 10 PM 11 10 10 " 7 05 " 10 PM 11 10 10 " 7 05 " 10 PM 11 10 10 " 7 05 " 10 PM 11 Ar. Buffalo. 3 55 AM 1 10 PM

GOING NORTH. NY&BNY&C Ex & M Express. Way Fr. 12 45 PM 12 35 AM -- 7 35 " 7 00 " Ar. Cleveland _ Ar. Toledo_____ 7 35 " 7 00 " - 12 01 Am 10 50 " - 8 45 Am 6 00 " 3 35 PM 8 45 Am 6 28 " 4 20 " 10 00 " - 6 58 " 4 28 " 12 10 PM - 8 40 " 14 00 " 14 00 " - 8 40 " 6 05 " 4 20 " - 10 00 " 7 20 " 8 10 " Ar. White Pigeon Ar. Three Rivers Ar. Schoolcraft __ All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line.

A. G. AMSDEN, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Corrected Time-Table-July 31, 1881.

STATIONS.	Day Express. No. 2.		Express.			Express.		Accm'd. No. 22.		
Le, Port Haron "Grand Trunk Junction Imlay City "Laper" "Flint Durand "Lansing "Charlotte "Battle Creek "Vicksburg "Schoolcraft "Casopolis "South Bend "Valparaiso Ar, Chicago	7 00 7 10 8 10 8 36 9 30 10 15 11 35 12 15 1 30 2 20 2 33 3 20 4 07 5 50	AM 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	7 8 9 9 11 11 12 1 1 2 3	10 05 35 15 55 05 45	cc cc cc	4 80 5 40 6 12 a7 05	66 66 66	7 9 10 1 4	15 20 00 43 00	AB "

STATIONS.			ess.	PtHur'n Accm'd. No. 5.			
Ar. Chicago	9 15	AM	9 15	PM			
Le. Valparaiso	11 18	66	11 28	66			5 25 AN
" South Bend		PM	1 17	MA			10.45 "
" Cassopolis	1 43	46	2 06	66	0.000000000		1 43 PM
" Schoolcraft	2 33	66	3 05	44	0.00000000		0 4-
" Vicksburg	2 47	46	8 15	66			4 40 11
" Battle Creek	4 05	66	4 20	"		-	87 00 4
" Charlotte		66	5 35	66			a 1 00
" Lansing	5 40	66	6 18	66			
" Durand	6.57	66	7 33	66	7 223		
" Flint		66	8 85	64	d6 0	O AM	
" Lapeer	8 35	.6	9.20	46	7 1		
" Imlay City	9 05	66	9 39	66	8 1		
" G. T. Junction	10 20	66	10 25	66	10 0		
Ar. Port Huron		66	10 35	66	10 3		

All trains run by Chicago time. All trains daily except Chas. B. Peck, Traffic Manager. S. R. CALLAWAY. General Superintendent For information as to rates, apply to E. P. Keary, local Agent, Schoolcraft, Mich.

The Grange Visitor.

SCHOOLCRAFT, . . SEPTEMBER 1

Secretary's Repartment.

J. T. COBB, - - - SCHOOLCRAFT.

JULY WANDERINGS, No. 4.

The rocky old town of Goshen, Conn., where our No. Three left us, was for many years noted for the large amount of its dairy products; and many years ago, it became famous for its pine-apple cheese also. The inventor of this make of cheese was a Goshen farmer, an old friend of my father's. Years ago he was gathered to his fathers, leaving a profitable business so well established that his son carries it on in his stead. As this cheese is not often seen inland, we will briefly refer to it, though we are not posted very well in the details of the busi-

The curd is prepared as for other cheese, and its subsequent treatment, we believe, consists chiefly in the kind of press and extent of pressure applied. As the name indicates, the cheese is the shape of a pineapple, and its entire outside is indented by lines cutting the surface into diamond shaped figures, giving it a novel appearance. They are formed by suspending the curd in a twine-made, pine-apple shaped sack, in which, as we understand, the curd remains while it is subjected to the requisite pressure for making it a very solid cheese, especially designed for use in warm latitudes and on sea-going ships covering long voyages. These cheese are of almost uniform size, and in weight do not exceed five pounds. The curd is made by the farmers and sold by the pound on a season contract, the factory using all that can be made within a radius of

Here, as elsewhere in New England, hay is the main crop, and haying covers not a few days, as with the Michigan farmer, but a few weeks. The best farm lands in this part of the State are still held by the native Yankee to the manor born, while the poorer are falling into the hands of the foreigner, who has saved up a little money and rejoices in his ability to become a real landlord as well as laborer. The general appearance of the farm buildings, very often with a recent coat of paint, denoted a condition of thrift that we were very glad to see. These farmers are frugal, industrious and pains-taking, and with anything like a fair chance, get a living, and where it is possible, save up something besides.

We had but a day altogether for our visit to Goshen, and as we had spent but a very few of the earliest years of our childhood there, and had not visited the place in the last quarter of a century, there were few town, I determined to make his acquaintthose well worn hills, brought us to the farm-house of Sherman Kimberly, whom we that inevitably attach to such surroundings. found mounted on a mower in a meadow near the house. The fraternal bonds of the Order, together with a little former correspondence, made us feel quite well acquainted, and soon we repaired to the house, that the acquaintance might include his associate representative of the State Grange. An hour and a half with these, the only Patrons we saw in the old land of "steady habits," was very pleasantly spent, for we found them well posted in the objects of the Order, and not only strong in faith but quite willing to sacrifice time and money in efforts to enlighten the Connecticut farmers as to the moral, social, educational and pecuniary value of this organization of farmers. We shall not soon find a Patron who understands and appreciates the educational advantages which our Order brings to the farmers of the country and their families. more fully than does Sister Kimberly. From what we saw of the surroundings of Brother Kimberly, we concluded that he is not only an earnest Patron, but a good, thoroughgoing farmer. Our friends spoke a good word for the VISITOR, and as we have received from them several subscribers, we accept this as additional evidence of their appreciation of its merits. We shall long cherish a recollection of our very pleasant, though very brief, visit with these good Patron farmers of our native town, and indulge the hope that their steadfast faith and untiring labor may be rewarded by that growth of the Order in the State which is needed to promote the best interest of the disregard of the public interests will continclass for whom it was established.

Later in the day we very much enjoyed a ride across the hills westward to the county of Dutchess, in the State of New York. Time was when this county was more famous than now, when the dairy products of Dutchess county,-like Genessee flour, from their reputed excellence invited manufacturers elsewhere to counterfeit their brands. But that time has long since passed, and Dutchess and Genessee have no longer and quiet surroundings, and know that special prominence for their agricultural productions.

Here, while the hay crop is not less important than in New England, wheat takes the place of the rye crop of the latter region, and farmers were just commencing their wheat harvest. One thing we noticed in the treatment of grain both here and in New England: It is cut and left to dry in the swath or gavel a day or so before being bound, and then it is hauled to the barn as soon as practicable. We said to our friends: you are behind the times, according to our Western notions. By this exposure of grain after being cut, you lose in both appearance and weight. Better bind and shock at once, and if the work is well done a shower of rain on it while it is curing in the shock will do no harm.

Milk is, however, the most important product of the farms anywhere in reach of the railroads. On this account the question of ensilage has here been given more attention than in any other community we have ever visited. We have published some articles on this subject, and as it is to be a valuable method of providing winter food for stock, or else prove an expensive failure to the experimenter, we shall continue to take an interest in the subject. A friend, who is well posted, took us to an empty silo, which is simply a pit with sides of solid or concrete masonry 12 feet high, 12 wide, and some 30 or 40 feet long, on the upper side of a sidehill barn. The size or shape is not the important feature. The silo must have strength and be air tight, and the other conditions relate to convenience in filling and in getting the ensilage out when wanted for use.

As the matter now stands, there is one strong point in favor of this innovation on the usage of our fathers: Those who have used silos a year or two all speak favorably of them, and some of these parties are putting in a second silo this year. But the conservative well-to-do farmer will see it tried another year before putting any of his money into it. At first sight it seems probable that it may be of great value to the farmer whose staple product for market is milk, any yet not pay a Western farmer for the general purpose of wintering stock economically and well. But this point, like most others involved, is to be settled by future experiment, and the many can better afford to wait a little, until the whole business is proved up, before investing either time or money in ensilage experiments.

Keeping in mind the demands of business at home, we could give but little time to old Dutchess county or old-time friends that we found there, and made as elsewhere a sort of flying visit, which perhaps answered as well as to have had more time.

We made our return trip via Albany, where broken railroad connections gave us a few hours, which we improved by taking a stroll to the large and beautiful park-far more creditable to the city than the new unfinished State-house is to the great State of New York, which in this instance has shown herself great in architectural ambition, great in miscalculation of cost, great in prodigality, rascality, and other people in whom we had special interest. like qualities that notably attach to the Remembering that the Master of the State | higher civilization of that State. It was an Grange last elected, was a resident of this inexcusable, stupid blunder to commence the erection of such an immense structure ance. Friend Thompson kindly providing right in the heart of a city, surrounded on transportation, a ride of a few miles over all sides by business blocks, with the hubbub and rattle of every-day traffic and trade In the selection of a site there was about as much exhibition of good taste as the farmer of a thousand acres would display by building a \$10,000 house with its front on the line of the road, and with extensive sheep sheds ranging along the street from the right-hand corner, and the front of a large horse-barn forming additional road fence from the opposite corner, with all the grain and hay barns and other necessary out-buildings attached. But then, possibly the great State of New York had no tract that it could spare, on which to place this conspicuous monument of the success of her managing rascals over her honest men.

Starting out some years ago with the professed intention of investing two or three millions in a capitol building, the work has dragged over years of time, and has already absorbed nearly \$15,000,000 of the people's money, and the end is not in sight. As we understand, at no time since its commencement has the date of its completion been inside of two years, and it is still that distance away, with no sort of guarantee that the time will be shortened during the life of this generation,-if the people consent to be annually bled to furnish opportunity for a little work, and more direct or indirect stealing. Who is responsible for this state of things, seems to be a timely inquiry. We answer, The farmers of the State, for they hold the ballots that determine who shall and this prodigality, jobbery, and shameless ue until the agricultural class, who suffer taxable property, shall determine to elect honest men to office.

