

GRANGE VISITOR

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

VOL. XIX, NO. 3.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 435.

FARMERS ARE ORGANIZING.

Farmers see the Necessity of Organization.

The Grange Invites Them.

The movement to organize the local Farmers' Clubs into a State association for the purpose of concentrating their forces to give greater influence and power in certain directions, and to form a kind of fraternal union that shall encourage and assist each local club, is very suggestive. It proves that there is a general and growing feeling among the farmers of the state that organization and cooperation are desirable and essential. It proves that to have such organization effectual and competent to accomplish desirable ends there must be a concentration of forces above and beyond the neighborhood and county associations. This, certainly, is a step in the right direction; but when the state union is complete there will then be left the most important move of all, *i. e.* The union of states. Nothing short of it will accomplish in any great degree, the objects sought. Nothing short of it will place our great agricultural interests in the just attitude for influence before the nation. Nothing short of it will place us on an equal ground with other organized interests. Nothing short of it will accomplish the greatest good for the farmers' interests either socially, morally, intellectually, financially, to influence legislation, or the protection of our rights and privileges against attacks from whatever source.

This is a day of organization of interests and is made necessary by the sharp competitive spirit of the people engaged in all pursuits, and the great ambition and desire for general improvement and progress. In the light of the methods of the day the interest that does not fall into line and use the power of organization will suffer severely, and will fall far short of occupying that position which justice would say was theirs. Yes, the farmers' clubs of the state will greatly increase their usefulness by the state union, but they should not stop there. Their influence will still be local, where it should be as broad as the nation.

In this union there will come up a serious question; that of finance to pay necessary expenses.

It will be difficult to secure and maintain well attended representative state meetings unless delegates' expenses are paid, and with no fees or dues paid by members of local clubs for the privileges of membership and the impossibility of collecting dues from members where meetings are open to all, the success of the union can only be told as time will demonstrate. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of farmers exerting the influence they should for matters pertaining to their welfare, has been a lack of concentrated funds, when frequently other combined interests with whom a contest was being waged had enough and more at command.

As much as all farmers will hope for the success of the new union it is also an opportune time to call the attention of all who see and realize the necessity of a broader and more comprehensive field of usefulness to an organization that is time tried and is today stronger in influence than ever before. Every year of its existence demonstrates more fully the wisdom of its founders. It is fully equipped with all of the essentials. It is provided with local, county, state and national organizations. A complete system is provided for meeting all necessary expenses, yet so small is the amount to be paid by each member that the poorest farm laborer is not excluded. Each local body has ample funds in the treasury. The county organization accomplishes all local purposes and has money to use. The state organization brings together the elected representative farmers of the state. Their expenses are paid, thus making it possible for those without selfish personal interests to attend, and to work for the best interests of all. The state body has a good substantial treasury and is using it for the benefit of all farmers throughout the state.

Then comes the union of states and a great national organization is formed. In this body nearly every state in the Union is entitled to representation. From its

strong and well maintained treasury it pays the expenses of all delegates and expends large sums annually for the benefit of agriculture throughout the nation.

Of all the farmer's organizations that have come into existence it is the only one that has maintained a national existence, and with an ample treasury, to insure its success.

It is unnecessary for me to call this now recognized representation of the agricultural interests of our country by name, for you all know it is the

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,

more commonly called the Grange. This organization has not accomplished ALL it set out to perform; no organization ever has or ever will. It would, however, fill volumes to tell of its successes and the good it has accomplished for agriculture, the farmer and the farm.

It has not satisfied the selfish ambitions and desires of many who became members, and it is well that it did not for thereby the life of the Grange has been preserved. Best of all it has demonstrated its power to live, and now in all the vigor of mature manhood it says to every farmer in the land, come, take passage in; this staunch old ship that has withstood the fury of the storms and has been safely piloted over and past the rocks upon which most other farmers' organizations have foundered. Come and make that which is now powerful still more powerful, and in one united band press forward and accomplish vastly more than can be done without your influence and aid.

GEO. B. HORTON.

A REJOINDER.

Some Stirring Remarks by One Who is a Farmer.

DEAR VISITOR—I desire to make a brief reply to one criticism and two attacks upon the Grange that make their appearance in the VISITOR of January 18. The first, written by "Not a Farmer," is kindly and courteous in tone, but the writer has evidently overlooked the agencies which have created and maintain our civilization. Special interests are promoted and protected by special efforts. Every material interest to be found in this broad land is just as liable to the charge of being "a close communion affair," as the Grange. One of the strongest of all these is the Grand Army of the Republic association. While the men who so bravely defended the life of the republic like to mingle with their fellow citizens in all of the general relations of life, yet they sit on occasion with closed doors, and properly exclude from membership all who did not share with them the hardships of camp and perils of the battle field.

Physicians have their medical associations, where all except members of their profession are carefully excluded, and this is true of the lawyers, preachers, teachers, millers, undertakers, surveyors, and all others who follow a calling worthy of an associated effort. The truth is that the Grange, representing the farmers, is more generous in extending the fraternal hand than any other organization. But the writer says to the Grange, "You want books, magazines, and papers to be more common. Very few farmers write books, etc." This is true of millers and members of all other associations who read many books and never write any. But the writer makes a very serious mistake when he charges that "the horny handed sons of toil" take no important part in conducting farmers' institutes. It is a poor, lean institute where farmers do not furnish one-half of the entertainment. Indeed, at some of the best I ever attended the farmers, with their wives, sons, and daughters, furnished the whole of the literary entertainment. I am sure that none of the professors at the Agricultural College who have attended farmers' institutes during the last twenty years will claim that the farmers have not contributed their full share to the interest and profit of the occasion.

MR. HODGMAN'S ARTICLE.

But the article written by F. Hodgman furnishes proof of the wisdom and foresight of the founders of the Order in ex-

cluding from membership those who are not directly and strongly interested in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Hodgman is a surveyor and a writer of text books relating to that subject. His interest lies in the direction of doing what Secretary Morton calls "farming the farmer," and this sentiment with him is so strong that it crops out in almost every sentence of his brief article. You have perhaps made a sufficient reply to his unwarranted and untruthful attack upon the Grange for what he charges as carelessness in relation to educational affairs. Why, bless his soul, the strongest plank in its "Declaration of Purposes" is that which declares for a higher and broader education. And its most constant and persistent efforts are made with a view of stimulating to mental activity the minds of all its members. And for the purpose of benefiting the district schools it unites with teachers and educators in a common purpose to make these more useful and efficient. It tries to induce fathers, mothers, and guardians of children who attend the common schools to interest themselves by sending committees to visit the schools within its jurisdiction. Thus it tries and often succeeds in inducing others to do likewise. In this way a bond is established between patrons, teacher, and scholars. No greater service can be rendered to the common schools than this. You have so well told of other work in the same direction that had been entered upon by the State Grange that I will not repeat. Yet all this and more has been done by the Grange for the common schools, and still F. Hodgman, surveyor of Climax, sitting there in his little office, writing books on surveying, confesses his ignorance in relation to it all. But there is one hopeful sign and that is that he expresses a wish to be enlightened.

But there is another point upon which my friend, the surveyor, is at variance with the Grange, and I really think here can be found the sore spot. He likes the new road law. This is not to be wondered at. His interests lie in this direction as I shall endeavor to prove. The farmers in the older settled counties of the state do not like this law. This is not strange, for their interests are not to be served by it, as I shall attempt to maintain.

FASHION AND SAFETY.

In doing this I am aware that I am going counter to fashion, but fashion does not always furnish the surest and safest criterion of good, sound, common sense. Neither does a boomed public sentiment always point to the safest road to follow. I know it is now fashionable for some professional men and nearly all the city newspapers to attack all opposition to an adoption of the new road law, and to refer sarcastically to the ignorance of the farmers in opposing it. They are charged with "standing in their own light," and "fighting their own interests." It was just as fashionable from last March until October to ridicule them because of their general opposition to the repeal of laws which utilize silver as a basis of currency. Newspaper writers, as well as many members of congress, insisted that the farmer was standing in his own light; that wheat and other farm products would be higher if the bill repealing the law requiring the purchase of silver could pass. It seemed to be fashionable to say all of this and more, just as it is now when the same expressions are used in relation to the stupidity and ignorance of farmers, and especially the Grange, when referring to their attitude upon the road law. While the fashion has spent its force and influence upon the silver question, it is now at its height on the road law. We are painfully impressed with the fact that reform (?) does not always bring improvement in its trail. The silver legislation has not. Great boasting was indulged in relation to what it would do. No one boasts of what it has done. Many indulge in flowery prophecies in relation to the general adoption of the new road law by the several counties of this state. No one will ever boast of what it has done, at least south of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad. I can illustrate this claim as clearly with the county of Kalamazoo, in which the home of my surveyor friend is situated, as any other. The average marketable agricult-

ural products of that county are raised within three miles of a railroad. During eleven months of the year the roads in that county are good. The produce of the average farmer can be moved to the railroad by one hand and team in less than ten days with comfort. During all of these eleven months, except when the roads are obstructed by snow drifts (and the new law would not prevent this) the farmer with his family can ride in his carriage to church, to market, or to the Grange, with entire comfort for himself, family, and team, over roads constructed and cared for under the present law. The least of all the farmer's trouble is found in getting his products to the railroad station. He must keep teams to till his land. He can get his crops to market with the same teams when it is better for them to work than to stand idly in the barn. Of course there are road districts where labor is squandered, but this is true in the performance of labor for the public under all laws, road as well as others. It is true in cities where it is supposed that none but the most faithful and competent are selected for street commissioners, and I undertake to say here and now that there is more money squandered in working and paving the streets of the cities in this state than there is in all of the country road districts, at least south of the Detroit and Milwaukee road.

WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE NEW ROAD LAW.

We are opposed to the new road law because it is not needed. We are opposed to it because it removes the control to some extent beyond the reach of the people and centralizes power. We are opposed to it because it contemplates adding greatly to the expenses of an over-taxed people. We are opposed to it because it creates five new county offices. We are opposed to it because working of the roads would inevitably become an additional party machine. We are opposed to it because the law contemplates an extensive issue of county bonds. The scheme when in full force and operation conceives the expenditure in the construction of stone roads of at least three thousand dollars per mile. If this vast sum is used on but a few miles it inflicts an unjustifiable wrong upon those that are not benefited thereby. Kalamazoo has 1,152 miles of country roads. At \$3,000 per mile would cost \$3,456,000. This would require more team work to place the material on the ground than it would to haul the farm products to market for the next thirty years. But its advocates say we do not expect to do as much or as badly as the law permits. This may be. But isn't it safer to keep the doors closed against the possibilities. It is not the farmers, surely, whose interests require the new road law. Some suspicious people have imagined that the services of surveyors would be in increased demand, and that if we had all graveled or stone roads that bicycles would be in greater request. I am inclined to think, if five new county officers are wanted for this purpose, at least three of them ought to be surveyors.

I was not a member of the last State Grange, and do not know what action was taken in relation to the road law, but I do know that it has drawn the fire of several newspapers.

Mr. Hodgman further attacks the members of the Grange because they do not patronize agricultural papers more generally. While I know he is mistaken in his charge that not over one-fourth of the members take an agricultural paper, yet I hope that this boast of his will stimulate the few who may be guilty to relieve themselves from the charge by at once subscribing for our own organ; and then if they can, some other good agricultural paper.

But again, Uncle Reuben Goodrich has had his say by attacking the Grange for opposing the new road law in Grand Traverse county. It isn't singular that he should feel badly about it. He is one of the fathers of the scheme. It would be a great stretch of the imagination to think for a moment that his regret comes through sympathy with the farmers. He has had something out of this new road law already. He always wants something and almost always expects something, and I

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Field and Stock.

DAIRY INTERROGATION POINTS.

J. H. BROWN.

Any cows?
Do you make butter?
If so, do you find it profitable?
Do you know what it costs to feed a cow for one week? And how many pounds of butter she will make in that time?
Do you keep a cheap spring balance in the stable, and weigh the milk, night and morning, at stated intervals?
And, at the same time, do you feed her liberally, on a well balanced ration, to find whether it pays, or not?
Have you tested the milk for butter fat, to find how many pounds of milk it takes to make one pound of butter?
Does your cow respond to liberal feeding, by an increase in both quantity and quality of milk and butter fat?
Then, would it not pay to gradually increase her ration, using the milk tester and scales daily, until she had reached her full limit in milk production?
If your cow, on a liberal well balanced ration, puts more of the feed on her back than into the pail, what are you keeping her for, when you claimed to be making butter?
Are you really, after all, making beef, instead of butter, as you claimed at first?
And, if so, do you think you can compete with the west in beef production, and on high priced feed at that?
However, if your cow puts nearly all her feed into the pail, do you put all the fat into your butter, by an exhaustive system of creaming and churning?
Or, do you put a fair share of the butter fat into your pig trough, in order that the pigs may put it on their backs? If so, do you think this whole operation well "put," in order to achieve your financial success in the butter business?
Do you? Say?
Climax.

You have sent but two new names. Can't you get two more?

POULTRY NOTES.

Get your hens to laying in winter, when eggs are thirty cents per dozen. It will pay you.

Raise some early pullets; they will furnish you eggs this fall and in early winter when the old hens are moulting. If hatched the first of March they will begin laying in September.

Don't breed from birds that have had roup, or that have been long sufferers from any disease. They will not breed strong, healthy chicks.

Breed from your most vigorous chicks. The hen that is always scratching and working is always the best layer, and her chicks are apt to be like her.

Use a male for breeding purposes that likes to crow and fight. It is a sure sign of vigor and strength. A logy, lazy male, that likes to eat his own and the hen's share of the feed, makes good pot-pie, but a poor sire of egg layers.

