

GRANGE VISITOR

Library Agri'l College

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

VOL. XVIII, NO. 5.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, MARCH 1, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 413.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

D. C. LEACH.

Every public spirited person must rejoice at the wide spread interest manifested in favor of a more efficient and practical system of road improvement. If this interest can be kept alive until the necessary changes can be made in our constitution and laws, we may reasonably hope the day of greatly improved public roads is not far off.

The general features of the plan suggested by the State Commission will, I think, commend themselves to all who take special interest in the subject. It certainly seems to be a great improvement on our present system.

But in all new movements which, like the proposed system, authorize the issuing of bonds for public improvements, great care should be used to guard against fraud and extravagance. When public sentiment sets strongly in favor of a particular measure, there is often danger of extreme action, followed by disastrous results. Hence, the proposed constitutional amendment, and the laws through which it is to be executed, cannot be too carefully guarded.

In many of the states great wrongs have been done by the hasty and ill-considered issuing of railroad and other bonds for public improvements.

Michigan has suffered but little from this cause, but when public sentiment sets strongly in favor of general road improvements, and to every county is given power to issue bonds for such purposes, the necessary safeguards against haste, extravagance and fraud, should be well considered. The laws should be carefully framed so that the work of improvement may be safely undertaken and economically carried forward. The people of Michigan cannot afford, at this late day, to engage in a wild and speculative movement of any kind.

A criticism I have heard made on the proposed constitutional amendment is, that five county commissioners are too many; that a board of three would be more efficient and less expensive. Would it not be well to leave it with the supervisors of a county to appoint three or five as they might deem best? Some counties might prefer three, others five.

The proposed change in our road system contemplates the expenditure of millions upon millions of dollars in the near future. There is nothing alarming in this if wise and prudent counsels direct and control the movement. But it will be found possible to so manipulate the system as to saddle debts upon a county and leave the roads but slightly improved.

But if men are disposed to put money "where it will do the most good," they will willingly submit to largely increased taxes for road improvements. And if they are wise they will see that the money is judiciously expended.

The money value of good roads, as affecting adjacent real estate, is, I think, much greater than people generally suppose. I have no doubt there are thousands of good farms in Michigan whose selling value would be increased from twenty-five to fifty per cent by the construction of good roads passing them and connecting them with business towns and railroad stations. It is reasonable to expect that when road improvements are judiciously and economically made the increased value of adjacent farms will exceed, many fold, the cost of the improvements.

I see no reason why this move-

ment, so general throughout the state, for the improvement of our public roads, should not be cautiously and energetically pushed to valuable results.
Walton, Mich.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

FRIEND EDITOR: Enclosed I send you a paper read by me at the Farmers' Institute at Lowell on 7th inst. You may see a few items that you can use in GRANGE VISITOR. I try to show the great injustice done the farmer in regard to highway improvement. The highways are public property for the benefit of all the people as well as the farmer and yet the farmer alone is asked to give the land and make the road while two-thirds of the people and two-thirds of the wealth of the state are not required to contribute a single dollar. It does seem that the farmers would see the great injustice done them and demand a change. With laws that would compel all property to bear its share of taxation for road improvement, the farmer would pay less tax than now, and we would soon begin to have good roads. Let it be understood that any proposed amendment of the constitution of the state that does not provide for equal taxation of all property for road improvement will not be approved by the people. Now is the time to show his influence on state legislation and demand that his interests receive equal consideration with the corporate bodies of the state and that the burden for road improvement which he has up to this date borne alone, be lightened by aid from those equally benefited with himself.

Truly yours,
S. S. BAILEY.

We clip the following from Mr. Bailey's address:

The assessed valuation of the property of the state, including the value of railroad, mining and other property paying specific taxes is in round numbers about \$1,800,000,000. Of this amount one-third, or \$600,000,000, belongs to the farmers and the people outside of the cities. The \$600,000,000 is the only property that has ever been taxed for the improvement of the common roads of the county. The owners of this \$600,000,000 have given for road improvement in land and money and labor, as before shown, over 120,000,000 dollars. The owners of the \$1,200,000,000 for the last fifty years, have been exempt by law from contributing anything for the improvement of the common roads of the country. Is it any wonder then that the country is so poor in first class roads?

In the light of the showing made let no man have the audacity or the effrontery to charge the blame for bad roads wholly on the farmers. Up to this date they have fought the battle for good roads in the wilderness alone—while the owners of the \$1,200,000,000 have been content to be lookers on and criticize the slow progress made in winning the fight for good roads. We are not here to unceremoniously censure those who control the \$1,200,000,000 for not giving aid to road improvement for there has been no law by which they could enter the ranks with us and legally give aid. No doubt a very large share of them, in fact the largest share of them would gladly give the necessary aid if we had laws that would enable them to do so. Their property would share in the benefits of good roads equally with the farmers as their facilities

for doing business would be greatly enlarged and they would enjoy the pleasure of travel equally with the farmer on good roads. The managers of the \$300,000,000 of railroad property in the state would, no doubt, gladly have a portion of the taxes they pay applied for the improvement of the roads, as good country roads contribute in no small degree to the prosperity of the railroads.

If now we can have wise legislation for highway improvement and laws compelling all property to bear its proper share of tax for the same, we would at once enter on a new era of road improvement and would all realize as never before the benefits of good roads to farmers, as whatever benefits the farmer benefits in a greater or less degree both directly and indirectly every man, woman and child in the state.

SOME ROAD IDEAS.

CLIMAX, MICH., Feb. 22, 1893.

Editor of Grange Visitor:

In reply to your request for my idea of a road law I would say that I believe in adapting our laws to the condition of things. We have a constitution, and I think so far as the road laws are concerned are likely to keep it as it is. I am not convinced that we cannot greatly improve both our roads and our road system without making any changes that I think can be made for the better under our present constitution and by our present legislature.

1st. I would have the law provide that every road in the state should be marked on the ground by enduring monuments planted at every section corner and quarter post in its line and at every angle in its course, such as anybody could find, so that

(a) The public in making improvements, paving, graveling, or bridging can place these improvements where they belong without calling out a surveyor to find the line.

(b) So that people owning adjoining lands will know just where to locate their fences, hedges and buildings:

(c) So that in case of encroachment it can be removed without having a lawsuit and a surveyor to find out whether it is an encroachment or not.

2d. I would provide efficient means to prevent the destruction or removal of such monuments.

3d. I would provide a uniform system of recording road lines and monuments and have a record of them kept in a county office to provide against loss. The township of Kalamazoo had four books of records of roads and has lost the three earliest ones containing the records of nearly all the roads in the township. I know of a good many other township road records that might just about as well be lost. They are not worth the paper they are written on, so far as finding the line of the road is concerned.