The people of Michigan are not all honest, nor are those who execute her laws always journments, appeals, new trials, reversals. above suspicion, but when we look at our beautiful State-house, standing out clear and distinct in the warm and glowing sunlight and the case concluded within a reasonable of ample space, a massive pile-with clean honesty and faithfulness were neither lost nor obscured in its construction, -we feel an | in a fraction of the time required fifty years | by a single working Grange in the State. | est enough in the work to comply with the

honest pride in our people and in our State

By the first train west we took the New York Central to Rome, and there took the Watertown & Rome railroad to Cape Vincent. From this point we had a fine trip by steamer across the lower end of Lake Ontario, a distance of 20 miles, to Kingston. This and the trip down the St. Lawrence to Montreal two weeks before, are among the pleasantest recollections of steamboat travel that we can call to mind.

Once again on the line of the Grand Trunk railway, headed for home, we made no stop except for the hasty meal that the traveler takes with a watchful regard for the "All aboard!" on which depends his unbroken, continuous line of travel.

Our trip covered 20 days of time, and about 2,500 miles of railroad travel, mainly though country new to us. No untoward circumstance occurred to mar the enjoyment afforded by pleasant association with new and old friends, and we returned to our old field of labor with no regrets at having been a party to the first Evening News' excursion

"FROM DETROIT TO THE SEA."

SOME OPINIONS ENTERTAINED BY THE " VISITOR."

As we intimated in our second letter covering our late trip, we did not mean to occupy space with "Our Wanderings" in more than two numbers. But somehow we did not succeed in boiling them down so as to come within the limit of our original purpose. These letters may not have justified the use of so much space; in fact, it has come to our knowledge that there is an occasional complaint that Brother Cobb is not as aggressive as he used to be; that he don't "go for" monopolies and corporations and courts and lawyers and patent-right laws and other impositions as he used to.

Well, perhaps the point is well taken. If so, we now take occasion to say that we entertain as decided opinions on these several subjects as we have at any time since we undertook the management of the VISITOR. In regard to railroad corporations, the observing reader will have noticed that every number of this paper, for some months, has had one or more articles, giving well expressed opinions of the danger to the rights of the people which overshadow this nation to-day, from the power and influence of these corporations over the legislative and judicial departments of the State and National governments. And those opinions have been fortified by arguments going down to the bottom of the subject, taking hold of those first principles which were accepted but a few years ago by the representatives themselves of these railroad corporations, as sound and correct. In publishing these articles, have we not been doing justice to the subject? and have we not been doing more effective work than to have produced articles of our own on this subject? We think we have. In the matter of courts and lawyers there is room for any number of complainants - a fruitful field for criticism. In the days of gross ignorauce, when the mass of the people had implicit faith only in the priest, and his dictum was law, the lawyer must have been second best; but in these later days, when the people have some opinions of their own on religious front and largely taken in hand the business of managing the governmental affairs of the people, as well as providing for the settlement of all the little irregularities that occur between members of the same or distant communities.

This profession has been quite ready of late years to largely direct and control legislation, and for this we have no word of complaint. If other important interests make no effort to take care of themselves, they must suffer. But what we do complain of, briefly stated, is this: Unlike everything else, either in the moral, religious, scientific, mechanical or other departments of our progressive civilization, its judicial department, established to protect and secure the rights of the citizen, has made no perceptible progress except in systematizing ways of how not to do it. We have a stupendous system of courts and court houses, big and little, law schools and law departments in our universities and colleges, bar pond to this standing invitation for reports. associations, and an endless amount of judicial machinery. To keep it running recruits are every day added from the ranks of our educated young men to an already vast army, that includes a large amount of talent and culture. And from this great army of educated men, who at least derive a subsistence for themselves and their families from their professional labors, to say nothing of make her laws and who shall execute them; the princely fortunes acquired by some, what do the people who furnish this subsistence and these fortunes get in return? It is notorious that in an attempt to obtain petty offense, we get postponements, adcosts, fees, and delays, rather than a trial of the case on its merits, and a decision reached time and at reasonable cost.

By modern inventions we manufacture goods, get news, and travel to distant places

ago. Has the administration of justice taken If somebody gets hit it can't be helped. The on any of the conditions of progress that characterize this century? If it has, we innocently inquire when and where? We have respect for the profession, as such, and we are aware that there are lawyers of highminded character, men of genius, culture, and of unquestioned love of country and mankind, but the naked fact stands out boldly that the usage and practice of courts and the bar so completely defeat the great object for which the judicial department of our government was established, that the people have no longer either respect for or confidence in courts and their manner of administering and enforcing the laws of the land. It may seem presumptious, but we are backed by public opinion in saying that our whole judicial system as it is known by practice and usage is a reproach to our civilization and a mockery of the declared object of its establishment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Butterick & Watterson are Patrons of Kent county and as we believe entitled to the confidence and patronage of our people. Write them for prices of nursery stock before ordering elsewhere.

The firm of McCall & Duncan, of our town, have made a bold push in introducing ther new Creamer and Butter Cooler. See their claims as presented by the firm, on our last page. As we are not in the milk and butter business we have no personal knowledge of the merits of this new claimant, but we are so well acquainted with the parties here who have certified their approval, that we have no doubt this Creamer is the thing needed by all our butter makers.

The certificate of Bro. Luce carries with it a weight and influence that needs no endorsement of ours to make it good anywhere among the Patrons of Michigan.

Our readers will not overlook the article on the opposite page by Henry Bishop. We attended the pioneer meeting of our county at which this article was read. Proud of the pioneer distinction which a residence of over fifty years in this county gives us, we were present, as we always mean to be at this last annual reunion of the few remaining pioneers of the olden time. We cherish a love for all those associations that serve to call to mind former days and the early history of this county that we have seen developed by the untiring industry and energy of men and women of our own generation. But we did not start out with the intention of writing about pioneers or pioneer life, but rather to call attention to and endorse the good, sound practical ideas and suggestions of our friend Bishop, who, our readers have taken from the drift of his article as a good practical farmer, and perhaps Granger. We correct this impression by saying that he is a retired merchant with such a large acquaintance with men and things, and such broad views of the world as it is, and should be, that he is above and beyond the great mass of the class to which he has belonged, and fully comprehends the value of agriculture, respects the farmer in so far as he is an honor to his occupation, and believes in the Grange in so far as it is true to its principles.

FOR answer to our request in the last number of the VISITOR, that we might have a subjects, the legal profession has come to the report from every Grange in this State that owned a hall, we have returns as follows:

NAME OF GRANGE.	No.	SIZE OF HALL.	VALUE.
Waverly,	36	24x52	8
Cascade,	63	22x48	600
Home,	129	20x40	500
Pittsford,	133 *	18x36	300
Pipestone,	194	24×40	600
Virgennes,	221	24x48	1,000
Lapeer,	246	16x24	
Ganges,	339	24x60	E GIT PLOTE IN
Ellena,	350	20x42	800
Otsego,	364	25×60	1.200
Ravenna,	373	24×50	1,500
Michigan Lake Shore,	407	25×50	1,200
Allendale,	421	22x40) he 600
Windsor,	619	20x36	12
Silver Lake,	624	18x40	400
Alton,	634	20x40	500

Cheshire and East Casco Granges, both of Allegan county, are reported by a member of a neighboring Grange as having halls, though the size or value was not given. We have undertaken to get a list of all the Grange halls of Michigan, and have made up and present our first record, which we shall correct and add to as our friends res-We are quite sure that this is but a commencement, and expect the list next time will be twice as large.

WE call attention to the criticism of Sister noticed the willingness of many Masters of the State Capitol with about actual expenses most, by reason of the visible quality of their justice from a fellow citizen, by the use of tion of legislator for the Order should forget the machinery of the law in the most simple | that just such a legislative body as he is a | many Representatives have done this since case involving a paltry sum of money, or a member of, enacted the by-law quoted by the last meeting of the State Grange? I draw his per diem and mileage for such ser- in that respect. vice. The suggestions of Sister Finch are timely and we hope will not be overlooked sent as a Representative should evince inter-

law was enacted for the good of the Order and for the good of the Order should be

Some children continue to send letters very suitable for a children's department. though often the letter bears too distinctly the work of old heads in its make-up. Much as we dislike to cast these little letters aside we think their publication as desired by the writers would be a trespass on the Youths' Department.

WE have on our table the first number of the College Speculum, a very creditable production of the students of the Agricultural College. With an honest determination to improve, this is a most excellent means, and there is any amount of room. Boys, remember Davy Crockett's maxim, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

OUR crop reports are so meagre that we lay over the few we have until the next

Communications.

Worthy Master Woodman on the Regalia of the Order.

Paw Paw, Mich., Aug. 22, 1881. Bro. Cobb:-In the last number of the GRANGE VISITOR is an article from Bro. F. A. Hall, of Allendale, Ottawa county, Mich., which contains the following: As some of the Granges in this vicinity

are discarding the pouch as a part of their attire, I wish to ask a few questions as to how or why this is done. It is claimed that the Master of the National Grange has ruled that Subordinate Granges may or may not wear the pouch. I have never seen any official publication of such a decision, but, if it be true, it strikes me as a singular ruling to be given by the highest official of an organization, one of whose main objects is harmony and unity of action. The effect produced might be compared to the unity displayed at the "general trainings" of thirty years ago. I can nowhere find it laid down as to what shall be the "proper attire" of a Patron, but inference would point to both the pouch and the sash, one equally with the other. This inference we draw from the ritual and it becomes in fact part of the ritual. Article 4, of the Constitution says, "The ritual adopted by the National Grange shall be used in all Subordinate Granges. Under this ruling some of the Subordinate Granges are certainly violating the Constitution. The same article says, "Any desired alteration of the same must be submitted to and receive the sanction of the National Grange, not the Master of the National Grange.

On page 119, of the proceedings of the thirteenth session of the National Grange, held at Canandaigua, New York, in November, 1879, will be found the following:-

The Executive Committee, together with the sisters of this body, to whom was referred the question of recommending a change in the regalia of the Subordinate Granges, and the adoption of a uniform regalia the State Granges, beg leave to submit the following report:-

They reccommend that wearing the pouch by brothers and the apron by sisters of the fourth degree be abolished. Further, that the members of the State Granges wear the sash of the Subordinate

Grange, with a green rosette pinned on the On motion the recommendations were considered separately.