Give the poultry the same care you give the horses, cows, and sheep, and your per cent of profit will be greater on the chicks than on any live stock you raise.

Don't build expensive coops. Not many can afford it and no one needs them. What chickens want in winter is a dry place, and free from winds and cold air currents when on the roosts at night.

Chickens need dust baths. That is the only way they have of keeping themselves clean. If they can't dust themselves they will soon have vermin on them, and you cannot get eggs from hens covered with vermin. A hen can't raise vermin and eggs both.

Don't over-feed. Too much feeding is just as bad as too little so far as the egg basket is concerned. Never feed them more than they will eat up clean. Feed lightly early in the morning. Don't fill up their crops so they will not be hunting and scratching for food afterwards.

If convenient feed soft food in the morning. Scald it the night before and let it stand over night, and in the morning set it in the oven and let it bake for ten or fifteen minutes. For afternoon, feed different kinds of whole grain. Through the day feed them some meat scraps and table pickings. Give them good water to drink. Now and then a drop or two of iron in their drinking water is good for them. Give your chickens some care, some protection, and a little feed regularly, and they will pay. Don't expect them to live on wind and snow in winter and lay eggs.
POULTRYMAN.

Get after that Patron who doesn't take the Visitor.

BEEKEEPING.

Stray Bee Notes.

GEO. E. HILTON.

Varro, 50 B. C., recommends that hives be made of basket work, wool, bark, hollow trees, pottery, or reeds, also of transparent stone, to enable persons to see the bees at work. Cork hives are in use in some parts of Europe, and in Greece and Turkey earthenware hives are used. The ancient English hives were baskets of unpeeled willows. Pepsy, in his diary, 1665, refers to glass hives.

In Egypt they transport bees in hives on boats from place to place along the Nile, according to the succession of flowers. This custom has long been in vogue in Persia, Asia Minor, and Greece, and in Scotland when the heather is in bloom. The same method has been tried on the Mississippi river, but proved a failure.

Samson found bees in "the land that flowed with milk and honey." Under the Levitical law honey was prohibited as an offering on the altar; the first fruits were presented for the use of the priests. Honey was a favorite article of food in ancient Egypt.

Emeritus, wrote a poem on bees 741 B. C.

The domestic bee was not introduced west of the Mississippi river before 1797, not in California before 1850. The first importation of Italian bees into the United States was in 1860.

There are 292 species of the *apis* genus.

Austria has 1,550,000 colonies of bees, Germany has 1,450,000, France 950,000, the Netherlands 240,000, Belgium 200,000, Russia 110,000, Denmark 90,000, Greece 30,000, and reliable authorities place the number of colonies in the United States at three million, and the honey production at two billion pounds annually.

The best thing we can do for our bees in this latitude, at this time of the year, is to give them a severe letting alone; but we should at this time look over our supplies and see what we shall need for the coming season, which now bids fair to be a good one. Order everything you need as soon as possible. Get it from your nearest supply dealer and save freight. Buy everything in the flat, as knocked down, and thus save high rates of freight. Put your hives together and give them two good coats of paint while you have nothing else to do. Put your frames together, wire them and put in the foundation. Make up your supers and fill them with full sheets of thin foundations, and to insure straight combs use sections two inches wide and use separators between every two sections. In fact have everything in readiness for the coming season and you will be surprised that your bees are so little trouble during your otherwise busy season. If you have everything in readiness you will put your surplus cases on at the proper time, which will insure you the best results in honey, and you will have less swarming. I will speak of spring management in another article, and invite queries to be answered in these columns.

Fremont.

Contest closes March 1.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE SHEEP.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—In reply to your request for a short article on "What I am doing with my sheep," and the outlook, I will attempt to comply. And I shall try in so doing to refrain from the spirit of vindictiveness that prevails among the sheep men, from one end of the country to the other, towards the present administration in their determination to place all wools and mutton upon the free list.

I care not how much this may be disguised for party's sake, the intelligent and well posted wool growers and mutton producers of this country, all, or substantially all, feel alike in condemning the policy that puts wool upon the free list, and protects the manufacturer of woollens to the amount of 30 to 40 per cent. If the farmer is to have free wool, why not free woollens? It will be difficult to make the wool growers of this country see the benefits they are to derive from this policy. And if the Wilson bill should become a law, putting dressed mutton with all meats and wool on the free list, the sheep industry of this country will, if not substantially destroyed, be permanently crippled, and the grandest flocks of Merinoes the world ever saw will become an infant again, to be nursed for future usefulness, as one of the most beneficial industries in our national progress.

This is no less true of the different mutton breeds of sheep that find adaptation in our varied climate and soils, that so much money has been expended for in their introduction and development, comprising nearly all the leading breeds of Europe. The same results that must obtain to the

American Merino by placing wool upon the free list, will have to be met with the mutton breeds.

WE HAVE THE QUALITY BUT NOT THE QUANTITY.

At the present time we are able to produce nearly, if not quite, all the different grades and classifications of wool that our consumptive demand requires—but not in sufficient quantities within 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 pounds in wool and woollens, but who doubts our ability not only to furnish the full amount we consume, but of all the different grades and classifications desired? The cheaper carpet wools we do not raise, and certainly do not want to as there is no profit in their production, and unless they are used or brought in to take the place of better wools no duty should be charged on them.

So much for our present condition and possibilities under the present law, which so far as I am able to determine furnishes the most complete measure of protection, through its specific rates of duty, of any we have ever before had, not excepting the much talked of law of 1867.

THE OUTLOOK.

As to the outlook in sheep husbandry with the Wilson bill hanging over us, nothing could be more discouraging. If the effects of this bill should not be as disastrous as anticipated or should be still more so than we can anticipate, the present condition is not changed and the loss already sustained and realized by the breeders and wool growers of America, cannot help but be of inestimable damage to the country for years to come in the sacrifices already made.

This can hardly be true as a rule with manufacturing industries where in many instances overproduction is claimed. While in wool products there is, as stated, under production to the amount of at least 250,000,000 pounds. This may, however, be considered, and is no doubt an encouraging feature in the present outlook for sheep husbandry with no protection. We have large sheep ranges even in Michigan, and plenty of cheap and unoccupied territory adapted to sheep husbandry, but we have not the climate of Australia, Africa, and the Argentine Republic, scarcely anywhere in the States.

CAN WE COMPETE?

The question then is, can we compete with these countries in the open market? Our lands cost the ranchmen considerable investment, in the countries named scarcely anything, not to speak of the higher priced American labor and their higher order of life. I say can we compete, for this now seems to be the question. It ought not to be the question; it should be, is it necessary for us to do so—is it in the interest of any class that we should? But we must meet the anticipated conditions. And to your question, what are we doing? Why! disposing of our sheep, reducing our numbers from 90 breeding ewes to 30, retaining only about one-fifth of the lamb crop for breeding purposes.

This is not only what the majority of breeders are doing, but wool growers as well. We now have free wool or free trade prices, and the wool growers know what it means.

The same reason that has prompted the shutting down of nearly all of the manufacturing plants, or running them on short time, has prompted breeders and wool growers to get from under the fall of this precipice.

If I believed wools would be admitted into this country free, or that the Wilson bill if enacted into law would be likely to exist for a longer term than during this administration, I would sell every sheep I own at the first possible opportunity.

AN EXPENSIVE BUSINESS.

But the sheep breeders of Michigan as in other states, have embarked in a business at great expense, plenty of Merino breeders having paid \$100 and upwards for the foundation of their flocks. They are widely known through advertising that has cost large outlays, and we feel like waiting the result of this battle on economic questions, having faith from long ago experience that in the end we shall win; and that American industries under the supervision of as able and intelligent business men and women, as any country or government on earth ever contained, will see to it, if not in this congress, yet in another, that all and every industry needed for our prosperity must and will be sustained. The time may yet come when we may be able and willing to compete with the world in many of our industries upon the free trade policy, but that time is not yet, and any effort to force such a condition upon us under present conditions puts this great philanthropic problem still farther off. As before said we have large tracts of cheap lands that can be usefully and profitably utilized in the production of wool and mutton, and will be fast employed for that purpose if the present policy of protection can be maintained.

WE HOPE FOR A CHANGE OF POLICY.

It is the duty of our representatives in congress to listen to our demands, each in his own district, and he should remember

this, that with every petition that goes up to congress the same claim is made, "Take care of our industry," no additional benefits asked and none challenged *but let us alone*; and under the present law this is the demand made by the business men of our nation, and I have not lost faith in them. The business interests of the country substantially fix all other conditions and they cannot safely be ignored. To the sheep breeders and wool growers of Michigan I would say, keep your best sheep and wait the result, the elections last fall meant business and not theory.

The hand writing is on the wall. Let this congress take warning, the business end of this government is aroused and the politics will be moulded to its use. There are too many intelligent freeholders and laboring men in this country to allow political demagogues long in control of their affairs, no matter what party they may belong.

Grand Blanc.

It takes four new names to get a premium.

SUGGESTIONS FOR COUNTY FAIRS.

First, I would suggest that the fair be given a higher plane of action and operation. This will and can be accomplished with less expense, and I think increased income.

To begin with, the advertising expenses of the average fair usually exceed rather than fall below \$200. The large poster lithographs that are turned out, together with their posting, cost usually \$150, and the item of printing alone over \$100; the object of course being to acquaint people that the annual fair will be held on those days and dates as therein announced. The same result can be obtained at less expense, and with a moral aim that will secure the good will of every one in the county. Let each association offer a scholarship in the State Agricultural College for one year, covering expenses to the amount of \$200, to the young man who will secure the best results for the fair. The term best results is a trifle hazy, but is explained in detail as follows: In each township where a young man can be secured to enter for the scholarship, let this person do the advertising and house to house canvassing, the advertising being done with cheap circulars rather than with the expensive lithographs. This is the condition of entry for all competing for the scholarship, and whatever the result may be the saving is accomplished that will pay some one the scholarship. And whatever the experience may be of this particular venture it has been the experience of all solicitors that personal application is the most effective. Then an estimate can be made of the total tickets required to be sold to pay expenses, as shown by previous years' operations.

Then an approximate apportionment to townships and cities of the probable attendance from each (this is necessary since a district somewhat remote from the fair location cannot be expected to contribute as those nearer by). Then to the competitor, whose district contributes the greatest percentage in excess of those apportionments shall be awarded the scholarship. Supply each contestant with certificates of canvass and allow these certificates to be left at each household in the presumed number of tickets wanted, and then exchanged at the treasurer's office for tickets, and the different colored certificates be credited to each contestant. The objection to allowing competitors to sell tickets is that people will not buy tickets beforehand. Experience will show how to vary the plan and to improve or substitute other plans, perhaps more simple and available. The result will be that each agricultural society will be supporting a student at the State Agricultural College at no increase of cost than now exists, and the moral and material gain will largely increase the influence and financial condition of the society. This will also send a trained man from the college into this or some other neighborhood, and the competition between young men to be thus honored and be maintained will create a blaze of enthusiasm for the fair. No doubt, after experience, the college authorities would make some concessions as to matriculation, etc., to these county representatives, as now done with normal pupils on the nomination of state representatives.

The county fair is one of the especial things American, and must be saved from degeneration and decay. A low plane of action has well nigh lost it the high regard it should receive from the thoughtful friends of agriculture, and there should be no thought of its abandonment but rather the concerted effort to revive and re-endow the fair as a sort of feast of the after harvest—intellectual as well as material.—*Jas. N. McBride, in Michigan Farmer.*

February is a good month in which to work for new names.

The experiment stations can help the farmer in solving practical problems for him of the highest utility. The room for this is without limit. Like the story of the fable, it is work that will never end.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

Woman's Work.

THE TWO MYSTERIES.

We know not what it is, dear, this sleep so deep and still;
The folded hands, the awful calm, the cheek so pale and chill,
The lids that will not lift again, though we may call and call,
The strange white solitude of peace that settles over all.

We know not what it means, dear, this desolate heart pain,
The dread to take our daily way, and walk in it again;
We know not to what sphere the loved who leave us go,
Nor why we're left to wander still, nor why we do not know.

But this we know: Our loved and lost, if they should come this day—
Should come and ask us, What is life? not one of us could say.
Life is a mystery as deep as death can ever be;
Yet, O, how sweet it is to us, this life we live and see!

Then might they say, those vanished ones, and blessed is the thought,
So death is sweet to us, beloved, though we may tell you naught.
We may not tell it to the quick, this mystery of death;
Ye may not tell it if ye would, the mystery of breath.

The child that enters life comes not with knowledge or intent:
So those who enter death must go as little children sent.
Nothing is known, but I believe that God is overhead;
And as life is to the living so death is to the dead.

—Mary Mapes Dodge in the Boston Transcript.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. E. STOCKWELL.

[Written for Woman's Edition.]

It has been suggested to me that a few instructions about dressmaking might be acceptable to some of the readers of the VISITOR, and having had some years of experience in that line, knowing also that fine dressmaking is generally accomplished away from the home, I will try and give an outline of putting together and finishing up a dress waist.

There are some ladies who have their dresses cut and fitted and finish them up at home. There are also those that get patterns and make the whole garment; so I will begin with the pattern. Lay your pattern on the lining and cut out, then take your tracing wheel and follow each line of the tracing on the pattern. If you have no tracing wheel unthread your sewing machine and use needle. Be very careful to trace the waist line at the bottom of the waist, then cut the dress goods and baste directly on the tracing, that both parts may be kept smoothly together, then baste up the seams. Always put the waist lines together and baste from them each way, letting all irregularities come at top or bottom as the case may be. Then after fitting great care should be taken in stitching the seams perfectly straight, as you can never press a seam smooth if the stitching is crooked. Next trim the seams even and cut notches at waist line. Now comes the finishing of the garment. The first thing to do is to press the seams, and this is a very important item.

