

"THE F. RMER IS OF MORE CONSEQUENCE (AND THE FARM, AND SHOULD BE FIRST IMPROVED."

VOL. XX, NO. 1.

LANSING, MICH LAN, JANUARY 3, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 457.

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES

Of the Patrons of Husbandry. Adopted by the National Grange at its Seventh Annual Session Held at St. Louis, February, 1874.

PREAMBLE.

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry:

GENERAL OBJECTS.

1. United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind.

2. We heartily endorse the motto, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the follow-

ing objects:
To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits: to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor, to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms solf-sustaining

mops and c. A ... more on out of. To condense the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece; less in lint and more in warp and wool. To systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system and every other system tending to prodigality and bank-

ruptcy.
We propose meeting together, talking together, buving together. together, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to supress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

BUSINESS RELATIONS.

4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business in concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer. but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, that "Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity.

We shall therefore advocate for every state the increase in every practical way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose "to open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely.

We are not enemies of railroads navigable and irrigating canals, or of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes.

In our noble order there is no con munism, no agrarianism.

We are opposed to such spirit and ma agement of any corporation or enterprisas tends to oppress the people, and rethem of their just profits. We are unemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to story the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by enlightened statesmanship worthy of nineteenth century. We are opposed excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant per cent profits in trad-

They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profit of producers. We desire only self protection, and the protection of every tree interest of our land by legitimate transations, legitimate trade and legitima: profits.

EDUCATION.

We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves, and for our children, all just means within our power. especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, demestic science, and all the ar which adorn the home be taught in the courses of study.

THE GRANGE NOT PARTISAN.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange-national, atate or subordinate—is not a political or pary organization. No Grange, if true to is obligations, can discuss political or rel ge ious questions, nor call political conv. tions, nor nominate candidates, nor la

Yet the principles we teach underlie at true politics, all true statesmanship, and properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for we seek the greatest good to the greatest number.

We always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Industry, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his

On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should characterize every Patron, that

THE OFFICE SHOULD SEEK THE MAN, AND NOT THE MAN THE OFFICE.

We acknowledge the broad principle, that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that "progress toward truth is made by difference of opinion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of controversy.

We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness; protection for the weak; restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens, and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American Republic.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes, we shall recognize no north, no south, no east, no west.

It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

OUTSIDE CO-OPERATION.

6. Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our

organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes.

But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.

We hail the general desire for fraternal narmony, equitable compromises, and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success.

CONCLUSION.

7. It shall be an abiding princple with us to relieve any of our oppressed and sufering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among car purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order.

Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united offorts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The following is an abstract of the message of Governor Rich:

Financial legislation. On November 1, 1893, Michigan had an empty treasury. This was due to the failure of the previous legislature to levy sufficient taxes. meet the deficiency the railroads were ffered a six per cent discount from taxes the amount of their taxes. About \$200,000 was obtained in this way. It is recommended that power be given the ate to borrow money in cases of neces to the above, or in case a stat s destroyed by fire, when the legislature is

manroau taxation. The old special char ters for railroads should be possible, so that all roads may be placed upon the same basis so far as taxation and supervision and other legislation is concerned.

University of Michigan. This institution has a very high rank. It was a wise move to provide the one-sixth mill tax, thus placing the institution on a proper and substantial foundation.

The agricultural college and state normal school. These institutions will require the usual appropriations. They are worthy of the generous support they have

enjoyed in the past.

Mining school. This is an important and valuable institution. Necessarily it is costly to the state. It seems to me that students from Michigan should contribute something for their own support, and that students from other states and countries should pay tuition.

Asylums for the insane. Dr. Edwards, of Michigan asylum, recently makes some recommendations before the joint aslyum boards, that I endorse. The normal increase in number of insane patients in the state is about 165 per year. At present there is not room enough in the established asylums for a six months' increase. Hence money should be appropriated for furnishing the cottages at Traverse City, the new selyum at Newberry, and the home for feeble minded at Lapeer.
State prisons. The cost of maintaining

the prisons is still a heavy burden on the tax payers of the state. The total cost of keeping the 1,306 prisoners, which was the average number for the past two years, was \$644,358.30. The cost over and above earnings was \$210,841.12. The expense at Ionia was greatly in excess of the cost at the other prisons. Affairs there are being thoroughly investigated to ascertain the cause of this state of affairs.

This brings up the question of contract labor. Experience proves that the men must have work, and that business conducted on state account has been financially disastrous. No warden can manage a dozen or twenty lines of business. The only way contract labor can seriously injure free labor is by putting the products on the market at a less value. This, statistics show, is not the case. The law concerning the appointment of warden should be changed so as to allow of his removal for plain incompetency. There should be a law enacted which would make it practicable to carry out the provision of the constitution providing for reprieves and commutations.

The state reformatory and charitable institutions will need the usual appropriations. They are all doing efficient work.

The dairy and food commissioner has not had sufficient funds to carry on his work. Much information has been gathered. This is a very important question.

Factory inspection. Over 400 factories have been inspected under this act, and many improvements have thereupon been made in machinery, fire escapes, etc. No doubt the beneficent effects of this work could be extended.

Removal of state officers. It became my unpleasant duty to remove the secretary of state, state treasurer and commissioner of the state land office, for gross neglect of duty. Criminal proceedings arose out of the discovery of the frauds of 1893 and 1891, and the expense has been borne by Ingham county. I recommend that the legislature provide for paying

these expenses, in whole or in part.
Salaries. The secretary of state, state treasurer, commissioner of the state land office, superintendent of public instruction, and attorney general, receive too meagre salaries. They should be given enough compensation to allow them to remain at the capital and perform personally the duties devolving upon them rather than leaving the work to deputies. I believe that when the people understand the situation thoroughly they will readily vote increased salaries.

Official bonds. The secretary of state now handles a considerable amount of money. I believe he and his deputy should be required to give bonds. The same is public. The electedism of fees from notaries public. The elect of the board of state auditors ndent of grounds

a. not statutory officers. . should be made such, and should be required to give bonds.

Supreme court. The act of the last legislature requiring the justices of the supreme court to live in Lansing, has resulted in clearing up the cases then before the court. If further relief is part of the court is further relief is needed it seems to me the most practicable plan would be to limit the cases which may be appealed to the supreme under some proper safeguard.

Farmers' institutes. The following resolution, which was unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the State Grange, meets the views of a very large majority of the farmers throughout the state, and is heartily recommended for your consideration:

"We advocate that the state appropriate annually the sum of \$5,000, or such amount as will be sufficient to hold a two day institute in every county in the state where the agricultural interests are sufficiently important to demand it. We believe the success of the institute is greatest where local interest is the greatest. We therefore suggest that the law require the formation of county institute societies, under whose auspices the institute shall be held, and which wall provide local speakers to occupy about one-half the time of the institute, and for local institutes.'

State horticultural society. This society has done valuable work, and its needs should receive careful attention.

The Chickamaugua and Antietam commissions have done their work as required. It is not yet completed.

Labor strikes. The recent strikes in our

state show that the militia may be depended upon in cases of emergency. The Michigan national guard and naval brigade are in good order.

Organizations of labor. This question is very pertinent. What can be done to prevent these strikes? Labor organizations have done much in educating and aiding each other in time of need. Arbitration, compulsory or voluntary, is proposed as a remedy for the existing evils, but neither of these seems to meet the requirements. There is now ample legal machinery for voluntary arbitration. Compulsory arbitration will only be establishing another court or courts. Under existing circumstances it would seem wise and just to provide for the organizations of corporations of labor, with as much power and no greater liability than is imposed on corpo-

Continued on page 5.

Field and Stock.

MICHIGAN AS A DAIRY STATE.

E. N. BATES.

Much has been written in our agricultural journals about Michigan as a fruit growing state, a wheat growing state, and a wool producing state; but since wheat has declined to forty-five cents per bushel, and wool to ten cents per pound, the tillers of the soil are beginning to look around to see whether there may not be some other branch of farming in which they can engage that will remunerate them better than to continue in such business.

First, then, let us consider the question under discussion from the standpoint of location. Our proximity to good markets is one thing very much in our favor. With Detroit, Grand Rapids, the Saginaws, and hosts of smaller cities right in our very midst, the larger part of the product of the Michigan dairies can be best disposed of within the limits of our own state, and our direct and fast transportation lines crossing the state in every direction furnish the best facilities for getting our surplus off. There is a constantly increasing sentiment among the people of the cities that they must have their butter delivered to them fresh from the churn, and without intervention of the common grocerymen or other persons, and while the aroma of a pure article is plainly observable.

RESOURCES

Our natural resources are also among the best. Michigan pastures can be made to produce the best grasses, and our springs and lakes furnish sweet and wholesome drink for the herds.

There are certain conditions surrounding a new country which are not favorable to the business of dairying, such as allowing the cows to graze on varied herbage, weeds and plants having peculiar and pungent flavor, which always makes trouble for the producer; but these conditions are fast disappearing before our fenced fields, permanent pastures, and a knowledge of the fact that the cow cannot accomplish the impossible feat of producing pleasing flavors, in paying quantities, from rank, promiscuous, unselected herbage or stinted rations.

DAIRYING A BUSINESS.

Another important feature which we think is necessary to the proper development of dairy interests is, that it must be recognized by our farmers as a business, not as an incident of farming, and we see all around us evidences that they are doing this now. There are qualities demanded in the individual as well as in the soil, climate, etc.

A man may be able to drive a yoke of oxen with a goad stick to perform more work than they would naturally perform, or maybe he might get more eggs by spending his surplus time chasing a flock of hens around the premises, but not so with the

Patience and perseverance are two of the prime qualities necessary for success here. and these we have, in fact after looking the ground all over I am convinced we have all the requirements demanded.

THE PROSPECT.

With Canada on the east and Wisconsin on the west, both of which are acknowledged leaders in this industry; with a dairy school at the Agricultural College already in shape to help us, with a state organiza-tion that only needs the co-operation of the dairymen to make it a power for good; with a dairy commissioner to fight our legal battles for us; with the splendid example already before us in Lenawee county and other districts, who shall say that Michigan may not be noted for its dairy production as well as its fruits, fine cattle, and forest and mine products?

The Michigan dairyman's association will meet in old Lenawee county February 5, 1895, and there will be on exhibition products of the dairy and implements of most modern and approved make to assist the manufacturer in turning out, in all its exquisite beauty, this most sensitive and healthy of all the productions of the farm. Our Lenawee county meeting is sure to be a huge success.

Moline.

WINTER CARE OF SHEEP.

HERBERT W. MUMFORD.

We are led to offer a few suggestions on this subject, for on every hand the prevailing opinion among farmers seems to be that the sheep will not pay anyway under present conditions, and therefore they conclude they cannot afford to give them good care. I am willing to stand corrected if I am in error, but my logic has always been, the smaller the margin of possible profit with any farming operation or live stock management, the more necessary it is to bestow our most careful study and painstaking devotion to every detail which might affect the final profit or loss, which is sure to follow our every movement. Yet when we say it is imperative to give the

sheep good care if we would hope to secure even a moderate profit, we do not instruct anyone. In other words, "good care" is a very variable and indefinite term, since what one man would deem good care, another would deem extravagant or wasteful, while still another would declare he was practically starving his sheep.

It is a frequent occurrence that while some men are liberal with grain and hay, they apparently overlook and neglect those physical conditions which are at all times necessary to successful management of

The flock should be made comfortable night and day. It is quite a common mistake for farmers to shut the sheep up close in a warm, tight barn during the night, and then suddenly turn them out into the severe cold atmosphere. We are careful not to expose our own bodies to such treatment. Will it not pay to be a little more careful about the sheep? When the sheep have a moderate growth of fleece upon their body, they can without injury stand severe cold, while if exposed in a wet storm it often takes several days for them to fully recover from its effects. From a few seasons' trial we find that breeding ewes should be allowed considerable range for exercise. The advantage of a variety of fodders and grains seem to be more useful in winter in feeding sheep than with almost any other farm animals. We have had no experience with silage as a succulent food for sheep in winter, but we are prepared to say that with each year's experience we are becoming more and more confident of the economical value of roots as a food for sheep in winter. Moscow.

FRIENDLY POINTS TO PEACH GROWERS.

THOS URKIN.

Perhaps more .nan one tree buyer has been swindled by the tree peddler, or even by the firm that grows trees, from whom he has bought. If they are peach trees and prove seedlings or varieties you don't like do not get discouraged and grub them out, for you cannot afford the loss of your time, ground, and money; but go to work and top-bud them the last of August to the 15th of September. Put one bud in each limb, or enough to form a perfect head. If you do not know how to bud employ someone who does. It is very simple to make a peach bud live, even with an unexp ienced budder. First get a small sharp cket knife, cut your bud stick, trim che leaves, commence to cut wour bud one inch be had and con the leaves are leaves to the leaves commence to cut wour bud and con the leaves commence to cut wour bud and con the leaves commence to cut wour bud and con the leaves commence to cut would be leaves to the leaves commence to cut would be leaves to the leaves commence to cut would be leaves to the leaves commence to cut would be leaves to the leaves commence to cut would be leaves to the leaves commence to cut would be leaves to the leaves commence to cut would be leaves to the leaves commence to cut would be leaves to the leaves commence to cut would be leaves to the leaves commence to cut would be leaves to the leaves to the leaves commence to cut would be leaves to the l ud, and cut a vine au unissas ur ion, a Paving been asked to express my views iserting the a vine au unissas ur ion, a Paving been asked to express my views itself. Worthy B to the benefits of farmers' institutes, I bud, and cut from the stick the wood must be removed have given the farmers and those who from the bud before being inserted into the tree, the limb to be budded not more than two to three inches from the body of the

tree. The bud must be firmly tied, press-

ing the bark down on the bud so as to

make it unite with the inner wood of the

tree. The tie can be made with twine. raffia or strong rags. The tie must be removed from ten to twelve days after the tree is budded, and the next spring the limb must be cut off just above the bud. If they are big trees some of the old wood should be left on the first year. For if all was cut it would make the flow of sap too great for the bud and perhaps kill it. What limbs that are left can be top-worked the next year and you will get a perfect shaped head and a well formed tree. After the limbs are cut back to the bud in spring sprouts start to grow. They must be rubbed off so that all the sap is forced into the bud. If well cared for they will bear peaches the second year. Planters caught with worthless trees by this method can convert them into first. class varieties. If not done the same trees

would surely find the brush pile. Agricultural College.

WIDE TIRES FOR WAGONS. WM. GODSMARK.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR-When I see a man digging up the roads, by hauling a heavy load on a narrow truck wagon, I feel much as the inveterate swearer did when the boys, hoping to provoke him to his best efforts along the line of profanity, removed the end board from his wagon box when he was hauling a load of cider apples up hill. When the old man reached the top and saw his apples distributed all the way down the hill, he surprised the boys by simply removing his hat and saying: "Boys, there is no use, I can't do justice to the occasion."