The first recommendation was, on motion, adopted. Sister Darden, Miss., offered the following as a substitute for the second recommendation of the committee:-

That members of the State Grange wear a badge of green ribbon about two inches wide, and six or eight inches long, pinned on the left lappel of the coat or the dress, with the words,

STATE GRANGE OF -P. of H.

On motion of Bro. Chase, the substitute was amended by inserting immediately after the word "wear," the words "a green on motion Bro. Chase, it was further amended by adding at the close the follow-

Provided, That any State Grange that is already provided with Regalia shall not be required to make any change therein.

And as amended, was adopted and the

Do Our Representatives Do Their Duty?

report as amended adopted.

J. T. Cobb, -WORTHY BROTHER:-Will a few words under the head of "Good of the Order" be suitable? If so, I will try to say my say in few words. What are the duties of Representatives to the State Grange, to those Subordinate Granges which they represent in the State Grange? I find that Finch on this page. We long ago Sec. 10, Art. 4, of the By-Laws of Michigan State Grange, after giving manner of elect-Subordinate Granges to serve the Order when | ing delegates, etc., reads as follows: "Each that service was in the nature of a trip to Representative to the State Grange shall, within six weeks after the close of the State paid. Now this is not an ambition that we Grange, visit each Subordinate Grange in condemn by any means. But no brother who his district, give instruction and impart the has been honored with the responsible posi- annual word to the Masters of those Granges who are entitled to it." Now, Patrons, how Sister Finch, and that this provision is quite know of one who did not: he called at the as binding upon him as the obligation he hall one day, and imparted the word and assumes when elected to represent his dis- said "good day," without taking off his trict, to, attend the session of the State mittens. And come to look back, not one Grange, perform the work assigned him, and Representative has ever done his duty by us

We would naturally think that a member

requirements of the article mentioned; and the constituted majority; by punctuality in further, I think we would be glad to have attendance on the meetings, and the observthem evince interest enough to attend the ance of good order in the work. And lastly, State Grange with open eyes and ears, jotting down proceedings and ideas from time needed and indispensably necessary to the to time, and be able to visit our Subor- fulfillment of the grand mission of the dinate Granges with material enough to give us a new and onward impetus, which | islative action, and even Congress is more or might be the means of keeping alive many weak Granges.

Again, we can never make a success of this work so long as we are groping blindly. We need to know what other Granges are doing, and what measures are adopted by the State and National Granges, in order to ciently potent to counteract the mighty work harmoniously and understandingly. We get a synopsis of the proceedingsthanks to the VISITOR - and occasional sketches of the work done, but how much more entertaining and instructive for each Representative to report in his own way and with his own words. And if he has not the head to make a report of that which are the Subordinate Granges poorly represented indeed!

Now, let each and every one think upon this matter, and before our next convention only such as we are confident are possessed of the proper interest. Then let us vote for infuse new life and enthusiasm into the Respectfully,

MRS. H. FINCH.

The Mission of the Grange.

BY J. H. SANFORD.

[Read before Ottawa Grange, No. 30, and by vote of the Grange forwarded for publication.]

Everything in nature has a mission to perform, and sooner or later that mission must be accomplished. In the vegetable kingdom every blade of grass, every plant and flower, tiny though it may be, has an important mission to perform in teaching man to look up through nature to nature's God. Each insect that grovels in the dust, and each quadruped that crawls upon the earth, has the task assigned it, to teach man important lessons of Creative wisdom. Every bird that flits through the regions of ether, is constantly adding new charms to the already brilliant and beautiful creation. The various tribes of herding animals, each and all in its turn, are performing the glorious mission of inspiring the heart of man with a higher sense of the Creator's goodfellows, and his God. Every organization ganizations find their missions in the acing up an equilibrium of patriotic principles. wayward higher life.

It would seem that all these influences the things that were. And yet there is organization, on principles of a broader nature and more fraternizing bond of union. Grange found the capitalist in monopoly, and the laborer oppressed. The Grange found political partisans intriguing for power. The Grange found political combinations frowning upon the hand that fed them, and, together with capital and covetousness, rendinto disrepute. By extortion and assumption of power, husbandry, the hope of the it furnishes the means of comfort and sustenance to those who regard it with conholds not its beneficence from the ungrateful souls who despise it, Ignorance and vice have spread a darkning pall over the otherman and woman, who have voluntarily of the oppressed cries from the ground for

is redress for all these wrongs through the living often leads to the worst kind of gam-Grange, and this is its mission. Other movements have their aims, and perform to afford good healthy exercise to the school their parts well or ill, as the case may be. boy and men following indoor occupations, The mission of the Grange, in its objects is now played by a picked nine of the most and aims, transcends most of the others; and athletic young men to be found in the difwhile none of them fail, shall it be said that | ferent cities they hail from, who travel from this, the greatest and best of earthly mis- city to city with a large number of professions, shall perish? No, never! it must pre- sional followers who manage to make a livvail. By what means shall it prevail? The ing out of those foolish enough to risk their means are ample and various,—by union and co-operation; by fostering the principles of practiced with that noble animal—man's citizens of all the direct benefits of that means are ample and various,-by union and money on the game. The same thing is fraternal affection; by driving out predju- best friend,-the horse. The faithful and dice; by living in peace with each other; useful work horse is now valued at from one

but not least, legislative action is greatly Grange. Financial monopolies control legless under the influence of those millionaires who have filched their enormous wealth from the hard earnings of the husbandry of the country; and as they can purchase legislative influence with gold, how can the arm of the Grange be suffiforce that is brought to bear against it?

It requires work,—"a long pull, a strong pull, a pull altogether." It can be reached by voting; and it is the duty of the Grange to do it. It is proclaimed by the highest authority that it can be done. With threefourths of the voting population engaged in the various branches of husbandry, if every he sees, hears, and helps to perform, then one were true to himself and the good of the country, the influence of the Order would be brought to bear upon the subject very soon. It is idle to talk and wish, if we do not act. The teamster who got stuck in occurs, let us have the subject canvassed and | the mud prayed earnestly to Hercules for each Grange decide to send as delegates help, but the team could not start the load. A voice said, "Put thy shoulder to the wheel and lift heartily." So he put his those who will best represent our interests and at the same time bring to us the most instruction, and by their interest and zeal ed the load. So, if the Grange will "lift heartily" at the ballot-box, abjuring old party lines, working with a united effort, she will very soon have accomplished her mission. We may memorialize the legislature till our hands become palsied; we may pray to Congress till we return to the dust from which they derive their daily food, and it will avail nothing unless we lift heartily at the wheels of our chariot of state, which will serve to elevate the masses, add dignity to labor, give husbandry the front rank among the communities of the earth, when a shout of joy will make the welkin ring, and a halo of glory will crown the mission of the Grange fulfilled.

Signs of the Times.

BY HENRY BISHOP.

[Read at the Kalamazoo County Pioneers picnic, held at Cooper, Aug. 25, 1881.]

It is now fifty years since this county was home. And when we look around us and short time it seems almost past belief; the do so by appealing to his better nature. beautiful villages that have sprung into beness. Every individual of our race, too, has | ing in different parts of the county, in addia mission to perform towards himself, his tion to our beautiful village of Kalamazoo, have all grown up in that time: then the of men and women has an important task to hundreds of fine farms, all carved out of the perform, in the promotion of the objects for forests and prairie, together with the fine hooves us to curtail expenses and keep out which they are instituted. Financial or- buildings thereon erected, have all ap- of debt if possible. peared within that period. And yet, cumulation of wealth. Political combina- great as these things are, we have only tions find their highest aspirations in keep- about kept pace with the great improvements and inventions of the world at large. Theological organizations find their mission Railroads, steamships on the oceans, the in the elevation of the Cross, and pointing | telegraph and other inventions too numer-

first settlement of this county. Now the question is, do we appreciate having for their object the improvement of and make the best use of all these great all classes of humanity, would ere this have blessings that have been showered down performed their mission and, having acted upon us during this our day and generation, well their part, would have laid themselves or are we striving to out-do and keep ahead down to rest, if not to be numbered with even of this fast age, by unheard of extravagance in our public and individual underroom, as well as necessity, for still another takings? The erection of many of our buildings costs more in outside embellishments than do the useful parts. We build a good That organization is the Grange. The many school houses, and the public derive untold advantages from the benfits now conferred on the rising generation, but alas, how far short are the present advantages to what they would be, were every scholar, after obtaining a good district school education, required to choose his future calling, ering oppression more oppressive by degrad- and to then commence putting it in pracing labor and bringing the tiller of the soil tice. If higher branches are afterwards necessary they could be chosen to correspond with their choice, let it be mechanics, proworld, has been degraded, notwithstanding fessional, mercantile, or agricultural; for business men the Commercial College, such as Mr. Parson's, is worth more, according to tempt. Yes, it feeds the world, and with- my way of thinking, than all the High Schools and Colleges in the land. Until the Agricultural College was started no useful occupation was taught at public expense. Too wise fair face of the country, degrading both many of both sexes are kept in school and crammed with book learning until they are submitted to become slaves to the ambition educated above any useful calling, and too of the self-loving oppressors, until the voice often start in life bound to live by their wits without labor, claiming that the world owes them a living on the same principle that it Where shall we look for redress? There owed them an education, and this way of bling; even the game of base ball, that used

black-leg followers, who live by a species of gambling well calculated to demoralize and degrade our young men.

But worse than all is the gambling in the products of the soil:-Farmers, beware of bucket-shops, for nine out of ten will find in the end, when they flatter themselves of a big haul, the bucket comes up with the bottom knocked out,—and they are ruined. The only legitimate way to market grain is to sell what you produce only at the market value at the time of sale. The honest dealers are now being driven from the market and from buying and selling in the old way, as it is impossible for them to know what effect these fictitious sales will have upon the actual market a day in advance.

There is now too great a tendency to concentrate wealth into the hands of a few persons, at the expense of the many:-Our railroads are often controlled more in the interest of stock jobbers than for the public at large. If our railroads are amenable to the the law or to administer it, should travel at their expense. Railroads properly managed are one of the greatest blessings ever conferred on the public; and the people should cheerfully aid in their support, to the extent of a just and reasonable compensation on the real amount of their cost.