A lady once said to me "I do not see the sense of heating a flatiron and going over all those seams?" I said to her, "My friend, if you are simply going over those seams you might as well excuse yourself from putting in the sleeves or putting on the collar." Next you will either bind the edges on each side of the seam with ribbon or turn the edges together and overcast. Trim basque around the bottom in order to have both sides even. Trim one side to suit, take off and pin waist lines together and trim the other side to match. Sew facing on, and before sewing down put on the stays—beginning at the bottom of the basque—do not stretch the goods but hold smooth. Put stay on with feather stitch, never overcast the stay on the goods; hem down the facing and press thoroughly. If you have collar press it before putting on. Press cuffs also before putting on sleeves, and let me impress this upon your minds: all facings and hems, whether by hand or machine, should be well pressed. I think you cannot fail to see the beauty of finishing an article in that manner. There are a great many who think that this is such a trifle it will not matter if it is left out, it will be good enough, but my motto is,—"What is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Portland.

WOMEN ON OUR SCHOOL BOARDS.

CAROLINE B. KINGMAN.

[Written for Woman's Edition.]

By reason of the ever growing and nobler influence of women, consequent upon the removal of the fetters and prejudice of custom, which have hindered the expansion of her nature, we discover in her a spontaneous development of capacity and genius. Today her influence is omnipresent. Its nearness to us, like all the great values affecting our lives, is assimilated as naturally and unconsciously as the air we breathe. No department of life, even those farthest removed from her sphere, but is permeated with her elevating presence and interest.

How the great philanthropies have grown and reached down deeper into humanity, to say nothing of the creations of helpfulness which are scattered along the byways and through the darker corners of want and immorality! Already the educational forces are falling under her control, thereby giving the obvious answer to my question, "Why should women be on our school boards?" Let those who think otherwise say why they should not.

A MATTER OF DUTY.

The question of her right to fill such a position has been answered by the ripest

intelligence of our age, and the question has resolved itself into one of moral and ethical duty, a position which is not only her birthright as the mother of humanity, but the exigent moment has arisen out of the demand of our public schools for increased moral teaching. The remonstrants may reply, "morals" is the business of the home, but in how many homes are morals taught, and is not the school the auxiliary of the home, its aid and helper, as nothing else in the character building of each and every child in our republic? For to what purpose is our system of education, and to what ends does the republic exist, but to develop and mature the highest form of life and character? American children must be educated in a way to fit them for American conditions. Success under such institutions as our government maintains demands nothing less than the highest moral ideals, and it is to the quickening spirit of woman, her embracing love and fitness, through her motherly instincts, that she is called to this position. This and nothing less is the high ground we urge. Not school boards for women, but women for school boards, fully realizing that by practice woman must come into the fullness of any knowledge.

It may be asked, what relation has her ideal to teaching? It determines it, shapes it, beckons it forward. It is the life and soul of the work. There is no greater work that we can do for another than to show him or her a high ideal and teach them to follow it. In the absence of this the relation of the child to its teacher is simply an abstraction.

SHOWN IN OUR SCHOOLS.

Leading the child through an automatic system of memorizing the words of somebody else, leaves the possibilities of the child unexplored, undeveloped. The moral quality of such work under the synonym of teaching is utterly absent, and it is to this lack of fitness and conscientious oversight of paid service that confronts us with so much "sham" in our public schools.

It is to be deplored that a field of such dimensions, offering such momentous opportunities for woman's work as our public schools, should have been left to less fruitful harvests on account of the limitations that custom and traditions have hedged about her. But the hour has struck and we can no longer say that it is to our want of knowledge that we do not know our own best opportunities.

The inertia, the pampered appetite for amusement, the lack of moral incitement to duty on the part of many a mother and daughter, hang like a pall on the future horizon of woman, but some day when the mist clears and the long black night, pierced and riddled by the rays of advancing thought, falls to pieces and is swallowed up, we shall see an innumerable host of young women, cultured, free, broad and rational in thought, pure and powerful in spirit, clad in the armor of a great purpose, leading the children of the coming generations up toward the fulfillment of that prophecy that awaits a nation whose chief concern is in utilizing the moral forces in the up building of all its children.

Battle Creek.

GIRLS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

M. FANNIE SPRAGUE.

[Written for Woman's Edition.]

An author has said, "One could just as well imagine the flowers without fragrance, birds without voices, as a world without girls."

Truly, how dull this old earth would be without them! They fill a place which girls only can fill. But all girls are not alike, each has an individuality of her own, which is manifested in many ways. And it is strikingly apparent that the girl of the period differs vastly from the girl of the olden times. Viewing her from one standpoint she has progressed, in that she has risen above the thralldom forced upon the ancient girl, and is now educated as well and as highly as her brother, and stands on a level with him at home and in society. In short, she is independent.

In other respects she has, I am sorry to say, degenerated, and is still degenerating. She is entirely deficient in good common sense and forethought. She has lost those sweet, gentle ways which are so charming in a maid, and assumed those of a bolder nature, and what is the result? She is not treated with the respect and reverence given her old-fashioned sister, but is joked by the young men just as roughly as though she wore the male attire. Her name is often the subject of ridicule among them. She flirts with Tom, Dick, and Harry, "just for a lark, you know," but these larks only lower her in the estimation of sensible people.

A LITTLE HYPOCRITICAL.

The modern girl possesses one quality which makes her seem very unlovely to me. That is hypocrisy, the quality which causes her to deal her girl friends little thrusts behind their backs, and to say very unpleasant things about them. It is in many cases aroused by envy.

There is another fact which is very noticeable. The sweet bodies we knew as

little girls are now relegated to the past and known as young ladies. They discuss parties, dress, and beaux quite as fluently as their older sisters.

I was amused the other day, while passing down the avenue, to hear the conversation between two school girls of perhaps ten and and thirteen summers. "Oh, Nell," said one, gushingly, "you just ought to read the novel that I drew from the library last week. It is perfectly lovely. One of these stories where the hero is so dead in love with the girl that he'd go through fire and water but what he'd have her." "Did they get married?" queried Nell anxiously, and when answered in the affirmative continued: "Well, that's the kind I like, a genuine love story. Old prosy books are no good," and thus they chattered on like two magpies.

The modern girl is versed in the ologies, osophies and isms, combined with all the arts pertaining to the progressive nineteenth century. The ancient girl was trained in household affairs. She could cook and sew, spin and weave. Her mother realized in her a dutiful daughter and cheerful companion.

PRISCILLA.

Whenever I think of this old time girl, the image of Priscilla rises before me, "seated beside her wheel, and the carded wool, like a snow drift, piled at her knee, her white hands feeding the ravenous spindle, while with her foot on the treadle she guided the wheel in its motion. She, the Puritan girl, in the solitude of the forest, making the humble house and the modest apparel of homespun beautiful with her beauty and rich with the wealth of her being."

Girls, bring about a radical change in yourselves, make your mother your confidante. Tell her all your troubles and trials. She was once a girl herself and knows all about these little difficulties. You will feel so much better after a talk with her.

TRUST YOUR MOTHER.

I once heard a mother say that she did not really know her daughter, as she was either at school or off with the girls, and had no time to spend with mother. Dear girls, do not forget mother in your round of gaities. She enjoys your company, for in you she sees glimpses of herself. She lives her school days over again and for the time is a girl once more. She is anxiously watching your development, earnestly hoping that you will grow into useful womanhood. Do not disappoint her. Be true, true to yourselves and to one another. Cultivate gentle, lovable ways. Reverence God and strive to be like the flowers, but let us have more violets and less poppies.

Battle Creek.

EDINBURGH CASTLE.

There watching high the least alarms,
Thy rough rude fortress gleams afar;
Like some bold veteran, grey in arms,
And mark'd with many a seamy scar:
The ponderous wall and masonry bar,
Grim rising o'er the rugged rock;
Have oft withstood assaulting war,
And oft repelled the invader's shock.

—Burns.

One of the greatest objects of interest in "Auld Reekie" (Edinburgh), is the old grim castle, which crowns the highest point in the city. This is situated on a rock 300 feet high. It is strongly fortified, and has accommodations for three battalions; and as Edingburgh castle is one of the four fortresses in Scotland which, by the treaty of union, were to be kept fortified, it is always occupied by some regiment of the line. The curiosities are the crown of Scotland, which is indeed regal, a scepter, a sword of state, the silver rod of office supposed to belong to the Lord Treasurer, a dagger whose hilt is set with precious stones, and some other jewels.

These things were long supposed to have been lost, but after being hidden in an old oaken chest for years, were finally brought to light. And the Scotch may well be proud of the regalia of Scotland, the glittering symbols of their unconquered independence. A part of this crown was on the head of Robert Bruce, the hero of Bannockburn. It also encircled the brow of the beautiful Queen Mary, her son James the VI, and her grandson Charles I; but in the crown room of Edinburgh castle it is strongly guarded, and one can only obtain a view by looking through the gratings of an iron fence.

QUEEN MARY'S ROOM.

Next the crown room are the apartments of Queen Mary, where in 1566 James the VI was born. Across the way from these apartments, in another part of the castle, is another room that Mary occupied; and it was out of one of these windows that she lowered her little son in a basket when pursued by the enemy. It is a dizzy height, and it does not seem possible that such a thing could be, but it is nevertheless a fact.

This perilous rock was actually scaled one night, and the inmates of the castle surprised and killed or taken prisoners. This was during the contest for the crown between Bruce and Baliol. The castle was then in possession of the English.

A young man, whose sweetheart lived in the grass market, had been in the habit of visiting her frequently by stealth, and in

order to do so had to descend the south side of this rock. He offered to lead the besieging party of thirty, commanded by Lord Randolph, a brave Scottish knight, up this perilous ascent. One by one they clambered steadily along, the young guide first, and finally surmounted the walls with scaling ladders, and succeeded in capturing the castle.

Mounted on the bomb battery, from which there is a magnificent view of the city, particularly of the New Town, is another curiosity—an old cannon called Mons Meg, supposed to have been brought here from Flanders in 1496.

A ROMANTIC VIEW.

I have a pleasant recollection of my father taking me up on this parapet to see this old cannon, for the scene is deeply impressed upon my mind. There we stood, on that great bulwark, with "cannon to right of us and cannon to left of us," stretched out before us the broad street of water bearing on its bosom a lordly ship outward bound. Little boats with gleaming sails full and rounded, danced along over the rippling sea. Below us in a peaceful valley, away from the din of the noisy city, loom the towers of Holyrood, and in another direction the Calton Hill. After viewing all this, who would not exclaim, "Thou Queen of the North," "Edina Scotia's Darling Seat!"

Yes, this ancient fortress has been the theme of many a song and story, its dungeon walls have echoed to the wails of the weary captive, and its gay courts have witnessed many a festive scene.

And that the day is not far distant when I shall once more behold the towers of this rocky fortress, and lave my feet in the blue waters of the Firth as I used to in the happy days of childhood, is the longing wish of

MARJORIE.

LEAVES FROM OLD OAKS.

Old Oaks Farm, Jan. 24.

The library social last night, postponed because of the storm, was a happy event. Those who came "merely to look on" were fitted out to represent books by the Woman's work committee, so there were no wall flowers. During the evening Ceres and Pomona served popped corn balls and apples and at the close Flora gave Allan Dreg, who had proven to be the champion guesser, a pretty bouquet of geraniums and smilax.

Some of the titles of books and papers were quite cleverly presented, some very prettily, and none failed to excite our curiosity. "Between the Gates" was Mrs. B. with a paper gate pinned to each shoulder; "Lock on the Understanding" was a padlock on Thos. B's head, while "A Woman's Reason" was shown by a woman's adorning her hair with a ribbon on which was printed, "Because." Mother was "The Spectator." She lifted her eye glasses and looked at everyone who approached. Mrs. T. had a China tiger on her shoulder which excited some of us to inquire, "Is it the Lady or the Tiger?" One man had tickets all over his clothes which read, "fifty cent wheat," "no apples," "drouth," "grasshoppers," "closed mills," "smokeless chimneys," etc. His general forlornness well agreed with "hard times," and we put him down so on our guessing cards. "A Rebel Queen" was Mrs. Dreg in Queen "Lil." costume, and she was seen to be on very good terms with Mr. Smith, who was labeled, "the first man," and wore an old style suit and talked of nothing but crops, soils, and stock. We puzzled long over him but finally Hil exclaimed: "Adam Smith on Agriculture, to be sure!" Mr. and Mrs. Gay were "The Newcomes" with wraps on and grips in hand. Hilarius was "Boots and Saddles" with tiny souvenir boots and saddle from the world's fair fastened to his coat, and Allen D. wore on his lapels a scent sachet and a pen and ink map showing Sicily. He was "Sweet Cicely," while I made the hazardous venture of representing "Black Beauty" by wearing my riding habit and explaining that what I lacked of the last of my title I made up for in the first.

A few of the others were "Looking Backward," "Scarlet Letter," "Pink and White," "Rose in Bloom," "Old Fashioned Girls," "Woman in White," "Lucile," (loose heel) "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Nicholas Nickleby," (a nickel S and a nickel B) and a most comical one was "Samantha among the Brethern." Among the papers were the Rural Press, father carrying a model cider press; The GRANGE VISITOR, a gentleman from the Grange at S., and Mr. T. with no label was the Michigan Farmer. All in all it was as good as the art loan socials we had a few years ago, and at any rate our library became a circulating one in our attempts to guess every book.