The road question seems to be growing in interest in this section. The problem how to get good roads and keep them in repair is surely a hard one to solve. In my opinion, if some plan could be settled upon that would result in the wide tire wagons taking the place of the narrow ones now in use for hauling heavy loads, a long stride would be made towards the end desired. A large majority of the farmers with whom I have talked agree that if all would use the wide tire, the roads that are good could be kept in repair with a small outlay of work, and those that are poor would be even bettered by their use. The

st of them would be glad if a law was assed that would result in the annihilaon of the narrow tire wagon for hauling

FAVORABLE TO WIDE TIRES.

So far as I have been able to get an expression from the farmers and business men, the plan to levy a money tax on each ow tire wagon used for hauling loads, s with favor. All money received this source, of course, would be used

improve the highway. Such a law certainly would be just and air, for it would simply force those who njure the roads in the manner referred to, o make good the damage done by them. have had an experience in road making the past summer, which, in my mind, setled the question most decidedly in favor f the wide tire. With our district tax and ome donations, we were able to grade and elay about one-half mile of very sandy road. All but two who assisted in hauling he clay used the wide tire. We comnenced dumping the clay at a point on the oad nearest the pit, so it was necessary to raw the loads over the newly made road. What I wish to make clear is found in

THE INJURY BY NARROW TIRES. the fact that this newly made road would be nicely packed and put in good shape for e, by a few of the loads on the wide tire agons being drawn over it, but would be cetty thoroughly dug up by the two loads rawn on the narrow tire. It is a fact that his piece of road would have been kept in good condition all summer and fall with a small outlay of work, could the narrow fire wagons been kept off from it. With their use it has been almost impossible to keep it in shape.

Often we would hear the remark, "What is the use of working to get the roads in shape as long as the narrow tire is in Surely they have a very discouraging influence over the hopes of getting good roads. The law allowing one-fourth on the tax to those who use the wide tire has seemed to do but little good. Had that law been amended by increasing the tax of those who continued to use the narrow tire by one-fourth, and that to be paid in money, I think it would have been more

I am so glad that you have taken up the fight for better roads. I wish I was able to help you in some practical way. Bedford.

HE FAVORS INSTITUTES.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:

have given the matter thought will surely agree with me that time and money spent to enlighten the farmer by means of institutes is of the greatest possible benefit.

To make them more successful, longer institutes should be held, say four days instead of two. To do this a liberal appropriation of say ten thousand dollars should be made to carry forward this work. Each county should be organized with president, secretary and executive committee of say four live active members. If this plan is followed out, help may be secured, from the Agricultural College or elsewhere, thus getting together the most active men that can be obtained, who are full of information. By all means, fellow farmers, let us push the istitutes.

Very respectfully, SILAS MOODY. Forest Hill.

TRIBULATIONS OF A NURSERYMAN.

R. M. KELLOGG.

We had a large delivery of nursery stock in our little city the other day, and we took a stand on the outside to watch the operation. The agent seemed to be a careful man, and had taken the trees out of the boxes and quickly heeled them in so the roots were exposed as little as possible.

The parties who were to receive and pay for them soon began to arrive on foot, in buggies and wagons. Sometimes the purchaser was there in person; others sent the wife, and sometimes the boy came. The bills were ready, and soon the agent was jumping about lively to get each party their bundles, and they were quickly dumped into the wagon or carried of in the hands. Some threw a little straw over the roots; others had a blanket thrown loosely over them, but not one in the whole lot had made proper provision to keep the roots from the bright sunshine and drying winds.

CARELESSNESS.

Two hours later, many of the bundles were laying unprotected in the wagon on the street, while their owners were doing their trading or enjoying the po-litical harangues and neighborhood gossip on the sidewalk, and nearly all started homeward merely bunching the straw upon them more closely. It might be interesting to have followed them clear through to their final disposition. It is safe to say some remained in the wagon till next day; others were thrown on the ground with a little loose dirt put on the

roots, where they remained for days and often weeks till other work was disposed of; the ground plowed and fitted or small holes dug in the grass of the old orchard where they were to take the place of other trees which had died out from the same neglect. Depend upon it, half the stock cannot survive such treatment, and next year that poor agent will be savagely dealt with and held responsible for every failure. People seem to have an idea that a tree never is injured or never, never can be killed after it leaves the nurseryman; at least their treatment of them seems based on that idea. It is the easiest thing in the world to tell whether a tree is dead or the roots lifeless when delivered. Cut into them and if the bark is fresh and reasonably moist and bright to the wood, and then properly imbedded in moist earth, it is sure to live, but every moment that it is exposed and left in a drying wind, the chances are multiplied against it.

The roots of a tree injured by exposure are always shriveled and dry; and the center devoid of sap. Examine them carefully before receiving them and see to it that the injury is not done to them afterwards. If they are supplied with wet straw, and closely wrapped with an old blanket or oilcloth to exclude currents of air, they can be carried any distance safely. When the tree is dormant, its blood (sap) circulates whether its roots are in or out of the ground and only needs moisture to live on like a hibernating animal. As long as there is fat on the ribs, air to breathe and sleep, the bear flourishes, but when active life returns, food must be forthcoming or it will quickly perish.

ROOTS MUST NOT BE EXPOSED.

When the roots of a plant or tree become very dry, the sap becomes waxy and fills the grain in the wood like a varnish, so that the impediment remains to bother the sap circulation to such an extent that I doubt if it ever regains the same vigor of the tree in which a thrifty growth has always been maintained. The removal from the nursery to the final home is the critical time in the history of the tree. That there are nurserymen by the hundred who grow trees to sell cheap, conducting their business as downright swindlers, cannot be denied; but it is equally true that a large majority of nurserymen are conscientious and solicitious for the fullest success of all the stock sent out, and look carefully to the best interest of their customers. They know how to handle stock and would not permit such gross carlesseness, and in nine times out of ten an investigation will show the failures arise from the curage as slovenliness of planters.

ARTICHOKES.

J. H. VAN NESS, JR.

Farmers as a general thing know very little about the artichoke. And perhaps some may think that I am coloring this article by saying that I believe that in a few years the artichoke will, to a great extent, take the place of corn; and I will in this article prove my point.

Four years ago I purchased one peck of seed, and from the seed raised nearly 75 bushels of fine artichokes. I commenced feeding to my young shoats, and was surprised to see them grow and do so well. I was so well pleased that I fed them all they could eat, and in a very short time they were ready for the finishing process, which was a few bushels of corn. My pigs did so well that I began to feed to my milch cows, and in a short time noticed an increase in quantity of milk, and also in general health and looks. I began then to think that the artichoke was good for everything, and began to feed to my horses, which would eat them in preference to grain. In a little while they began to look sleek and feel good, and thus I was convinced as to the worth of the artichoke.

CULTURE

Cut seed one eye on a piece, plant one or two pieces in a hill, fourteen or eighteen inches apart, in rows three feet apart, cultivate as you would corn. As freezing does not hurt them they can be left very late or all winter, or turn hogs in and let them do the digging. I generally dig as you would potatoes and place in a cellar where I can feed all winter to my stock. Occasionally I am asked, How do you get rid of the seed which is left in the ground? My answer is, they do not bother me. This year I grew potatoes on my artichoke ground. Of course they made their appearance, but the plowing and cultivating of the potatoes soon put a stop to the career of the artichoke. Artichokes are profitable, because three bushels will plant an acre, and if it is good corn ground well tended, you will get from 600 to 1,000 bushels, which will fatten from 40 to 60 hogs, with a few bushels of corn to put on the finish.

MARKET.

As yet there is no demand, only as seed. I have sold to a great many of my neighbors and have sent some out of the state, and all who have tried them intend to make the artichoke a general crop; and why not? Newaygo.

Woman's Work.

SONGS OF SEVEN.

Seven Times One. Exultation.

There's no dew left on the daisies and clover, There's no rain left in heaven: I've said my "seven times" over and over, Seven times one are seven.

I am old, so old, I can write a letter; My birthday lessons are done; The lambs play always, they know no better; They are only one times one.

O moon! in the night I have seen you sailing And shining so round and low; You were bright! ah bright! but your light is fail-

You are nothing now but a bow.

You mcon, have you done something wrong in That God has hidden your face?

I hope if you have you will soon be forgiven, And shine again in your place. O velvet bee, you're a dusty fellow, You've powdered your legs with gold! O brave marsh marybuds, rich and yellow,

Give me your money to hold! O columbine, open your folded wrapper, Where two twin turtle-doves dwell!
O cuckoopint, toll me the purple clapper
That hangs in your clear green bell!

And show me your nest with the young ones in it; I will not steal them away; I am old! you may trust me, linnet, linnet— I am seven times one today.

-Fean Ingelow.

INFLUENCE.

Influence, in its general sense, denotes means, power, and is known by its effects. There is an influence that comes from every home, every organized body, for good or bad, and has its effect upon children, upon society. No one lives to himself alone. We live surrounded by others, from whom we are constantly receiving, and to whom we are continually giving; that which helps to make us what we are, intellectual and accountable beings. Upon whom does the greater responsibility rest?

It is not the young man that sets up these places of iniquity, the saloon, the gambling room, and other places of vice. It is those that govern society, that govern homes, that are older, that by virtue of the experience that time and age have given them should ever build for the lasting good. I do not suppose that the boy ever lived that planned to be a drunkard, a gambler, or be dishonest, but he is ever receiving that which makes him what he is.

Man need not plan; his habits are alrea. formed. If bad they are his master, he halo of light and glory to himseli, his children, and to all that he comes in contact with. It is a matter of great importance that the surroundings of home be pleasant. Here the first impressions on children are made, if for the beautiful, the useful, the true, it will help overcome the temptations that come in after years. When the mind is filled with good there is no room for bad.

Farmers and farmers' wives, beautify your homes, make them attractive; let morality, temperance, and kindness reign. Many men of distinction have come from homes of toil and self-denial. To the farmers we look for the wielding of great power for the nation's good. There is plenty of room at the bottom of the ladder, and if we live true to ourselves we cannot help but succeed. MRS. A. DEYO.

Morenci Grange.

SOCIAL CULTURE.

Written for Kent County Grange, held at Sparta, by M. F. Bradford.

Culture of whatever nature implies work or care in some line, either mentally or physically. Social or moral culture is the progressive influence of mind upon mind toward improvement, and while it is our duty as fellow beings to encourage and help each other in things pertaining to physical sustenance, it is also our duty to seek to elevate and refine the mind. First learn to talk well by reading the works of great writers and thinking over the ideas expressed by them, and conclude (if any) in what they may differ from you. Second, seek to have your thoughts inspired, and soon you'll find yourself speaking the "word in season." The husbandman prepares his soil, so you discard everything that degenerates. He sows his seed, so you receive the thoughts of purity and wisdom. He stirs the ground and destroys the weeds. You reject and turn from evil communications, petty gossip and vulgar publications. The man or woman who talks well must have decided opinions, and must have them well in hand, and express them pleasantly. Some very sweet thoughts have been wasted by a harsh expression. It is never worth while to make a malicious remark, no matter how witty.

It is a good thing when we gather

socially (like to day) after greeting, to think of our debt of gratitude rather than our discomfitures, to be sure we are not born into maturity or purity, but we may develop into both by time and culture. Culture seeks to refine and produce high,

ennobling thoughts, clothed in bright and pure words which lift the soul of man towards his Maker or Celestial home. In fact, culture is the mother of purity and is a link in the chain that reaches from this to the Golden City. One great writer tells us that "in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin." Nevertheless, there are many words which lie unspoken that might cheer and encourage, and bind us to each other in friendship and love, or stir up th mind to exertions of worth. When the aim of the mind is to instruct unto wisdom, there is no excess of words, for "wisdom guideth her children aright," and how delightful to hear the language and catch the spirit of one endowed with wisdom, and wisdom comes by culture.

Sterling Morton says we have no right to be gregarious or to flock together. I think we must, in order to assist one another, assemble together. We are social beings, and should foster sociability.

Often gather together and learn the things of worth. We need interchange of mind on various subjects, and our aim should always be towards bettering and improving each other. Avoid selfishness.

Encourage a brother here, instruct another there. Inspire a sister now, counst, another by and by, and so stimulate all within our borders to higher, brighter purer aims. All the while giving culture and being cultured, for it is a law of nature that "like begets like," and if we dispense good we will also receive good, and what better comfort at the end of life than to know you have cast an influence which in its travels has purified and uplifted the mind of man? For man is monarch of earth and the mind should be the master of the monarch. Social and moral culture, combined with intelligence, fits us for every position of honor, and although we may crave it without effort we will never obtain it. Brothers and sisters, culture is a goddess, standing on a summit between earth and heaven, with a radiant face, one hand pointing to a star and the other beckoning to mortals, saying, "Come, attain to purity and perfection, for blessed are the pure in heart." The husbandman does his part of the labor well, then leaves it with the Great Master to bring the result. We do our part in social culture well, then leave it with the same Master and it will be satisfactory.

WOMEN INTELLECTUALLY EQUAL WITH

Read at a meeting of Berrien county Pomona Grange at Benton Harbor, by Man County Pomona Grange at Benton Harbor, b

Webster defines mellect as the ability bnowledge. Mark the distinct e itself. Worthy Patron the kin it clear in your minds that 1 wish to ma tellect and knowledge are two different

It can not be questioned that women are equally capable of as high attainments as were ever reached by man.

Away back in the times of our forefathers, they had the idea that their daughters could not compete with their sons in an intellectual race. And when they founded their schools, it was colleges for their sons and academies for their daughters. But in a few years the times changed and one eastern college opened its doors, "as an experiment," for the admission of girls to the same classes with their sons. The experiment proved a grand success. And as a result the educators of our land sought to give them equal advantages, thereby acknowledging the intellectual equality. Take Abraham Lincoln, that grand and learned man. It was not the degraded father that instructed the boy, but a woman, "his mother by adoption," that sat by the blazing light in the fireplace and studied night after night that she might be able to assist her boy to gain the knowledge which he thirsted for; and she was able by so doing to teach him in the higher branches, thereby fitting him for the highest position in the gift of the people. I do not think there should be a doubt in your minds that she was not as capable of attaining knowledge as any

I need not refer to the women of our day that are the peers of any man. It is not necessary to mention a long list of names. I will refer you to Harriet Beecher Stowe. One of her books has been read by more people, with the exception of the Bible, than any other book in the world. No one would dare question her want of intellect and the ability to use it. John A. Logan even conceded, and the world admitted it, that his wife was far superior to him intellectually. Frances Willard is as able to appear before any legislative body and state her case with as great ability as ever Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. And one of the most able speeches that was ever delivered in Berrien county was by J. Ellen Foster.