Our humane and reformatory institutions are filling up to such an alarming extent, that all well wishers of their fellows are called upon to investigate and see if something cannot be done to help correct this growing evil:—Can't a better system than the one we now have be adopted to arrest the first steps in dissipation and crime? No man should make money out of another's misfortune. Those who deal with these minor offences should be salaried officers, men of humane feelings, men who will watch over and try to prevent young men from falling; and they should retain their office for a longer or a shorter time, according as they succeed in keeping good order without the aid of law. As it is now, the foolishly unfortunate man who is spending his money for drink, gives it to the saloon-keeper as long as he can stand up, and when he falls down some officer pounces on him, puts him in jail, and takes more money from him if he has any left, and if not it is charged over to the people; and the publicity given the case too often causes a feeling of degradation, inducfirst settled by the white man, who came to ing him to continue in the practice instead cultivate the soil and make this county his of helping him to reform. I never knew a man willingly to give up a bad habit by see what has been accomplished in that compulsion, but he can often be induced to

Farmers are the main-stay of our country: all wealth comes from the soil in some shape; and as crops are cut short, we must live this year on what was left over from last, or else run into debt. It therefore be-

The Salt Industry.

A dispatch from Washington says that a report upon the salt manufacture of the United States, prepared by O. L. Rowland, special agent for the chemical industry of ous to mention, have come into use since the the census bureau, gives some interesting statistics in relation to this article. It shows a large increase of production of salt in the past 20 years. The entire production in 1860 was 12,277,298 bushels, in 1870, 17,606, 105, and in 1880,29,800,208 bushels. In 1860 the State of New York furnished 7,521,335, or 59 per cent. of the entire production, while Michigan furnished but .02 per cent. Twenty years later Michigan outstripped New York and produced 12,425,885 bushels, an amount almost equal to the production of all the States in 1860, and 413 per cent. of the supply of 1880, New York contributing not quite 30 per cent. of the aggregate production. The average depth of the Michigan wells is 881 feet, while those of New York are but 274 feet, but the strength of the brine in Michigan is 91 1-4 deg. salometer, while New York brine is but 69½ degrees. The Virginia wells are of less depth than even New York, being but 262 feet, with a brine 86 degrees in strength. Ohio labors under the disadvantage of deep wells 902

feet, with brine of but 36% degrees strength. Kentucky bores 500 feet for brine of 34 degrees. Pennsylvania, 884 feet, with brine of 28 degrees. Nevada finds brine of 12 degrees at 150 feet. Utah apparently possesses greater facilities for sale manufacture from her great lake with brine at the surface and second in strength only to that of Michigan, which is but $8\frac{3}{4}$ degrees stronger. The product of Utah in 1880 was 483,800 bushels and in 1870, 1,950 bushels; in 1860 none. Of \$8,-225,740 capital invested in this enterprise, New York has \$1,082,286 and Michigan \$2,-147,200 or 54 per cent. of the aggregate capital employed by two States.

\$14,000 a Year.

The expense of maintaining that rare luxury, known as "The Iowa Railroad Commissioners," is about fourteen thousand dollars a year. They have no more power to redress wrongs perpetrated by railroad companies than a country justice of the peace. It is not the fault of the Commissioners that they are utterly powerless and perfectly harmless; the law makes them so.

When the railroad attorneys drafted the bill, they carefully guarded the interests of their employers, and no one seems to have looked after the interests of the people who own no railroads. After the great victory was won by the people, in the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the right of the Legislature to regulate railroad charges, most important decree, by securing the re-peal of the law which had just been sustain-

of dollars. The only use made of him is to of a railroad tariff law, and the people are take him from place to place with a lot of paying \$14,000 a year to be reminded by an block-leg followers, who live by a species of

The Adulteration of Sugar.

In England as well as in this country the subject of food adulteration is attracting uncommon attention, and legislation has been called upon to assist in protecting the innocent consumer, upon whom countless frauds have been committed. Many of the staple articles of food, such as milk, butter, and flour were found by a recent analysis to contain an average of over 15 per centum of adulteration. In some cases the foreign matter was found to be merely harmless, but in many more cases the adulterants were noxious and highly injurious to health.

The most extensive adulterations practiced in this country are those which affect a prime necessity of rich and poor alike - su-

It is a fact not widely known that the sugar interest of the United States ranks first in importance and extent of all departments of commerce, and of the entire imports into the States one-sixth in bulk and value is su-

gar.

These broad facts indicate the vastness of laws of the State, no man elected to enact | the sugar consumption, and the fact that sugar enters largely into nearly all forms of infants' food that are used as substitutes for their mothers' milk, is a cogent reason why dangerous adulteration of sugar should be prevented.

All laws that have been devised prove practically inoperative, so far as protecting the consumer who buys in small quantities, for though the refiner who makes a business of adulterating sugar may be required to la-bel his packages "New Process," or even name the deleterious substances with which pure sugar is debasad, still the consumer rarely sees the original package, or if he does, is unlikely to examine it closely. The principal substance used in the debasement of sugar is starch made from corn, commonly known as glucose, which although not as harmful as many other substances with which sugars are adulterated, is still comparatively worthless in saccharine power, and, therefore, fraudulent when offered as sugar.

But the danger of putting into the delicate stomachs of infants, sugar that is contaminated with muriatic acid, muriate of tin or other harmful substances, cannot be exaggerated, and the use of "New Process" sugars should be discouraged by all reputable dealers, and with greater emphasis by consumers, who can demand sugars that are known to be pure. The most extensive sugar refiners in the world are Messrs. Havemeyer & Elder, and it is a satisfaction to be able to state that every package of sugar sent out from their refineries (which in extent are like a city in themselves, in Brooklyn, E. D.) contains a guarantee that it is absolutely pure. The wise consumer will not need to be told that it is better economy to buy pure sugar or syrup than that which has been reduced in strength. Of course the safest way to secure pure sugar is to purchase an original package, and at the extensive refineries we have named, half barrels are put up as well as barrels, and contain the guarantee to which affidavit was published Nov. 18, 1878. In buying a diamond or a piece of silk, the purchaser who dis-plays the greatest wisdom is the one who relies on the reputation of a great name as a guarantee of the excellence of an article of which he is comparatively ignorant, and an affidavit issuing from the great refineries of the Havemeyers is as certain a guarantee of the purity of sugar as is obtainable. It is an interesting fact to note that the guarantee of the Havemeyers is not an indorsement of their sugar based up on the reports of fore-man or other subordinates, but a statement of positive practical knowledge of the active members of a vast industrial establishment.

The Sanitary Engineer, a journal that has made itself an authority on matters of hygiene, remarks in a recent issue that each of a number of named groups of food, in which adulteration is practiced, "contains material for years of careful investigation and study" by the gentleman appointed by the State Board of Health. Pending the appearance of reports from these gentleman, which will probably reveal many strange facts, consumers of sugar at least have a safeguard .-N. Y. Times, Aug. 10th.

Straws.

Following the recent circular of the Anti-Monopoly League, entitled "Secret Chapters in Political History," the following press items are very significant:-

"The bond of Senator Robertson, as collector, was yesterday returned approved from Washington. The sureties are C. P. Huntington, President of the Central Pacific railroad, and Theron R. Butler, President of the Sixth Avenue railroad company. Each qualified in the sum of \$400,000.—New York Times, July 3, 1881.

C. P. Huntington is one of the four men who, as stated in the speech of Congressman Daggett in February last, had made one hundred and eighty-six millions of dollars in fifteen years from an investment of twelve thousand five hundred dollars. Theron R. Butler is one of the principal street railroad monopolists of New York

The following from the Richmond, (Va.) Dispatch, is another straw indicating how the monopolists are roping in the legisla-

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 27, 1881. A distinguished party of gentlemen, consisting of Senators H. G. Davis and Camden, of West Va.; Thoma F. Bayard, of Delaware, John W. Johnson, of Virginia, and others, arrived here last night after a trip of 200 miles on horseback, lasting nearly 10 days, through a mountain wilderness in West Virginia. They are connected with the West Virginia Central & Pittshurg reilroad, which is to be & Pittsburg railroad, which is to be an extension of the Richmond & Alleghany railroad. They were accompanied part of the way by Secretary of the Treasury Windom, the Hon. T. B. Elkins, of New Mexico, and Alexander Shaw, of Baltimore, and the whole route by T. E. Sickles, Consulting Engineer of the Union Pacific railroad; Lewis Baker, Ex-Speaker George H. Moffett, and Col. Isaac Moore, of West Virginia. Mr. Sickels is the chief engineer of the projected road, and the trip was taken for the purpose of locating the by harmony in our councils, and a peaceful to two hundred dollars, while the race horse, and friendly acquiescence in the decisions of of no practical value, is held at thousands est work that culminated in the enactment the ride as one of the most delightful he ever of J. T. Cobb, at Schoolcraft.

enjoyed. The party passed through a country largely virgin, the soil of which is of the richest character, finely timbered, and with immense deposits of coal and iron. More than half of the journey was performed over mountains and streams and without roads, a pioneer corps having cut away the logs and timbers so as to admit the passage of horses. This enterprise is spoken of as of national importance, such men, in addition to those already mentioned, as Secretary Blaine, ex Senators Barnum, Chanee, and Wythe, of Maryland, and Messrs. Keene, Keyser, U. S. Grant, Jr., and other capitalists, being actively engaged in promoting it. The design is to connect with the Baltimore & Ohio road at Piedmont, with the Richmond & Alleghany road at Clifton Forge, and with the Chesapeake & Ohio road at this point. When the exploring party reached the summit between the Cheat and Greenbrier waters, in Pocahontas county, a beautiful knoll, clothed with a verdure of blue grass, was christened Mount Bayard, with appropriate ceremonies, in honor of the Delaware Senator. This point is the apex of the two Virginias, at the head of all the Virginia waters, and is now for the first time ascertained to be the highest elevation-4,625 feet above the level of the sea-of the whole Alleghany range. view from it is described as being grand and impressive beyond description. The maximum grade of the new route, as determined by Engineer Sickels, is 42 feet to the mile. Secretary Blaine has arranged, circumstances permitting, to spend the month of September on the road.