Jan. 31.—So far I have written with my new year's ink, made according to the Tribune, out of a ten cent package of slate diamond dye and a pint of boiling water. It flows so freely, a clear black. I could divide every school child's ink bill by four with it and must not forget to tell our teacher of the find.

RUTH L. RESTLY.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Published on the first and third Thursdays of every month.

Kenyon L. Butterfield, Editor and Manager.

LANSING, MICH.

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

Office, Room 19, Old State Building.

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.

To insure insertion all notices should be mailed no later than the Saturday preceding issue.

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

NEXT ISSUE FEBRUARY 15.

OUR WORK.

The following has been approved by the State Grange as a fair statement of the objects the Grange of Michigan has in view and the special lines along which it purposes to work. We hope every Grange in the state will work earnestly in all of these departments, so that by a more united effort we shall rapidly increase our numbers, extend our influence, and attain more and more completely those ends which we seek.

OUR OBJECT

is the Organization of the Farmers for their own Improvement,

Financially,

Socially,

Mentally,

Morally.

WE BELIEVE

that this Improvement Can in Large Measure be Brought About:

1. (a.) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.

(b.) By co-operation for financial advantage.

2. (a.) By frequent social gatherings, and the mingling together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations.

(b.) By striving for a purer manhood, a nobler womanhood, and a universal brotherhood.

3. (a.) By studying and promoting the improvement of our district schools.

(b.) By patronizing and aiding the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in their legitimate work of scientific investigation, practical experiment, and education for rural pursuits.

(c.) By maintaining and attending farmers' institutes; reading in the Reading Circle; establishing and using circulating libraries; buying more and better magazines and papers for the home.

4. (a.) By diffusing a knowledge of our civil institutions and teaching the high duties of citizenship.

(b.) By demanding the enforcement of existing statutes, and by discussing, advocating, and trying to secure such other state and national laws as shall tend to the general justice, progress, and morality.

GRANGE NEWS.

We desire to make prominent our Grange news column. And we ask for the co-operation of Grange officers and members. Send us little items of news that will show what you are doing. If you have a successful social, tell us of it in a few lines. If you initiate a class, let us know it. If you have a specially interesting discussion, briefly tell us the subject and what the weight of opinion seemed to be. In this way we can have a most interesting column of Grange news.

THE ANGLO-SAXON UNION.

Lord Aberdeen, the new governor-general of Canada, is quoted at some length in a recent number of the *Review of Reviews* from a speech made since his arrival in Canada. He advances two novel ideas, novel at least to most of us Americans. He wants to see an agreement that will allow a citizen of any English speaking country to become a citizen in any other English speaking country, merely by removal. He also desires an international court, a supreme tribunal, made up of representatives from the English speaking countries. In these ways he would initiate an Anglo-Saxon union. He believes that the Anglo-Saxon is to rule the world.

A LITTLE EXASPERATING.

To those Patrons who are working hard and constantly for the success of the VISITOR, it is a little, yes very exasperating to meet Patrons who will not take the paper. There are a good many who make some excuse for not supporting their paper. Just now it is "hard times." We would not for the world take the last half dollar a man has, but we believe that there are not many Patrons, even in these times, who cannot afford the paper. There is one thing the non-supporters should do:

they should either take the VISITOR or they should use their influence to have its publication discontinued. In our opinion it is not loyalty to the Grange to compel our paper thus to plead its way along year after year.

A MONTH MORE.

Our contest is proving fairly successful. It has added many new names to our list, and has stimulated interest in the VISITOR. But there are scores of Granges that have not yet responded, even with one new name. It would seem as if 200 of the Granges ought to secure an average of five new names each, at the least, if proper effort were put forth. We know that money is close, but we know also that the expenditure of a little "hustling" works wonders.

Our contest closes March 1. There is just a month more in which to work. Will not the Granges put forth their very best efforts for the VISITOR, during this next month?

HARVEST DAY.

Governor Flower of New York suggests a Harvest Day, as a new holiday. Here is what he says:

"The growing importance of the agricultural interests of the state and the splendid record which they made in the exhibits at the World's Fair suggest the propriety of a new holiday, to be known as Harvest Day, a day set apart for stimulating interest in agricultural matters and enjoying the season of harvest. Such a holiday might be of decided benefit to farmers and others if proper provisions for its observance each year should be made under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture in connection with the State Fair at Syracuse. This fair is now established in a permanent home, some of the buildings have been built with State money, and it has been the policy of the state to foster it by appropriations of money for premiums and other purposes. It is more distinctively a State Fair than other large fairs to which the legislature has recently appropriated public money. The State Agricultural Society, under whose auspices it is managed, would undoubtedly be willing to arrange the time of its holding so as to include this proposed public holiday, and any appropriations of money to the fair could include provisions for its observance in such a way as to be of greatest benefit to the farming interests.

Suppose this subject be discussed in the Grange, and that we have some thoughts on the question for the VISITOR.

THE CANVASSING MUDDLE.

The innocent people of Michigan have never suspected that there is rottenness at the top of their electoral system. It never surprises them to learn that error and fraud have been committed at the polling places, but there came a shock of surprise and mortification when it became evident that inexcusable error at least, and possibly fraud, existed in a state canvass of the votes on two different constitutional amendments.

Michigan's state government has been her pride for many years. Partisan interest or malignity have rarely had occasion to glut in the exposure of crime or high negligence at the capitol. But in this canvassing affair the record is broken. No matter whether the officers involved were merely derelict in a plain duty, or are guilty of fraud, the stain will remain.

The state board of canvassers were unquestionably negligent in failing to personally canvass the vote. The law contemplates such personal canvass without doubt. The members of the board are guilty of neglect of duty, at least. Whether guilty of intent to defraud remains to be seen. They are men of high reputation, and no one of honorable thought wishes to unjustly impeach them of criminality. We sincerely hope that when all the facts are brought to light and the truth known, the most that can be said will be that they were careless and neglectful of duty. But if guilty of fraud or of knowingly permitting fraud, they should suffer the severe penalty of a violated law.

Secretary of State Jochim is quoted as saying that he did not publish the result of the canvass in a Lansing paper, although that had been the "custom." It happens that it is law and not custom that dictates such a course with regard to the vote on constitutional amendments although the law does not specify that the returns by counties shall be published. Probably if the latter provision were inserted in the law it would be sufficient to correct errors.

Governor Rich has thus far taken the only proper course, morally or politically,

and we think can be trusted to see the matter to a wise termination, so far as he can aid. The grand jury soon to assemble, should be prompt and thorough in their investigation.

OUR WORK.

"We believe in co-operation for financial advantage."

Co-operation has been a favorite word with many reformers, for years past. The idea is sound. It is entirely reasonable to infer from the laws of trade that a body of people, acting together, can buy, and perhaps sell at an advantage over individuals. That principle holds goods in most business enterprises. Why not on the farm, in the purchase of the necessities of the field and house, and in the disposal of the products of toil? Why not pool interests in these matters, as are pooled the interests of mines and railroads? The theory was good; the application was difficult and sometimes disastrous. The Grange was perhaps unfortunate in entering upon the attempted application of the theory with a zest that gave little room for experiment. If the matter could have been tested, tried, and the advantages and disadvantages, the benefits and drawbacks, the good and the poor features could have been discovered and announced, it may be that the system of co-operative stores would have been more successful. However the experience has been had, and apparently the Grange can never hope to bring to a successful trial any general system of co-operative stores among the farmers.

But the theory still remains sound. Is there any other way of applying it that the experience of the past will show to be safe to undertake and likely to succeed? The Grange seems prepared to answer, yes. In Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, a system of co-operative buying has been put in execution, that seems to meet the wants of the farmers and also to be successful in operation. The plan is simple and not new. The State Grange makes contracts with wholesale or jobbing houses to supply goods at wholesale or greatly reduced prices. The goods are furnished to any individual belonging to the Grange at the discounts agreed upon. That is all there is to it. No investment, no property, no interest, no insurance, no absconding, no chances for mismanagement. Firms are glad to make the contracts.

Patrons in those states report good results. They secure all lines of goods at an actual saving, amounting to from three to thirty per cent. Even staple groceries, on which there is supposed to be but little profit, are purchased to advantage. On farm implements the saving is of course much more. In addition to this there come the good lessons of cash payments and in methods of doing business, both in themselves worth much. The Granges in these states prosper exceedingly and they credit it in no small degree to this system of co-operative buying.

The Michigan State Grange is preparing to make similar arrangements, and it is expected that the Grange of this state can soon go before the farmers with an additional argument for their joining the Grange. Practical co-operation, then, is to become an important and useful part of our work. For it is an important, though not the most important part of Grange work that it shall enable its members to attain better financial condition, because a poor man is not half so likely to enjoy the social and educational features as is one who is well fed.

A VOICE FROM SPRING BROOK.

SPRING BROOK FARM, }
January 23, 1894. }

EDITOR OF THE VISITOR—Find enclosed cost for renewal of my subscription. Your paper commends itself to all intelligent Patrons.

Well, it seems one J. Sterling Morton don't like us. He has gone and put his foot into our (Granger) pail of milk, and hang the man, he seems indisposed to take it out again. Whoa there my patient Jersey! Goll darn the luck!

When the great order of the Patrons of Husbandry, after untiring effort, finally succeeded in securing the legislation that gave the farmers of America a bureau of agriculture and cabinet officer, there was joy in the thousands of Granges that dot our broad land. But it was not long before our milk was soured by the thunder of political iniquity. President Harrison had the appointing of the first secretary of

agriculture. He gave us noble-hearted Uncle Jerry Rusk. But he was not a farmer such as we had a right to expect—though he was a good politician—thousands of farmers were disappointed. They had hoped that the president, taking a just, common sense view of the matter, would have nominated as his secretary of agriculture an intelligent, practical farmer, "to the manor born," without any political hump on his back. There are plenty of such men in every state, who work, live, and have their being on the farm. But Harrison failed to grasp the situation.

Well, after four years, there is a revolution—the ins are out, and the outs in. A new political deal takes place, and the cards, or angry gods, give us J. Sterling Morton in place of Uncle Jerry. It is my opinion that President Cleveland does not care a rush for farmers—it is only the toilers in cities he pretends to be anxious about, and he went out to Nebraska and found in the sand hills, among prairie dogs, a lawyer, unknown to fame, a man after his own heart, city reared (Detroit), not understanding farmers and therefore hating them. Ye gods! what a secretary of agriculture!

Secretary Morton seems to have plenty of nerve, and fights us Grangers with evident gusto. He may be like the bull that stood on the track and butted the express train. His courage may be great but dem'd his discretion.

What shall Grangers do? Oh! keep close within party lines and vote the regular ticket, of course! And another thing they had better try to do, take action and undo their mistaken work, namely, the legislation creating the bureau of agriculture. If Morton won't send out any more weavely peas and musty wheat from the catacombs, his occupation's gone, and there is no use for him. Send him back to his Nebraska prairie dogs.

Yours fraternally,

OLD DEMOCRAT AND GRANGER.

THE VISITOR AT STATE GRANGE.

[FROM MASTER'S ADDRESS.]

This publication in accordance with its title goes from Grange to Grange and from home to home imparting to each the encouraging word.

It fills an important mission in our Grange work as it is our principal means of communication. It is probably of more importance to the Order in the state, in keeping people in the line of Grange thought, than any other single feature of our equipment.

It is encouraging to note that its usefulness has been much increased during the year past, by an extra amount of genuine Grange reading in its volumes and a much increased circulation, all of which has been accomplished by its enterprising and efficient management, supported by willing workers in nearly every Grange in the state.

While it is not yet self-sustaining as it certainly should be, and as I believe it will be in the near future, it has considerably reduced its last year's shortage. Not so much as its increased subscription list would indicate, for it has made some extra expense to gain an extended circulation. Its absolute necessity for sustaining the Granges in Michigan should inspire every true Patron to add to his list of papers and to encourage others to subscribe.

[FROM LECTURER'S REPORT.]

I have felt more keenly than ever our obligation to the GRANGE VISITOR for valuable assistance, ever ready and willing to grant any favor, doing for us more than we would ask, though we do regret that so many a promise of correspondence and items have been neglected, and more that its bright pages do not meet the eyes of the lecturer of every Subordinate Grange in the state.

[FROM SECRETARY'S REPORT.]

This statement bears the same warning that our accounts for a few previous years have given. Restriction to one's income is Grange precept. At the same time, it must be remembered that, in view of the acquired capital of the State Grange, it has been deemed best by this body to invest at least a limited amount if necessary to put the VISITOR on a paying basis, for it is the expense of the publishing of our state organ, that swells our account beyond our receipts. A comparison of statements shows the wisdom of this action, as we are overcoming the loss and perseverance in this course will place the paper where every Michigan Patron must wish to see it—on a self paying basis, and enable it to become a weekly visitor.

When we weigh what we have accomplished in the year we find so much of unnoticed sacrifice on the part of true-hearted members, all over the state, so much of quiet effort, willingly given, so much of unspoken influence radiating from the VISITOR, in short, we find Grange principles and teachings permeating individual lives and families, and communities, with a power neither to be measured or stayed.

[FROM COMMITTEE ON GOOD OF THE ORDER.]

We feel that every Patron should do his utmost to extend and maintain the circulation of the GRANGE VISITOR, so that it may reach the home of every Patron in the state. It is a clean sheet, filled with original matter direct from the rural homes of members of the Order, is a model of its kind, of which too many good words cannot be said.

[FROM COMMITTEE ON POMONA GRANGES.]

Your committee recommend that a committee be appointed to solicit and push subscriptions to the GRANGE VISITOR in each Pomona consisting of one member from each Subordinate Grange in the county.