From the imperfect gleanings of the tenth census we learn that of the total enumerated bread winners of the United States more than one-seventh are women. They are classified follows: Agriculture, 600,000; professional and personal services, 1,400,000; trade and transportation, 60,000; manufacturing, mechanical and

mining industries, 600,000. You can see by this that women are engaged in every vocation of life, and the government recognizes their ability by paying them the same wages which it pays men for the same labor. Of all the nations of the world, none has been so judiciously governed as has England by Queen Victoria, showing beyond a doubt that she has had ability to do, to act, and to perform as none has ever done before.

One thing I would not fail to mention. The grandest emblem that was ever designed was the American flag, which was

designed by Mrs. Ross. The records of all wars show the pres-

ence of women in the ranks. More than four hundred were discovered in the Union army during the late war, who had eluded the scrutiny of the mustering officers and served in disguise. The services of Clara Barton. Dorothy Dix, and hundreds of other noble women were as valuable as any rendered by any commissioned officers. That the most important campaign of the late war was planned by Anna Ella Carrol is attested by the report of the committee on military affairs of the house of representatives, March 3, 1881, as fully established, and was vouched for in elaborate detail by Hon. B. F. Wade chairman of the committee on the conduct of the war. The rallying of a Michigan regiment by Anna Etheridge and leading them into the hot fire of Chancellorsville is but a repetition of their equal intellectual ability with men of all ages.

The preponderance of women in our churches, our charitable institutions, and educational councils has been of such use as to suggest to you that to doubt their intellectual ability as being equal with men is but the imposition of an insult.

Senator Palmer, of Michigan, speaking of women, says, a Their abilities, intellectual, physical and tical, are as various as ours." And they err, brothers and sisters, who set up any single standard by which to determine that the intellect of man is superior to the intellect of woman.

The Juveniles.

FIVE LITTLE BROTHERS.

Five little brothers set out together To journey the livelong day, In a curious carriage, all made of leather They hurried away, away! One big brother, and three quite small, And one wee fellow, no start at all. The carriage was dark and

And they could not in The five little brothers a And the wee one beg

And off and away they sped!

When somebody found that carriage of leather Oh my! how she shook her head.

'Twas her little boy's shoe as every one knows, And the five little brothers were five little toes.

— Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in The Independent

THE SANDPIPERS.

Children, did you ever see a Sandpiper? No! What long legs it has for such a little bird! Yes. Why do you suppose he has such long legs? To wade with Mr. Sandpiper lives by the side of a great piece of salt water called the ocean. The land that is close to the water is called a beach. It is sometimes rocky, but where Mr. Sandpiper lives it is sandy. He is not very sociable, for he and his wife and the babies live where there are no other families of Sandpipers very near them. Mrs. Sandpiper makes her nest near the beach.

One day the whole family were on the beach, running up and down, and the father and mother were scratching in the loose sand and getting worms for the baby Sandpipers and for themselves to eat. Every time one of the little Sandpipers called, the father or mother put a worm into its open mouth. But the babies wanted so much food, that after a while, their mamma thought they had better learn to catch worms for themselves; so she called them and showed them how to scratch up the sand, and how to catch the worms when they were in sight. The Sandpiper family were having a very good time eating and playing, when suddenly they saw some men

coming. Each of these men carried a gun.
Then Mamma Sandpiper was frightened and ran to her nest, and the baby Sand-pipers hid under her wings. But Papa Sandpiper was afraid that the men would find them, and what do you suppose he did? He made believe that he was hurt, and, with his wings drooping, ran along before the men to make them follow him; but he would not let them get near enough to fire at him. So he led them along farther and farther from his family, till he thought the men were far enough away; then he hid from them, and after awhile, when he was sure they would not see him, he went back as fast as he could to the other birdies, who were very glad to see him safe and well, and thanked him for saving them. What do you suppose they said? "Peep, Yes, that is just what they did say. Then they all went back to the beach, but they did not see the men again. - Josephine Jarvis, in the Child's World.

CLYTIE.

Clytie was a beautiful nymph who lived among the woods and srteams. Her golden hair was the color of the cowslips in the brook, and her robe was a pale green-a: color she loved because it belonged to the young leaves, and to the grass in the spring.

Sometimes she sat in the meadow beside her favorite stream, where the field flowers grew so tall as to half hide her; she seemed almost like a flower herself. She loved, as she sat there, to feel the wind blow her hair about, and to keep her face turned up to the sun, as the flower turns in the direction whence comes all its light and warmth. The hot noon never drove her indoors for shelter; side by side with the violets and lilies she rejoiced in the sun's caressing warmth, and grew stronger and more beautiful day by day.

Early in the morning, fresh as the dawn itself, she would come through the dewey grass to a hilltop, where she could see the first pink flush come into the sky; then wating till the shining edge of the sun appeared over the hills, she would greet him as he flooded all the world with light.

All day, as she roamed the woods or dipped her white feet in the waters of the streams, she could see him mounting higher and higher in the sky, or going down towards the western horizon. If clouds came across his face, she drooped and looked unhappy, but if a sudden shower came down upon her she laughed with glee, because she knew then that the sun would soon show himself again. As the afternoon shadows lengthened she would gather up her flowers—the narcissus or the great yellow lilies she had found-slowly mount the hill from which she could look towards the west, and setting herself into a comfortable nook in the rocks, would watch the great sun go slowly down out of sight, leaving a golden train of brightness behind him. Then, as the flowers closed their petals and sank to sleep, she brushed softly through the leaves and soon was sleeping as peacefully herself in her cool and quiet bower.

So the days of this sun-loving maiden were passed. She seemed a creature made to live in the light of the sun, and to grow under its beams, as do the flowers. Apollo, the great sun god, who looks down on mortals, had seldom seen anything so beautiful, as he moved over the wide fields, and because she was so flower-like, and because she so loved the sunbeams and showers, he determined that she should never die like ther mortals, but that she should become a flower, golden-colored like her hair, and like the sun she so loved to look upon. The leaves are pale green, and the flower, tending birth report stalk, turns its face to the sun. It is said that as the sun moves slowly across the sky the flower turns its face from east to west, and for this reason

PUZZLES.

Child's World."

it is called the sunflower. -F. H. "In the

[All readers of The Grange Visitor are invited to contribute and send solutions to this department. Address all communications relating to puzzles to Thomas A. Millar, 500 12th St., Detroit, Michigan.]

Solutions to puzzles December 6. No. 10. Crow-row; sliver, liver, crib, rib, slip, lip, pluck, luck; flint, lint, No. 20. The Grange Visitor. No. 21.

SOLVERS AND PRIZE WINNERS. Novel won by Zero. Other solvers are Lily May, Grace B, and Cora. 25.—Crossword Enigma,

In dog, not in cow; In time, not in now; In ear, not in leg; In band, not in keg; Total is a large animal

Ypsilanti, Mich. ARCH. 26.—Numerical. 1, 2, 3, is an article; 4, 5, 8, 11, is a month; 12, 7, 6, 11, 8, 18 a number; 10, 9, 3, is something Geo. Washington never did. The total of 12 letters is before your eyes.

1. A letter, 2. A metal. 3. A musical instrument. 4. Part of the head. 5. A letter. 27.—Diamond.

PRIZES. See last Grange Visitor for prizes.

THE MAIL BAG.

THE MAIL BAG.

Answers to puzzles in this number of Grange Visitor must reach me not later than January 15, 1895. Will not some of our readers take a lively interest in this department. Send us some puzzles (see last number for prizes). Our prizes are worth working for, and we will make them better and offer more prizes as soon as our friends show us that they are interested in this department. Now let us hear from all.

NANCY LEE.

It is not wise to pile up too great an amount of valuable stuff in one building, lest by accident the whole go up in smoke. -Farmer's Home.

Don't depend too much on how someone else has done. Study your work and plan to the best possible advantage, study your own conditions and determine from them whether some other plan will do better than your own.-J. N. Shepard.

One of the greatest troubles many of our farmers have is lack of available working capital. A farmer should arrange to pay cash down and do business in the best way the same as other business men. He cannot afford to do otherwise, no matter how much in debt or poor he may be. He must pay sometime, and he had better borrow money at six or eight per cent, if necessary to do business on in a business like way, rather than pay soms 25 per cent for the money eventually, as many do by buying on credit, or not having money ready to take advantage of good opportunities .- T. B. Terry.

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 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 JANUARY 3. 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 proposes to work. We hope every Grange in the state will work earnestly in all 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 Pinancially, 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.

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.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Hereafter please direct all subscriptions, advertising, and other business, to GRANGE VISITOR, Charlotte, Mich.; and direct all matter intended for publication to K. L. Butterfield, Lansing, Mich.

A NEW YEAR FOR THE VISITOR.

There has been a slight change in the printing and business management of the VISITOR, beginning with the next issue. This change involves no change in the value of the paper except to better it in every way. Advertisers may rest assured that every courtesy will be extended to them and the the nicardation will'be continuously extended. Subscribers will be treated to even a better variety of mental food in these columns, and our efforts will be to serve it in even a better condition. We ask for the same support from Patrons, believing that the VISITOR has a wide sphere of influence to cultivate. We shall keep our readers informed as to legislative doings, and shall endeavor to support those measures that are for the people's interests, and to oppose those that are for the people's harm. We invite your co-operation, and that of your neighbors, in this good work.

A FEW REQUESTS.

We want to make a few requests of members of the Grange. We should like to ask lecturers to send brief notes of discussions of interesting topics-just what you can get on a postal card. Tell us what subjects you discuss. It will help other lecturers. We should like to ask each Grange in the state to send in frequent items of news for our postal jottings. You like to read these jottings-why not help make them more interesting? We hope that a VISITOR social will be held in every Grange in the tate during the next two months. We hope that every Grange in the state will send the VISITOR to every family in their Grange. We hope that every Grange will secure at least ten subscriptions from people outside the Order.

We should like to ask that Patrons will give prompt heed to our requests for articles or answers to questions. Not infrequently we have to wait weeks for a reply to an important letter. It is not quite fair to expect us to make the pages of the paper lively and entertaining, when we do not get responses to our questions. We hope that whenever we ask Patrons to write for us, that they will not refuse. We want to hear from many of you, briefly and to the point. Please don't send in long articles, no matter how good, unless you are perfectly willing to have them cut down. Our columns are too crowded.

We must all work together for the good of the Order.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE VISITOR.

At the recent meeting of the State Grange Geo. B. Horton and Cyrus G. Luce were appointed with instructions to make such provisions for the continued publication of the Grange Visitor as should seem to them best. The committee so appointed have given the subject careful attention. The contract under which it has been published for two years, both with editors and publishers, has expired. The hard times, which so painfully affect farmers and others, has struck the VISITOR. And through necessity, if not choice, some changes must be made. For twenty years it has been published by the State Grange. It has labored bravely and diligently in fighting, not only the battles of the order, but of farmers everywhere. By its courage and fidelity it has endeared itself to the live, zealous, active members of the order. And because of this appeals have come to the committee from many active and hopeful members, to arrange for its continued publication under Grange control if possible. To all of these we have listened attentively. We have also given careful thought to the business side of the ques-The Michigan State Grange is now, and has been during all its active life, through careful management, in good financial condition. Although the prices of products are low, and the closest economy must be observed, we cannot afford to deplete our treasury to the point of embarrassment. So with an earnest desire to serve the order, and to preserve the VISI-TOR, we have made an arrangement that we hope will prove satisfactory and profitable to all. Without here entering into the details of the contracts made, it is proper to say that the business and editorial work will be done for a much less sum than has been paid annually for the last two years. It will be published at Charlotte, Michigan, by Perry & McGrath. They will have the entire charge of the business department of the VISITOR. Subscriptions and all other communications relating to the business connected with the Grange Vis-ITOR should be addressed to them. They are publishers of experience and business skill. It will be published semi-monthly as heretofore. There will be no material change made in the price of the paper.

K. L. Butterfield will continue to be its

editor. From all sides have come appeals to retain him in this position. It is universally conceded that in the past he has done well, but now he will be relieved from the business cares, and we have every reason to believe that he will do even better than he has done. All communications for the paper and other letters relating to the editorial work should be addr

him at sing. For the next five the legislature was be in session. Brother Butterfield has proved himself to be a keen and just observer of men and their action. He is a close and careful investigator, and important matters will appear in the columns of the Visitor that will not be found elsewhere. And these things will be of equal interest to farmers, who are outside of the order. The VISITOR must have more subscribers if it lives. Each Grange in the state ought to add ten names to its subscription list. Will you not all try to do as well or better than this? Write for it, work for it, and all will be well.

GEO. B. HORTON, C. G. LUCE.

CONCENTRATE AND CO-OPERATE.

Follow Well-Laid Plans With Active Work-The State Grange Has Set The Pace Will the Pomona and Subordinate Granges Sustain It?

One of the most earnest, practical and harmonious meetings ever held by the State Grange of Michigan closed its four days of work at Lansing on the evening of December 14, 1894. The intelligent and business like manner in which all its deliberations were conducted speaks volumes for the good results that have come from the year of education given in the Grange halls that are found here and there over our state. To get the full benefit of the Lansing meeting and utilize it for the supporting of the Order at large we must now follow closely and thoroughly with persistent work along the same lines indicated and endorsed by our representatives at the State Grange. The delegates to that body have an important mission to perform in transmitting to the membership throughout the state that enthusiasm which will cause renewed energy in all local organizations. They should lead in stimulating a sentiment in favor of the work laid out by the State Grange, which is calculated to assist in conducting Grange meetings more systematically and usefully, to help in the work of reviving the dormant and establishing new Granges, and for the increasing of the membership and influence for good of all existing Granges. And further the delegates should be active in explaining to all members and all farmers the necessity of a united stand for the proposed legislation authorized by the State Grange, and in behalf of which the executive committee of the State Grange

will try and secure favorable action by the incoming legislature.

MEASURES ENDORSED.

The most important bills which will probably be presented are:

1. To authorize the appointment, by the Governor of the state, of a tax statistician, whose duty it shall be to collect and compile data relative to the existence and true value, as near as can be ascertained, of all property of the state, both private and corporate, which data is now very largely un-known and unpublished. This, with the idea in view of bringing such facts to light s will enable the securing of a more equitable equalization before the state board of 1896 and to assist the legislature of 1897 in forming and enacting a more just general

2. A bill to amend the pure food laws to the end that they may better carry out the original designs of such legislation.

3. A bill appropriating a reasonable amount of money for holding farmers' institutes in various parts of the state.

4. A bill authorizing the formation of a State Grange farmers, mutual fire insurance association.

5. A bill to amend the present tax law, haking it mandatory for supervisors to exact a statement under oath from all persons, of their property for taxation pur-

The State Grange is expensive to our rganization, and all its efforts are lost if the membership fail to unitedly support the plans and measures adopted. Let every Grange hall in the state be a place of activity during the year in carrying out the progressive work now commenced.