4th. I would have all road taxes paid in money and do away with our pernicious labor system. Good work can be done under the present system but it seldom is. A majority of the people never have seen good road work done and don't know what it is. It does not pay to put men in charge of road work who don't know how to make roads and have no inducement to learn how, hence I would, 5th, Abolish our little road districts and all but the one overseer which I understand the constitution requires. I would not have him do any of the road making, only cut weeds, pick

up stones and do work of a like character which the present law requires him to do. I would place the road making entirely in charge of the highway commissioner. I would let him appoint his own assistants, and keep him under the same check from the township board that the law now provides, so that he should not get too cranky. I would have most of the work done by contract and have the roads under constant supervision. "A stitch in time" you know, etc. I would pay the commissioner enough so we could get the best man in town for the place to take the office and attend to its duties.

6th. I would provide a way for him to get the right of way for drains across private property and have such drains made wherever necessary to take the water away from the road.

7th. I would have the state employ the best posted man in the country to prepare a concise set of instructions in the best and most approved methods of constructing dirt and gravel roads, together with plans and specifications of culverts and simple short span wooden bridges. I would have it printed in the "Township Officers Guide" and furnished to every highway commissioner.

8th. I would provide for at least one meeting each year of all the highway commissioners in the county for the purpose of discussing and being instructed in road making, and pay them for their time while attending it.

9th. I would require the board of supervisors to raise every year by tax on the county, the \$1,000, provided by the constitution and have it used exclusively in the construction of graveled or paved roads and bridges on highways which are of such importance to the whole county that it is not fair nor just that the townships in which they are situated should bear the whole expense.

F. HODGMAN.

THE MORTGAGE TAX LAW.

I have wished to have a word to say about the mortgage tax law ever since the VISITOR of Dec. 15 came to hand. My first thought on reading the various opinions expressed therein was "what shall be done when doctors disagree?" My answer would be wait, "prove all things, hold fast to that which is good." There has not been time to test the law yet, and because a few treasurers and supervisors find their duties more onerous is no reason for repealing the law before it has had a fair trial. Give even the devil his due and if what appeared to be his satanic majesty turns out to be an angel of light your satisfaction will be all the greater, for you can remark with more emphasis to the doubting Thomases "I told you so!" 'Tis said "figures don't lie," and now that the majority have paid their taxes, if they will do a little figuring they will easily find the balance on the right side, I think.

The tax law may be a failure in Hillsdale county, but it don't work that way here. As one who wishes to borrow money and can give good security, can get the money at seven per cent, the same as before the law was made, or else he may pay six per cent and pay the taxes himself. In either case he is better off than he was before the law took effect. It's true we can't force people to loan money, and there may be a few who prefer to put their surplus in a bank where it will draw three per cent to loaning it to farmers at 5 1/2 to 6 net. We all know which is the safest investment. The farmer

can't break and go off to Canada, taking the farm with him. A first class mortgage is better security at any time than is the best certificate of deposit, and yet no one expects the bank to pay six or eight per cent.

C. H. Farnum is evidently blinded by the mortgage he holds on the property sold last summer. I can't see any other reason for the opinions he holds. For my part I can't see why, if a man holds a third interest in a farm, he shouldn't pay one-third of the taxes. It's true he may live out of the state and has a perfect right to give in the mortgage he holds to the assessor of his own place if he wishes to pay a double tax, but has he the inclination? Supposing he held a deed to one-third interest in the farm would he be expected to pay a tax on the deed, say in Ohio, and escape a tax on the farm located in Michigan? I trow not. If he holds a mortgage on a farm to a third of its value, I can't see for what reason he should not pay a third of the tax.

As to the property he sold, as he still holds a half interest in it can he give any valid reason why he should not pay one-half of the tax? Had he received the whole of the purchase price he would have to pay tax on it, or beat the assessor out of that much. Are not the

mortgages now "assessed the same as real estate" and if so, Mr. Farnum had received the full purchase price of his property in money, and had placed it in the bank where it would probably draw three per cent. When the assessor came around if he gave in the amount as the law requires him to do and paid taxes on it, would he not be better off with the amount invested in a good mortgage at seven or even six per cent on which he had to pay the tax? If he would not then I am not able to add one and one to make two.

There are farmers right here in Eaton county whose farms are mortgaged for from fifteen hundred to five thousand dollars and the new law that taxes mortgages makes a saving for them of from eight to ten dollars per one thousand, according to the rate of interest paid. There are of course some people who want the earth; there are Shylocks in all communities, but I've noticed that like their great namesake they seldom get what they want. We can't compel them to loan money, but to use a homely phrase, they usually know on which side their bread is buttered, and people who live on their income have to loan their money. If the people will not pay eight per cent they can usually get all they need at seven. As for mortgaging land now owned to pay for more, in my opinion the less land a man has, over 40 acres, the better he is off under present circumstances, and this rule will apply especially to those who have to borrow the whole or part of the purchase price. A man who is willing to work hard and is a good manager, with ready money to invest might well put it in land but he must "hold or drive" if he expects to make a large farm pay.

The present mortgage tax law is not perfect. Let it be amended but do not repeal it until it has been tried.

A. L.

Eaton Rapids.

Land plaster saturated with carbolic acid put around squashes when they first appear, will scare out the squash bug by preventing the female from depositing the eggs.
A FARMER.

THE GRANGE VISITOR

Published on the 1st and 15th of every month.

Kenyon L. Butterfield, Editor and Manager.
LANSING, MICH.

To whom all exchanges, communications, advertising business and subscriptions should be sent.

TERMS 50 Cents a Year, 25 Cents for Six Months. In Clubs of 20 or more 40 cents per year each. Subscriptions payable in advance, and discontinued at expiration, unless renewed.

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft. Do not send stamps.

Entered at the Postoffice at Lansing, Mich., as Second Class Matter.

Our Offers.

I. For one new name for one year we will send a copy of *Black Beauty*.

II. To any one sending in 5 new subscribers for one year we will send the VISITOR one year free.

III. To any one sending in 15 new subscribers for one year, we will send the set of Eliot's works.

IV. To any one sending 30 new subscribers for one year we will send Dicken's complete works.

V. To any one sending 30 new subscribers for one year and \$5.00 we will send a Webster or Worcester Dictionary. Or we will send the same for 60 new names.

VI. For 60 new subscribers for one year and \$10.00 we will send the Companion organ. Or we will send it for 120 new subscribers for one year.

Do not send stamps.

Send in your names as fast as you get them, with the money, stating what premium you are working for.

Begin now.

Patronize our advertisers.

Notice our column "How are These?"

Read page two if you are a wool grower.

What do you think of "Road Ideas?"

Can't you get us a few new names next month?

Write your member of the legislature your ideas about your favorite bill.

We attended an enjoyable institute at Battle Creek recently. Watch for a few of the good articles read there.

Don't forget to send in your opinions for our "postal jottings." Tell us what you think of some of the bills before the legislature.

Don't fail to note the article on page seven about adulteration in foods and seeds. Then write your member of the legislature favoring the passage of the bills.

THE READING CIRCLE.

The applications for reading circle books keep coming, so the Secretary informs us. In several cases Lecturers are using the books as a basis for the literary work of their Grange. Try it.

A NEW MACHINE.