[FROM COMMITTEE ON DORMANT GRANGES.]

That instructive and entertaining reading matter shall be distributed by deputies using the VISITOR as far as possible, such matter to be furnished by lecturer and committee on Woman's Work of State Grange.

[FROM COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.]

Your committee express their confidence in the ability and discretion of the Executive committee in using any portion of the Grange funds, not otherwise appropriated, in enlarging the work of the Worthy Lecturer and his deputies, also in extending such financial aid to the GRANGE VISITOR as that the good of the Order may be best served.

The Lecture Field.

HOW TO BOOM THE GRANGE.

1. Keep bringing the young people to the front.
2. Work for the best interest of the Grange and you will soon find that it is working for you.
3. See that the Visitor is read in every family in your neighborhood, then remember to send in the news items frequently.
4. Use the local papers constantly to advertise meetings and to keep the objects and work of the Grange before the people.
5. Hold occasional open meetings and personally invite your neighbors to take part with you.
6. Begin a Grange library and museum, then add to it each month.
7. Don't give up until the best people in your community join you.
8. Be sure that every member has something doing.
9. Open and close your Grange on time.
10. Remember the Declaration of Purposes and "Our Work."

A. J. C.

One more month for contest.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

GRADING OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

What it is:

- a. As a help to the teacher;
- b. As an incentive and help to the student;
- c. 1. As a means of outlining the future course of the work of the students;
2. Of marking correctly their comparative progress and standing;
3. Of saving a common needless repetition of the students' work, caused by change of teachers.
2. Are patrons of the schools receiving the benefits which the plan contemplates?
3. Are indifferent school boards and negligent or incompetent teachers shirking a duty and keeping a part of our schools out of the march of progress?
4. Wherein can the system be improved?
5. The opportunity and duty of the Grange in this matter.

A. J. C.

It is to be hoped that this and other similar school questions will be freely discussed in Grange. We suggest that each Grange have a debate or discussion on the subject of grading schools. There is plenty of material to draw from. Send a card to the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction asking for the reports of 1890, '91, and '92, and the manual of course of study. In the report for 1890, pages 171 to 190, you will find the matter of grading the district school ably discussed, pro and con, in papers read by Secretaries R. A. Culver of Calhoun county, Orr Schurtz of Eaton, and C. L. Bemis of Ionia. The matter is also discussed in the reports of several secretaries (commissioners) in the report of 1891, pages 3 to 46, and in the report of 1892, pages 3 to 57. The manual explains fully the course and embodies the aims of the department of public instruction. It also contains suggestions for libraries, flag days, and oral lessons in physiology.

It will be well to have these books in every Grange hall, and especially if you are to have discussions on these all important school topics. Following is a list of topics that lecturers will find useful in getting up programs.

1. Character building.
2. Township school districts.
3. Punctuality as an element in moulding character.
4. Faults in teachers.
5. Value of history.
6. Kindergarten work.
7. Examinations for promotions.
8. Teachers' wages.
9. Commissioners' duties.
10. That boy.
11. Slang.
12. The school grounds.
13. Recess? Yes.
14. Teaching manners.
15. School apparatus.
16. District libraries.
17. Spelling.
18. Advantages of district schools.
19. The country school course of study.
20. The rights of a school meeting.
21. A valid contract.

Read our premium offer.

F. H. R. C.

MOTTO—"Begin; keep at it."

The interest in the F. H. R. C. still continues. The course has only been in existence about one year, yet in that time we have received over 300 requests for more detailed information than is contained in the advance circulars. The readiness with which farmers, and young farmers especially, take hold of the course is indeed gratifying. There are at present over 100 readers in the course. Several have already completed a part of the work outlined and have requested blanks on which to make a report. The members are not confined to Michigan but are scattered all over the United States; Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska and California all have enthusiastic members of F. H. R. C.

While the progress so far made is very gratifying yet we are not at all satisfied. We must have 1000 members in Michigan. Only a very few, comparatively, are now enjoying its benefits. A noticeable fact is that those starting in the course are so well pleased with the first books that many send in largely increased orders the second time. Bear in mind, the books are sold at just enough to cover cost of postage and handling. The college gets nothing whatever for its agency. The whole course is planned to benefit the reader. It is practical, brief, and just as inexpensive as it is possi-

ble to make it and still furnish first class books. We will gladly send full information to any one sending postal card. Don't fail to get our complete circular if you have not yet received it. It gives all the details and prices.

Agricultural College.

F. B. MUMFORD.

See page seven.

ANNUAL REPORT

By a Secretary of a Pomona Grange.

WORTHY MASTER, BROTHER AND SISTER PATRONS—Not very much is expected of the Secretary anyway. His business is to carefully observe the proceedings of the Grange and make an accurate record of the same, collect moneys due the Grange and pay the same over to the Treasurer. And while he is to make an accurate record of the proceedings, he must not cumber the books with useless words. He may not write down all he hears in the Grange, for if he does, while it may testify to his accuracy and fidelity, "when the recording hand has crumbled into dust," it may also testify to a lack of wisdom in some, no lack of contentions spirit in others, and a partial failure to appreciate the importance of the Grange and its opportunities in all.

THE SECRETARY MUST NOT TALK.

The Secretary is not to be reckoned as a talking member. He's not hired to make speeches. Better for him and better for the Grange if, for the most part, he keeps his mouth shut. If, by any possibility, ideas find their way to his brain, they may slumber there. His duty is to catch and hold for future use the results of other men's ideas. "Mute but watchful," should be the motto deeply graven on the tablet of his heart. But he must have knowledge—lots of it. He must know every member of the Grange, even though they attend only one meeting in a year—perhaps one in two years. He must recognize the face and remember the name, surname, first name, and middle letter, and be able to tell just how the member stands on the book at the first glance. And he must know all about the laws of the Grange—just what changes have been made, and if he can't tell what changes are going to be made he is hardly up to what a Secretary ought to be. But let him be silent; let him be a very "quiet, peaceful citizen," speak when he is spoken to, and be able to endure abuse as a good hired man ought to.

A SUSPECT.

He knows he is a suspected person from the moment of his installation, else why should the law require two or more good and sufficient sureties to insure the Grange against loss by him? When a dollar is paid him the chances of misappropriation or embezzlement form a legitimate problem for calculation.

The mark of Cain may not be upon his brow, but the branding iron is hot, ready for him and his brother suspect, the Worthy Treasurer.

But if the Secretary has been the careful and discriminating observer that he ought to be, he must have learned something in the twelvemonth gone, and if he be able to trace the relations of cause and effect and to draw just conclusions, and if he understands how a very great thing may be, and always is, made up of an accumulation of little things, he ought to be wiser.

WE ARE WISER AND BETTER.

He is wiser. While not claiming to possess the faculties mentioned in any degree above those around him; he claims to have made, and claims that his brothers and sisters have made progress in the right direction. The fact that all desirable good has not been attained does not enter at all into the calculation. Because monopoly has not been entirely crushed is no proof that we are less able to resist its encroachments. Because co-operation is not complete and perfect among farmers we are not to conclude that all efforts in that direction are useless. Because Patrons have not all knowledge and all power, we are not to conclude that they are utterly ignorant and utterly powerless. Because there is sometimes lack of interest in the Grange we are not to suppose that the whole thing is going by the board. Because there is sometimes strife among brethren it is not fair or true to say that love has taken its everlasting flight. Say, Patrons, is there less or more true friendship in the Grange than years ago? Is there less or more charity? If less, then let it go down, down to a miserable grave, the sooner the better, unwept, unhonored and unused, a jeer, a lie, unworthy of the smallest place on history's page, only worthy of eternal forgetfulness. If more, then cherish it, guard it as the apple of your eye, love it as you do your friend in whom you trust, strive to make it better as you do the child that is born of your flesh. You are a part of it, let it be a part of you, and let it be a means of developing in us every impulse for good whether native or planted, and so making us better and happier men and women while we live.

SECRETARY.

We can't have a weekly until we have a larger list.

EDUCATION.

We as individuals, as a Grange, as a nation, as a world, are trying to rise. In order to do so we must know how it can be done, what to do and how to do it, so as to accomplish the object in view. This suggests the theme I write upon, Education.

By this term I mean not merely book learning, a good thing in itself and something farmers and their families are not likely to have too much of; but I mean the proper understanding of the duties of every day life. Some may possibly think this to be a narrow view to take; but it all depends upon how we look at our duties. I think if we rightly understood what they are, we would be surprised at finding them so much greater than we ever dreamed.

There is a good old book, written some tell me just to lead men, and I think that is very near a correct view, and I thank God it is leading them; leading them to a higher, nobler life. And in that book I find written these words: "Come now, let us reason to ether;" and this thought I ask you to carry with you as I read,—let us reason together.

INTELLIGENT EFFORT.

We all desire both to rise ourselves, and to help others to rise. In order that the advancement may be permanent, it must be intelligent, and in order to be intelligent many questions must be answered. Between two nations, or persons, or theories, or practices, or beliefs, which is the better one? What shall I take for my guide? This at once raises the question of right and wrong. Here we find ourselves in the domain of both politics and religion. Or rather we have found that both politics and religion enter into the minutest matters of every day life.

There is a right and wrong to everything. But what is right? What is wrong? And why is it right or wrong? Who shall be the judge? Is there a man so much above his fellows as to be able to impartially decide? Manifestly this is not the case. There must be some criterion higher than man, by which we can measure our actions just as we do material things. There is, there must be a higher law. Reason tells us this; and more. It tells us that we, together with all other visible objects, both animate and inanimate, were created and exist by reason of a law. And it also tells us that where there is a law, there must of necessity be a lawmaker. Is it unreasonable to say that some knowledge of that law and lawmaker is necessary for us to gain the improvement we seek? And that education to be perfect, must be a training not only of the intellect, but of the morals and affections? The intellectual education received at school, is, so to speak, but the awakening and training of our reasoning powers; the teaching us how to learn; the beginning of an education that should never end.

THE OCEAN OF KNOWLEDGE.

The school girl just about to graduate, after enumerating her many accomplishments, said, "I wonder how such a little head can contain so much;" but the sage at the end of his threescore and ten years spent in learning, said, "The more I learn the plainer I can perceive that I know nothing at all." So it should be with us, what we learn should teach us there is more to follow, so much more that what we have learned is as nothing in comparison. Our education should go on; on to the bound of time; on into eternity. And this of itself should tell us, that there is somewhere a mind that possesses all this knowledge now.

Again we speak of being good. We know there is both a capability and need of our growing better; we ought steadily to improve until at last we arrive at perfection. Then there is somewhere a perfect being now. For good and better are comparative terms; there must also be a best. And to be perfect he must possess, in the highest degree, all those attributes which are desirable,—wisdom, knowledge, goodness, purity, mercy, justice, love, and all other qualities which are necessary to make a perfect being.

All these qualities we recognize as good. Is it not reasonable and appropriate, when we find a being who combines all of these in his own person, that we should, while retaining the word, slightly change it to show that combination, and call that being God?

It is said that education elevates. Have you ever seen a father as he plays with his child, raising it high above his head? Elevated it certainly is. But there is nothing there to stand on, or cling to; so it all ends by the child settling back to where he was before. There was nothing permanent in it. So it is with some education. It does not lift up to where there is anything to cling to, hence is not permanent.

TRUE EDUCATION.

I said in the beginning that there was a right and a wrong to everything. There is to education. There is both a true education and a false education. A vessel may be of the stanchest kind, and the lading very precious; yet if it is all on one side of the ship, she will very likely go down in the very first gale she meets. When if it had been rightly placed she

could have carried twice the load in perfect safety.

A false education does the same thing. It teaches us to do certain things, because they are proper, or genteel, or perhaps even because they are right, without giving the true reason why they are right, and so leaves us without a balance. It elevates without giving us anything to cling to. While true education teaches us that things are right or wrong because an all-wise God has bidden us to do or not to do them. It lifts us up into the arms of a loving Father, who holds us up and thus makes the elevating a permanent one.

I have tried to confine myself strictly to the realm of reason; if I go farther I shall enter that of revelation, to which reason leads us. Not wishing to go so far in this paper, I close by expressing the hope that we each of us may have, what we are taught every good Patron has, faith in God.

T. HENDRICK.

Riverside.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, }
January 22, 1894. }

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—Now that the State Grange is contemplating co-operation in trade, it may be well to consider the efforts in the past to establish and manage retail stores. While there were at one time many, the writer now knows of but one such left in the State, and perhaps that would hardly deserve the name.

Probably it may be more than fifteen years ago that Capital Grange in North Lansing began a small store with a capital of three hundred dollars. It was a new thing and by some gratuitous work of members of the Grange did well and increased its stock. Some time after the stock was increased, till for ten years or more it has been from \$18,000 to \$20,000. A fine building was erected at a cost of about \$9,000, and one time a miscellaneous stock of merchandise inventoried at about \$14,000. Some dividends were paid for a time though it is now believed by some that the profits did not warrant the action. For some six years past no dividends have been paid, and to cut the story short, a few weeks ago we were glad to sell out for about 47 cents on the dollar. To run a store successfully requires a special training, and none of our members possessed such qualifications. In several cases managers left to set up business for themselves in Lansing. There was no chance to elect experienced directors or auditors. Those places were filled by persons always honest and well-meaning, but they, to a man, (the writer was for years a director) were unable to render aid or definitely advise a manager. Very likely there was as much of an inclination among members of the Grange to cooperate as there could have been with the same number of people selected from any other occupation. Of course there was mismanagement in many respects, which seemed unavoidable. The venture, aside from the financial loss indicated above, was beneficial in offering merchandise at a reduced rate not only to the stockholders, but to everybody who purchased goods. Again, the long experience of the stockholders may be worth something, even though they may not be inclined to count this of much value.