Senator Camden, as stated by the Anti-Monopoly League, was elected by the combined influence of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the Standard Oil Company. It seems that he is doing the monopolies good service by "interesting" such good and true men as Senator Bayard, in projects that will inevitably throw his influence against the people in the approaching struggle between the people and monopolies. With stock indicators in our legislative halls to facilitate gambling in Wall Street—a "point" for a vote is now getting to be considered a fair exchange—bribery can be accomplished much easier and more genteely than the lobbyists' old way of losing money at cards. Query: Haven't we about enough of public men interested in railroads and telegraphs? and in view of the fact that nine-tenths of the corruptions of our elections and legislation is done by corporations, and it is publicly stated that they intend to control the government in their own interest, would it not be well for the people to elect representatives who are not interested in great corporations? The public interest would doubless be far safer if some of those already elected were relegated to private life.—American Dairyman.

Scarcity of Black Walnut.

The supply of black walnut lumber is entirely inadequate to the demand among Eastern furniture manufacturers. Prices have advanced nearly 25 per cent. within the past year. This lumber formerly came from Western Canada and from Indiana, and now manufacturers are obliged to go to Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Kansas for a supply. Western manufacturers of furniture, and they have become numerous, of course have the advantage in being nearer the source of supply, and thus pick up the best and largest lots. But the question is beginning to come home to them, What are we to do in the future for this lumber? There seems to be nothing that can take its place for household furniture, desks and office finishing. There is hope of relief but in one direction. The people must plant groves and forests. The nuts are plentiful and cheap. The trees grow readily and rapidly. A small portion of farms in the latitude of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan can be put to few more profitable uses than to wal-Too far north the walnut does not thrive well, and grown very far South the lumber is of inferior quality, -so say the dealers and workers in this lumber. Farmers who take advantage of the occasion and plant largely will realize a large profit in this investment. In a future number the Review will tell how to prepare for the nuts, how and when to plant, and how to care for the young trees. - Farmers' Review.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The next meeting of Allegan Co. Council, P. of H., will be held at Allegan Grange Hall on Tuesday, the 6th of September. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend.

M. B. V. Mc Alpine, Sec'y Allegan Co. Council.

The Clinton County Pomona Grange will meet at the Olive Grange Hall at 10 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, September 7, 1881. An excellent program has been announced and a good time is expected. All members of the Order are cordially invited to attend. FRANK CONN, Sec'y. St. Johns, August 15, 1881.

FARM FOR SALE

The subscriber having retired from his farm on account of failing health, now offers a portion of it for sale, containing 148 acres under a good state of improvement, good fences, and living water in every field, good buildings of all kinds required on a large farm, a good bearing orchard. Will sell with or separately, all the stock, teams, machinery and utensils, consisting of 4 horses, 35 head of cattle, 11 of which are thorough-bred Short Horns, and the balance high grades of the same breed, among which are 8 A No. 1 milch cows; 235 fine wool Merino sheep, a number of hogs and poultry; Empire nine-hoe combined grain drill; Buckeye wheel cultivator; a two-horse tread power, stalk cutter, root cutter, field roller, and other implements too numerous to mention. Prices and terms easy. For further particulars inquire of R. G. Bostwick on the premises situated on section 30 in the town of Cannon, Kent county, Mich., 41 miles southeast of Belmont station, G. R. & I. R. R., or of the subscriber at Lowell. M. B. HINE Lowell, Aug. 8, 1881.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE ORDER.—We have a few copies of this engraving still on hand. We will send a single copy by mail for 10 cents; three copies for 25 cents. Address C. L. Whitney, Muskegon, Box 321, or order

Ladies' Department.

YOUR MISSION.

If you cannot on the ocean Sail among the swiftest fleet, Rocking on the highest billows, Laughing at the storms you meet You can stand among the sailors, Anchored yet within the bay, You can lend a hand to help them, As they launch their boats away

If you are too weak to journey
Up the mountain steep and high,
You can stand within the valley, While the multitudes go by; You can chant in happy measure As they slowly pass along: Though they may forget the singer, They will not forget the song.

If you have not gold and silver Ever ready to command,
If you cannot toward the needy
Reach an ever open hand,
You can visit the afflicted, O'er the erring you can weep, You can be a true disciple, Sitting at the Savior's feet.

If you cannot in the conflict Prove yourself a soldier true; If where fire and smoke are thickest There's no work for you to do, -When the battle-field is silent, You can go with silent tread, You can bear away the wounded You can cover up the dead.

Do not then stand idly waiting For some greater work to do: Fortune is a lazy goddess, She will never come to you; Go and toil in any vineyard, Do not fear to do or care, If you want a field of labor. You can find it ANYWHERE.

Woman's Right of Suffrage.

BY MRS. JASON NICHOLS.

Worthy Master:-The subject before the house for discussion is: "Resolved, That the right of suffrage should be extended to women with the same regulations and restrictions which are applied to men."

The question of women's suffrage is undoubtedly destined to become prominent in the near future. As civilization advances and the principles of truth and justice prevail in the government of the world, the condition of woman is improved. This principle has universally held good in the history of the world, and is destined to continue until women enjoy equal rights with men. Certain ideas which have hitherto been considered orthodox by the very best of men, will come to be regarded as relics of barbarism-nothing more, nothing less. Time was, and we regret to say, is yet, when the intelligence and judgment of a woman is placed at a discount, not because of any inferiority in the article itself, but simply because it is a woman's intelligence and judgment. The government of the United States to-day places a higher estimate upon the judgment of men who can neither read nor write than it does upon the judgment of women who have had all the advantages of collegiate training and are well versed in the science of

whether the right of the ballot ought to be | years ago was like the justice of to-day! given to women or not. In our mind that, at least, is settled. So long as women must ready setting in so strongly in favor of this she receive justice where it is now refused most serious defect yet discovered in the tive; the ballot must be placed in the hands loves from the temptations that now beset

future elections.

from a species of sickly sentimentality that survive one election after the time shall has no foundation in justice or common sense. How many husbands consult their wives in matters of grave importance in their busi- the polls" whenever that issue is before the ness transactions, and often is that advice people, and always on the side of temperfollowed with successful results. The pulpit, the rostrum, the learned professions, are now open to women: why, then, should the ballot box be closed to them? Does it require more judgment and intellect to decide between the claims of two political candidates than women have displayed in investigating the laws of Nature and solving her mysterious problems? Could not Miss Herschel as successfully investigated principles involved in a county election, as in the laws not Mrs. Somerville as competent to form a correct opinion and decide between two on the slavery question as the average member of the legislature or senate, who obtained his seat by falsehood, swindling and bribery, or his friend, the grog-shop politician, whose vote and opinion were purchased by a are a part of the standard literature of the erty. day, exercise a proper discrimination between the claims for office of a blatant demagogue and a pure-minded statesman? Are the mysteries of the political arena so deep and profound as to be understood only by this protection be best attained. Our forethe drunken habitue of a grog-shop, and to fathers answered the question of the best be beyond the comprehension of those pureminded Christian women whose presence their famous phrase, "Consent of the govand prayers, like a sunbeam from heaven, erned." John Stuart Mill says, "Every

while they, as a class, are incompetent to vote for a county judge or legislator?

But, says a timid sister, I don't want to vote; I would not if I could: I don't think it would be very nice for ladies to go to the polls and vote among a crowd of men. Oh dear! what a reason for not giving the moral weight of woman's influence at an election! I suppose women don't go to church among a crowd of men, or to the Grange, the theatre or opera, or to large parties, and there, dressed as scantily as the season will permit, circle through the voluptuous evolutions of the waltz or round dance in the embrace of some other woman's husband or brother,-but it is not "nice" to go to an election among a crowd of men and drop and temperate men to make laws, and we will have no other."

and for the sake of fathers, husbands, and

sons demand of our rulers that vice and

law, or licensed by legal enactment. To my mind there is not one argument that can be urged against women's suffrage that may not women discuss in public and private the places and the theories they advocate the subject of many a noble theme from woman's pen? Does anyone dare to deny their right to freely discuss every question in science, religion, or politics that comes up before the people? If there is such a one, Worthy Master, in the feeling and significant words of "Bumble, the Beadle, he cannot be a married man," and he certainly denies a right that is acknowledged by the civilized world. It is too late, in the light of the ninteenth century, to attempt to deny the intellectual power of women and their moral influence on the destinies of the people; too many noble sentiments that shall live until literature shall die have been uttered by them both on the rostrum and in the pulpit, and to concede to them these powers, this influence, these rights, and then deny their right to be heard and felt through the ballot box is to deny a self evident truth and the plainest principles of social and political ethics. Put the ballot-box in the hands of women and it will do more to destroy the "social evil" than a century of mission efforts, or all the power of moral suasion. Let it be understood that a fallen woman may reform as well as a fallen man. Close not the doors that lead to the anxious seats in our churches or to a restoration in the social circle to the women while we open every avenue of reform to men. The Savior taught no such distinctions. He said, "He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone at her." What a lesson is here taught to the Scribes and Pharisees of to-day of both sexes! What a rebuke to the self righteous! It is with us no longer a question as to How much the justice of eighteen hundred

Give woman the ballot, let her assert her right to help make laws that punish own sex. Nature is quite as wise as we. be subject to law, their right to a voice in her transgressions, and as the opinions of If the instincts of sex, of maternity, of dothe making of those laws must be acknowl- society in all ages have been but a reflex of mesticy, are not persuasive enough to keep edged. The tide of public sentiment is al- the spirit laws that govern the nation, so will them in the truest sense women, it is the reform that it needs no prophet to tell what her, and exert an influence over the morals divine order of nature. When, therefore, the outcome will be. There is no alterna- of the people that will protect those she of women, and there it will be as surely as them on every hand. Maudlin sentimenthat the sun will shine on the morning of tality will give way to a desire for the welfare of husbands, sons, and fathers, and the The objection to women's voting arises drinking shops and license law will never come that woman holds the ballot, for vote she will, regardless of the "crowds of men at ance and morality against temptation and

"Taxation without representation is tyranny," was the sentiment that fired the hearts of the early patriots and nerved their arms in the battles of the revolution, and yet, while we tax the host of women property holders in our country, we deny to them the right of representation in the National councils that impose these taxes. Dr. Johnson bellowed across the Atlantic, "Taxation that govern the planetary system? Was no tyranny." James Otis spoke for America, for common sense and eternal justice, in saying, "No good reason can be given in opposing political parties, as to investigate any country why every man of a sound the laws of physics and philosophy? Could | mind should not have his vote in the elecnot Mrs. Stowe have voted as intelligently tion of a representative. If a man has but little property to protect and defend, yet his life and liberty are things of some impor- the ballot they would become eager aspir-Somers said to a committee in the House of Commons, that the possession of a vote is the glass of rum? Could Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. only true security which an Englishman Browning, or Eliza Cook, whose writings has for the possession of his life and prop-

Every person is born with an equal claim to every kind of protection of his natural rights which any other person enjoys. The practical question is, therefore, how shall and surest protection of natural rights by

the suffrage, therefore, can be permanently and trained for the performance of public full age who desire it.