We have sold quite a large number of the Singer machines during the past year and have had no complaints. But we believe that we have a better machine even for the money—\$21.00—than the other. We have ample guarantee from the company and believe that the "Columbia" will suit the most fastidious. Read our "ad" on page 3.

ELECTION CONTESTS.

The recent contests in our Legislature would seem to add force to the feeling existing among some thoughtful people that the average legislature is not a fit judge of the rights to seats of its members. We are not speaking of the justice of the recent decisions. But the very fact that both in the House and Senate contests the vote was almost strictly partisan shows that partisan judgment ruled. It is hardly possible that points of law could so closely divide a body on party lines. If the Democrats were right, the Republican course was unjust, and vice versa. But this is only one instance among hundreds. It does look as if the judiciary would have to be called upon in such cases.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

We think it would be helpful if we could enlarge our postal jottings during the next few months. To that end we wish that our readers would send in on postal cards their opinions as to any one of the bills now before the legislature. Give your reason for "the faith that is in thee." We are sure that this will be helpful to all concerned, and perhaps aid in getting some important measures through. Can't we have a hundred postals for next issue? Remember to write on a postal.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

We are much gratified with the way in which our advertising columns have filled during the past few months. We have tried to secure reliable advertisers and we ask that as friends of the VISITOR, you make a practice of looking over our advertisers; see if they do not have something you want. Write to them to inquire about prices, etc. Always say that you saw the "ad." in the GRANGE VISITOR. If you find that any of our advertisers are dishonest or are frauds, let us know at once.

SOME ROAD IDEAS.

Under this caption we have an interesting article this issue from Mr. Frank Hodgman, secretary of the Michigan engineering society. Mr. Hodgman is a practical man and in this article gives plainly and forcibly his views as to what can be done under the present constitution. Inasmuch as Mr. Hodgman is being consulted by the House committee on roads and bridges, it is with special pleasure that we publish his ideas, differing as they do from those of the State road commission. Let us have your idea in our next issue for our "Postal Jottings."

OUR LEGISLATIVE COLUMN.

We have endeavored in another column, under the title of "How are These?" to explain in brief form the intent of some of the leading bills that have been introduced in our present legislature. We have chosen those that we thought would most interest our readers. If there are any questions that our readers would like to ask concerning any measure mentioned we will try to answer them. Or if there are any other bills of which you would like to know more we will endeavor to ascertain the facts. Put your queries on a card and direct to our office.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Rusk entered upon his duties as Secretary of Agriculture under difficult circumstances. The "pumpkin department" had been the sneer alike of the politician and the average dweller in cities. Mr. Rusk demonstrated that the department had a place, and that an important one, among the useful governmental agencies. He pleased both the farmers and the statesmen, for he was himself farmer and statesman.

J. Sterling Morton is Mr. Cleveland's appointee to this office. He was a Michigan man originally, now from Nebraska. He owns a large farm, it is said, and takes delight in the pleasures of country life. He is a forestry "crank" and a strong opponent of the anti-option bill. Moreover, he is a railroad attorney and has made law his life work. He is said to be an able man, is probably a man of executive talent; no doubt he will add strength to Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. But so far as we can tell from even the most favorable reports, he lacks what we think is an essential qualification. He lacks the farmer spirit. He is not a farmer by profession. Not only that, but he has not

that sympathy with farmers that a man should have to hold that position. He speaks to the farmers, not for them. He is not one of them. He may make a success of his four years' labor—we earnestly hope he will, but we fear that he can not command the respect of farmers as could a man who was more in sympathy with their lives and their labors.

PURE FOOD.

Read the articles on page seven by Dr. Kedzie and Mr. Wheeler, and then write a letter to your member of the legislature, or to Hon. H. W. Newkirk, Lansing, demanding the passage of the pure food bill. There is no possible plea for adulterated goods; it is all fraud and should be stopped. In states where such laws exist they are satisfactory. People do not understand how they are being fooled and cheated. They don't know what they eat or plant. It is all wrong and should be stopped. There will be opposition to the bill of course, but it will not come from the consumers, and they are the ones most interested.

MORE INSTITUTES.

The farmers need more institutes. That they desire them is proof that they realize the need. The bill now introduced calls for \$3,000 a year for institute purposes. That is a good start, but we would not object at all if the sum were made \$10,000 per year. New York gave \$15,000 last year; Wisconsin has sixty-five or seventy institutes each year; Ohio has something like \$10,000 for institutes. Michigan should not be behind. We certainly think this bill should be amended to \$5,000; that would allow for the employment of a competent director of institutes, and without such a person the system cannot have the very best success. Write your member in the legislature your opinion.

THE MILLENIUM.

Judge Jackson was a good Democrat. His appointment by President Harrison to the Supreme bench stirred the hearts of politicians mightily. It was not the first time that such a thing had been done there were precedents, but it was exceptional.

Judge Gresham had been a staunch Republican. Four years ago his name was mentioned as a candidate for presidency on the Republican ticket. March 4 he will be Cleveland's Secretary of State and chief adviser on questions of statecraft.

Politics? May be, but on a new basis. We welcome such things. They indicate a broadening tone, we think, in political life and sentiment. Let them keep right on coming until men shall come to see beyond party lines, begin to see that principles and men are more than organizations and platforms.

LEGISLATION FOR FARMERS.

The State Grange at its last meeting passed certain resolutions asking for legislation that seemed desirable. Bills are before the present legislature covering nearly all the points mentioned. The next thing to do is turn the influence of the Grange directly to securing the passage of these bills. We have outlined some of them as best we could. Some of them will be antagonized strongly. There will be members who will vote as their constituents desire. The thing for Patrons to do is to write personal letters to their member in the legislature. Personal letters are better than petitions. Petitions are easily obtained for almost any purpose. It is well to send the resolutions of your Grange, but don't send petitions as a rule. But pour in the personal

letters. Three or four thousand letters sent to members, calling upon them to vote for a certain measure, would have a mighty influence. So we call upon each of our readers who are interested at all in the progress of the farmer to sit down within a week or two and write a strong letter to his member urging the passage of one or more of these measures. Don't wait till the bill is defeated and then croak because "farmers don't ever get anything." You tell your member what you want and if he doesn't vote the way you wish him to, give him "fits."

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS.

We do not like to keep making appeals to Patrons for aid, especially when so many have responded so well to former requests to procure new names for the VISITOR. We have had a splendid addition to our subscription list since January 1, and we are grateful to all who have helped thus to swell it. But we do need more subscribers in order to make the paper self sustaining. The Grange can't afford to be without a paper, neither can it afford to support a paper that does not pay. So far this year we have done well financially. Our advertising patronage has increased rapidly and is three times what it was a year ago. But we need a larger and growing list in order to keep up the record throughout this year.

There are quite a number of "short term" subscribers, secured last spring on our "May offer," who have not yet renewed, but many of whom would do so if urged by an agent from the Grange. Will you not respond again to our call?

THE PREMIUMS.

All premium offers hold good until April 15. We hope that all Patrons will avail themselves of the chance to secure good pay for helping their paper. That sounds a little strange, but that's what it is—pay for helping your paper. We have received a good many new subscribers since January 1, but we need still more, and then don't forget the renewals, especially of those not Patrons.