W. J. BEAL.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE VISITOR.

January 4. Big Paper. Grand. Just the thing for field work.

A. J. CROSBY.

Of course you know, long 'ere this, that the GRANGE VISITOR outdid itself in the issue of January 4.

JENNIE BUELL.

We all think that the January 4th number of the VISITOR excelled all of its predecessors in point of State Grange news.

WM. A. MONTGOMERY.

A REJOINDER.

Continued from page 1.

shouldn't wonder if this very expectation on his part had something to do with the defeat of the law when submitted to the voters of Grand Traverse county last August. Now I believe in good roads. I believe in faithful, honest work on the roads. We have the township system, by and through which bridges are constructed and larger operations performed, and isn't it better to let well enough alone, in the main portion of this state at least?

ONE WHO IS A FARMER.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS have sold Ingersoll Paint to the Order P. of H. since its organization. House Paints and Cheap Paints for Barns and Out-buildings, 10,000 Farmers testify to their merits. Grange Halls, Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, all over the land, some of them painted 15 years ago, still looking well, prove them the most durable.

MICHIGAN PATRONS "Buy direct from Factory" at full Wholesale Prices and save all Middlemen's Profits.
O. W. INGERSOLL, Prop.
Oldest Paint House in America
241-243 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn

Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints
Indestructible Cottage and Barn Paints
Sample Color Cards, "Confidential" Grange Discounts, Est. masts and full particulars
MAILED FREE. Write at once.

MICHIGAN STOCK BREEDERS.

All those who wish to purchase pure-bred stock of any description, will find it to their advantage to correspond with some of the following well-known breeders.

H. H. HINDS

Stanton, Montcalm Co

Breeder of

Shorthorn Cattle
American Merino
and Shropshire Sheep

BLACK MEADOW FARM.

Standard-bred Trotters,

Shorthorn Cattle

Write for Shropshire Sheep
Catalog. Berkshire Pigs

F. A. BAKER, Detroit.
69 Buhl Block.

Oakland Poultry Yards.

300 Fine Chickens at hard time prices. Banded Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. C. W. and S. C. B. Leghorns, Golden Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns, Indian Games, and Bronze Turkeys. Will sell in any quantity to suit purchasers.

MILLER BROS.,
Bedford, Mich.

COLBY STOCK FARM.

Rambouillet Sheep, Galloway Cattle, and Percheron Horses. All stock pure bred and registered. Two Percheron Stallions for sale at a bargain. Spring Rye for Seed.

Address, L. F. HOAG, COLBY, MICH.,
or L. B. TOWNSEND, IONTA, MICH.

M. H. WALWORTH

HILLSDALE, MICH

BREEDER OF

ESSEX, VICTORIA AND SUFFOLK SWINE

OF THE BEST

Also American Merino Sheep of choice quality

SHROPSHIRE HALL

STOCK FARM

Has now on sale 50 Registered yearling Rams, 25 Registered yearling Ewes, also imported Ewes and Rams. 1893 importation to arrive in July.

L. S. DUNHAM,
Concord, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE FOR '93

Imported, Registered and Unregistered
References: ex-Gov. Winans and C. S. Gregory, Banker, Dexter, Mich.

Choice Yearling Ram and Ewe Lambs for sale Terms reasonable. We pay half of freight or express.
VALENTINE BROS.,
P. O. DEXTER, MICH.

A. H. WARREN

Ovid, Mich.

Breeder of IMPROVED

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

And Lincoln Sheep. A choice lot of stock for sale at farmers' prices. Breeding stock all recorded. Reduced prices on Fall Pigs. Write, or come and look me over.

Merino Sheep

White Bronze Turkeys

Bred from prize winners, of the Dark Bronze, at the Indiana and Michigan State Fairs, also at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, Ohio.

C. M. FELLOWS, Saline, Mich.

G. BYRON STONE

Olivet, Mich.,

Specialist in castrating colts without use of ropes, cords, clamps, or fire irons. Write for circular.

INCUBATORS & BROODERS

By orders only \$5. Best and cheapest for \$17 cents worth of Diamond Crystal Salt. This is a trifle greater outlay than if the other kinds were used, but 5 cents would more than cover the difference, and pay for the luxury of having

G. S. SINGER, Box 537, Cardington, O.

1000 Meals for Five Cents

Each person eats on the average over 1,000 meals per year. To properly flavor these would require say 17 cents worth of Diamond Crystal Salt. This is a trifle greater outlay than if the other kinds were used, but 5 cents would more than cover the difference, and pay for the luxury of having

Diamond Crystal Salt

instead of the other kinds. But the important thing about it is the finer flavor your food will have and the greater protection your health will receive when you use the salt that's all salt. Ask your Grocer for DIAMOND CRYSTAL. If he has not got it, write to us. If you make out, investigate our Dairy Salt; there's money in it. Address: Diamond Crystal Salt Co., ST. CLAIR, MICH.

Grange News.

Michigan.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Our Worthy State Master, Geo. B. Horton, was recently elected first vice president of the National Dairy Union, lately organized at a meeting of dairymen in Chicago.

One of the "long" or four day farmer's Institutes is being held in Coldwater, commencing the evening of January 30, and closing the evening of February 2.

Schoolcraft Grange No. 8, which has headed our list so long, gave up its charter, took demits for its faithful, and presented its property to the churches of the village.

The discussion of "our duty to the poor," by Ypsilanti Grange, boded no leniency to shiftless tramps, but recommended encouraging the learning of how to do more than one thing, self help and self respect.

The officers of West Handy Grange No. 613, were installed January 8, at their hall, by Brother E. W. Noble, in a very pleasing manner.

Master, George Allen; Lecturer, Carrie J. Bowers; Secretary, Etta Fear.

We are having good meetings and the prospect is good for adding to our membership.

The Grange interest in St. Joe county is rather on the increase. There are quite a number of re-instatements, also some new ones are knocking for admittance to our noble Order. Parkville Grange No. 22, has just now a healthy boom. We have finished a class of six and have six more on the rope for our next meeting.

Alumna Grange No. 585, sends the VISITOR to all members less than six months in arrears. Why do you not try this plan?

Trent Grange has lost an efficient member by the death of Sister Johanna Bettis.

HOPKINS GRANGE NO. 390.

Regardless of the fact that attractions incidental upon Columbian year broke into our work in the early fall months, the past year has been a prosperous one with us, and we start out in a new year with efficient officers and each member ready to perform any duty assigned them with enthusiasm. Our little folks can quote choice bits from the best authors as readily as their elders. We meet Saturdays, afternoon and evening alternately.

LAPEER POMONA.

Lapeer county Pomona Grange met for business with Pine Stub Grange January 11. A program had been prepared, consisting of music, recitations, readings, and discussions, in which all took a lively interest. Brother Montgomery, our delegate to the State Grange, was present and gave a lengthy report of that meeting. The young people and children of Pine Stub Grange did splendid work on the program. The election of officers resulted in Levi Sowles for Master, and Ira Read for Secretary. The next meeting will be with Montgomery Grange, April 12.

Yours fraternally,
H. BRADSHAW.

MORENCI GRANGE.

Morenci Grange is having some very pleasant meetings. On Friday evening before Christmas we had two beautiful evergreens trimmed very tastefully and loaded with presents for old and young. A fine program was rendered. The report of our Master's wife, Alice Woodworth, as to her visit to the State Grange, claimed our undivided attention. We are called to mourn the loss of one of our dear sisters, Fannie Coon. Last spring she went to her father's home in Dakota to see if the western breeze would restore her to health, but the much dreaded disease, consumption, would not release its hold, and her husband was called the fore part of December to assist in the last sad rites to a much beloved wife and the mother of his two small children. Our annual election resulted in the following officers: Master, G. Woodworth; Lect., Mrs. B. G. Hoig; Sec., Geo. Marsh. Our State Master installed our officers January 13.

Lecturer.

CALHOUN POMONA.

Calhoun county Grange assembled at Pennfield Grange hall January 11. A large delegation was present from all the Subordinate Granges in the county. As it was the first meeting after the

State meeting, the delegate, C. P. Chidester, made a full report of the most progressive meeting the Michigan State Grange has held in years. The report was listened to with interest. It showed that the Grange is doing good work for farmers.

After plans and talks for the good of the Order, Mrs. Mary A. Mayo then installed the officers of the county and Pennfield Granges.

Lecturers Murgus and McDermaid read programs for next meeting and gave good talks on increasing interest and membership.

Miss Nellie Mayo gave a recitation, "Great-Grandfather's Musket," after which Grange closed to meet the second Thursday in February with Worthy Master Chidester and wife.

BERRIEN POMONA.

Berrien county Pomona Grange held its annual session with Berrien Centre Grange January 9 and 10. The delightful weather called out a very general attendance from all parts of the county. Some parts of the county reported a large addition to their membership, nearly 500 being reported in the county, fifteen members taking the degree of Pomona at this meeting. Berrien Centre Grange extended a royal welcome and a most generous entertainment to all members present.

The following officers were installed for 1894:

Master, Mrs. J. H. Boyce, Baroda. Overseer, Ellen Clark. Lecturer, R. V. Clark. Steward, R. M. Hogue. Asst. Steward, W. McCracken. Chaplain, J. A. Becker. Treasurer, Erastus Murphy. Secretary, W. L. Kane, St. Joseph. Gate Keeper, Velmur Russell. Pomona, Mrs. C. C. Bell. Flora, Mrs. Celia Barker. Ceres, Mrs. Samuel Mars. Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. W. L. Kane. Executive committee, C. C. Bell, Thos. Mars.

The April session will be held with Benton Harbor Grange.

W. L. KANE,
Secretary.

"KEENE" WORK.

EDITOR VISITOR—If you will give space I will try to tell you something of the grand awakening we have had in Keene Grange. It came about in this wise: Having read of the wonders wrought in other Granges as the outcome of the contest plan, and as all expedients had failed to awaken the sleepy ones, we concluded to try it for six weeks, with the following result: One hundred thirty-one names to VISITOR, one class of nine have received the fourth degree, and we are now ready to confer the first degree on the second class, and best of all the entire Grange is wide awake and ready for business. The number of poets, essayists, and orators that have developed in Keene Grange in so short a time, rank high. The defeated side provided the Thanksgiving dinner, which would have delighted the heart of an epicure. Last, but not least, the Lecturer is now enjoying the grippe, and if she were a man, it would be attributed to that dinner.

I say to all inactive Granges, go and do likewise.

Keene Grange has now a paid up membership of about 100 or more in splendid working order. We aim to have our Grange rank among the best.

MRS. LYDIA MIDDAUGH,
Lecturer.

HURON POMONA.

The annual meeting of Huron county Pomona Grange was held with North Burns Grange December 21. The following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year.

Master, Duncan McKenzie; Overseer, Joseph Donaldson; Lecturer, Mrs. Ellen Pangman; Steward, Richard Nugent; Asst. Steward, Geo. Pangman; Chaplain, Donald M. Taggart; Treas., John Nugent; Secretary, Mrs. Richard Nugent; Gate Keeper, Wm. Burhans; Pomona, Mrs. McKenzie; Flora, Mrs. Donaldson; Ceres, Alice Elliot; Lady Asst. Steward, Angie Eccles.

There were four Subordinate Granges represented, all of which reported favorably. Topics for discussion were as follows: "How to manage the agricultural society so as to make it more beneficial to the farmer?" This proved a very interesting topic, being assigned to John Nugent, and followed by Henry Healy, Geo. Pangman, A. M. Leitch, Mat. McIntyre and Donald McTaggart. Bro. Matthew McIntyre was complimented on being the means of procuring a competent judge on stock at the last fair in the person of Prof. Davenport. The topic, "What is the most profitable kind of stock for the farmers of Huron county to raise for the next few years," was assigned to Henry Healy, and followed by John Pierce, and Matthew McIntyre. Bro. S. S. Donaldson gave a very good report from the State Grange. Recitations were given by Geo. S. Pangman, Katie McIntyre, Robert Hagean, Jr. Readings by Miss Williams and Joseph Donaldson. A

speech by Donald McTaggart was very appropriate. Songs by Rary McQuarry, Bro. McLean, Miss Nellie Whillins and Andy McCormic. Program was interspersed by music furnished by North Burns Grange. The afternoon and evening were spent in a pleasant and profitable manner, but it was resolved to hold the next evening session of Pomona Grange in the fifth degree to initiate candidates in full form.

Secretary.

FROM AUNT KATE.

Our Grange elected as officers for the ensuing year, Master, L. A. Elkins; Sec., C. M. Slayton; Lec., Laura Clemons. With our new staff of officers we hope to see our Grange once more resume its former energy and prosperity. There is plenty of material for a good strong Grange in our jurisdiction, if we could but get them interested in the Grange cause. Why farmers are so opposed to organize for their mutual interest seems a mystery. Grattan Grange has a good commodious hall and everything necessary to accommodate a large membership, and we have almost completed some excellent sheds, which we shall prize very highly when done. All things are about ready for company and to receive new members. There are many among the farmers who think the Grange a good thing, yet they will not join to help sustain it, and what is the reason? Are there greater attractions some where else? Perhaps. Yet we defy any organization to produce a better code of principles than is in our Declaration of Purposes. With those for our guide the farmer surely would understand his business relations with the world better and be a better citizen, for he would labor for the welfare of country and mankind. We do wish that farmers would see the necessity for organization more than they do.

BRANCH POMONA.

The annual meeting of Branch county Pomona Grange No. 22, was held Thursday, January 11, with a very large attendance. Coldwater Grange entertained the multitude of Grangers. This was one of the most interesting meetings ever held in the county. The reports from the Granges were very flattering, the best of feeling prevailing throughout the county.