It is alleged that women are already represented by men. Where are they so represented, Worthy Master, and when was the choice made? I repeat it. If they are represented, when was the choice made? No one pretends to say that they have ever been consulted. It is a mere assumption made to the effect that the interest and affection of men will lead them to just and wise legislation for women as well as for themselves. But this is an old appeal for the political power of a class. Worthy Master, it is just what into a box a piece of paper on which is the British Parliament said to the colonies written, "The country needs moral, honest, a hundred years ago. "We are under the same government," said they, "our interests are identical; we are Britons; Brittania It is not nice to stand boldly for the right | rules the wave. God save the king! and down with sedition and sons of liberty!" The colonies indignantly protested against temptation to sin shall not be established by this assumption. We are all conversant with the result.

If I am asked "What do women want the ballot for?" I answer the question with be used with equal force against nearly all another, "What do men want it for?" the social privileges they now enjoy. Do not Why do the British workingmen demand it? They want the ballot because the laws great moral questions before the people? Is affecting labor and capital are made by the not the moral character of men in high capitalist class alone, and are therefore unjust.

> Worthy Master, it seems to be thought by some, that if women practically took part in politics, the home would be left a howling wilderness of cradles, and a chaos of undarned stockings and buttonless shirts. But how is it with the men? Do they desert their work-shops, their plows, and offices, to pass their time at the polls? Is it a credit to a man to be called a professional politician? The pursuits of men in the world-to which they are directed by the natural antitude of sex, and to which they must devote their lives, are as foreign from political functions as those of women. To take an extreme case, there is nothing more incompatible with political duties, in cooking and taking care of children, than there is in digging ditches, or making shoes, or in any other necessary employment; while in every superior interest of society growing out of the family, the stake of women is not less than men, and their knowledge is greater. In England, a woman who owns shares in the East India Company may vote. In this country she may vote as a stockholder upon a railroad from one end of the country to the other. But if she sells her stock and buys a house with the money, she has no voice in the laying out of the road before her door, which her house is taxed to keep and pay for, and why, in the name of good sense, if a responsible human being may vote upon specific industrial projects, may she not vote upon the industrial regulations of the State? There is no more reason that men should assume to decide participation in politics to be unwomanly, than that women should decide for men that it is unmanly. I think, Worthy Master, they may be trusted to defend the delicacy of their men declare that voting is at war with the distribution of functions between the sexes, what do they mean? Are not women as much interested in good government as men? There is fraud in the legislature, there is corruption in the courts; there are hospitals, and tenement houses and prisons; there are gambling houses, billiard rooms and brothels; there are grog shops at every corner,-all these things are the subjects of legislation; and under the exclusive legislation of men, the crimes associated with these things become vast and complicated. Have wives and mothers and sisters of Michigan less vital interest in them, less practical knowledge of them and their proper treatment, than the husbands and al force operating through innumerable most as if there was a wish that they were fathers? No man should be so insane as to channels, like the sunshine in nature, with- out of the way. Friendships, too, are not as pretend it. Do you imagine if women held the ballot in our own fair State, that the sible. There are thousands and thousands ing of home, meeting as many strangers as legislature would have dared to refuse the prohibitory amendment? I answer, most emphatically, No! Politicians and officeseekers are too well versed in the art of securing votes, to have been guilty of such base misdemeanor. They have an eye for

In the Grange Visitor it is intimated women in the home circle. I do not think so. Because women vote is no reason why they should want to hold office. Few men, comparatively, who vote, desire to hold office, and rather shrink from the responsiplace herself in one of those invidious situations in which every act, no matter how politic, no matter how just, no matter how of the great kingdoms of the earth and ad- take upon themselves unlimited power to impartiality and wisdom, and this is done tical, nor can the highest and truest devel- reasons are various: One of the most en-

the loaves and fishes.

ministered just laws to prosperous nations, regulate his destiny." No arrangement of by selecting those who have been disciplined opment of society be conceived of so long as satisfactory in which any person or class is duty. Because I say women should have pre-emptorily excluded, in which the elec- the right to vote, I do not mean that they and arduous duty which properly belongs to men trained and drilled especially to act in the public eye. Supposing, however, that women should actually hold office,where is the harm? Where is the impropriety? They certainly would not disgrace themselves by getting drunk, and it is reasonable to suppose that the public disbursement would be as judicious and guarded as those of corporations nowadays usually are.

The majority of women, however cultivated and developed and capable, will always prefer to any glare of public life, the exclusiveness, the quietness of the home, and will prefer to shine chiefly in the glory of their husbands, or so to blend the light of the two that it shall seem but one. I do not fear that if my words should be remembered by the next generation, they will be thought unsupported or extravagant.

Whatever their sex incapacitates women from doing, they will not do. Whatever duty is consistent with their sex and their relation to society, they will properly demand to do until they are permitted.

But I hear some say, if women vote they must do military duty. Undoubtedly, when a nation goes to war it may rightfully claim the service of all its citizens, men and women. But the question of fighting is not the blow merely, but its quality and persistence. The important point is, to make the blow effective. Did any brave Englishmen who rode into the jaws of death at Balaklava, serve England on the field more truly than Florence Nightingale? That which sustains, serves and repairs the physical force is just as essential as the force itself. Thus the law, in view of the moral service they are supposed to render, excuses clergymen from the field; and in the field it details ten per cent. of the army to serve the rest, and they do not carry muskets, nor fight. Women, as citizens, have always done, and always will do that work in the public defense for which their sex peculiarly fits them, and men do no more.

The care of the warrior, the nameless and innumerable duties of the hospital and home, are just as essential to National safety as fighting in the field. A nation of men alone could not carry on a contest any longer than a nation of women. Each would have to divide its forces and delegate half of the duties to the other sex. But while the physical services of war are equally divided between the sexes the moral forces are stronger with women. It was sustained the rebellion, and certainly without the women of the North the government had not been saved. From the first moment till the last, in all the populous cities, in the remote valleys, in the deep woods, on the country hill-side, on the open prairie, wherever there were wives, mothers, sisters, or lovers, there were busy mother paused only to bless her sons, eager through her tears upon her brother, and Out of how many hundreds of thousands of to fill his purse. homes and hearts they went who never returned! But those homes were both the in-They nerved the arm that struck for them. When the son and husband fell in the wild broke in silence, but the busy fingers did not falter. When the comely brother and lover were tortured into idiocy and despair that woman heart of love kept the man's soldier only, great as that was, it was knowledge of the cause, it was that supreme morout which the war would have been imposgovernment they have so defended. Shall we refuse them?

by the guard. Murdered for fidelity to his that are the outbursts of loving hearts. country. I ask the Worthy Master, I ask the brothers of this Grange, I ask every | Compare our husbandry to-day with that of bility of administering public affairs. No upon what conceivable ground of justice, books, papers, pictures, and all the other woman, in all probability, would wish to expediency, or common sense shall we give means for improvement that are furnished and refuse it to his mother?

generous, would displease a large portion of ceive to be the essential reasonableness of never even thought of. They, with the pathe community. Yet these men and these the resolution before the house. It is not tience of Job, toiled on uncomplainingly to women who would reject offices themselves, good for men to be alone. United with wo- the end, and yet with all these comforts and illumined the dark dens of vice during the one is degraded, whether aware of it or not, desire, no doubt, to see them well filled. man in the creation of human society, their advantages our young folks continually crusade? Have women sat upon the thrones | when other people without consulting him, | They desire to see them filled with dignity, | rights and interests in government are iden- | wish to leave the farm. Why is it? The

one sex assumes to prescribe limits to the scope and functions of the other. Let us then acknowledge it by allowing them to toral privilege is not open to all persons of should turn into scrivners, sheriffs and exercise their rights untrammeled by popumagistrates, and perform that complicated | lar prejudices, which are often wrong, unrestrained by past restrictions, and unlimited except by those lines of demarkation which humanity and a developing civilization draw for the government and protection of

The test of civilization is the position of women. Where they are wholly slaves, man wholly barbarous, and the measure of progress from barbarism to civilization is the recognition of their equal right with man to an unconstrained development.

Therefore, Worthy Master, may we not reasonably expect that, in the near future, the lords of creation who may chance to pick up the New York Herald, will see this announcement :-

"The several States of the United States have by legislative enactment extended the right of suffrage to women, with the same restrictions regarding age and capacity which are applied to men. This act of the people is hailed with great joy, and is regarded as the longest step in the progress of the race which has been made within the last century."

Capitol Grange, Lansing, July 16.

The Farmer's Life.

[Essay read at the August meeting of Hillsdale County Grange by Sister D. Chickner.

Worthy Master and Patrons:- I wish your ommittee had chosen a more able writer to entertain you this afternoon, for I can only ask you to forbear with me.

When the Mayflower landed its living freight of educated, earnest men and women, who had the courage to leave all that was dear to them to endure the privations, both social and physical, of the New World, a brighter day dawned on the farmer than ever before. They came here for religious freedom, and were of different professions and trades, yet from necessity they must now clear the land and raise food. They were not going to be the tenants of any noble lord, but free men and women bent on using every talent they had for the common good; with no church tithes and no overbearing game laws, at liberty to buy and sell all that they could pay for.

Commerce was an outgrowth from the wealth of the country, and the rapid means of transportation and the reduction of manual labor by machinery, the product of their fertile brain.