OUR ORGAN.

Read this from Mrs. Mary Sherwood Hinds, who recently secured our organ as a premium for new names:

Stanton, Mich., Feb. 22, 1893.
EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR, DEAR SIR—The Carpenter organ for premium on club subscriptions to GRANGE VISITOR is received and seems to be same dimensions as advertised, but some lighter in weight, which is not against it. It is a four octave instrument of good tone and with plenty of volume. I think it will answer the purpose nicely for which it is intended, viz.: for the G. A. R. and W. B. C. hall. I would advise Granges and others desiring an organ to avail themselves of your very liberal premium offer in this line.

Very respectfully,
MARY SHERWOOD HINDS.

FREE PASSES.

There are two pass bills before the legislature. One prohibits State officers from accepting free passes from railroads; the other would compel railroads to furnish passes to such officers. There is merit in either plan, but we incline to the latter for several reasons:

1. It would do away with any charge of bribery. Probably very few of our legislators are thus bribed, but the people seem to fear that they are. There could be no suspicion of bribery under this law.

2. It would be a step forward in the State regulation of railroads. Not that we advocate a general system of free passes, or that we believe in injustice to corporations, but as a matter of fact railroads are hard to manage; they are too

powerful for the people. Any thing that will tend to give the people more of the control they should exercise, the better. We think that if a compulsory pass law could stand the test of a Supreme court decision it might pave the way for further restrictive enactments.

3. A prohibitive pass law is difficult to enforce, and as the present plan is unsatisfactory, there is but the one resource of compulsory passes.

What do you think about it?

WORDS OF PRAISE.

EDITOR OF GRANGE VISITOR:—The VISITOR of the 15th inst., in farm parlance, is a *daisy*; *par excellence*, it is the flower of your best efforts; its make up, its progressive spirit, its touch with the spirit of the times as shown in the realm of newspapers, are all commendable. You make a wide departure in advertising. Why shouldn't the VISITOR tell me where to find things I need on the farm and thereby save me the expense of taking several newspapers in order to keep posted? *Mullum in parvo* is a good motto for you. It will pay all round. Variety is the spice of life, we are told. So evidently you think, for you spread a table of contents full of good things. You are rapidly becoming a *chef* in editorial cooking. Your dishes are dainty, or nutritious, or palatable, as the case may be. Those who sit at your table cannot go away hungry, or unrefreshed. Excuse me! It's what I think with no idea of flattery.

Let us look through the VISITOR once more. The first article is by that veteran and accomplished editorial writer, S. B. McCracken. His learned articles are very interesting and instructive; it contains much food for thought as we sit by our quiet firesides in the country.

"Editorial Obliquities" is a scathing paper from the trenchant pen of Brother Hewitt. Pharisaism is well exposed. Jay Gould and Philip D. Armour, like all men when they come to the great assize, will doubtless receive just judgment.

"Do We Sleep," is a dainty but trenchant shaving from that adept mechanic in letters, Miss O. J. Carpenter. Bless the lady! she has bravely said some things about Patrons that I have wanted to say, dare not say, and could not have said so gracefully had I dared. While exposing our faults she spares our feelings. Like a man I would have hit without gloves. I believe in a person doing his duty because it is a duty. I hope, brothers and sisters, that you may "inwardly digest" the words of our bright but gentle Carpenter. I trust that in her dealing with us careless Patrons, she will always *hew close to the line*. I admit that we are often provokingly remiss and careless in our work.

"Hints to Pomona Lecturers," is a well considered article from the pen of Brother J. H. F. Mullett. He, too, with remarkable self-restraint hints at short-comings on the part of the ministers and subjects of Pomona. I am a devoted subject of Pomona and do not hesitate to declare that she is often shamefully treated. Let us dethrone her or give higher allegiance, more devoted service.

The inside pages of the VISITOR contain many articles of unusual interest also, but my limited space will not permit of cataloging them here.

I notice that the Worthy Master of the State Grange has his assigned column and makes good use of it. "He is the right man in the right place." We have always been fortunate in our Master in State jurisdiction. I trust that Worthy Master Horton may have a glorious reign. Under him let us Patrons close up our ranks, advance our columns, and march to victory.

Yours fraternally,

J. H. F.

Williamston, Mich., Feb. 23, '93.

FOR CHARITABLE PEOPLE.

We offer for adoption in respectable families a few dependent children of different ages; also a number of bright and healthy babies. Country homes preferred. Apply at the office of the Children's Aid Society, room 510, 167 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Ladies' Department.

THE PITCHER OF TEARS.

[For the picture by Paul Thumann.]

The woman had closed her eyes,
A weary with weeping,
She leaned on the empty cradle,
And sobbed in her sleeping,
Her breast like a wave of the sea
Was rising and falling;
Her heart through the mist of sleep
On her baby was calling.

Then her soul was lifted up and away
To the Garden of Heaven,
Where the flowers shine like stars in the grass,
So smooth and so even,
And she saw where 'mid roses and May
An angel did wander,
Who sat at a table, and so looked in his face
To dream and to wonder.

Alone, and apart from the rest,
A little child tarried,
And in his small arms, soft and round,
A pitcher he carried,
His sweet eyes looked wistfully toward
His mates in the meadow,
Heaven's glory was bright, but his face
Bore the toll of earth's shadow.

The woman knelt down where she stood,
"My own and my dearie,
Now why do you wander alone,
With little feet weary?
If you cannot come back, come back
To the arms of your mother,
"Tis your sweet hand the angel should hold,
And never another."

"Oh! mother, the pitcher of tears,
Your tears I must carry,
So heavy it weighs, that behind
I linger and tarry.
Oh! mother, if you would smile,
And cease from your weeping,
My place by the angel's side
I'd gladly be keeping."

The woman waked by the cradle,
And smiled in the waking,
"My baby, the pitcher of tears
To my heart I am taking,
Go, frolic and sing with your mates!
My smiles shall be given
To make a new light round your head
In the Garden of Heaven."
—LAURA E. RICHARDS, in *Tenth's Companion*.

THE FARMERS' QUOTA.

* Read at Newaygo Pomona.

For the requirements of civilization, for the upholding of our national honor, for the peace, happiness and prosperity of the American people, and in the great struggle of right against wrong, the "Farmers' Quota" is rated high. They are required to furnish the bread and butter, peaches and cream, milk and honey, and with their muscle turn the wheels of industry and feed the world. It is further expected that they will contribute to the moral fund those sterling virtues which go to make up a noble manhood with which to dilute—so to speak—the vices of the towns and cities, and render them less damaging in state and nation. They don't resist this draft upon the labor of their hands, they don't refuse to raise their full quota, but they have in reciprocity and would like the favors and benefits returned. Should they fail to sow and reap and gather in the harvests, should they refuse to feed the world, should they lower their present moral standing and sink down to grovel in the vices of this age, what would be the result? Idleness, intemperance, vice, crime and debauchery would largely increase in this nation, famine stalk grimly over our land, and the sun of civilization sink behind clouds of darkness and desolation. Withdraw, absolutely, the moral and conservative element from this nation which farmers hold, would there be righteous Lots enough left to save this modern Sodom?