The forenoon was given to reports from the retiring officers and many of them were deserving of special notice; 140 Patrons were served at dinner and between 60 and 70 at supper, by Coldwater Grange.

The first after dinner was a very impressive memorial service to the memory of our deceased brother, Joseph D. W. Fisk.

At 3 p. m., the annual election of officers was ordered, which was completed in just one hour. Harmony prevailed from first to last. The general order was then taken up and among the good things passed was a resolution offering a prize of ten dollars, divided into three premiums, of five, three, and two dollars, to the Granges in the county furnishing the largest number of subscribers to the VISITOR the coming year. It is not so much the ten dollars that we are after as the success of the Grange and the GRANGE VISITOR. A nice class of 23 took the fifth degree in form at the evening session. A. L. Smith was re-elected Master, and Mrs. I. A. Martin, Secretary. Our next meeting will be held with Girard Grange early in February, and a rousing time is assured.

Brother Vanderbilt was present and gave us a good report from the State Grange. Also the ever welcome countenance of our esteemed brother C. G. Luce, was to be seen among us beaming with joy and good nature. Every Grange in the county was well represented, and the general verdict was, that the financial panic or the World's fair had not had any bad effect upon the Granges of Branch county.

WALLACE E. WRIGHT.

Pennsylvania.

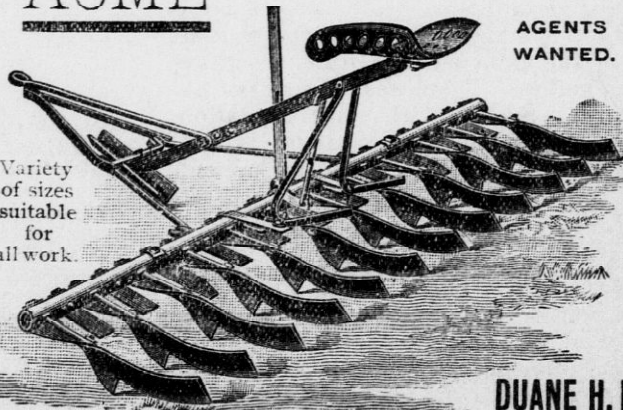
Bro. J. T. Ailman, the State Lecturer, has been out campaigning, and reports good interest.

We recently met Bro. E. E. Critchfield, of Pa. He is manager of the Chicago edition of the National Farmer and Stockman.

The VISITOR is not alone in its pleadings with its subscribers. The Farmers' Friend, the ably conducted Grange paper of Pennsylvania, makes an appeal for \$5,000 that the subscribers owe for unpaid subscriptions. Why will not the Grange support the Grange press? The Pennsylvania State Grange is especially taking up the subject of unequal taxation, and is strongly agitating the question. They have an active legislative committee at work.

Continued on page 8.

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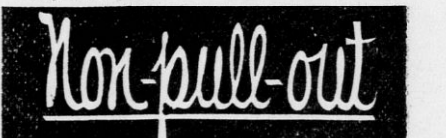
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	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, Lv.	P. M. 8 05	A. M. 5 30	P. M. 8 30	A. M. 5 30
Richmond	2 20	11 00	11 25	8 05
Fort Wayne, Ar.	6 00	2 15	2 10	8 05
Fort Wayne, Lv.	2 35	2 20	2 20	8 05
Kalamazoo, Ar.	A. M. 6 05	5 43	5 43	11 45
Kalamazoo, Lv.	7 10	6 25	5 50	12 35
Grand Rapids, Ar.	9 10	8 10	7 20	2 15
Grand Rapids, Lv.	A. M. 10 25	A. M. 7 40	A. M. 4 50	
Cadillac	A. M. 2 15	11 50	9 15	
Traverse City	P. M. 1 50			
Potoskey	5 45	8 35		
Mackinaw, Ar.	A. M. 9 05	5 15	P. M.	

GOING SOUTH.

	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8
Mackinaw City, Lv.	A. M. 7 40	A. M. 1 30	P. M. 4 30	A. M. 11 30
Potoskey	11 05	11 25	2 50	4 35
Traverse City	11 05	11 25	4 35	
Cadillac	A. M. 1 25	6 55	7 30	
Grand Rapids, Ar.	5 15	10 55	11 40	
Grand Rapids, Lv.	6 50	6 00	11 20	2 00
Kalamazoo, Ar.	8 33	8 00	12 55	3 40
Kalamazoo, Lv.	8 38	8 05		3 45
Fort Wayne, Ar.	12 15	11 50	A. M. 7 15	
Fort Wayne, Lv.	12 35	12 10	5 45	
Richmond	8 45	3 40		
Cincinnati, Ar.	6 15	7 20	12 01	
	P. M. 4 05	P. M. 1 15	P. M. 8 15	

Sleeping cars for Potoskey and Mackinaw on No. 3 from Grand Rapids. Parlor car to Mackinaw on No. 5 from Grand Rapids. Sleeping cars, Grand Rapids to Chicago, on No. 4. Sleeping cars, Grand Rapids to Cincinnati, on No. 6. Nos. 1 and 4 daily south of Grand Rapids. Nos. 5 and 8 daily, south of Grand Rapids. All other trains daily except Sunday. C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. Ag't, Grand Rapids.

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Kept in the office of Sec'y of the Michigan State Grange. And sent out post-paid on receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary. Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred, \$0.75. Secretary's ledger, 85. Secretary's record, 85. Treasurer's orders, bound, per hundred, 35. Secretary's receipts for dues, per hundred, 35. Treasurer's receipts for dues, per hundred, 35. Applications for membership, per hundred, 50. Withdrawal cards, per dozen, 25. Duplicates, in envelopes, per dozen, 25. By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies, 10c; per dozen, 75. "Glad Echoes," with music, single copy, 25c; per dozen, 2.00. Grange Melodies, single copy, 40c; per dozen, 4.00. Opening Song Card, 2c each; 75c per 50; 100, 1.35. Rituals, 7th edition (with combined degrees), 2.75. 35c each; per dozen, 2.80. Rituals, 5th degree, set of nine, 1.80. Rituals, Juvenile, single copy, 15c. Rituals, Juvenile, per set, 1.50. Notice to delinquent members, per 100, 40. American Manual of Parliamentary Law, 50. Digest of Laws and Rulings, 25. Roll books, 15. Sample package co-operative literature, 18. Write for prices on gold pins, badges, working tools, staff mountings, seals, ballot boxes and any other grange supplies. Address MISS JENNIE BUELL, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

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XV. ORIGINAL PUZZLES. No. 26.—Square.

1. Town of Sweden. 2. River of Turkey. 3. Anything which feeds. 4. To prance about in a riotous manner. 5. A dauber. 6. A line in geometry. 7. Startles. (Obs.) Park Side, Ill. MYSTAGOGUE.

No. 27.—Diamond. 1. A letter. 2. A word used by anglers. 3. A term applied to a certain salt. 4. Rolls. 5. A well known plant. 6. A department of France. 7. Plunderers. 8. Those who overlay with plaster. 9. Mounts. 10. Is not. (Obs.) 11. A letter. Park Side, Ill. MYSTAGOGUE.

No. 28.—Double Letter Enigma. Don't ONE, "for TWO," the trouble grows With every "foolish fear." Mind will "resolve" to follow, so, If Labor "makes thy" cheer.

Yet each arises, clear, ornate, On many a stately hall, In grace and finish intricate As you may find in ALL. Salem, N. H. PROTEUS.

No. 29.—Half Square. 1. Postulates. 2. Those who recount (Obs.) 3. King of Portugal, born 1554. 4. Those who set traps to catch animals. 5. Deprives of spars. 6. A town of Italy. 7. Emirs. 8. Evening meals. 9. Spore-case. 10. Ems. 11. A letter. White House, N. J. CALVIN.

No. 30.—Diamond. 1. A Letter. 2. To chirp, as birds. 3. Cliques. 4. A special privilege. 5. Smoothed over. 6. A narrow, molded plank, a number of which are used as a fence to the quarter-deck. 7. To keep up. 8. Islets in the Caribbean Sea. 9. One of the Scripture proper names. 10. To harass with clamor. 11. A letter. White House, N. J. CALVIN.

No. 31.—Apheris. The ONE beneath this earth is found By miners, in their hunt: ALL petrified—a fossil, sound,— Or, otherwise, a runt.

The TWO, I'm told, is not of gold, As divers have their say: I'm in the sea—the briny cold— Where I have come to stay.

So, poser, in your busy work, Pray have a care, you see; For naught, I seldom have to work, I hate this cruel sea. Pendletonville, Tex. BOURGEOIS.

Nos. 32-33.—Isosahedrons. 1. An ancient puzzle. 2. A much esteemed puzzler. 3. Viscous substances. 4. Accumulated. 5. A puzzler. 6. A body of civil officers. 7. Conclusion. 8. Black minerals. 9. To accustom. 10. Private abode. 11. Most simple. 12. A seaport of Russia. 13. To plant. 1. A kind of cloth. 2. A flat canopy. 3. Churches. 4. Complete. 5. One who mopes. 6. Tumults. 7. To equip. 8. Terror. (Obs.) 9. A town of Bohemia. 10. The dignity of a judge. 11. Proceeding by threes. 12. Sat. 13. A pen. J. C. M. San Francisco, Cal.

No. 34.—Anagram. Ha, ha! Kids, C, how is the noble personator. Detroit, Mich. NANCY LEE.

SOLUTIONS TO BRAIN WORK XII. No. 63.—Revoltment. No. 64. COLOSSI OVERTON LEYLAND ORLANDO STANLEY SONDELI INDOLIN No. 65. PWLHELI CAROUSE TURINSK MARENGO MAKINGS REGENTS HELINGS No. 66.—On-e. No. 67. V DAP MICAS MISUSES DISPOSTED VACUOLATION PASSAGING SETTING SEING DOG N No. 68. SUPERCRESCENT PINASTERS CENTIME WEIRS SNE E No. 69.—Wind-lass. No. 70. ZODIAC ORANGE DARTER INTUNE AGENDA CEREA L No. 71. The Ancient Order of Hibernians. SOLVERS TO BRAIN WORK X AND XI. Calvin, 12. Mystagogue, 8. Terfmop, G. Whizz, B. Ennis, Eth Osmy, Queen Atossa, Bourgeois, 3. Phil O. Sopher, Sappho, Flactem, 2. Adelaide, A. Noah, Lily May, Nancy Lee, Dainty Dell, Grace Darling, Canadian Boy, Winnie Winn, Picturesque Pete, Proteus, 1. Total, 21. Prize winners: First, Calvin; second, Mystagogue.

No. 35.—Anagram. No. 36.—Anagram. No. 37.—Anagram. No. 38.—Anagram. No. 39.—Anagram. No. 40.—Anagram. No. 41.—Anagram. No. 42.—Anagram. No. 43.—Anagram. No. 44.—Anagram. No. 45.—Anagram. No. 46.—Anagram. No. 47.—Anagram. No. 48.—Anagram. No. 49.—Anagram. No. 50.—Anagram. No. 51.—Anagram. No. 52.—Anagram. No. 53.—Anagram. No. 54.—Anagram. No. 55.—Anagram. No. 56.—Anagram. No. 57.—Anagram. No. 58.—Anagram. No. 59.—Anagram. No. 60.—Anagram. No. 61.—Anagram. No. 62.—Anagram. No. 63.—Anagram. No. 64.—Anagram. No. 65.—Anagram. No. 66.—Anagram. No. 67.—Anagram. No. 68.—Anagram. No. 69.—Anagram. No. 70.—Anagram. No. 71.—Anagram. No. 72.—Anagram. No. 73.—Anagram. No. 74.—Anagram. No. 75.—Anagram. No. 76.—Anagram. No. 77.—Anagram. No. 78.—Anagram. No. 79.—Anagram. No. 80.—Anagram. No. 81.—Anagram. No. 82.—Anagram. No. 83.—Anagram. No. 84.—Anagram. No. 85.—Anagram. No. 86.—Anagram. No. 87.—Anagram. No. 88.—Anagram. No. 89.—Anagram. No. 90.—Anagram. No. 91.—Anagram. No. 92.—Anagram. No. 93.—Anagram. No. 94.—Anagram. No. 95.—Anagram. No. 96.—Anagram. No. 97.—Anagram. No. 98.—Anagram. No. 99.—Anagram. No. 100.—Anagram.

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Notices of Meetings.

THE LOWELL DISTRICT COUNCIL will be held at the Keene Grange hall, February 10, 1894, at which time the new officers will be installed by Bro. D. H. English.

O. E. JENNINGS, Sec.

KENT COUNTY POMONA GRANGE will hold its next meeting at Harmony Grange hall, February 14, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. Business meeting in forenoon. Program for afternoon session:

Music, Harmony Grange choir. Address of welcome, Sister H. C. Hogadone. Response, Brother Norton of Rockford. "Business depression and its effects upon farmers," Brother John Preston, S. P. Peterson, and Henry Hogadone; Sisters James Martin, and A. A. Wilson.

Members of Pomona Grange are expected to be prepared to speak on any subject before the Grange. Fourth degree members are cordially invited to be present and take part in the exercises.

Evening session will be devoted to volunteer songs, recitations, and five minute speeches. Let all come prepared to do their part. Fifth degree will be conferred.

Bro. Thos. Mars, Past Master of the State Grange, will be present at this meeting. All surrounding Granges are invited. Harmony will furnish dinner and supper for all.

WM. T. ADAMS, Lect.

EATON POMONA.

Eaton county Pomona Grange, will meet with Charlotte Grange, February 10, at 10:30 a. m. All fourth degree members invited.