WHO FOR COUNTY DEPUTIES?

The State Grange must have an active, competent deputy for its agent for Grange work in every county. They should be appointed at once so that lecture work can commence. I believe it to be for the best interests of the Order that all those county deputies who are familiar with the work and who have been active and efficient be retained. We want to bring the full working force of the Grange in every county into active use for the winter and spring months for an increase in membership and number of Granges. An active, willing worker for deputy is the first essential. I urge counties to make known their choice at the earliest possible opportunity.

TO BOOM YOUR GRANGE.

Elect those to office who will appreciate the honor sufficiently to attend every meeting, and who will rise above little differences and unselfishly work with others for the uccess of every meeting.

the complete arrangements for instal ie officers and have the services conducted that the importance of each position will be thoroughly impressed upon each officer elect.

The master should, as soon as he is installed into office, announce the executive, finance and charity committees, and instruct them in their duties as written in the by-laws of the Grange.

Grange success depends upon each member having specific duties to perform. To this end I recommend that every Grange in the state do now, at the beginning of this year, elect or order the appointment of the following:

1. A chorister, who will promise to attend every meeting and be prepared to lead the singing.

2. An organist, who will co-operate with the chorister in his or her efforts to enliven every meeting with music and songs.

3. A librarian, who will, under such rules and regulations as the Grange may direct, have charge of all publications in the possession of the Grange, and who will encourage and lead in providing ways and means for the increase of books in the library, and encourage more reading on the part of the members. I recommend that all Grange librarians correspond with the state librarian at Lansing, Mrs. Mary Spencer, regarding the small libraries of good books she is preparing to send out upon application of twenty-five persons in any part of the state, by the recipients paying transportation expenses.

4. A curator, whose duty it will be to encourage the collection and loan to the Grange for a general collection of specimens in botany, entomology, minerals and geology, taxidermy, conchology, Indian relics, etc., and to keep them systematically arranged in such cases as he will encourage the Grange to provide.

5. A kitchen committee of sisters, who will have the care of the Grange kitchen with all dishes and paraphernalia used for suppers and feasts, and who will use their influence to have the Grange provide from time to time the necessary articles for such

6. A social and entertainment committee composed of ten or fifteen young members if possible, who will see that public socials and entertainments are held at least monthly through the year for a source of revenue to the Grange, and from funds so raised use enough to send the Grange Visitor to every family represented in the

7. A committee on woman's work to act as an auxiliary to the state committee.

SUGGESTIONS.

Recognize the young members in all parts of your work.

Designate certain meetings two or four weeks ahead to be known as application meetings, previous to which meeting each and every member will act as a committee of one to solicit applications for membership from neighbors and associates, and all member vie with each other in an effort (for a prize, if the Grange so arrange) to present the largest number at this designated meeting.

Each Grange should not neglect to appoint a correspondent to the Grange VISITOR, who will send in short paragraphs giving main features of every Grange meeting for the benefit of others.

Also every Grange can do much towards popularizing its work in a community by giving out to the local papers a judiciously prepared summary of the discussions and educational work of the Grange.

There is not a Grange in Michigan running so low in interest but that it can be built up in membership and good works if those now in charge will resolve, agree, go to work, and stick to it. Success will as surely crown such efforts as the sun is sure to shine. Outside assistance is only a small aid, success depends upon the mem bers of each local organization. Each Grange is a sure index of the degree of unison and effort displayed by the members thereof. "There is no excellence without labor," and in Grange work the most is accomplished by attending all meetings, and when there take part in all proceedings. Be earnest and persistent, yet considerate and charitable, and every Grange in the land will flourish.

COUNTY SYSTEM OF LECTURE WORK.

Last, but not least, be always ready to unite with other Granges in your county in securing a lecture at your own Grange home, for the benefit of all your own members, many of whom would not go to the opposite side of the county to hear a Grange speech, but would attend at their own hall. The county system now in practice is the cheapest, most practical and truly beneficial system yet adopted. It costs each Grange the very small fee of \$2.50, and all the rest of the cost of the system is borne by the State Grange.

COUNTY DEPUTIES HOLD OVER.

County deputies now holding commissions will continue to act unless, and until, changes are authorized, so that any counties desiring lecture courses can instruct their deputies to secure speakers and arrange for dates as soon as is desired.

Lecturers are ready to take the field as soon as systematic details are bearinged All of those faithful Patrons whose voices have been heard in so many parts of our state have consented to report for active duties in the field, also some new faces will be presented to Grange audiences this year. Make arrangements early and report to me. A strong pull altogether will make the year 1895 prominent in Grange progress.

GEO. B. HORTON

TO UNITED STATES SENATORS.

GENTLEMEN-I have the honor to submit, for your careful consideration, the following report and resolutions, from the Committee on Agriculture of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, adopted in its twenty-eight annual session. held in Springfield, Illinois, November 14 to November 22, 1894.

I am, faithfully yours, JOHN TRIMBLE,

Secretary. Brother Aaron Jones, Chairman, read the followng report, from the Committee on Agriculture,

Worthy Master:
Your Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the resolutions appended hereto, offered by Bro. C. H. Knott, Worthy Master of West Virginia State Grange, have considered the same, and concur in the resolutions, and recommend their adoption. Respectfully submitted.

AARON JONES, Chairman.

Resolved, That the National Grange, in the twentyeighth annual session, at Springfield, Illinois, urge upon the United States Senate, the importance to agriculture of promptly passing the Hatch Anti-Option bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each senator by the secretary of this body, as soon as possible after Congress assembles

The difference between a robber and a Napo'eon of finance, says the Texas Farm and Ranch, is the former simply loot sone passing train, and the latter steals the right of way, road-bed, rolling stock, and franchises

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Ca-Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive now known to the medical fraternity, Catarrh cure now known to the medical fraternity, being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional al treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

F. H. R. C.

PRETTY GOOD TESTIMONY.

The other day we chanced to fall in with Mr. J. H. Brown, associate editor of the Michigan Farmer. We knew that Mr. Brown had expressed himself as very favorably inclined toward the Farm Home Reading Circle, and in the course of the conversation the following talk occurred:

"Mr. Brown, I understand you are quite enthusiastic about this course and its value to the farmer and his family. What do

you think about it?'

"It is one of the best arrangements I have yet seen. I tell you these 'home readings' are a wonderful power for good. They were primarily intended for those farmers who had no opportunity to secure a liberal education in their youth, who, although having always lived on the farm, felt that they were deficient in knowledge of many things that directly concerned their vocation. In fact, they realized they had a very limited knowledge of science as applied to practical agriculture.

"Such has been my position. Deafness precluded my securing even a complete common school education. I made a great effort to pursue a special course of study at our State Agricultural College. After a single term's work, I came home discouraged. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle had been organized a short time before. I sent for circulars, secured some of the books and began reading.'

"How did you manage to find time for

'This was what bothered me at first. I finally settled on reading forty minutes each day, during five days in the week. Many times I started to retire at night, tired out; and yet I soon found out I could sit up forty minutes longer-and did, many

"I soon learned to systematize my time. Not a moment was wasted in sitting around the village grocery or otherwise fooling away precious moments. I never left the house without putting something in my pocket to read or study when at leisure. Whenever I had to wait, even for a minute or two, I had something to read.

"I followed the four years' course of reading in the C. L. S. C. and 'graduated.' The diploma given me personally by Hon. Lewis Miller, president of the C. L. S. C., was prized just as much as though it was a

I was one of the first readers to take up the Farm Herne Reading Circle course of study. It is just what our farmers need. No one can read carefully a single book in the course without feeling amply repaid for the time spent. The books are sold at a low price, to readers only.

"When possible, it will be a splendid thing for our various farm organizations to take up this course as a 'circle.' More interest will be aroused, and the enjoyment in asking questions on what we have read, the quizzes, etc., will tend to more thoroughly impress upon our minds the topics and subject matter of each meeting and program.

How did you secure so many books for

your library?"

"Some of my whisky and tobacco money secured these. I mean, by this statement, that some of the money that some other boys usually spend for tobacco and whisky, I used to purchase many of these books. I now have about 450 volumes. Some were secured by canvassing for other books until I had money enough to purchase what I wanted.

What do you think of the interest in

the F. H. R. C.?"

"It is growing rapidly, and many letters have reached me this winter asking some question regarding the books, required reading, etc. Prof. Mumford is doing all he can to advance the work in his department. He is a very efficient secretary, and takes a great interest in the circle. We are fortunate in having so good an official and co-worker. The college faculty and the State Board of Agriculture builded even better than they knew when they arranged this course for the intelligent and progressive Michigan farmer and his

MICHIGAN STATE ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

Highland, Mich., Dec. 24, 1894. The annual meeting of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs will be held at the Capitol building, in the city of Lansing, on February 5 and 6, 1895.

An excellent program is being prepared,

extended notice of which will be published later. At this meeting the entire constitution and by-laws of the association will be subject to amendments.

A. C. BIRD, Secretary.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADE UNION.

Fruit Ridge, Mich., Dec. 24, 1894. The first annual meeting of the Co-operative Trade Union of the Patrons of Husbandry will convene at Hotel Imperial, Chicago, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, January 8,

1895, for the purpose of making the temporary organization permanent, and to enact the essential rules and regulations, and to commence at once the proposed work of making trade contracts for the benefit of the states represented in the union. Each of the middle and western states are invited and urged to send a delegate.

Fraternally, G. R. KEILL, President, Waverly, Mo.

GEO. B. HORTON, Secretary, Fruit Ridge, Mich.

A DEEP QUESTION.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR-I have been much interested in the articles on taxation in the VISITOR. I, too, have read and studied the subject considerably, and find it a deep and important question.

The author takes the same view in his articles that I have always taken, that many, I might say nearly all, of the supervisors really perjure themselves, either because of their own perverted reasoning, or in response to the popular demand in their

What the state's rights question was in the nation, the illegal taxation is in the townships. And the wonder to me is that men of otherwise unsullied character may be so warped as to defy the law in making assessments in the manner that they do.

It seems to be the general practice in northern Michigan to assess property at one-third of its cash value, instead of its full cash value as required by law. One county I heard of in which the supervisors agree to assess at 60 per cent of the cash value, and even assess money and other such property at the same rate. Not only is this a direct and flagrant violation of the law, but it lessens the selling chances of any given piece of property.

AN INSTANCE.

The author speaks of the practice of assessing the property of non-residents higher than that of residents. Bad as it is, it is a common practice. Take for instance, two pieces of farming land on opposite sides of the road, each containing 80 acres. The soil and surface, as well as improvements, being equal in each; all else being equal, should they not be valued for assessment the same? And what shall we say of the supervisor who says one piece shall be assessed at a certain valuation because the owner lives on it, and the other shall be assessed one or two hundred dollars more because the owner lives in an-

ther town or county? pieces were situated as described, each worth \$1,500. The most common would be to assess the property belon to the non-resident at one-third \$1,500

\$500, and that of the resident at one-third of \$1,200, or \$400. Thus the resident pays but four dollars while the non-resident pays five dollars on property of equal value. But the adherents of this system say that if the non-resident does not like it he can appear next year before the board of review and swear down his valuation.

He goes before the board, and is calmly asked if his place is not worth \$500, or whatever sum it is assessed at. Of course he cannot truthfully say no, so the only way for him to do is to pay his tax under protest and appeal to the courts. It is not that his valuation is too high, but that it is proportionately so.

Another point is, if a man has \$3,000 in cash, all but \$200 of it must be taxed, not as being one-third of \$3,000, but in full; while if he buys a farm for \$2,000 of it, and lays the rest out in improvements the chances are he will be assessed about

\$800 to \$1,000. sentiment of the people, for which the law is in no wise responsible. But one law at least needs some further legislation.

ONE CHANGE NEEDED.

There is a law allowing a supervisor to exempt the property of people who "in his opinion are not able to contribute to the public expense." The law in the first place is open to grave abuse and should be made explicit. There should be a limit to the amount of property so exempt, say not more than 40 acres of land or the usual \$200 in money notes or other personal property. I know one case in which a man who had 160 acres of good land and a large quantity of salable timber exempted because his health was poor, although he had sons almost grown. In another case an old man who had some \$400 in money and notes and whose income was greater than his expenses was entirely exempted. In fact I do not believe that property should be ex-empted at all, but if a person is unable to pay the burden should be borne by the entire township.

Usually more than 50 per cent of the taxes are for school purposes. Suppose a school district is assessed at \$10,000 and a piece of property valued at \$500 is exempted, the entire school tax must be spread on the remaining \$9,500, making considerable difference in the rate while \$500 out of a township is not felt so much. Besides the exemption is made by a township officer, who may not be a resident of the district and thus not feel the difference. Thus the consequent increase in the rate of the district is a kind of taxation without representation.

In the article of October 18 Mr. Wright speaks about the pension exemption. I may be wrong but it looks to me as if the meaning of that clause was to prevent the taxation of an anticipated pension. The language of the law is "pensions receivable" not pensions received from the United States. For instance, A has accumulated \$500 of money from pensions received but has no other property. He also receives a pension of \$12 per month or \$144 per year. The \$144 would be "pensions receivable" and would not be taxed, but the \$500 would be treated as personal property or pensions received and after deducting \$200 personal exemption, would be assessed for \$300.

Traverse City.

E. H. ALLYN.

THE GRANGE VISITOR AND EDUCATION.

There is no more potent educator in the state than an enthusiastic, progressive Grange. The organ of the Grange is the GRANGE VISITOR. This intelligently edited paper is the mainspring of strength to Grangerism. What a blessing it would be if this paper could be a visitor to every farm home, to every country school in Michigan. In the life of the Grange political parties have come and gone, so-cieties have flourished and died. The Grange is the best friend the farm, home, and school has, if we will make it so. What is it that kills the farmer, the farmer's wife? What is it that sends the country boys and girls to the city to look up enter-tainment? Isolation. In education the social factor stands higher than subjects of learning, than methods of teaching, than the teacher himself. Why? Because it is the reflected light of character upon character. The farmers are not a class, but they are the bone and sinew of our great American family. Isolation means rust, decay, death. The mingling, fusing, and blending give personal power, and make the public school a tremendous force for the upbuilding of democracy. Therefore we should keep in the midst of life, and not isolate ourselves. "Character grows in the stream of the world's life." The Grange calls the farmer, his wife

and children, from their isolation. It teaches them wisdom, develops their powers. The VISITOR is the declaration of independence of the farmers. It is the medium whereby an exchange of thought and method can be had. It is the best medium through which woman can speak to her

sin home and society. It is the best atrons whereby teachers, if they will use reach the people who must be warmed into a broad and more generous sympathy for their best friend, the common school.