Again, when the farmers refuse to labor and the earth to give its increase the plate, china and cut-glass upon the rich man's table will be but a mockery and his feast resemble the feast of the Barmecide.

Should the wheat states fail to furnish their quota and frost blight the crop in the corn lands, then beef and pork, of which grass and grain are the basis, would become scarce and all other interests would suffer thereby. Failing of all but enough for home consumption and without exports from the farms, then long lines of cars would remain idle upon the track, ships be moored to the wharves, and the starving millions look vainly for succor across the Atlantic. Then would the army of railroad men—conductors, engineers, brakemen, trackmen and yardmen be out of employment and in many cases without means of subsistence. The sailors would remain idle in port, longing for the blue sea which they reckon as their native element.

Without grain, the great flouring mill and the little grist mill would alike be idle, and the millers tramping from city to city seeking employment. Without beef and pork for foreign markets as well as home consumption, the packers and shippers would be idle and the great meat combines be unable to absorb and gobble more millions. What then shall I say of the dairy interests, whose moneyed value is greater than that of all gold and silver mined annually in the

United States? Butter is a necessity and a luxury, seen on the tables of the rich and poor alike. Now imagine if you can a world without butter, without cheese, without milk and cream. Why, even the dainty dudes would be willing to churn, milk and drive up the cows, to have these products restored to them. Then see to it that this industry is fostered. Eggs and chickens are small items but great luxuries and in the aggregate their products amount to millions of dollars. I am sorry to say that though the farmers furnish a large amount of eggs, they don't fill the bill, and we must place this item upon the list of imports. Without eggs what could we substitute for the luxuries to which they contribute, and what, I ask you, would the young man do when his best girl wanted ice cream? Without chickens and turkeys Thanksgiving would be a thankless day and their loss materially lessen the good cheer of the winter holidays.

It is a law of our being, first, to feed and clothe the body, and it is impossible to make much improvement in starving and shivering mortals.

The editor can't write, the teacher instruct, nor the minister hold out a cheering hope of a better life unless fed and clothed. To this end the products of the soil, grain, meat, fruit, wool, and cotton fill most of the quota. First, food and clothing, then advancement, civilization, education, art, and science.

You must see, you do see, that the products of the farms is the great source of our national wealth and the basis upon which every other industry rears a structure. It builds the towns, cities, railways, colleges, and churches. It feeds our sixty millions of people in the United States and sends out of the abundance ships laden with grain for the starving people of Europe.

In taxes the farmers pay a large quota. Their farms lie out under heaven's sunlight, it is impossible to hide them, while hundreds and thousands of dollars in the cities escape taxation—and I do not now refer to government bonds. If a farmer builds a house, plants an orchard, or turnpikes the road in front of his farm, it means more taxes. His quota is increasing from year to year, and with the present depression in prices the farmer is sometimes tempted to say, "Blessed be nothing."

From the present state of things in this country go back with me to the time when the Pilgrims landed on this continent, and remember how it was then.

The ocean was behind them, the forests before; fleeing from persecution they encountered the savage, but with hearts brave enough to meet any fate, they planted their feet upon Plymouth Rock and established themselves upon this shore. From Massachusetts, from New York, from Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, who led the advance? The pioneers hewed themselves homes out of the forests, organized states, founded cities, and advancing westward plowed the prairie sod and camped by the Father of Waters. Leaving cities and towns, farms and settlements, but carrying civilization, they crossed mountains and valleys till now ocean is joined to ocean by commerce, business, and pleasure. Look east and look west, look north and look south, cities upon the Atlantic, cities upon the Pacific, cities upon the Gulf, and by the Great Lakes! As if by magic, fair as the palace of Alladin, this nation has arisen for the world to admire. And labor has done it all. The farmer feeds them all.

Before closing it may be well to ask, does Michigan furnish her share of the wealth of the nation? We think she does. Her grass and grain crops are above the average, her mines rich in iron and copper, her fruit belt good as any, and her schools and teachers the best in the world. Her apples are on the table of the queen of England, her peaches supply the market of Chicago and many other cities, and her lumber builds the farm houses of the prairie and the city mansion. Michigan is an Eden embraced by the lakes, whose breezes fan the brows of an industrious people and inspire them with that love of freedom seen in the Swiss mountaineers and the old Scotch Highlanders. It is

literally a land growing peaches and cream and flowing with milk and honey. In peace and in war Michigan has furnished her full quota.

Have you seen a fairer or more fertile land than Michigan
In your wildest dream, or vision dim?
And are you searching westward for a better home
and country
Far away beyond her blue lake's rim?
Oh come back across her border, where peace, and
law, and order,
Shall forever reign and rule within.

Mrs. M. W. SCOTT.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Read at a meeting of Capitol Grange Jan. 28.

WORTHY LECTURER AND FELLOW PATRONS—After reading the article of Sister Jennie Buell in the last VISITOR, and listening to the letter from Sister Mayo that has been read to you this evening, there seems but little left for anyone to say.

It appears to me that each individual must shape her work for herself; different talents and circumstances must be taken into consideration, yet if there be an earnest purpose work will present itself.

"Woman's Work" begins when she first fills the place of daughter, sister, wife, and mother, and all along the work of friend.

The home must be the center of her work; society and the Grange but one of the radiating circles in that work. The more truly home like our hall and meetings can be made, the better. Each member must be made to feel that he or she is a part of the whole, missed when absent and warmly welcomed when present.

Here the query arises in my mind, have we not been sadly lacking in sociability? Have we been as cordial in our greeting to strangers and new members as we ought? If each one of us could only feel that the duty of hospitality lay with each one, certainly this would be remedied.

Through the Grange a great change has come to the farmer himself, lifting him above the mere mechanical routine that made him only a machine, awakening his intellect until now he is the peer of any in the land.

But vastly greater has been the change it brought to the farmer's wife. She has awakened to the fact that the mind need not lay dormant because the body must be clothed and fed. With each new privilege come new duties and new responsibilities, which she is ever ready to accept with a willing endeavor to do the best in her power. Formerly her ideas rose but little above the aspirations to be a famous cook or a fine needle woman. Now there are but few questions, if any, which she does not understand enough to give an intelligent opinion upon. All this through the agency of the Grange.

Another thought: Do we fully realize how far reaching the influence of our daily life is? What a power for good there may be in a kind word. "I am glad to see you," said with a cordial grasp of the hand may change the current of a life. A cordial invitation and a hearty welcome when an interesting entertainment is combined with instruction may gather in the straying and help to keep those now with us.

Above all let each feel that something belongs to each one to do, and be willing and anxious to do that part, and we cannot fail in having a "live" Grange.

The work in our Grange is in the hands of a competent committee. Let us see to it that we endeavor to do whatever they may assign to us cheerfully and faithfully. In so doing we ourselves will be benefitted and find avenues opening beyond for more work.