Stephen A. Douglass said: "Agriculture has found a larger field for the exercise of the women of the South, we are told, who the intellectual and moral energies in this country than in any other of the globe. Agriculture is settling up our new States and territories, gives employment to the work-shops, and furnishes the products which forms the basis of our foreign and domestic commerce. Agriculture stimulates every species of industry and is the parent and supporter of them all." For in proporfingers which by day and by night for four tion as the farmer prospers, so do they. When long weary years, like the great forces of his purse is full does he not call on the maspring time and harvest, never failed. The chinist, carriage maker, carpenter, mason, and all the other crafts, not forgetting the for the battle, the wife to kiss the father of furniture man and dry-goods store? Do we her children as he went, the sister smiled boast when we say the farmer moves the world, and he ought to rule it? He will if prayed for the lover who marched away. he only seeks to improve his mind as he does

The spirit of unrest that has made us spread over this great and glorious country, spiration and the consolation of the field. the improvements that have been so rapidlybrought forward, have developed a new element of our moral character. We have storm of battle the brave woman heart become almost nomadic as a people. We sell our homes or anything else for a few extra dollars even when necessity is not upon us. The sentiment that grandfather and grandmother lived here, and on this farm faith steady, and her unceasing toil repaired lived my father's father; therefore I love it his wasting frame. It was not love of the is almost unknown, and too often they, like an old machine, are spoken of as the "old folks," without the least reverence and aldeep as they were once. Our constant changof these women who ask for a voice in the | we do in our frequent journeys, produces a 'mushroom" friendship.

How often we hear the expression "I am Worthy Master, we have many Michigan | at home wherever night overtakes me." If mothers who trained their sons in fidelity that is so what then, makes their home? to God and their country. When the coun- Four walls and a roof? Somewhere to eat try called they answered. Mother and son and sleep? Where there is enough of hugave each after his kind his whole service manity with whom to pass a social hour. by a conscientious sister that if women held to defend the Union. By the sad fate of and then drift away on life's current? Such war her boy was thrown into the ghastly a home would never suggest the ballads we tance," and long before James Otis, Lord ants for office; the consequent result, a den at Andersonville. Mad with thirst he all love, "Home again," "Do they miss me neglect of the social and moral influence of crawls in the pitiless sun towards a muddy at home?" "The dearest spot on earth to pool. He reaches the dead-line and is shot | me is home, sweet home," and many others

The farmer's should be the model home. honorable and patriotic man in this State, other lands. Go into their homes. Have they the ballot to the Michigan boy's murderer ours? Do their children enjoy school privileges as ours do? How much we have to Worthy Master, I have stated what I con- enjoy that those who redeemed these lands

tracts more than any other, and where the masses congregate there is more of an opportunity to gratify our desire for amusement. Also, others see greater educational advantages. Schools are usually better, lectures frequent and more easily attended if he had only seized upon them. Too than on the farm. Libraries and museums many of us, I fear, are waiting for grand are both inducements. The love for the beautiful can be so easily gratified. Beautiful houses, furniture, pictures, dress, fine them. We want the best of fortune's gifts, gardens, parks, smooth sidewalks, under the shade trees or gas lights in the evening, are all charming, and to those who never saw the dark side of city life it is no wonder that we who live on the farm and know of the mud and water of country roads in the holding up the village hotel piazza. No winter time, and the dusty track and weed doubt it seems hard to work for so little, but grown sidewalk with the soorching sun of summer as we went to and from school, the better than the opportunity to loaf. Satan untidy front door-yards of most farmers, we fancy that to live in the city must be happiness. Others are tempted by the various ways of making money easier and faster than on the farm, as they think, and fathers are not free from these influences and often

to leave the farm. A farmer once had no social position, but in this free land of ours he ranks in society he has no regret for lost opportunities. And judged by his integrity, ability, and education, An agreement binding a child with a promise of a trade is now pronunced by the law of the United States fulfilled if he is brought up on a farm and schooled until of age. Our Agricultural College also offers a course of study to be pursued at home which will enable any young man to receive his diploma and degree.

speak as if they desired nothing so much as

Then the Grange has come forward like a supply the social element we so much need for young and old, but to develop our mental resources.

It is said that in the State house of representives were farmers, but the legal fraternity carried almost every point because of the farmers' lack of confidence in themselves. Many persons have a feeling of morbidness, and this is strengthened by the inability to impress their thoughts or heart's feelings on others. The Grange strives to counteract such tendencies, and inspires self reliance to impart ideas to others by giving all an opportunity to discuss the various subjects brought before them. This sets the minds at work and enlarges their capacity for enjoyment by the acquirment of knowledge.

Who can doubt that friendship is increased by the cultivation of the intellectual powers? If darkness covered the earth and gross ignorance the people, the fraternal feeling which has brought us together here to-day would not exist. Then we should strive to beautify our homes, not by piling up wood and stone that but by repairing the gate and rebuilding the depleted fence. Neatness in the surroundings will improve the appearance of any house. A little time and manure given to the lawn, shrubs and flowers, raising them for the refining influences they give, will be fully repaid; your little ones with flowers in their hands will be more loving and kind. Let every child have a tree, shrub, or a vine planted on some memorial day or birthday, when they begin to go to school, or any time you may choose, and raise it with care, not for the dollars it will pay, but for them, to be always specified as their tree. By it talk with each child of your hopes for them, and when your eyes are dim or closed in death that tree will be the representative and reminder of your love and counsel. Brothers and sisters will love each other's tree or shrub, and should one of the number be early transplanted to the garden above, no marble you could raise would be half so endearing. A farm bound by a thousand ties to the heart will not be parted with freely.

We need to cultivate sentiment. Our hearts are warm and true, but to those who are near and dear to us how often only the cold and reserved side of our nature is shown! The good old bachelor Paul exhorted us to be courteous, this will beautify our lives and like cushions on a rough road wonderfully ease the jolts of life. There is a glorious future for the farmer if he works for it with faith, looks forward with hope, with charity, forgets the wrong and guards the good work with fidelity. Then when the Worthy Master shall proclaim the day's work finished, he will say, "The work is well done that I gave thee to do."

Lost Opportunities.

If we only knew our opportunities what a difference it would make in our lives! If we only knew when to do and when to cease doing, if we only knew what would lead to success and what to defeat, how everything would be changed! The world is full of lost opportunities. We let them slip away from us as they offer, let them go carelessly, thoughtlessly, never remembering that they may never come to us again.

In the spring time the farmer who does not sow his grain while the mild rays of the sun of April and May permeate and warm the earth, need not expect to reap his bounti- burn and you will spoil your saucepan.

ticing allurements are the easy manners and ful harvest season. If he neglets to sow he pleasant ways acquired by daily meeting will not garner, and the opportunity is lost. with those to whom we wish to appear No wiser are we than this indolent farmer pleasant and affable. This social quality at- when we allow the days in which we should work to pass, and leave us the "Night when no man can work."

Every individual, I dare say, has during his life had enough opportunies presented to him to make, as we phrase it, his fortune, chances to offer; we have not the patience to accept the small things and make the best of and want them for nothing. We hear of men who will not work for a dollar a day because they have been accustomed to receive two or three, but they will spend their time lounging around street corners and the opportunity to work on any terms is employs idle hands, the old proverb assures us, and we believe it. The idle person is a nuisance to himself and everybody else.

The wise man will allow no opportunity to make himself useful to pass unimproved. If they do not present themselves, he will seek them out and make them his own, and then if failure or defeat ensues he is at ease in his mind for he has done what he could and we think nothing could be more cutting to the hearts of the shipwrecked than the remembrance that it might have been so different. To think that within our own power, within the grasp of our own hands, have lain opportunities which if embraced would have saved us from ruin.

Day by day we go about among opportunities, we see and realize them often, but we are waiting for something better, and while supplement to our school system to not only we wait the moments which constitute hours pass, and before we seize upen the hours the day is gone and we are looking for another dawning.

Brothers and Sisters, take hold of the opportunities which offer; if you cannot get tne whole loaf get the half. Do not lay it to heart because some one has made thousands of dollars with but little labor, remember that that which comes easily is likely to go in the same way, and it frequently happens that the slow plodders of earth die men of wealth. So let us not waste any time in mourning over neglected opportunities, or in planning about what we will do to morrow, but take up the work of to-day remembering that when to-morrow comes 'tis but to-day. And now, Brothers and Sisters in this organization of the Patrons of Husbandry, this is our opportunity. Let us grasp it with the determination to accomplish what we have undertaken, and as it is an effort to benefit farmers you should all join with us, as we well know that "In union there is strength;" and the greater our numbers and the more determined our will, the sooner shall we achieve success. we are unable to pay for or furnish, And if we, the pioneers of this great work, do not live to receive the full reward for all our toil, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we can leave a blessed inheritance for our children, better than lands or MRS. H. J. EDDY.

Excellent Glycerine Ointment.

A very good preparation of glycerine to have always on hand can be readily prepared by any apothecary or druggist: In two ounces of sweet oil of almonds, melt, by a slow heat, half an ounce of spermaceti, and one drachm of white wax. Then add one ounce of good glycerine, stirring until cold. When cold, scent it by stirring in a little oil of roses. Keep in small jars or small wide-necked bottles. In hot weather keep corked, as it sometimes gets a little rancid if long exposed to the warmth. Half or a fourth of the above quantities may be used. Every drug-store should keep a jar of it, and recommend its use. It is excellent for softening the skin, for most injured skin surfaces that are not open sores, for chapped places, for moistening corns or calloused feet or toes, and especially chapped face, lips, or hands. When the hands are chapped or cracked, or roughened by cold, wash them clean with soap and rub them well with this glycerine ointment, wiping it off enough to prevent soiling clothing. If this is done at night, the hands will be soft and in good condition in the morning, except when deeply cracked. It is very good to apply to the hands after "washing day." This is an excellent preparation to use by those afflicted with the distressing trouble known as hæmorrhoids or piles.

A'SEA captain trading to the African coast was invited to meet a committee of a society for the evangelization of Africa. Among numerous questions touching the habits and religion of the African races, he was asked: "Do the subjects of the King of Dahomey keep Sunday?" "Keep Sunday?" he replied. "Yes, and every other thing they can lay their hands on."

WHEN velvet has been wet and becomes spotted, hold the wrong side over steam, and while damp draw the wrong side quick ly over a warm iron. It takes two to do this — one to hold the bottom of the iron upward, and the second to draw the velvet

Ivory that has been spotted, or has grown yellow, can be made as clear and fresh as new, by rubbing with fine sand paper, and then polishing with finely powdered pumice

To BROWN sugar for sauce or pudding, put the sugar in a perfectly dry saucepan. If the pan is in the least bit wet, the sugar will

Bepartment.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Beautiful faces are those that wear-It matters little if dark or fair-Whole-souled honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show, Like crystal panes where hearth fires glow, Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words Leap from the heart like songs of birds, whose utterance prudence girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do Work that is earnest and brave and true, Moment by moment the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go On kindly ministries to and fro Down the lowliest ways, if God wills it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear

Ceasless burdens of homely care With patient grace and daily prayer. Beautiful lives are those that bless-

Silent rivers of happiness, Whose hidden fountains but few may guess Beautiful twilight, at set of sun, Beautiful goal, with race well won, Beautiful rest, with work well done

Beautiful graves where grasses creep, Where brown leaves fall, where drifts lie deep Over worn-out hands—oh, beautiful sleep!