What say you brother, sister commisioners to getting the VISITOR into the hands of your teachers, the homes of your

D. E. McClure.

MORE FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR-This being the proper season of the year, it might be well to speak something of the farmers' institute. This is becoming one of the best, if not the very best means to educate the farmer. It is to the farmer the same that the teachers' institute is to the teacher; and judging by the interest taken at such gatherings, they are taking advantage of the opportunity to get all the benefit that is possible for them to get.

But one thing I regret is, that this state is away behind much newer and poorer states in this work. Considering the importance of agriculture in this state, it is the poorest provided for by legislation of

any industry we have. Even the mining industry has its mining school, carried on at a great expense to the We have the agricultural college, but that does not touch direct as the institute does. What we want are more institutes conducted by able instructors, sent out at the expense of the state. There should be one held in every county in the state where agriculture is of any importance, and all the better counties should have two.

Now, I am going to offer a resolution to our farmers' institute this coming winter, asking our state senator and representative to use their influence in procuring an annual appropriation of \$10,000, for the maintenance of institutes in this state; other states have such an appropriation, and why not we? This is the reason that we are behind. I would like such a resolution introduced at every institute, and each legislator furnished with a copy. And then let every reader send a postal card to his legislator, requesting the passage of such an act, and by the time they have received a couple of hundred thousand of these cards they will begin to think we want something. You must remember they will not pass such a law without asking for

I. N. COWDREY.

Renew your Subscription.

THE NEW ERA.

Some time ago we mentioned a book with the above named title and said we should take occasion to quote from it later. In it the author, Dr. Josiah Strong, deals with present problems of the social and industrial world with a view to finding their solution. He has much to say of the general unrest and discontent everywhere felt, but particularly among artisans and farmers.

He writes: "Democracy necessitates popular education, and popular education multiplies popular wants. If the many have the same wants as the few, they will demand the same means of gratifying those wants. To give the poor the same wants as the rich is to create an inevitable demand for substantial equality of condition and to stimulate discontent until such equality is secured." "We may have social revolution, we must have social evolution. Social systems are never invented, they are evolved, they grow out of what has preceded. The social changes which are sure to come will doubtless be great, but they will be natural—the effect of causes long antecedent; hence the importance of comprehending as far as possible, existing conditions and tendencies."

He sees in our country the nation that has profited by the errors and progress of the past nations and predicts for it a grand future if the right course is taken soon. Now is a crucial time, out of which shall grow "the new era." "Anglo-Saxons, far better than any other race, have solved the problem of uniting individualism with organization;" but, he goes on to say, this organization is still selfish, it has not yet been touched by the spirit of the golden rule, that must, finally, be resorted to before the full benefits of the blessings of brotherhood are accomplished.

Two chapters that are of special interest to us and might be read with profit by all our readers, are on "Popular Discontent" and the "The Problem of the Country." the first he says: "The causes which have produced the discontent of the farmers-the changed methods of production, the great increase of agricultural products, the existence of mortgages, and the exactions of railways and middlemen-all are likely to continue for some time to come.

No doubt the condition of the farmer and of the workingman will improve in the future, but as improvement of condition has been accompanied by increasing discontent during the past century, we cannot infer that future improvement under the existing organization of society, will allay the discontent.

Country people have the problem to meet of the depopulation of rural districts. As a result, roads deteriorate and residents are moved farther and farther away from towns; decrease in population and poor roads mean depreciated property, multiplied mortgages, more sheriff's sales and everything on the downward grade; weakened churches and impaired schools fol-low. Undesirable immigration and gradual degeneration are apt to ensue. This is not true in all rural localities, but so prevalent is it, and backed by such unquestionable statistics, that our author writes: "We must expect the steady deterioration of our rural population, unless effective preventive measures are devised. How to devise such measures is the problem of the country.'

Continued from page 1.

rations of capital. Create them as a body corporate, which may make contracts and enforce them and be empowered in turn to sue and be sued.

Geological survey. This should receive the attention of the legislature, as should the state pioneer society.

Election laws. I am in favor of an amendment to the law providing for counting the vote at intervals during the day.

The municipal commission will report to you the results of their labors. This is a matter of great importance. I believe a constitutional amendment should be submitted restraining the legislature from hereafter enacting special municipal char-

Building and loan associations should be subjected to some state supervision.

Conclusion. You are charged with vast responsibilities. You are to legislate for two and a quarter million of people, with as great a variety of interest as any equal number of people in the world.

You are to provide for institutions which have cost the state more than ten million dollars, and the maintenance of which costs a vast amount every year. Every institution, every interest, and every class of our people demand careful consideration at your hands. The same rule in expenditures should govern you that governs expenditures in private business affairs. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. The more promptly and thoroughly your work is done, the more hearty will be the welcome and approval of your constituents.

JOHN T. RICH.

H. since its organization. House Paints and Cheap Paints for Barns and Outbuildings, 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.

O. W. INCERSOLL, Prop. Oldest Paint House in America 241-243 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn

Indestructible Cottage and Barn Paints y ample Color Cards, "Confidential" Grange Discounts, Estimates and full particulars MAILED FREE. Write at once.

All those who wish to purchase purebred stock of any description, will find it to their advantage to correspond known breeders.



A. H. WARREN

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.

If you Want First-Class

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, you can get them of C. M. FELLOWS, Saline, Mich.

Hillsdale County Herd Poland China Swine

Choice stock for sale at reasonable prices, and Guaranteed as Represented.

JNO. BOWDITCH. Hillsdale, Mich.

BUY YOUR OILS

From anti-trust manufacturers direct, AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Machine Oils 20 to 25c per gallon; Cylinder Oils 25c to 35c per gallon; delivered. STRICTLY HIGH GRADE. Satisfaction guaranteed. We are the only MANUFACTURERS of Oils in Michigan.

DETROIT OIL CO., Detroit, Mich.

\$15.00 TO \$40.00 A WEEK can be made working for us. Of special interest and value to all farmers. Spare hours can be used to good advantage. S. I. Bell & Co., Phila., Pa.

The Peoples' Sa√ings Bank

OF LANSING MICHIGAN.
CAPITAL, . . . 150,000.00. OFFICES. | MEAD BLOCK, LANSING. | FRANKLIN ST., NORTH LANSING.

OFFICERS. W. J. Beal, President, A. A. Wilbur, Vice President, C. H. Osband, Cashier.

We transact a general banking business. In our savings department we receive deposits of one dollar or over and pay interest thereon if left three months or longer at 4 per cent.

In our commercial department we receive accounts of merchants and business men. We issue interest bearing certificates of deposit. If you have any banking business come and see us.



LARGEST LINE Made in the World. ALL STELL OR WOOD STELL LINED. Perpetual & Large Bale, Steam, Horse & Hand Power. Guaranteed the Best. Write for Catalogue. FAMOUS MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.

ARE YOU OPPOSED TO TRUSTS? Will you Back those that Fight them? Every Farmer says Yes.

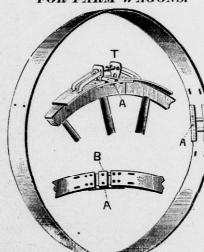
of the manufacturer that has spent thousands of

dollars fighting combines THE WHIPPLE HARROW CO.,

St. Johns, Mich.

WHIPPLE'S SUPPLEMENTARY Adjustable Wide Tire

FOR FARM WAGONS.



\$10.00 buys a complete set (including the tightee T) of STEEL TIRES 4½ inches wide, warranted to carry 4,000 bx, that can be put onto the wheels of any farm wagon over the narrow tire, and can be attached or detached by one man in twenty minutes. In ordering give diameter of wheels. Address

E. E. WHIPPLE, St. Johns, Mich.



LEGUMES NORTH AND SOUTH.

Over the larger part of the common form of red clover makes Ovid, Mich. the same time benefiting the soil, the change of food.

Steers house CHESTER WHITE SWINE the purposes for which clover is Atlantic states, the more recently per day each for 84 days. introduced annual Crimson clover, is rapidly coming into favor as a process in the soil, as well as add- a loss. ing a new forage crop of even greater feeding value, than the red clover. But it is stated by Prof. experiment station of Mississippi, and the cost of the gain decreased. that after repeated trials, he is valley. If this proves correct, the states west of the Alleghanies will lose a crop which has proved of inestimable value eastward. But [Press Bulletin, Agricultural College Experiment Station.] there is another leguminous plant which they can use successfully as greatest value in the South. I Horses." mean the cow-pea, "the clover of summed up as follows: the south." Experiments that have sesses a value at the north, only second to what it has in the south.

> THE COW PEA. plete revolution in the system of save one the corn-fed set did the system of better. agriculture in the south, and it better. will prove a boon to dairymen than it has hitherto been used. amount of digestible matter that But it must be borne in mind that each contained. these legumes, while of great value in fixing nitrogen in the soil for better than one of 1:6.2. succeeding crops, are, if the growth these plants, the greater the amount of nitrates they are able to fix in the soil, and if they are turned under entire, the subsequent nitrification in the decomposing vegetable matter will be greatly promoted by the presence of an excess of lime in the soil. The wise farmer, the coming "legume farmer," will see that his soil is well supplied with these mineral elements, which these plants consume Grange No. 663, held Nov. 24, 1894, The so rapidly. He will cease to the liquor question was discussed offered by Brother Bagley and was trouble himself about the nitro- in compliance with a request made also adopted by the Grange: gen, which costs so much to buy by the editor of the GRANGE VISin the market, when he knows that ITOR. The following is a synopsis in the air, which the clover and cussion: peas will get for him practically

W. F. MASSEY. STEER FEEDING.

[Press Bulletin, The Agricultural College of Utah].

rations. The following facts are ones not enforced. brought out in the bulletin:

1. Steers fed on mixed hay alone for 112 days gained 1.09

lbs. per day each.

for 112 days gained .33 lbs. per day through Maine, say that he disper steer.

with some of the following well- Northern and Middle States the been fed as specified in paragraphs or small, sold whisky and other 1, 2 and 3, gained but 34 lbs. per strong drinks under cover of temsuch a luxuriant growth, and fur- day each for 35 days on mixed hay, perance; in fact nine-tenths of nishes such valuable forage, while at grain and roots. The smallness of them had a bar in some part of the the same time benefiting the soil, the gain is thought to be due to house, usually in a back room.

used. But in the eastern part at in yard during the day, when fed Convert the townships first to temleast of the northern and middle on hay and grain, and either roots, perance, then the counties, states, least of the northern and middle on hay and grain, and either roots, perance, then the counties, states, states, as well as in the south straw, or ensilage, gained 1.35 lbs. and lastly the whole United States.

LEONARD RHONE Center Hall, Pennsylvania and lastly the whole United States.

J. J. WOODMAN Paw, Michigan

that any attempt to crowd a steer tition before the bar, or within the catch crop to supplement the red late in the spring after he has been room where the liquor is sold, to clover, and keep up the nutrifying moderately well fed, will result in hide the view from passers by.

either straw or ensilage.

Tracy, director of the agricultural increased the growth increased, created that will be enforced.

satisfied that the crimson clover fed in the manner indicated during law, and there is no country on the will not succeed in Mississippi, the winter, cannot be sold at a face of the globe where laws are nor anywhere in the Mississippi profit in the spring for less than 3 so little respected. In heathen cents.

HORSE FEED.

The Utah experiment station has a supplementary crop to their red issued bulletin No. 36 on the "Relclover, which has long been of the ative Value of Corn and Oats for mitigate the evil that is done by it. The experiment is

1. In this experiment, with two heavy clay soils of the northern ration principally of corn and the part of Ohio, show that for a soil other a grain ration principally of larly for what can be had cheaply improver and a forage crop, it pos- oats, the horses sustained their or easily. weight the better on the corn ration.

2. The feeding was divided into five periods. Part of the time one the man who sells the liquor The increasing culture of this horse was fed in each set and part pay all damages and be responsible plant is destined to work a com- of the time in two. In every period for all crimes committed by men

3. The feeding value of the raespecially, much further north tions seemed to vary directly as the

4. A nutritive ratio of 1:6.9 did

5. To sum up the three experiis all removed, rapid exhausters of ments, we find: First, that during the mineral elements of plant food the summer corn and timothy were the drinking and selling of liquor in the soil, such as lime, phosphoric acid, and potash, particularly lime and potash. It is evident too, that winter corn and time the drinking and selling of inquor and selling of inquor and were in maintaining the weight of horses; second, that during the wholly prohibited at present; the more luxuriant the growth of winter corn and timothy did as well Therefore, It is the view of this as oats, clover and timothy in maintaining the weight of horses; third, with certain rules and provision that during the spring and summer duly attached and strictly enforced corn, wheat or bran, and mixed hay produced more gain than oats, wheat or bran, and mixed hay.

VISITOR QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

(Discussion reported by Agnes D. Ladd, Old

free of cost. Two Ohio farmers, Worthy Lecturer E. O. Ladd, who of the vile poison now in use. Mr. John Gould and Mr. Alva read a selection entitled, "The Old Agee, have been much pleased and the New," showing the differwith the benefit the southern pea ences in the manufacture and use Bulletin No. 35 of the Utah Ex- state of Kansas, he saw more down- thought a man might be an indements; 4, value of different grain would be as well as more stringent

a benefit to the Grange or to farm- made life to them, we ought to ers in general? I think it is not receive something from them in a benefit but a curse.

Steers fed straw and hay Sister Leighton: If parents with grain, gained .78 lbs. per day don't want their children to fre- tistical report of criminals on

MICHIGAN STOCK BREEDERS. College and Station. days gained .56 lbs. per day each. Brother Brinkman: I heard a 3. Steers fed on grain and straw man say who had recently traveled covered by accident that every 4. All the steers, after having hotel and public house, either great Popular opinion must be in favor 5. Steers housed at night and of a law before it will be sustained. Make a law that all saloons shall 6. The experiments indicate be open, without a screen or par-

Sister Curtis: This is a solemn 7. Roots made more gain than question and should be discussed calmly. Public spirit is the king 8. As the amount of grain fed upon the throne, and laws must be

Brother Bagley: In this country 9. Steers bought at 2 cents and people will drink in spite of any China, if there were a law against the sale of liquor, it just wouldn't be sold and that would be the end | Committee on Woman's Work in the of it. It seems here as if we must recognize the liquor traffic as a necessary evil and try to make and enforce laws that will, in part, Perhaps if it were made entirely free, it would not be so freely used. It is a trait of human nature to to obtain, and to not care particu-

> Brother Gill: I think a la should be made that would compe forced?