Sisters, may we ever remember that here is but the beginning of our work; that work by its influence on others, by them in turn transmitted to still others, will only end when the cycling ages of eternity shall end.

"The bravest battle that ever was fought,
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you'll find it not,
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

"Nay, not with cannon, or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen;
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought
From the mouths of wonderful men.

"But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is the battle field.

"No marshaling troops, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave!
But oh! these battles, they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave."

Mrs. CARRIE SHAFFER.

SHALL I DO IT?

How many are taking the Reading Course? Hold up hands and let us see! It may have taken some courage and sacrifice to undertake it, but you will work earnestly, realizing the rich harvest it will yield. Your neighbor will not need to look to see if your hand is up; he already knows it; your plans and interests reveal it; he catches glimpses of it in passing comments on the street, in social visits and in the clubs and institutes. You may not be able to light his candle, but you cannot keep the beams of yours from falling on him.

How much that outline of reading means to our sisters in the homes; there where the demands are many and opportunities few, the mind and soul may become narrow without an open window through which to look to a field of thought beyond. The window has been opened, will you step up and look out?

Send for the circular which gives a list of books thoughtfully selected by competent judges. There are but few books even of those outside the number chosen especially for the home, that a broad, enterprising woman will feel she can afford not to read, in order to occupy her place. Blend the study with the duties of every day. Read a little and think about it as you work. It is not your own until you have used it in some way. As our editor says, "Yes, there's the word, Mastery!" This is done by marking choice thoughts, by re-writing from memory, and by telling them to others.

How many times the gossip or fault-finding at the tea table may be supplanted by fresh facts, new ideas, and helpful quotations.

A specified time is not necessary for even great results. Pin a sheet of manilla paper on the wall by your dish pan. When you find a sentence requiring thought, write it on this paper, and there it is before you three times a day. Prop your book open before your ironing board, or hold it in one hand as you churn. By this is not meant to dilly-dally with the work, but to catch an occasional glance which will lend thought to the mind, joy to the heart, and elasticity to the step. Try it, and you will never again call house work "drudgery."

The VISITOR of Feb. 1 rings with education. Why shouldn't it? It is the key note of the Grange.

Sister Hinds calls attention to visiting our common schools as a work for the Woman's Committee. So it is, and a good one too, but it is also the duty of every patron of the school. Teachers are criticised for not preparing boys and girls to understand facts of nature and how to deal with them.

At the recent State Horticultural meeting President Angell of Michigan University said, "our teachers did not know how to teach them."

Fathers and mothers, when you make the demand for such knowledge loud and strong, teachers will not be slow to become proficient. Find out first if it is taught by spending a day in the school room and thoroughly investigating the work done there. No true teacher aroused to the possibilities of his profession and the responsibilities due his pupils but will gladly receive any interested patron. Take with you a spirit of commendation for the good you may find and kind suggestions for deficiencies and additions. Put yourself in the place of the teacher and consider the school as a whole, not as a special machine, run only for the benefit of your John or Mary. By a social chat after the session, you will learn of his aims, plans and methods, while you may leave him puzzling to himself, "it is just what that boy will find most useful to him, that I am to teach him, not a given number of pages. How may I know what he needs? By studying him. I will do it."

Again, when our farmers manifest as much interest in the selection of a teacher as they do in that of choice stock, we will have better schools.

F. C. B.

FROM A LADY MASTER.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—Thinking perhaps the readers of your excellent paper will think Dewitt Grange is dead, I will write a word to let you all know to the contrary. If it is dead it is a lively

corpse. We have meetings every two weeks and have a good and instructive session each time. We are a little green just now as we have a new set of officers all through with one exception, and all are lady officers excepting four. At our next meeting we are going to see how many subscribers we can get for the VISITOR. I think it ought to be in every home.

The following were among the officers installed Jan. 14, 1893: Master, Charity L. Pearce; Lecturer, Estella Dills; Secretary, Ettie Webb.

Mrs. Estella Dills installed the officers and did it very nicely. She has the installation committed to memory and it was a treat to hear her. After the business was over refreshments were served to all. Several members of other Granges as well as several outside the gates were present.

Feb. 6 Brother and Sister Bank, from Capitol Grange, paid a visit to Dewitt Grange. A very pleasant evening was spent by all and hopes are entertained that much good may result from his coming among us. Bro. Bank gave an interesting talk upon the merits of the Grange, the good it had done, etc. Then those present that were not members were invited to the lower hall, which had been well warmed, and the Grange held a meeting with closed doors. The genial faces of Brother and Sister Bank will ever meet with a hearty welcome from Dewitt Grange.

Yours fraternally,
Mrs. C. L. PEARCE,
Master of Dewitt Grange.

GLAD REUNION.

Friday, February 10, Fruit Ridge Grange celebrated its nineteenth anniversary at our fine hall. To say that we had a magnificent time is putting it mildly.

The forenoon was taken up with social intercourse and greeting. I will say right here that every member and everybody that had been members of Fruit Ridge Grange, so far as we were able to do so received an invitation. There are persons in some 10 different states that have at some time during the 19 years been members of our Grange, and one in far away England. Altogether 370 names appear on our roll book. About 170 responded to the invitation. At 12 o'clock a sumptuous dinner was disposed of. After reparing to the upper hall we listened to the following program:

Called to order by the Worthy Master G. B. Horton with a few well chosen words. Song by the Grange entitled, "Here We All Meet Again;" Prayer, by Worthy Chaplain John C. Porter; Fraternal Greeting, by Sister Clara Briggs; "Incidents of Our Early Life as a Grange;" Brother J. C. Porter; Songs by Brother B. P. Thomas; Paper by Sister Harriet Morris, "The Grange of Today, and Its Possibilities for the Future;" Song by the Grange, "Sailing Down Life's River;" Short speeches by several charter members relating to the early history of Fruit Ridge Grange, with closing song by the Grange, after which all returned to their homes feeling the day had been well spent and wishing many happy returns of the day.

C. E. F.

THE HEN THAT LAYS WATER-MELONS.

Our Flossie, a little city girl, was spending a month in the country, and the second evening after her arrival was taken out to see the milking. "Well," she said, when a glass of warm milk was handed her, "that's the first time I ever saw a milk wagon with four legs." Hens and eggs were objects of interest to her also, but she did not see a turkey until she had made the rounds of the henry, and then she frightened up a great old gobbler in the melon patch. He made a rush for the fence, and she fell over a watermelon. "What's that, Flossie?" inquired her mother. "I don't know," she said, as she brushed her dress, "but I guess it's the kind of hen that lays water-melons."—*Detroit Free Press*.

The man who puts ashes on his sidewalk during one spell of slippery weather is a better man than the fellow who talks temperance every day in the year.—*Atchison Globe*.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

DR. R. C. KEDZIE.

[This interesting article is taken from the notes of Dr. Kedzie in his argument before the legislative committee.]