Dear Uncle Nine :- I think I can answer Lula E. Bailey's questions. The two chapters in the Old Testament that are just alike are the 19th chapter of II Kings and the 37th Isaiah; also the verse in the Old Testament that contains all the letters of the alphabet except "T" and "J" is the 21st verse of the 17th chapter of Ezra. I would like to know where the verse is that contains them all. Your niece,

SARAH N. NEWMAN. Milford, August 8, 1881.

THE REAPER, DEATH.

WILEY .- Died at his residence in Alaiedon, Aug. , 1881, in the 63d year of his age, JAMES W. WILEY, a member of Alaiedon Grange, No. 289. At a regalar meeting of that Grange, held Aug. 8, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the sudden and unexpected Death of our Brother, a charter member—once our Worthy Master—has been removed from our midst; therefore Resolved, That in the death of our brother this Grange has lost a worthy member and true friend of the Order, his family an affectionate husband and kind father, and the community a worthy and useful citizen. We shall miss him: though his seat is vacant in the hall, yet his memory will be cherished in our hearts

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to our departed sister and her family.

Resolved, That in token of respect for our departed brother, our hall be draped in mourning for 90 that these resolutions be placed on the records of the Grange, and that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased, and also one sent to the Grange Visitor for publication.

> We shall sadly miss our brother, When we come to our retreat; But we know that angels bless him, And he's waiting us to greet. Wм. Н. Ночт, JARED G. RIDER. MRS. NANCY RIDER

It is with feelings of regret that we announce the death of our esteemed friend, James Wiley, of the township of Alaiedon, on the 5th of August, after a short illness. The cause of his death was erysipelas. Mr. Wiley was born in Monroe county, N. Y., in 1819. He came to this State in 1835, and settled in the township of Alaiedon in 1865, where by industry and economy he had secured a beautiful home, anticipating, no doubt, spending many happy years surrounded by his beloved family. He was zealous in every good work to elevate humanity: was a devoted Patron and one of the first to assist in organizing a Grange in this township. He held the office of Chaplain in the Pomona Grange from its organization until the present season. He was an earnest worker in the Order, and the Grange will truly mourn the loss of one so worthy. As a citizen and neighbor he will be equally lamented, and as a husband and father but few will be more truly and sincerely mourned. His funeral was attended Sunday, Aug. 7, at half past one o'clock, at his residence, by a large concourse of sympathizing friends. H. D. H.

[We have permitted this second notice of the death of Mr. Wiley, from the pen of a neighbor, to appear in our obituary column.-ED.]

HOOD .- Died at Ronald, Ionia Co., Mich., June 4. 1881, THOMPSON P. HOOD, aged 70 years. WHEREAS, The angel of Death has summoned

rom our midst our much beloved brother, Thompson P. Hood; therefore Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submis-Resolved, That, while we bow in numble submission, we regret the loss sustained by the Grange with which he was so lately connected; That we tender our earnest sympathy, but realize the inability of our words to heal the wound inflicted by the loss of a husband loving and true, a father ever striving to gratify the wants of his children, and a generous

friend to humanity.

Resolved, That our implements and charter be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the wife of the deceased, a copy be placed upon the records of the Grange, and also that one be sent to the Grange Visitor for publication.

CORA E. WALDRON, D. S. WALDRON, MRS. W. H. MATTISON, Ronald Grange, No. 192.

PEASE.—Once more our hearts have been sadden-

ed, once more are we called to offer a tribute to the memory of one who was associated with us as a member of our Grange. It is not for us to eulogize the dead, her life as a sister and friend tells her virtues. She has gone and our hearts will ever cherish her memory.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the brothers and sisters.

MRS. A. RYON. HARTWELL-Died at her residence in Cannon, Kent Co., Mich., July 29, 1881, M. J. HARTWELL, a member of Cannon Grange, No. 39. At a meeting of

the Grange the following preamble and resolutions were adopted as a tribute to her memory :-WHEREAS, While we meet once more with pleasant and happy greetings let us not forget that death

has again entered our midst and removed from among us our Worthy Sister to the beautiful rest above, and while we mourn our loss with saddened hearts let us ever cherish her memory and strive to imitate her virtues; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mary J. Harr-well, our Worthy Chaplain, this Grange laments the loss of a sister who was an efficient member, a faithful worker and a ready promoter of the interests of our Order, one whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity; a friend and counselor who was dear to us all, a citizen whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to all mankind.

Resolved, That this Grange deeply sympathize with the afflicted son and friends in their bereavement, and beseech our heavenly Father to give them grace and support in this their time of sorrow.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for our de-

parted sister the Charter of our Grange be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that these resolutions be placed upon the records of our Grange and transmitted for publication to the GRANGE the Lowell Journal, and a copy sent to the family of

A. RETTA JUDSON, B. E. SCOTT, Mrs. J. E. HOAG, Committee

BROWN .- Died at her home in the township of Vermontville, Michigan, July 19, 1881, MRS. DELIA Brown, a member of Vermontville Grange, No. 625, P. of H. Resolutions of respect to her memory were passed in the following form Aug. 6, 1881:

WHEREAS, The silent messenger of Death has again entered our Grange and taken from our midst our Worthy Sister Delia Brown, a worthy member of our Order, and a beloved friend; therefore Resolved, That, while we mourn our loss, we achieved,

knowledge the guiding hand and loving kindness of Him who hath given His beloved sleep. Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved husband and family our warmest sympathy in this their great affliction, and, as another link is added to the chain which binds them to the spirit land, may their hearts be lifted to the Giver of all good for His comfort and

Resolved, That as an expression of respect for our departed sister, the Grange charter be draped in mourning for 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother Brown; that they be placed on the records of the Grange, and a copy be ent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

MRS. B. E. BEFEDICT, MRS. D. HAWKINS, MRS. H. SMITH, Committee.

VINING.-Died at his residence in Marlette, July 29, 1881, GLIDEON B. VINING, a member of Marlette Grange, No. 641, in the 61st year of his age. The following resolutions of respect and condolence were adopted by this Grange:

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our ranks and taken from us our brother, reminding us that the harvest of time is sure and certain; therefore Resolved, That in the death of Brother Vining,

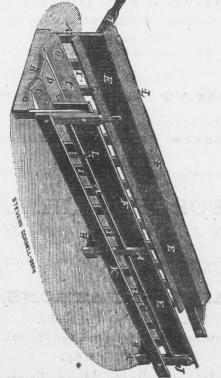
this Grange has lost an earnest and consistent mem-ber, his family a kind and indulgent father, and the community a worthy and useful citizen.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to the family of the deceased brother: realizing that no words of ours can heal their sorrow or fill the vacant place made in the family circle, we commen them only to Him who doeth all things well. Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of the Grange, and a copy sent the

GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

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H. DALE, SEN.,
MRS. H. DALE, SEN.,

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F. A. NORTH, Inventor, Ionia, Ionia Co., Mich. P. O. Box 555.

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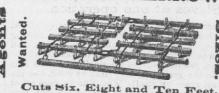
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It separates cockle, chess, mustard, redroot, dock, or any other small seed from your wheat; making one grade of seed wheat, taking the shrunk and cracked wheat out and cleaning it for market at the same time, besides putting the small foul seeds that may be in the grain perfectly clean by itself, also the cockle and chess by itself. The Eureka does all of this in running the grain once through the mill. One dollar in cash will be given for every cockle or chess that can be found in the seed wheat after being once run through the mill when properly adjusted. This mill was awarded the highest medal at Philadelphia in 1876, also at the last two State fairs of Michigan. Manufactured by

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The water tank is lined with zinc, with an air space between it and the wood tank,

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Legs in season.

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flowing among them. The skimming is done perfectly by an arrangement upon the side of the milk can, and so simple that a child ten years old can skim a can in less than a minute. By this process the cream is first drawn off, leaving all sediments in the milk instead of drawing off the milk and gathering all the impurities in the cream, such as thicky substance, often streaked with blood, which many times escape the observation of the most careful butter makers. This gives the butter made by the Acme system, a reputation for purity, which insures a better price and more ready sale. The Acme Creamer and Butter Cooler saves two-thirds the labor in butter making, it is easily handled, and produces an even grade of butter, both Winter and Summer, which sells at a remunerative price to the producer. It is so arranged that all the water pumped for the stock, either by wind power or by hand, passes through the tank, that being sufficient, no extra labor is required. Farmers should investigate this system, and not stick so tenaciously to the old way, and be obliged, as they often are, to sell their butter at ruinously low prices. Schooleraft, Mich., August, 1881.

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After thoroughly testing your Creamer and Butter Cooler for the past two months, we can say that in all respects it is a complete success. It not only saves a great amount of labor, but furnishes a cheap and convenient place for milk and butter. During and convenient place for milk and butter. During the extreme hot weather and thunder showers, our milk remains sweet. We have the same grade and quantity of butter without the use of ice. It is simple in its arrangement, and is easily kept clean; and lastly but not least, we regard it as possessing that essential quality of being a time and labor saving arrangement for making butter, and can cheerfully recommend it to all ecommend it to all.
Portage, July 30, 1881. L. F. COX & WIFE.

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MESSES. McCall & DUNCAN: butter than with pans. Yours truly,
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McCall & Duncan, Schoolcraft, Mich.,

the Patrons of that State have bought over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition 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 assimilate 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 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 WOODBEIDER ST., DETROIT, and J. M. CHAMBERS, 163 SO. WATER ST., CHIOAGO. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose), price Eight MESSES. McCall & Duncan, Schoolcraft, Mich. MESSES, MCCALL & DUNCAN, Schoolcraft, Mich.

I have given the Acme Creamer a thorough trial,
by setting equal amounts of milk in the Creamer and
in shallow pans in the cellar: From the shallow
pans I made 2½ lbs. of butter; from the Creamer 4
lbs., and better quality. I can make more butter
and a great deal better quality in the Creamer with
one-third the labor. The Cooler will keep butter in
a colorid condition for any length of time. It can