After some further discussion Brother Brinkman offered the fol lowing resolution which was adopt ed by the Grange:

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, We deeply deplore the misery and suffering caused by

WHEREAS, We feel that it cannot

Grange, that a high license law would be preferable, viz.: That all saloons shall be entirely open to the public gaze, that all screens be done away with, and all saloon keepers or other persons selling liquor, be held responsible for all damages done through their sell- | And sent out post-paid on receipt of Cash Or

The following amendment was

But ultimately to do away with all taxes on the manufacture, sale there is such an unlimited supply of the principal points of the dis- and importation of liquors, thereby giving the public the benefit of at Discussion was opened by least using a pure article, instead

By Madison Grange.

What restrictions shall be placed has been to their land, and it is to of strong drink in olden times and upon immigration and when shall be hoped that others in that lati- the present. In speaking of laws we begin to restrict? Discussion tude may test the value of the existing at the present time, he opened by Brother L. F. Allis, who said: "Is a law against selling believed in demanding that all liquor of any real value? Is not immigrants who do not know how to even a license law better than a read and write, and do not possess strict prohibitory law? Brother C. L. Whitney once said, that in lent, should be debarred from our his lecturing tour through the shores. Brother J. W. Woolsey periment Station treats of 1, the right drunkenness, and whisky pendent skilled workman, and yet value of straw as a substitute for obtained on the sly, than one would not possess one hundred dollars. hay; 2, short spring periods of grain feeding; 3, relative value of ensilage, roots and straw as condilaws of our state, well enforced we had nothing for them to do.

return for all this.

Brother L. F. Moore gave sta-

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Officers National Grange.

MASTER-J. H. BRIGHAM	Delta Ohio
OVERSEER-E. W. DAVIS	Santa Rosa, Cal.
LECTURER-ALPHA MESSER	Rochester, Vt.
STEWARD-M. B. HUNT	Maine
ASS'T STEWARD-A. M. BELCH	ER Rhode Island
CHAPLAIN-S. L. WILSON	Mississippi
TREASURER-MRS. F. M. MCDC	WELL N. Y.
SECRETARY-JOHN TRIMBLE,	Vashington, D.C
GATE KEEPER-W. E. HARBAU	GH Missouri
CERES-MRS. M. S. RHONE	Pennsylvania
POMONA-MRS. MARY REARD	ON Kansas
FLORA-MRS. ANNIE L. BULI	Minnesota
LADY ASS'T STEW'D-MRS. AMA	ANDA HORTON
Michigan	

Executive Committee.

Paw Paw, Mi

Officers	Michigan	State	Grange.
MASTER-G.			Fruit Ridge
OVERSEER-		DMAN	Palmyra Paw Paw
STEWARD-G	EO. L. CARL	ISLE_	Katkaska
ASS'T STEWA	RD-J. H. MA	RTIN, B	ox 442, Grand
CHAPLAIN-1	MARY A. MA	YO	, Rapids Battle Creek
TREASURER-	E. A. STRON	\G	Vicksburg
GATE KEEPI	R-WM. ROE	ERTSO	Ann Arbor
CERES-MRS	. MARY ROE	BERTSO	NHesperia
POMONA-MI	S ESTELLA RS. JULIA M	BUELL	Union City
L. A. STEW'D	-MRS. J.H. M	IARTIN	Grand Rapids

Executive Commi	ittee.
J. G. RAMSDELL, Chn	Traverse City
H. D. PLATT. C. G. LUCE.	Ypsilanti
W. E. WRIGHT	Coldwater
PERRY MAYOR. H. TAYLOR.	Shelby
F. W. REDFERN	Maple Rapids
G. B. HORTON, JENNIE BUELL, Ex Officio	Ann Arbor

Grange.		
	Mrs. Mary A. Mayo	Battle Creek
	Mrs. Mary Sherwood Hinds	Stanton
	Mrs Rolle Royce	Baroda

General Denuty Lectu

,	denoral Deputy	Liccom ors.
		Battle Cree
+	HON. J. J. WOODMAN	Paw Pay
-	HON. C. G. LUCE	Coldwate
	HON, PERRY MAYO	Battle Cree
	HON. THOS. MARS	Berrien Cente
)	JASON WOODMAN	Paw Pay
1	A. D. BANK	Lansin

County Deputies.

37		
y	D. H. Stebbins	Atwood, Antrim
	C. V. Nash	Bloomingdale, Allegan
	R R Reynolds	Inland Benzie
w	Coo Power	Dowling Posses
	Geo. Bowser	Linion City Barry
el	James D. Studiey	Onion City, Branch
	R. V. Clark	Buchanan, Berrien
0	J. W. Ennert	St. Johns, Clinton
-	Mary A. Mayo	Battle Creek, Calhoun
le	Wm. Clark	Charlevoix, Charlevoix
	F B Ward	Atwood, Antrim Bloomingdale, Allegan Inland, Benzie Dowling, Barry Union City, Branch Buchanan, Berrien St. Johns, Clinton Battle Creek, Calhoun Charlevoix, Charlevoix Charlevoix, Charlevoix
n		
	E II Ochow	Dowagiac, Cass Eaton Rapids, Eaton
r.	F. H. OSBOTH	Eaton Kapius, Eaton
_	Isaac Russell	Alma, Gratiot
1-	John Passmore	Flushing, Genesee
	E. O. LaddOld M	Aission, Grand Traverse
	Mrs E. J. Nokes	Alma, Gratiot Flushing, Genesee Mission, Grand Traverse Wheatland, Hillsdale
1,	R A. Brown	Sand Beach, Huron
1,	D H English	Chandler Ionia
l-	F W Havens	Chandler, Ionia Fitchburg, Ingham
	I A Commission	Duels Lake Leeksen
_	J. A. Courtright	Duck Lake, Jackson
-	Robert Dockery	Rockford, Kent
	James Greasen	Kalkaska, Kalkaska
	Hiram Bradshaw	Rockford, Kent Kalkaska, Kalkaska North Branch, Lapeer Brighton, Livingston
	Fred Dean	Brighton, Livingston
	E. W. Allis	Adrian, Lenawee Crystal, Montcalm
	Geo. H. Lester	Crystal, Montcalm
e	D R Van Amberg	Rear Lake Manistee
	Lossie F Williams	Bear Lake, Manistee Big Rapids, Mecosta Disco, Macomb Flat Rock, Mouroe
y	Jessie E. Williams	big Rapids, Mecosta
	J. S. Lawson	Disco, Macomo
;	Will G. Parish	Flat Rock, Monroe
	I. F. Rougers	Ravenna, Muskegon
- 1		
t.	A. I. Crosby	Ashianti, Newaygo Ypsilanti, Oakland Hudsonville, Ottawa Shelby, Oceana Vernon, Shiawassee Avoea, St. Clair Centerville, St. Joseph Birch Bun, Saginaw
	Robert Alward	Hudsonville, Ottawa
	R H Taylor	Shelby Oceana
	D. Muselin	Vornon Shiowaggan
S	A W Confin	vernon, Smawassee
~	A. W. Canneld	Avoea, St. Clair
,	Wm. B. Langley	Centerville, St. Joseph
	Robert Treby	Birch Run, Saginaw
S	M. C. Kerr	Birch Run, Saginaw Carsonville, Sanilac Lawrence, Van Buren Plymouth, Wayne Ypsilanti, Washtenaw
	Helen A. Fiske	Lawrence, Van Buren
١,	John E. Wilcox	Plymouth, Wayne
	John A McDourel	Vnsilanti Washtenaw
1	P C Nowie	Cadillac Wayford
-	It. C. Nortis	Cadillac, Wexford

Revised List of Grange Supplies Kept in the office of Sec'v of the

Michigan State Grange

over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.	
Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred	78888888888888888888888888888888888888
around a reserve or the drawgo received	**

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.

Farms in Isabella County

AVERAGE ABOUT SEVENTY ACRES EACH. Beautiful homes, large barns, fruitful orchards, botained on the sly, than one would be ein twice the same time in our wind see in twice the same time in our wind see in twice the same time in our wind see in twice the same time in our wind too many skilled workmen now, for we had nothing for them to do.

Brother Dana: Is the license law benefit to the Grange or to farmers in general? I think it is not benefit but a curse.

Beautiful homes, large barns, fruitful orchards, neat country school houses and churches, thriving reaction of the hundred dollars.

R. A. Woolsey thought we had too many skilled workmen now, for we had nothing for them to do.

Brother E. W. Allis thought that as after coming here the immigrants received from us all that made life to them, we ought to receive something from them in return for all this.

Beautiful homes, large barns, fruitful orchards, neat country school houses and churches, thriving villages and a handsome city, prove the people. The schools and colleges of Mt. Pleasant are excellent. Oats, cloved, sheep, potatoes and fruits for general farming; corn, hay and rich pastures for dairying and others are prospering, and so can you. Unimproved lands, valuable timber lands, partly improved farms, and country school houses and churches, thriving villages and a handsome city, prove the people. The schools and colleges of Mt. Pleasant are excellent. Oats, cloved, sheep, potatoes and fruits for general farming; corn, hay and rich pastures for dairying and others are prospering, and so can you. Unimproved farms, fruitful orchards, neat country school houses and churches, thriving villages and a handsome city, prove the people. The schools and colleges of Mt. Pleasant are excellent. Oats, cloved, sheep, potatoes and fruits for general farming; corn, hay and rich pastures for dairying and others are prospering, and so can you. Unimproved farms, and country school houses and colleges of Mt. Pleasant are country school houses and colleges of Mt. Pleasant are country school houses and colleges of Mt. Pleasant are country school have a co

\$750.00 a Year and All Expenses each for 33 days. Steers fed on lucerne and straw for 56 days gained practically nothing. Steers fed on red clover and straw for 23 days. Help to shut them up fed on red clover and straw for 23 days. Steers fed on red clover and straw for 25 days fed on red clover and straw for 26 days fed on red clover and straw for 27 days fed on red clover and straw for 28 days fed on red clover and straw for 28 days fed on red clover and straw for 29 days lowing resolution which by unanimous vote was declared to be the voice of the Madison Grange on the immigration question.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That a consular inquisition be made at the home of the immigrant, and that all criminals, paupers, or undesirable immigrants be rigidly excluded. That a property qualification of one hundred dollars be required, and that these laws be passed as soon as congress can reasonably do so.

EMILY GANDER.

NOTES.

ment station bulletins. They leisure. are of inestimable value, and every progressive farmer who expects to "keep up with the procession" should read them regularly as they are issued.

Michigan, in its early days, was noted for its great extent of swamp lands. The immense number of acres of tamarack swamp was then considered almost worthless, except for the timber, which was of no especial value. What a change has come. Now these swamps, there is one who prizes these leis- tribes or families, the chief or cleared and drained, are becoming ure moments, turns them all to his patriarch of which claimed for the will in years to come, when the increased population of our cities creates a demand for market gardening, be the most valuable part of our farms.

soil soon carries off all surplus rainand dusty, vegetation on these low deal. It is this kind of intellectual ple, under the leadership of some

ceed equally well on these swamp lands, hence the value of the recent bulletin in regard to the management of such soils, and the crops

best suited them.

During the past season our best crops of onions and potatoes were vantage in the way of self-improvegrown on muck lands, where they ment; but a boy's chance of sucgave excellent yields, while those cess in life depends very largely produce half a crop.

ning to understand the value of acquire an enthusiastic interest in their swamp lands, and their suita- some worthy object. If he is to be bility for certain crops. With the a farmer he should learn all he can increasing number of canning fac- in a systematic way in regard to tories, and the ever-growing de- the several branches of farming. mand for canned fruits and vegether tables there is opening to the entries the newspapers, but still more terprising farmer a new industry that has heretofore been monopolized by the market gardener near systematically and satisfactorily through the books that have recently been written on the various and their neonle robbed of all that the large cities. Many of our farm- interests of agriculture. How ers would find it more profitable to raise onions, tomatoes, cabbage or take place in the soil, just what it potates on their low grounds, than is that makes clover so valuable a to devote all their energies to wheat, fertilizer, just what particular soils corn, beans, etc.

GOOD FRUIT.

More fruit could be raised on the uplands. Good fruit will not be subjects entirely within the comapt to glut the market, The people want the best. He who sets out to supply their wants will find it profitable. It's the wormy, scabby, small half ripened fruit that don't pay, and becomes a drug in the market. It costs more to produce a bushel of first class fruit than one of inferior quality, but it sells best and gives a larger profit to the producer.

stagnation. late November and early December out. It is first of all by a deter- their Creator with the inalienable gave opportunity to the forehanded farmer for many things that are usually put off till spring, thus given usually put off till spring, thus given strong enough to take possession to this day ceased to wage an unrestruction with the limited spring in the limited s ing the good manager a chance to of every leisure moment to fit one's lenting opposition to those declaraget his work along and be ready self for accomplishing what is for early crops as soon as the sea- desired. son permits. A well planned campaign, with careful attention to details is half the battle.

APOLLOS LONG.

A TALK WITH THE BOYS.

portant knowledge is generally Adams in Breeders' Gazetle. I wonder how many of the farm- acquired during the moments that ers of the state have the experi- are often spoken of as times of

LEISURE.

In every vocation there is a considerable part of every year, per- lecturer I have been assigned the nence in the world.

THE USE OF LEISURE.

The farmers' boys have long evenings at home. These evenings are very often passed with no adlauted on lighter soils, did not upon his economical use of his winter evenings. It is of the Our farmers are only just begin. utmost importance that he should plants grow, what chemical changes need in order to keep up and even increase their fertility, the part played by nitrogen and carbon and other ingredients-these are all boy. Then there are a thousand questions in regard to the breeding and feeding of animals. A whatever comes before him.

HARD WORK. The growing popularity of the leisure every one of these subjects lived on and were held to be the short term dairy class at the agri- and a score of others may be com- personal property of their rulers cultural college is encouraging. Pletely mastered by any intellias much as cattle and sheep. The young men who are anxious to inform themselves on this imtended in the state of the state portant branch, are to be our successful farmers of the future. Dairy farming is both pleasant and profithead is of far less importance than hundreds, yea thousands of years, able. Instead of the rush and the inside. Every boy should have been set free. The aristo-overwork in summer, and slack in make up his mind that success crats of the old world were amazed winter, it gives steady imployment never comes by chance. In more at the declaration of our forethe year round without rush or than ninety-nine cases out of a fathers a little over a hundred hundred great success is reached years ago, that "All men are only in the way I have pointed created equal, are endowed by

LACK OF INTEREST.

often been distressed to see how our nation, might ever be reduced APOLLOS LONG.

Eaton Rapids.

Jagwell.—What makes that hen in your back yard cackle so loud? Wigway.—Oh, they've just laid a corner-stone across the the neight on a farm he ought to be interest.

Jagwell.—What makes that hen in your back yard cackle so loud? Wigway.—Oh, they've just laid a corner-stone across the the neight on a farm he ought to be interest.