When a person talks of adulteration of our food we are apt to resent it as an imputation cast upon our personal habits like a hint that we lead dirty lives. The virtuous and self-respecting citizen says that it is possible, and even probable, that poor folks in the country or small village who patronize the cheap grocery, may buy and use adulterated goods. But we in Lansing buy only the best goods and patronize the best grocers, and the imputation that we buy and use such miserable stuff—perish the thought!

Well, from time to time I have visited these best grocers and examined their goods—good honest men as are to be found in any community, who would sell an adulterated article knowingly and who pride themselves on keeping the best, and what have I found? Adulterated sugar, apple jelly that never saw an apple, currant jelly that a currant worm would not know, honey that the bee would not father, only for the comb stirred into the glucose syrup, coffee made largely of roasted peas, cream tartar containing 77 per cent of gypsum, and another cream tartar that had not a particle of tartaric acid but consisted wholly of powdered alum—and all these in pure and proud Lansing! "If they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry?"

Now do not jump to the conclusion that all the groceries sold in Lansing are adulterated, far from it. Probably no better class of goods can be found in any city in the State, but if any goods of this kind are found in the city, how will it be with the poor grocery in the obscure village? How about the quality of the purchases of the poor man who lives from hand to mouth, and the toiling widow who wins a living by her needle or her wits? The poor who buy their supplies by the dollar or the dime should have the honest worth of their money in honest goods. The rich man can stand to be cheated, but to the poor it means suffering and want. The state should say with emphasis that the poor man shall not be defrauded in his purchases of the means of living. Protect the poor even if he buys at a cheap grocery.

1. Adulteration of food always causes a reduction of real value. I do not know of an instance where adulterated food was made more valuable thereby. The price is often reduced and this is given as good reason for the adulteration—"it is so much cheaper for the consumer"—but the reduction of real value is greater than the reduction in price, so that the adulterated food is not only poorer in quality, but more costly. The diminished price does not offset the reduction in value.

2. There is a profit in adulteration, else it would not continue. Who reaps the profit? Not the consumer, for he gets less value for his money, the retail grocer gets only a small profit, but the lion's share goes to the adulterator. Does he deserve it?

3. "The amount of adulteration is so small and the reduction in value so trifling that no one can tell the difference." This is the plea of the class.

Take the case of sugar, which is in about as general use on our tables as bread. I used to tell my friends that granulated sugar, which did not lump and cake by standing, was free from glucose, but the statement was too broad, for here is a specimen I bought the other day that has nearly one per cent glucose. The late Geo. Geddes, of New York, told me that a member of the great sugar refining company of New York City told him that in their works they "could put into refined sugar from one to one and a half per cent of glucose and nobody could tell the difference. Yet it makes a profit to us of \$1,500 a day, and why should we not do it?" Well, why not?

It was once supposed that crystals of glucose could not be made without so large a cost as to use up the profit, but they now make crystallized sugar from starch, and we have reached a new departure in sugar adulteration.

Not long ago I visited a large

sugar works that had a capacity of working up 20,000 bushels of corn a day, making large quantities of starch, glucose syrup of wonderful beauty for confectioners' use, glucose syrup for the table, and white crystallized glucose sugar—almost as white and brilliant as cane sugar of best quality. Here is a sample.

How long before this glucose sugar will find its way into our granulated and loaf sugar? Here is a sugar bought in Lansing this week that contains only 93.05 per cent of cane sugar and 5.74 per cent of glucose—almost 6 per cent, or legal interest paid in advance.

These are the beginnings of sorrow!

4. Other neighboring states have food commissioners and expose these cheats which flock to safe quarters in Michigan. This state was once a dumping ground for inferior fertilizers and the happy hunting ground of the lightning rod peddler, but wise laws and enlightened public opinion drove them out.

Shall we not compel a change of base for adulterated goods?

5. "Adulterated articles are just as good or even better than genuine," so they say, as, Oleomargarine: Keeps better.

Glucose, etc.: Cane sugar changed to glucose in digestion and as nutritive as cane sugar, etc.

If as good or better than the articles they imitate, why not sell them on their own merits, not palm them off as something else? Compel these food stuffs to stand on their own merits and under their own name.

"Tell the truth and shame the devil." We want a food and dairy commissioner to compel truth telling in trade.

It may be objected that one food and dairy commissioner could not examine all that is offered for sale and hence could do little to stop adulteration. But the fact that there is such an official at work would do much to infuse a healthy town of honesty among manufacturers and keep such poor stuff out of our State. The admonition, "There's a chiel amang ye takin notes, an faith, he'll prent it," will prove a healthy tonic for public morals. A fraud may make light of any threat of exposure, but it fears nothing so much as the light. It requires strong pressure to gain its consent to be exposed in the public press.

SOME ADULTERATIONS IN SEEDS.

C. A. WHEELER, CONSULTING BOTANIST, MICHIGAN EXPERIMENT STATION.

Adulterations in seeds of grasses, clovers and other forage plants is increasing to an alarming extent in this country. The people must be aroused to take measures to protect themselves from this great evil.

To prove the above statements let me give you the results of an examination of a quantity of red clover seed which was sent to the Botanical Department of the Agricultural College a short time ago by Hon. I. H. Butterfield of Port Huron. This sample of clover seed was taken by Mr. Butterfield from a lot of one hundred bushels which passed through the Custom House at Port Huron, being consigned to a large seed firm in St. Louis, Mo., and imported from Canada.

The results of this examination are given below.

Weighing 100 milligrams (about one and one-half grains) of this vile mixture and carefully counting the seeds I found

- 5 good seeds of Alsike clover,
18 " " red clover,
16 " " timothy,
45 shrunken seeds of red clover,
1 seed of crab or finger grass,
3 seeds of Lamb's Quarters,
2 " English Plantain or Rib grass or Buckhorn,
3 " Sheep Sorrel,
1 " May-weed or Dog Fennel,
1 " Stickseed,
1 " Stink-grass,
1 " Canada Thistle.

From this examination I estimate the number of bad weed seeds which one pound of this mixture would contain as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Seed type and count. Includes Crab grass (4,666), Lamb's Quarters (13,999), English Plantain (9,333), Sheep sorrel (13,969), May-weed (4,666), Stickseed (4,666), Stink-grass (4,666), Canada Thistle (4,666), Total (60,661).

There is but one conclusion to be drawn from this, namely, that

this mixture which contains only 10% of pure clover seed must have been imported for the purpose of adulterating western clover seed. This calls for legislation, if need be, to stop this nefarious business.

The above case is not alone, as some clover seed purchased by Dr. Beal at Durand contained a little over 50 per cent of buckhorn seeds and specimens were sent abroad over the state warning farmers to examine all seeds before purchasing.

In Germany and in England the art of testing seeds scientifically was begun in 1869. At that time adulteration of seeds was practiced to a great extent. In Germany there were, at this time, mills for crushing quartz and shaping the small pieces which when properly colored deceived many. One "reputable firm" in London was importing these quartz grains, a ton and a half at a time, for the purpose of adulterating clover seed.