PROGRAM.

Morning session, business, conferring fifth degree, etc. Dinner, 12 m. Call to order 1:30 p. m., sharp. Roll call, response by quotations. Select reading, sunfield Grange. Recitation, Miss Knegbe, Olivet. Paper, "Visible Influences," Mrs. Nellie Saxton.

Music, under the care of Miss Loula Pray of Windsor, will intersperse all exercises. Come early and bring your basket.

MISS O. J. CARPENTER, Lect.

A GOOD POINTER.

Why should you be idle for one hour? No use in the world for it. Every moment of the working part of each day ought to be employed. The busy people are the happy people. B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., are offering in today's paper to show you how to turn every hour into solid cash.

Grange News.

Continued from page 6.

New York.

St. Lawrence county practices co-operation to a considerable extent, and finds it profitable and economical.

Oneida county Pomona passed strong resolutions regarding the passage of the bill before congress relative to the sale of oleomargarine, so that it may come under state laws.

The State Grange meets in Utica, February 6-9. The prospects are good for a most interesting session. The New York legislature is in session this winter, and the Grange has several offensive and defensive measures to push.

The Herkimer county agricultural society have elected their entire set of officers from among the Patrons, and it will now be a Grange fair.

Miscellaneous.

The Connecticut State Grange re-elected Master Geo. A. Bowen; resolved upon a campaign of tax reform; urged a widening of the scope of the office of dairy commissioner; endorsed heartily the action of the National Grange on woman suffrage; and continued the committee on Woman's Work.

A novel feature of the Grange work in Connecticut is the formation of degree teams for the purpose of making the degree work more impressive and efficient in all parts of the state. There are four degree teams which have been selected and drilled by State Master Bowen. These teams are attired in the proper costume and regalia of the Order.

Worthy Master Belcher of Rhode Island, closed his address at State Grange as follows:

"I believe the principles of the Grange and its real objects were never better appreciated than now. Labor has compelled the earth to yield up its treasures, and has made her more productive. Our mission is to educate, protect and elevate that labor. I find the conviction growing upon me that the Grange has become and will continue to be a permanent institution. I know that a bright future is in store for those who follow its precepts, and that as time passes our Order will grow in strength and honor."

Bro. W. R. Williams, Master of the North Carolina State Grange, delivered a very able address at their last session. He took occasion to recommend the GRANGE VISITOR to the farmers and Patrons of his state.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Notice the illustrated notice we will give next week.

You are going to buy seeds this spring; why not patronize our advertisers. Look

their advertisements over and write to them for catalogues. Tell them you saw their advertisement in the VISITOR.

We would suggest that you look over the advertisement of Mr. B. F. Foster, of Allegan. He can give you prices on buggies, harness, and farm tools in general.

LIST OF GRANGES

which have sent in new names for the Grange contest. Please correct errors at once.

Table with 2 columns: Granges, New names. Lists various granges and their respective new members.

LIST OF COUNTIES

from which new names have been sent in the Grange contest:

Table with 2 columns: County, Number of names. Lists counties like Ionia, Ingham, Kent, etc., and the number of new members sent in.

THE MAGAZINES.

The February Atlantic has an interesting article on Tammany Hall. Every one at all interested in political questions will be repaid in securing this number of the Atlantic just for this one article. Single numbers are 35 cents.

The Arena for February is a magnificent Midwinter issue, containing 164 pages. Among the contributors are Rev. M. J. Savage, Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., Heinrich Hensoldt, Ph. D., Congressman John Davis, Stinson Jarvis, Rabbi Solomon Schindler, Helen Campbell, and Rev. Hiram Vrooman. The editor contributes two important papers; one dealing with uninvited poverty, the other an argument against medical monopoly. A striking feature is a symposium by six well known American women on "Rational Dress for Women." This Symposium is profusely illustrated. Altogether, no Review of the month will be so attractive to progressive persons as the Midwinter Arena. The publishers announce that hereafter The Arena will contain 144 pages, making it the largest monthly Review published.

The Ladies' Home Journal for February is called the midwinter number. The editor gives some wholesome advice to husbands, not new husbands, which the wives of the respective husbands will appreciate. We notice that the men, as well as the ladies, like to read the Ladies' Home Journal.

The complete novel in the February number of Lippincott's is "The Picture of Las Cruces," by Christian Reid. The scene is laid in Mexico, and chiefly in the ancient house of a noble family, where an American artist undergoes a curious experience.

Gilbert Parker's serial story, "The Trespasser," reaches its sixth chapter, and makes its hero acquainted with his uncle, who is the villain of the tale, and with sundry other factors in his new life.

PRaise FROM GRANGE 545.

Newaygo Co., Mich., Nov. 29, 1893.

MR. O. W. INGERSOLL: DEAR SIR - Some eleven years ago, we painted our house with your Liquid Rubber Paint, and it has given us entire satisfaction, the building always looked nice till recently, and we now propose painting it again, so write asking that you mail us sample cards and particulars that we may make and send you our order. I recommend your paints to all whom I know intending to paint, and say a good word whenever opportunity presents. With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. BLODD. [See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.—Ed.]

A BIG PAPER.

The Chicago Inter Ocean, that great Republican newspaper, has not suffered by the recent era of financial depression but has gone right along adding to its foundation stones—a large and substantial circulation—with a stride that under the circumstances is truly wonderful. At one time additions to the subscription list were coming at the rate of 800 to 1,100 per day for the daily issue, and as high as 1,500 per day for the Weekly Inter Ocean.

The result of this is to place it easily at the head of the list of great Chicago newspapers. It is certainly a good, clean, family newspaper of the highest order.

THE OUTLOOK.

A FAMILY PAPER.

The Outlook (New York City), will have for the coming year many new features and fresh attractions. Since its change of name—it is a new series of the Christian Union—it has gained perceptibly in popular favor, and in 1894 it will be stronger and better than ever. Its Holiday Book Number (December 2, 1893) contained 84 pages, being one of the largest issues of a weekly paper ever printed. Other special numbers of each year are the Midwinter and Midsummer Outing Numbers, those for Thanksgiving and Christmas, the Educational number and others as special occasions arise. Illustrations are frequently used. The Outlook's series of "cover portraits" of distinguished men, drawn by Mr. V. Gribayedoff, will be continued. Special articles, fiction, sketches, poems, news—political, economic, social and religious—sermons, papers on domestic problems, entertaining talks and stories for children, high class personal gossip, talks about new books and their authors—these and many other features help to make The Outlook an interesting and almost necessary family paper.

THE WORLD'S FAIR FOR SALE.

LOOK AT IT. The Michigan Central has arranged with one of the best publishing houses in the United States for a beautifully printed series of World's Fair pictures, to be known as the Michigan Central's Portfolio of Photographs of the World's Fair.

The original photographs would cost not less than a dollar apiece, but the Michigan Central enables you to get 16 pictures for 10 cents.

It's the finest. It's the most complete. It's the best. It cannot be beaten. If you saw the World's Fair, you want it as a perpetual souvenir of a memorable visit.

If you didn't get there you want this to see what you missed, and to fill your mind with its beauty and glory of the White City. Call on the nearest Michigan Central ticket agent and he will furnish you with the first part and tell you more about it.

AN UPRISING

Invariably follows the planting of Salzer's Seeds of which an advertisement appears on another page of this paper. A specialty of the Salzer Seed Company are choice Farm Seeds, Oats, Potatoes, etc. Of oats, they have a variety which yielded 216 bushels from one bushel sown. Their vegetable seeds are recognized as infallible. Our readers will do well to send 5 cents for postage on their handsome catalogue, 130 pages of pictures and pointers. Address the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Farms in Isabella County

AVERAGE ABOUT SEVENTY ACRES EACH. Beautiful homes, large barns, fruitful orchards, neat country school houses and churches, thriving villages and a handsome city, prove the prosperity of the people. The schools and colleges of Mt. Pleasant are excellent. Oats, clover, sheep, potatoes and fruits for general farming; corn, hay and rich pastures for dairying and stock raising, have made many farmers well off; others are prospering, and so on you. Unimproved lands, valuable timber lands, partly improved farms, and farms highly improved, and choice city property for sale for really low prices. For samples of descriptions of such property as you may desire and feel able to buy, please address CODE'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

CHOICE 50c. TRIAL SETS.

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Set F—10 Lovely Carnation Pink, 50c
Set G—10 Prize Chrysanthemums, 50c
Set H—4 Superb French Cannas, 50c
Set J—10 Elegant Roses, 50c
Set M—2 Fine Gladioli Bulbs, 50c
Set P—6 Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, 50c
Set R—6 Choice Grape Vines, 50c
1/2 each of any two sets, 50c
No two plants alike in these sets.

Any 3 Sets, \$1.25; 5 for \$2.

By mail, postpaid. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Order by the letters from this advt. NOW as these are introductory sets not in catalogue, an elegant annual of 168 pages, free. Everything of the best for Orchard, Vineyard, Lawn and Garden. 40th year, 1,000 acres, 28 greenhouses.

STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINESVILLE, OHIO, Box 76

Advertisement for Hatched Chickens by Steam, featuring the Excelsior Incubator and a list of prices for brooders and hatching machines.

Michigan State Agricultural College.

L. LEWIS G. GORTON, President.

The institution has a teaching force of twenty-five professors and instructors, and is fully equipped with apparatus for Scientific investigation and Practical Agriculture, and with machinery and tools for the use of students in the department of Mechanic Arts. Library of 17,000 Volumes. Finest special laboratories in the State.

COURSES EMPRACE:

- Agriculture, Dairying, Horticulture, Floriculture, Chemistry, Botany, Entomology, Zoology, Veterinary, English Language and Literature, Engineering, Mechanics, Drawing, French, German, Military Tactics.

Next term begins Monday, February 19, 1894.

For catalogue and full information address, IRA H. BUTTERFIELD, Secretary, Agricultural College, Mich.

ROOFING

PAINT costs only 40 cents per gal. in bbl. lots, or \$4.50 for 5-gal. tubs. Color dark red. Will stop leaks in tin or iron roofs that will last for years. Try it. Send stamp for samples and full particulars.

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,

39 and 41 West Broadway, New York.

Advertisement for Salzer's Northern Grown Seeds, featuring a list of various seeds and their prices, along with contact information for John A. Salzer Seed Co.

Advertisement for Gregory's Seed Catalogue, established 1856, offering a comprehensive list of seeds for 1894.

Is Different from Others.

It is intended to aid the planter in selecting the seeds best adapted for his needs and conditions and in getting from them the best possible results. It is not, therefore, highly colored in either sense; and we have taken great care that nothing worthless be put in, or nothing worthy be left out. We invite a trial of our seeds. We know them because we grow them. Every planter of vegetables or flowers ought to know about our three warrants; our cash discount; and our gift of agricultural papers to purchasers of our seeds. All of these are explained in the Catalogue, a copy of which can be yours for the asking.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

Advertisement for a \$17 Spray Pump, highlighting its features and the company's satisfaction guarantee.

Advertisement for a \$5.50 60,000 Automatic Mixer, barrel attachment, endorsed by leading entomologists.

FARMERS, ATTENTION

I sell direct and ship to all parts of the United States. I can Save you Money on Buggies and Harness or any Tools wanted on the farm.

I am State agent for the Columbia Scale and the Common Sense Post Hole Digger. I manufacture and sell Hewitt's Automatic Adjustable Stock Rack.

I can Surprise You on Prices. Write for circulars and state just what you want.

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P. S.—I want agents for Hayward's Sheep Dip.

GEM ICE CREAM FREEZER.



Imitated by All, Equalled by None. Pails of best White Cedar. Gearing completely covered. Double action with self-adjusting scraper. Cans well made of heavy tin plate. Inside parts coated with pure block tin. Iron work thickly and smoothly galvanized. Requires smallest possible quantity of ice, hence, economical in use. See Premium List.

Advertisement for Hatch Chickens by Steam, featuring the Excelsior Incubator and a list of prices for brooders and hatching machines.

Advertisement for Heman Glass' Cleaned Seeds, featuring a logo and text about seed quality and availability.

Grange Seed House.

For ten years I have supplied Patrons of Husbandry with Seeds under a contract with the

New York State Grange, and am now supplying Patrons in several States on the same terms as those in New York. My discounts to Patrons are 10 to 33 1/2 per cent from the regular catalogue prices.

All Seeds Fresh and True to Name, and Carefully Tested.

Glass' Illustrated Catalogue and Discount Circular to Patrons sent FREE on application.

Address HEMAN GLASS, Seed Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

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But save you money on everything you eat, wear or use. Send 8 cents for full catalogue. H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Ave., Chicago. Mention Grange Visitor.

The Smith Implement & Buggy Co., 22 and 24 East 3d St. Cincinnati, O. has a contract with Grange of Ohio and Indiana to supply their state and furnish goods at wholesale rates when the order comes under the seal of the Grange. We extend the same invitation to the Grange of Michigan. Write for catalog and prices.

PIANOS Special inducements all the time AND Send for Catalogues, etc. Direct Weaver Organ & Piano Co. Factory, York, Pa. Place seal of your Grange on your letter paper, or send trade card to secure benefit of special manufacturers' prices direct to Grangers.

The Honey Creek Grange Nurseries have been under contract with the State Grange of Ohio for over ten years, and have dealt extensively in Indiana and Michigan also. Special prices sent to anyone under seal of the Grange. Give us a trial. We can save you money. Address Isaac Freeman & Son, Rex, Ohio.

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Advertisement for World's Fair Highest Awards, featuring a list of medals and diplomas awarded to the Excelsior Incubator.

PRESSERS OF ROBERT SMITH & CO., LANSING, MICH.