Jagwell.—What makes that hen in your back yard cackle so loud? Wigway.—Oh, they've just laid a corner-stone across the performance of the most of you here present—pecial legislation has built and color lasting qualities I have concluded to order again, and I know that to the condition from which these peoples, have been so recently freed? Within the memory of the most of you here present—pecial legislation has built and color lasting qualities I have concluded to order again, and I know that to the condition from which these peoples, have been so recently freed? Within the memory of the most of you here present—pecial legislation has built and color lasting qualities I have concluded to order again, and I know that to the condition from which these peoples, have been so recently freed? Within the memory of the most of you here present—pecial legislation has built and color lasting qualities I have concluded to order again, and I know that to the condition from which these peoples, have been so recently paints will do the same as I have done to the condition from which these peoples, have been so recently paints will do the same as I have done to the condition from which these peoples, have been so recently paints will do the same as I have done to the condition from which these peoples, have been so recently paints will do the same as I have done to the condition from which these peoples, have been so recently paints will do the same as I have done to the condition from which these peoples are the condition from which these peoples are the condition from which the people was present to the condition from which the people was present to the condition from w

success, and he ought to seize as its inevitable consequence has re- THE "BALTIMORE PLAN" OF CURevery opportunity to increase his duced to poverty a thousand men The Gazette has asked me for a intelligence on every subject that for each and every millionaire thus short talk with the boys; and I comes within his reach. There is built up. Under the dictation of have decided to talk with them on no success for the man who dawd-great corporations, composed largeant one, and yet I regard it as im- ceed he ought to make up his mind harder or works longer than the he will be fitted for every emergman who fails as because when he ency. He is the man whom everybegins his work he knows what to body will want and everybody will' do and how to do it. This all im- care for .- Pres. Charles Kendal

PLUTOCRACY.

(Read at Windsor Grange by Brother C. S. Torrey.) By the courtesy of our worthy

haps even of every day, during subject of "Plutocracy," which I which a man or a boy seems to define to be a government of the have little or nothing to do. At rich, by the rich and for the rich, such times there is some tempta- and am requested to give some tion to linger about places of re- thoughts that have occurred to me sort. Farmers' boys are apt to by reading, study and observation, while away a good deal of time on its influence upon us as a people. without accomplishing any very In ancient times, as history inown advantage, and in the end se- tribe or family all the lands over cures his reward. It is in this way which they roamed; and each memthat he becomes so perfectly ber was bound to obey their comfamiliar with even the minutest mands. In course of time these details of the industry with which chiefs claimed as their own the lands he is connected as to give him a of their tribe, and claiming to be When these low lands are well drained, the porous nature of the vances into the less frequented yielded them obedience, they aspaths of knowledge and broadens sumed titles of nobility correspondfall; and it takes a very dry season his intelligence in a variety of ing to the extent of country and indeed to wither vegetation where ways. He thus obtains that habit numbers of the people subject to water stands only a few feet below of intellectual enterprise which them, and, claimed the absolute the surface. While the uplands makes him dissatisfied with know- right to dispose of the persons and during the unprecedented drouth ing less than everything about property within their domains as of the past summer were parched every object with which he has to they pleased. Occasionally a peogrounds was green and luxuriant. enterprise which has given the so- bold, clear-headed man who vent-Of course all crops will not suc- called self-made men their promi- ured to dispute the divine right to govern of these self-styled kings, would overthrow their aristocratic rulers and organize a republic or government of the people, by the people, and for the people, which they styled a democracy. Selfish, ambitious and unscrupulous men would soon secure place, and by superior craft succeed in getting control of the wealth of their their borders, and following the examples of their former rulers, proclaim themselves chosen of the Deity to rule over their fellow men. Such is in brief the history of nation after nation that has flourished for a brief period, fallen

powerful neighbors. THE VOICE OF FREEDOM.

From the earliest periods of which history gives us any knowledge there has been a constant struggle of the common people prehension of every enterprising a fair share of the necessities and against the rich and powerful for comforts of life, and there is not a right which the industrial classes of the world enjoy today that has hundred subjects will suggest not been wrung from their oppressthemselves to any boy who is determined to know all he can of hundred years ago there was not a hundred years ago there was not a laboring man nor woman on the face of the earth who were not By an industrious use of his bought and sold with the land they tions.

A PRESENT DANGER.

Should we then dismiss from our In the farmers' institutes I have minds all fears that we ourselves, they've just laid a corner-stone across the street, and she's trying to make the neighbors think she did it.—Philadelphia Record. on a farm he ought to be interest-legislation has built up thousands bors think she did it.—Philadelphia Record. | See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber of millionaires in our count y, and | Paints.—ED.].

us hope that rising above all par- to be right. tisan prejudice, they will, ere it is too late, stop all further move- posed by the Baltimore bankers is ments in that direction and place now in successful operation in the impossible limits on the concen- Dominion of Canada, except that tration of wealth, in the hands of the Canadian law allows circulation individuals and corporations, and to the par of unimpaired capital, effectually arrest all efforts to and the government assumes no build up an aristocracy of wealth responsibility for the redemption of in our country. The memorable failed banks' notes beyond the apwarning of our noble martyred plication of the 5 per cent fund. president, Lincoln, against the The law has proved eminently succroachments of concentrated wealth cessful and satisfactory in Canada. should cause every voter to care- In the light of these facts no one fully consider the consequences of can dispute the safety of the plan. his political action, and he should ever bear in mind that maxim Forum. handed down to us by our revolutionary fathers that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

VISITOR QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

By Alumini Grange.

meetings of our Grange the liquor nuisance. While many seem to male was kept for service on the think that prohibition is the one farm. Also that no good sire could question in favor of morality and hand. better order.

other games of amusement be en- Where milk will sell for a fair suggested that if the custom of eggs and chicks.-F. E. Emery, treating could be eliminated from Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment the business, it would greatly Station. reduce the consumption of liquors and certainly reduce the profits of the venders. There are also those who believe that education is the main factor in solving this question, and so long as many of frequent and patronize these places, perience furnishing a vast amount of valuable and entertaining reading of a charso long will this business be looked upon as reputable. Public sentiment in any community very near-alike each member of the family. ly makes the law for that locality. H. W. CRAWFORD.

ORDERING AGAIN.

Livingston Co., Mich., May 8, 1894. MR. O. W. INGERSOLL:

DEAR STR-Having used fifteen gallons of your Paint three years ago, and it giv-ing the best of satisfaction as regards durability and color lasting qualities I have

Yours truly, F. A. BARTON.

RENCY REFORM.

The Baltimore plan proposes to the use of leisure. The subject les. If a young man is really ly of foreign aristocrats, our no longer to require government may not seem to be a very import- ambitious and determined to suc- government is today engaged in bonds as security for circulation, bonding our people, in what the but provides a safety fund instead; portant enough very often to explain the secret of the man who succeeds, as well as that of the succeeds, as well as that of the secret of the man who succeeds, as well as that of the succeeds, as well as the succeeds, as well as that of the succeeds, as well as that of the succeeds, as well as that of the succeeds, as well as the succeeds, as the succeeds, as well as the succeeds, as well as the succeeds, as the succeeds, as well as the succeeds, as the succeeds as the succeeds, as the succeeds as the succeeds as the succeeds as the suc man who fails. A man is success-ful not so much because he works at that of the deal with. The young man who fails. A man is success-ful not so much because he works ination will be sure of success, for is putting into operation the original design to confer upon these the government, as under the presgiant corporations the unlimited ent law. A guarantee, or safety power to control the market value fund, equal to 5 per cent of the of every product of American outstanding circulation, is to be industry. To the thoughtful student of history, we have already gradual taxation upon such circula-entered upon, and are now rapidly tion. From this fund the governmoving along the same road that ment is to redeem notes of failed leads to serfdom for the masses of banks. The government also rethe people, that has been followed tains a prior lien upon the assets by scores of nations that have pre- of failed banks, including stockceded us. The repeated declara- holders' liability, as now provided tions of eminent leaders in these by law, in order to replenish this efforts, that wealth must and shall safety fund and protect itself control, and if necessary for its against possible loss. Practically, purposes, the right of suffrage the only change is to substitute a shall be restricted to those possess- guarantee fund for government ing great wealth, should arouse bonds as security, the other changes every lover of equal and exact being incidental. The details are definite result; but occasionally forms us, mankind was divided into justice, in our country to the open to discussion and improvedanger that confronts us, and let ment, but I believe the principles

Just such a law as the one pro-

-A. H. Hepburn in the December

BEST COWS.

Where a number of cows are milked it will always be noticed that some one is the best of the lot as to the amount of milk produced, EDITOR VISITOR: At the last two or the length of profitable flow, or perhaps in production of butter. question was discussed at some A farmer can probably point out ength, and with a good deal of the best cow in the herd, but if he feeling. It appears to be the opinion were asked to point out her deour Grange that the present scendants among the young stock, country and eventually by force license law of Michigan is not sup- they might be found few and far pressing, or even controlling this below in appearance what might business in a satisfactory manner, be expected from the dam, or and that there might be some other grand dam. Further inquiry might way of handling this great public bring out the information that no

thing desirable, nearly all admit be procured, or that it was too far, that they want a prohibitory law or the service fee was too high into decay, and finally disappeared to be remembered only in history, and their people robbed of all that rendered life worth living for became an easy prey to their more came an easy prey to their more powerful neighbors.

That they want a prominitory law with more prohibition in it than most such laws appear to have. It was suggested that to let the state become the agent that supplied the "personal liberty man" scrub when time is pressing, but him they want a prominitory law with more prohibition in it than most such laws appear to have. This is a short-sighted policy, and one which the progressive farmer will avoid. Don't use the nearest scrub when time is pressing, but he was a prominitory law with more prohibition in it than most such laws appear to have. his drink, as is done in South keep a male in your own barn, se-Carolina, was better than our system of license; for then the liquor would be at least pure. It was thought by some that the showing your friends. The best enfranchisement of woman would way is to patronize the best sires go a long way toward settling this within reach, and go with cash in All calves from the poorest cows

Brother Utter suggested low should be killed at once and may license, and that the business of be fed out to fowls. Unless you selling be confined to bare rooms, have a surplus of milk and cannot with the scantiest of furniture; make a good use of it in some other and that card playing, billiards, and way do not grow up veal calves. tirely prohibited in buildings where price the calf will soon eat its head liquors are sold. It was further off. Better sell it to the hens for

AGE IMPROVES IT.

The Youth's Companion is soon to enter upon its sixty-ninth year of publication, and as one says who has been a constant reader of its columns for more than thirty years, "It has steadily improved each year." Its of the leading men in public life articles cover the whole field of life and exacter not found elsewhere, and of so great

The Prospectus for the volume of 1895 announces an unusual array of attractions; fourteen serial stories, a wealth of short stories, anecdotes, humorous sketches, adventures, science and home articles, timely editorials on all important questions, and nore than two hundred original poems of

the highest class.
Full Prospectus and specimen copies ent free on application. New subscribers who send \$1.75 now will receive the paper free to January 1, 1895, and one year from that date. It comes every week. Finely illustrated. THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

Clara.-Jack intends to have everything his own way when we are married. Clara's Mamma.—Then why do you marry him? Clara.—To relieve his mind of a false im-

Notices of Meetings.

BERRIEN POMONA.

Berrien county Pomona Grange will hold its annual meeting at Berrien Centre Grange hall, the second Tuesday and Wednesda, of January, 1895, opening at 10:30 a. m. The election of officers and other measures of importance makes urgent need that every fifth degree member be present. I most earnestly urge you to be present to share in the work of this session. W. L. KANE, Sec'y.

KENT POMONA.

The next session of Kent county Grange will be held with Rockford Grange on Wednesday, January 9, 10 a.m. The offi-cers of the Grange will present their an-nual report. The installation of officers will occur in the afternoon session to which the public are cordially invited. WM. T. ADAMS, Lecturer.

WESTERN POMONA.

The annual meeting of Western Pomona Grange will meet with Ottawa Grange at Herrington, on the fourth Thursday and Friday of January, for election of officers. PROGRAM

The future of this Grange, what shall it be? Mrs Price.

How can we best interest outside farmers in the Grange and increase onr membership? Mansor

The farmer's home and how to make it happy, The farmer's home and how to make it happy, Mrs. H. Austin.

Is it advisable for a young man to run in debt for two-thirds of the value of a farm with the present prices of land and farm produce? Edwin Fellows Of what value to the farmer is a classical college education? John W. Kelly.

Are there any hard times for the farmer? G. B. Smith.

Smith.

Which is subject to the greater hardship, the farmer or professional man? Mr. Sweet.

Does it pay the farmer to use commercial fertilizers? Thos. Wilde.

Of what do the real luxuries of life consist? Mrs.

MRS. E. A. GILLETT.

ALLEGAN POMONA

The Pomona Grange of Allegan county will hold its annual meeting with Rural Grange, Wayland, January 17, 1895. It is expected that it will be an important meeting, with election and installation of officers. Fifth degree conferred in the The hospitality of Rural Grange is well known. All fourth degree members are cordially invited.

BY ORDER OF COM.

BARRY COUNTY GRANGE.

Special meeting of the Barry counly Pomona Grange will be with Prarieville Grange on Friday, January 11, 1895, for the installation of officers and such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dinner at 12 o'clock, -oysters furnished by county Grange. Afternoon session opened in the fourth degree at 2 o'clock sharp, with the following program:

sharp, with the following program:

Singing by Prairievile Grange choir. Address of welcome, Master Prairieville Grange. Responses Brother R. C. Norton of Orangeville Grange, Singing by the Grange. Installation of officers of county Grange. Report of delegate from State Grange. Music. Recitation, Sister Lib Honeywell. Select reading, Henry Bowman. Question, What is the benefit of the agricultural fair to the farmers of Barry county? Bros. John Dawson, Chett Honeywell, Hon, A. C. Towne, Question, Should we encourage the effort put forth by the schools of Barry county, in their display at our county fair? County lecturer Sister Brownell, Bro. D. C. Warner. Question, Is it advisable to urge the necessity of erecting a suitable building on our fair grounds for the schools of Barry county? All members are invited to speak. Program by Praipieville Grange. Question box; let it be well filled.

GEO. R. BOWSER, Lect. GEO. R. BOWSER, Lect.

GRANGE GATHERINGS.

TUNE-" My Little Boat"-Grange Melodies,

O Brothers, labor well today, As patrons of the soil; The lord of harvests will repay The sons of honest toil.

He'll give you wisdom from above, To labor while you may; And scatter seeds of truth and love, Along the world's highway.

God brings his goodness very near, The sunshine and the rain; 'Tis first the blade, and then the ear, And then the golden grain.