The result of establishing these seed control stations abroad has been to drive out of business all of the dishonest dealers so that if you purchase seeds in those countries the following guarantee is now given:

1. "Our seeds are sold guaranteed pure, clean and of the percentage of vitality named in our catalogue.

2. "This guarantee is subject to the analysis of the consulting botanist of the Royal Agricultural Society.

3. "If the result of the analysis does not confirm the above guarantee the association will take back the seeds and pay the cost of carriage both ways, but seeds must not be sown before making complaint."

The Botanical Department of the Experiment Station at the Agricultural College is willing to examine seeds of all sorts as to impurities, adulterations and germinating quality, for all persons who may wish to send suspected seeds for that purpose.

Agricultural College.

GOOSEBERRY ENEMIES.

Bulletin Virginia Station.

The two serious enemies to gooseberry culture are the mildew, caused by a parasitic fungus (Sphaerolotheca mors-uvæ), and the larvæ of the currant saw-fly (Nematus ventricosus). These are both serious pests, and either of them is sufficient to entirely destroy the crop if not promptly dealt with. Fortunately, with the three more resistant sorts mentioned above, the mildew can be quite easily controlled by remedial measures, and the insect mentioned can always be easily controlled. In treating these the past summer we successfully combined the two treatments, as both enemies occur at the same time. This simplifies still more their treatment.

For the mildew we have successfully used bisulphide of potassium and the weak Bordeaux preparation. The first is used one-half ounce dissolved in one gallon of water, but it is such an offensive smelling preparation, and spoils so quickly if left standing, that we have abandoned its use, and now depend upon the Bordeaux. This latter is made from two pounds copper sulphate, two and one-half pounds fresh lime, and twenty-five gallons of water. For discussion of its preparation see Bulletin 15 of this Station.

To treat the insect we use one ounce powdered white hellebore to one gallon of water. If this be added to the above preparation in the same proportion it will answer as well as if applied in a separate treatment. The mildew and the saw-fly larvæ occur soon after the leaves appear, consequently treatment should be made at once, and should be repeated two or three times, as may be necessary, in periods of ten to fifteen days. The application, to be effective, should be made in a fine spray with a force pump.

Gresham will enter the cabinet neither as a Populist, Democrat nor Republican, but as a large-minded statesman, pure patriot and public spirited American, who has formed his official life in harmony with the vital truth that the citizen who serves his country best serves his party best—Philadelphia Ledger.

'THE BUYERS' GUIDE' Nearly a million households use it as a reference book. A million purchasers learning how to make four dollars do the work of five. Sent only upon receipt of 15 cents in stamps to pay the postage. (550 pages, 30,000 quotations, weight two pounds.) MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 111 to 116 Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO.

GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

Table with columns: GOING NORTH, GOING SOUTH, Station names, and times. Includes cities like Cincinnati, Fort Wayne, Grand Rapids, and Mackinaw.

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Notices of Meetings.

ALLEGAN COUNTY COUNCIL

will hold its next session with Watson Grange, at their hall, March 7, 1893. The program will be as follows: Call to order at 10 o'clock by President Houser. Opening song by the Leggett family. Reading the minutes of last meeting. Business, if any. Address of Welcome, by Addie Shepard of Watson Grange. Response by some member of Hopkins Grange. Instrumental music conducted by Henry Bartholomew. Resolved, That there is no innate Wrong, only the wrong use of Good, by N. W. Houser. Dinner. Music. "The little 'I's that shape our lives," by Minnie Edgerton. Recitation, by Millie Jewett. Music. "Tragedies," by Mary L. Vahue. A paper by E. N. Bates of Moline. "Suggestions for the good of the Council," by volunteers. Prof. Baird of Otsego has been invited to be present and assist in the entertainment and will be an attractive feature in the music. Patrons and friends please do your hurrying in the morning so that we may begin on time, that you may be able to get home on time, and yet not have to miss any of the program. Do not forget day or date, but be on hand and be sure that a good time awaits you.

NANCIE A. DIBBLE, Lecturer.

CALHOUN COUNTY POMONA.

Calhoun County Grange will meet the second Thursday in March with Bellevue Grange in Eaton county. The program is in charge of the ladies. We hope there will be a good attendance to see what the women can do, and get acquainted with our neighbor Grange.

THE INHERITANCE TAX

is described in the February Review of Reviews. All members of the Grange will be especially interested in this paper at this time. Get a copy through the newsdealer of your town.

THE LINCOLN PEAR.

Extract from ad-interim report by A. C. Hammond, Secretary of Illinois State Horticultural Society. At Lincoln, Ill., the Lincoln Pear was inspected under the leadership of W. E. Jones, the propagator and discoverer of its merit. The original tree is still standing, grown from seed planted in 1835; it is as fine a specimen of pear tree as the writer ever saw; about 40 feet high and though nearly 60 years old, is vigorous and healthy, and this season made a fine growth; has never failed of a crop, though the present season's was the lightest ever known. Another tree 15 or 20 years old, but closely crowded with other fruit trees that it only made a moderate growth, was carrying 7 or 8 bushels of fine looking fruit, while other trees of popular varieties bore only a few specimens; this tree is stock grafted about 4 feet from the ground. A tree on Mr. Jones' farm that he planted (a sucker from the original tree) 38 years ago, shows the same cylindrical form and vigorous habit as the parent, and probably bore 18 to 20 bushels this year. The fruit is a little larger than the Bartlett, a trifle coarser in texture, season about the same, and equal, if not better, in quality; the foliage is free from blight, and fruit from scab. This pear is issued under the most favorable auspices of any pear ever brought before the public. ANNOUNCEMENT—All interest, trademarks, copyrights, stock, etc., previously controlled under contract, by F. S. Phoenix, of Bloomington, Ill., are now controlled exclusively by W. E. Jones & Son.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Cosmopolitan for March is the first of the illustrated magazines to present the importance of that phase of the Columbian Exposition which concerns the congresses of religions in an article from the pen of Mrs. Henrotin, the brilliant vice president of the Women's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary, in which our attention is turned from the more obvious objective features of the Exposition to some of the most interesting subjects of social reform.

The Secretary of Agriculture has prepared an article for the March number of the North American Review on "American Farming a Hundred years Hence," a subject on which he is peculiarly well fitted to write.

The third part of Mrs. Catherwood's serial, "Old Kaskaskia," which opens the March number of the Atlantic Monthly, is full of interest, and leaves the reader at a point which will make him wish that the next number of the magazine followed at a shorter interval than a month. The author's story is not only of historical interest, but its vivacity and vivid way of drawing character and describing events makes this story rank as the best work she has done.

The complete novel in the March number of Lippincott's, "Waring's Peril," is by Captain Charles King, the laureate of our little army. No living author is more sure of an eager audience, or more certain to hold and delight his readers. No one knows more thoroughly the matters of which he writes, and no one else can describe them with such graceful and natural art. His stories always have a plot; his characters are living men and women; he makes the barracks, the march, the battle field, as near to us as if we had been there; and he clothes them in something of "the light that never was on sea or land,"—for he is a poet, whose poetry insinuates itself through practical and most readable prose.

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