He loves to bless the waiting world, And all mankind shall see Our glorious banner wide unfurled, Truth and fidelity.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Har vard, has written for the January number of The Forum a very thoughtful and timely article entitled "Are Our Moral Standards Shifting?" Among the interesting and significant changes of public standard to which he calls attention are: the growing impatience with legal and constitutional methods of bringing about a change of laws whereby unpopular statutes are practically abrogated by ignoring them; the disposition of public officers to draw their salary and leave their duties to be performed by deputies; lack of effective public sentiment against pension frauds; the state of public mind with regard to the relations of employer and employe; growing discontent with corporations; and the deplorable change of the public conscience with regard to crimes violence accompanying strikes, by which the criminal is given a shameful celebrity and often wholly escapes punish-

W. D. McCracken, A. M., one of the ablest of cotemporary writers upon the principles and institutions of representative principles and the author of several values. Why don't more Patrons take the government, and the author of several valuable works on the development, history and workings of the Swiss Democracy, contributes a thoughtful and forcible paper to the January Arena on "Politics as a Career." Among the encouraging conclusions reached by this life-long student of every form of democracy, ancient and modern, is that no honest man can enter political life in America today except as a reformer, and that as a reformer he will be treated with scorn and contumely and have little or no influence. As a means of making and executing laws our politics have reached the lowest stage to which they may safely go; although things may drift on for many

years to come without any dire or final catastrophe. As a game, politics in this country could not well be improved. There is more uncertainty, gamble and scramble with us in one election contest than all the by and for the people possible are direct leg-islation by means of the initiative and referendum and proportional representation that will leave no body of voters practically disfranchised, as under existing gerrymander rule.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The enormous circulation of the THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, now the largest of any political weekly in the United States, undoubtedly did much to influence the country in the late campaign. Having sharpened its arrow and spear afresh, THE TRIBUNE has again taken the trail for big game. To secure the Presidency in 1896 for the Republican party, is now the object of its labors. THE TRIBUNE is a great paper Roswell G. Horr's articles on the Tariff, Coinage and Labor, are alone worth the price of the paper. Friendly to the old soldier, devoting much space to Agriculture, and printing every week superb and absolutely unequaled Market Reports, editorially able and entertaining, THE TRIBUNE is worthy a place in every home. It illustrates the news of the day profusely. Thousands of Democrats take it for its articles on public affairs and its purity, decency and freedom from smut. The Tribune Almanac for 1895, out in January, and 25 cents a copy, will be valuable on account of its full returns of the phenomenal elections of 1894.

A CALENDAR WORTH HAVING.

Almost everyone has use for a calendar, and by the same token, they ought to have one that is of some use. A calendar that you have to study or "set" has little excuse for existence.

The one we like best of all is that pub lished by N. W. Ayer & Son. the Newspaper Advertising agents of Philadelphia.

The handsome copy for 1895 carries on its seal their famous motto, "Keeping Everlastingly at it Brings Success." which will alone each day be worth to all who use

it far more than the price of the calendar. The size is generous, and the work a beautiful specimen of the printers' art. Each day, as is becoming to such an important slice of time, is printed large enough to be read across a room. Then too, the matter on the flaps deals with a subject in which there is a growing general interest. That the demand for this calendar in-

creases each year, we can easily understand, for we do not believe that anyone who has spent one year in company with it, will be willing to spend another without

The price is 25 cents, delivered everywhere post paid, and in perfect condition.

Grange News.

Correspondents, and all Patrons indeed, are requested to send us postal cards giving some news jotting,—anything of interest to you. It will interest others. Please also send short answers to some or all of the following questions. Help us to make this the most valuable column in the Vistory

1. How is your Grange prospering?
2. Have you many young people?
3. What do outsiders think of your Grange and its work?

When your

5. What difficulties do you meet?

5. What are your prospects?

6. What is most needed in Grange work in your

7. In what way are your members most benefited by belonging to the Grange?

propriate resolutions were passed.

Carrie McDavid, aged 16 years. She was a member of Liberty Grange, No. 391.

Connecticut State Grange meets January 8-10, 1895.

The GRANGE VISITOR is made special at the next meeting of Liberty Grange, No. 391. We all endorse the letter of D. Woodman in last VISITOR.

E. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

The question on immigration was discussed at the last meeting of Montcalm Grange, and all agreed that immigration in a certain sense should be restricted and a resolution offered recommending that the law prohibiting pauper immigration be strictly enforced.

MRS. C. H. THOMPSON.

Clinton County Pomona met with Olive Grange Dec. 19. The day was fine and a large number was in attendance. The fol-lowing officers were electedfor 1895:

Master, J. C. Bronson, Overseer, Charles Jones; Lecturer, Mrs. C. L. Pearce; Steward, D. S. Pike; Asst. Steward, Jerome Dills; Chaplain, Mrs. James Jewett; Treasurer. B. Stamphly; Secretary, Mrs. Ellen Stamphly; Gate-keeper, Edwin Lyon; Po-mona, Mrs. D. S. Pike; Flora, Mrs. I. D.Richmond; Ceres, Mrs. Charles Jones; Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. Estella Dills.

Installation of officers will be in South Riley in January. Mrs. Estella Dills will

De Witt Grange, No. 459, elected the

following officers for 1895: Master, Mrs. Estella Dills; Lecturer, Mrs.

GRANGE VISITOR? It seems too bad that such a good paper should be neglected as it seems that paper is. I heard a Patron say a short time ago that not over three in his Grange took the VISITOR.

Mt. Tabor Grange has partially dis-cussed the liquor traffic subject and laid it stallation of the new officers, when the dis-

vegetable canning interests and has decided to use its influence and aid to secure the new dress for the twenty-first anniversary,

establishment of a canning and pickling effete monarchies put together can show in that he investigate the opportunities offered a whole year. The reforms needed in our political machinery to make government motive power, railroad facilities, productive land, unemployed labor, and willing farmers. Come and see, if you mean business.

KENT POMONA.

Kent county Grange held their annual neeting in Grand Rapids, on December 19. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Master, Brother W. T. Adams.
Overseer, Brother Jas, Martin,
Lecturer, Sister M. P. Adams,
Steward, Brother E. R. Keech
Asst. Steward, Brother Thos, Whittall.
Chaplain, Brother M. Foster,
Treasurer, Brother A. T. Dean,
Secretary, Sister M. L. Preston.
Gate keeper, Brother John Preston.
Pomona, Sister A. Peterson.
Flora, Sister E. E. Moffit,
Ceres, Sister A. L. Denise,
Lady Asst, Steward, Sister E, Whittall.

Members of the executive committee elected were Bro. H. C. Hogadone and J

Brother and Sister Preston, delegates to the State Grange, gave a report of that

Brother Robert Dockeray will install the officers at the next meeting, be held at Reckford, on Jan. 9, 1895. Sec'y. the officers at the next meeting, which will

Bowne Center Grange is not dead by any means. At our last meeting but one, we had a potato special, some very fine specimens were exhibited and we had a very instructive meeting. The talk was on the different methods of planting, cultivating, and varieties, etc.

At our last meeting we had corn for a topic. Most of the brothers brought their favorite variety, but some had their corn selected but at the eleventh hour forgot to bring it. This meeting was also very instructive, but we had to use the goat so that interfered with the discussion somewhat. One brother said he attended the corn meeting that we had in July, and he is two hundred bushels of ear corn better off by doing so. By the result of that meetin he changed his method of cultivation with the above result.

At our next meeting the sisters are expected to take a pie each, and I suppose tell of their methods of planting and culti-

The following resolutions were adopted by the Lowell district council, at a meeting held in South Boston Grange hall, December 8, 1894, and I was instructed to send them to you for publication in the GRANGE VISITOR:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the Lowell district council that equal suffrage should be given to women, and we petition the State Grange to bring this matter before the next legislature.

Resolved, That the Lowell district council is in fave of petitioning our legislature at its next session, to submit to popular vote

a state constitutional amendment prohibit-ing the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes.

The following were elected officers: Worthy Master, E. Hancorn; Overseer, A. Clark; Secretary, D. H. English; Lecturer, Miss Lizzie Hughson; Treasurer, Wesley Johnson; Chaplain, G. H. Godfrey. Next meeting to be held at South Lowell Grange hall Saturday, Jan. 5, 1895.

D. H. English, Sec'y.

by belonging to the Grange?

D. H. ENGLISH, See'y.

OBITUARY.

White Oak Grange mourns the loss by eath of their sister, Martha Felton. Appropriate resolutions were passed.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, arrie McDavid, aged 16 years, She was member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot county, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot County, member of U.1.

Died at North Star, Gratiot County, member of U.1.

Died at North had a book or authors' party. In either case as each guest arrives he is supplied with a large card and pencil on which to write the name of the book or author which each one had previously selected and illustrated by wearing conspicuously a card, on which was designed a hint of card, on which was designed a fint of the book, as for instance, Two little angels—"The Heavenly Twins;" A chestnut burr—"Opening of a Chestnut Burr;" A glove with a red top—"Red Gauntlet;" "Looking Backward"—spelled backwards; a silver dollar—" Hard Cash," The one getting the most correct answers is decided by committee to have won the prize which may be any little keepsake. This is becoming very popular and is certainly pleasantly instructive.

W. H. PAYNE.

Danby Grange, No. 185, has just closed very successful contest of four months' duration. During the time there have been 47 essays read, besides numerous recitations, speeches, and songs, all of which was beneficial to the members and helped to make the meetings entertaining.

At the regular meeting held Dec. 26,

the officers were elected for the ensuing year and a motion carried that we extend an invitation to Brother D. S. Waldron of Ionia, to act as our installing officer at our next regular meeting, January 9. At the close of the meeting a feast was served, provided dy the defeated side in the contest, which lasted until the wee sma' hours of

I have read in the VISITOR that a good Granger never gets wet, no matter how hard it rains, and I have made up my mind that they never get sleepy, for on December 27 Lanby Grange was 21 years old, and note that anding we were all out late the night before, the hall was crowded on the even night of the 27th. The occasion was observed with appropriate exercises consisting an address of welcome by our worthy lecturer, recitations by the young people, and speeches by past masters, also a history of the Grange by one of the older brothers was read. An abundance of music, such as Danby Grange is always on the lecturer's table untill after the installation of the new officers, when the discussion will be resumed.

The Grange has discussed the fruit and vegetable canning interests and has decided to be a special request of the audience. The closing piece, "Ange! meet me at the cross-roads," being to be a special request of the audience. Our Grange hall had an entire account to the twenty first anniversary.

Complete Fertilizers

for potatoes, fruits, and all vegetables require (to secure the largest yield and best quality)

At Least 10% Actual Potash.

Results of experiments prove this conclusively. How and why, is told in our pamphlets.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.



THE most successful farmers and gardeners buy their seed directly from the growers; for this reason we raise largely the most risky kinds, especially Cabbage and Onion Seed. This latter is extra fine this season. No catalogue contains more varieties of vegetable seed, and none more of the new that are really good—see outside cover for an illustrated selection from our new specialties, which we will sell at half rates. Catalogue free. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Seed Growers, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

Is a book containing illustrations, prices and descriptions of 30,000 articles in common use, a book that will show you at a glance if you are paying too much for the goods you are now buying,

WORTH ANYTHING TO YOU?

Is it worth the 15 CENTS in stamps required to pay postage or express charges on a copy?

THE BUYERS GUIDE AND CATALOGUE (issued every March and September) is the book we are talking about; you are not safe without a. copy of the latest edition in the house.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

111 to 116 Michigan Ave., Chicago

consisting of three coats of paint for the Duroc walls and new matting for the floor.

The last contest held in Danby Grange Jersey was the means of sending the VISITOR to HOGS are ORKERS was the inclusion several new homes, Mrs. Amelia Peake,

CLARKSTON.

Independence Grange No. 245, of Clarkston, Mich., will hold an oyster supper and banquet at their next regular meeting January 5, 1895, on the occasion of instal-

lation of officers. The Clarkston Grange is flourishing. Some twelve or more new members have been initiated during the past six months,

and many more under conviction.

Fond Mother.-Yes, sir; I have a little fellow who is only ten, and yet he writes beautiful poetry. Old Editor.—Well, there's some hope for them when you catch 'em young. You can whip it out of 'em easier then.—Omaha Bee.

THE Atlantic Monthly

FOR 1895 Will contain a new Serial, to run through twelve numbers, entitled

A SINGULAR LIFE, By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS. Studies in Gaeat Literature.

New Figures in Literature and Art. Studies of men and women who are coming forward into public notice. International Papers.

A series of articles treating of existing relations and historical passages between the United States and other countries. Contemporaneous European Affairs

Discussions of important questions and les of Europe. Political History. Such papers as Dr. Frederic Bancroft's discussion of Seward's Attitude toward Compromise and Secession.

Political and Industrial Questions. Treating with special knowledge and impar-tiality topics of commanding interest in Ameri-can political and industrial life.

Education. Special regard will be paid to this subject in its varied forms.

An Announcement of Importance. During 1895 Dr. John Fiske will furnish a series of historical papers entitled

Virginia and Her Neighbors. TERMS: \$4.00 a year in advance, postage free; 35 cents a number. With new life-size portrait of Whittier, Lowell, Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, or Holmes, \$5.00; each additional Portrait, \$1.00.

Postal Notes and Money are at the risk of the sender, and therefore remittances should be made by money-order draft, or registered letter to

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 4 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

RACTICAL
ROLIFIC
ROFITABLE
ORKERS
W. MUMFORD,
MOSCOW,
ALE CO. MICH.
We can please you she did you usuke took
seven first premiums,
two second and one
third premium, this
includes sweepstakes
for best boar any age
when we started in
Duroc Jersey Swine,
we borght the pest
and core death. HERBERT W. MUMFORD, HILLSDALE CO. MICH.

believe we can please you should you make to buy a "red hog." We are sold out of males fit for service but are offering a choice lot of young gelts sired by the Sweepstakes Boar Red Jacket, 3749 in A. D. J. R. and Bred to Sandy Incle Sam. Remember every animal in the herd over one year old is a prize winner. Write us for prices. We were never better prepared to furnish Shropshire Sheep to our patrons.

Condensed News Stories Miscellany

The WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL makes very liberal terms to agents. Sample copies of the paper and Premium Supplement sent free to any address. Write to COURIER-JOURNAL CO., Louisville, Ky.

CANCER TUMORS and SKIN DISEASES Scientifically treated and cured. NO KNIFE made these diseases

An All-Round "Deal."

"IDEAL" DEALERS all deal in "IDEAL" DEAL Buggles, because a good deal of their trade prefer a good deal to a miss-deal. Consequently they buy "Deal" vehicles. Ask for catalogue showing the "Ideal" and other popular buggies and carriages in various poses. prices are such as to make riding cheaper than walking.

> J. J. DEAL & SON, Jonesville, Mich.





A No. 1 FARM HARNESS HAND MADE HARNESS CO

STANTON, MICH.

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