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

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WHOLE NO. 462.

Liberty, Equality, and Justice.

Have Our Legislators Secured them for Michigan?

Popular government presupposes the existence of liberty, equality, and justice as its fundamental principles. Theoretically these principles prevail in Michigan. Practically they do not. How is it as to political rights? One-half of the people, though subject to the laws, have no voice in making those laws. Their right to vote and the right of the people to cast their votes for them is denied. Their only political right and opportunity is to bear their share of public burdens arbitrarily imposed by authority usurped from time immemorial. What is this but tyranny? A tyrant is one who enjoys privileges that other citizens do not, and has rights that he is unwilling they shall have, and prevents their gaining. Is not the Michigan voter who opposes equal rights at heart as truly a tyrant as he who sits upon a despotic throne? Is the legislator fit and worthy to make laws for a people if he persistently opposes granting liberty, equality, and justice to one-half that people?

CHURCH TAXATION.

How about religious rights? Theoretically we have liberty of conscience, separation of church and state, and cannot be obliged to contribute one farthing in taxes for the support of churches. How is it in fact? The constitution (art. 4, sec. 39-40) provides that no person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support churches, or pay taxes, tithes, or rates for the support of ministers, and prohibits the drawing from the treasury or appropriating money for the benefit of any religious sect or so-ciety or theological or religious seminary.

Churches could not draw money from the treasury or tax the people directly for their support, but when the legislature exempted their property from taxation they escaped putting their taxes into the treasury, which was equivalent to drawing out a like amount. Simply another way of solving the problem and securing the same results, viz: The church retains and uses for its support the amount of its taxes. This produces a deficit of a like sum in the revenues of the state which has to be made up by increasing the rate upon the other taxable property. If taxes are 1-10 or 1-100 higher because church operty is exempt, then the people are obliged to pay 1-10 or 1-100 part for the support of churches, and the clear and evident intent of the constitution is openly violated. Is this religious freedom? After all that mankind has endured,—the persecutions, the massacres, the bloodshed and burnings, -horrible sacrifices in the grand struggle for religious liberty, is not the yoke still upon our necks? and whether it be pleasant or whether it chafes and galls "are we not under the goad of the law" obliged to bear

GENERAL TAXATION.

Further, do liberty, equality, and justice exist except in name in the distribution of the burdens of taxation aside from church property! All know that millions escape taxation entirely. Millions more pay but a percentage of their just proportion, while the balance is overtaxed to make up the deficiency. Honest men are indignant, not that they have to pay their own taxes, but that in addition they have to pay the taxes of others, -of people who live under the best government in the world and enjoy its countless blessings and its unparalleled opportunities for gaining wealth, yet are so void of patriotism and every principle of honor and manhood as to shirk the payment of their just share of its burdens and impose them upon others. This is robbery as much as if they held people up on the highway and took their money from them, differing only that for the bold, dashing highwayman we may feel a shade of admiration, while for the hypocritical, sly, sneaking, tax thief we can feel only contempt and abhorrence. The highwayman is a "rara avis,"—the proscribed, outlawed, open enemy of law and order, and by no means dangerous. The tax dodger, usually wealthy, honored, influential, under the cloak of respectability, yes, often of religion, is a mean, secret, unscrupulous villian, a plunderer of the

defenseless, the enemy of society, and traitor to the interests of a country whose honorable title of citizen he unworthily bears. Michigan has been fifty-eight years a state and yet this outrageous wrong is in nowise abated. Annually are the worthy and honest plucked to feather the nests of these cormorants. Annually is the house of the good citizen despoiled of comforts, his wife and children denied pleasures and opportunities for education and advancement, to add to the luxuries of the lawless, shameless, heartless, tax thief. How about liberty where the honorable are perforce "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to knaves! How about equlity where a portion violate and evade the laws and pile their burdens on the backs of those who respect and observe the laws? How about justice where the cry of the oppressed is unheeded and their wrongs go unrighted year after year?

LET US WORK FOR THESE REFORMS.

Every citizen who is worthy of the name ought to be willing to pay his just proportion of taxes. He ought to be glad of a chance to help support our charitable in-stitutions and build up and improve our unequalled school system. He ought to be proud to help maintain the best system of government, and the highest civilization that ever graced the earth; and if there are any so lost to every honorable sentiment that they are unwilling to do this, they should be compelled if there is any power under heaven to compass it. Have not our legislators in times past been too mild and easy and conservative in handling these wrongs? Why not wage vigorous, fearless war, till every dollar's worth of property is brought to light and obliged to bear its just share of the public burdens? But it may be said this cannot be done. No, not all at once, but by plucky, persistent fighting, ground can be gained every year, and time will bring full and complete victory. In the meantime let us hope, yes, and talk and work and vote that the day may soon come when it will be not a half truth, but a grand, glorious whole truth to say "we live in a land of liberty, equality, and justice." As a step in that direction why not declare all notes, bonds, mortgages, etc., void and uncollectable if not presented to the assessor each year and stamped with his official seal? Why not pass the compulsory oath bill? Why not pass the church property bill? Why not pass the state tax statistician bill? Why not submit an impartial suffrage amendment? A. W. HAYDON. Decatur.

The Home For Girls.

Notes From Report For 1893-4.

"We have had more entries and placed a less number in homes than heretofore. The demand for girls has not been as great, thus the home is in a crowded condition. We can accommodate 235; we now number 255.

"Many of these poor girls have never passed an hour in the company of a good, pure woman until they reached this home.

"The system of contracting girls out in families has succeeded in most cases; some are returned, but these same ones after being placed in other families, have done well. A few have been returned and are still with us. Sixty are now out, working to support themselves. We receive reports from employers quarterly. The

most of these have been very gratifying.

"We actually know of fifty per cent of our girls saved and leading good lives. Thirty per cent return to their former lives, and of the balance nothing is known.

"The per capita cost to the state to maintain the home, everything included, is \$99.

43 per year."

Cost to the state has been \$73,432.81 for the two years.

The Home For Boys. From Report For 1893-4.

"The results of the past two years' work are very gratifying indeed, and fully sustain our faith in saving these unfortunate boys to their friends and to the state of Michigan. The general features of the institution relating to the instruction, employment, and discipline have been greatly

improved within the past year, we felt convinced that with the present management these features will be expanded to meet the requirements of increased numbers and also to meet the highest expectations of the citizens of the great state of Michigan, our patrons, and the departments of government which in the past have so willingly appropriated means for carrying on this most important work. Our institution today is in the front rank in regard to the peculiar methods of successful reformation."

"During the past year it has been extremly difficult to place in homes a large number of boys, owing principally to the so-called 'hard times'. We have, however, released 259 since assuming the duties of superintendent, August 1, 1893, and I am happy to say that nearly all of them are doing very nicely. I have made a special effort to visit those who are out on parole, and in many instances have been able to adjust some little unpleasantness that might exist, placing both guardian and boy on a good, substantial basis, where in many cases without proper adjustment the boy would have been returned to the school "

Number of boys in school June 30, 1894, 473. Cost to the state, in round numbers, \$66,000 per year."

State Public School.

From Report of 1893-4.

Michigan was the first state that commenced to take care of her dependent and neglected children. After nearly twenty years of this work we think that no one dispute that the experiment has in the bongor d successful. Other states have success. The number of children at the school varies. For the past year they have averaged a little more than two hundred. Since the opening of the school in May, 1874, to the present date 3,580 homeless and dependent children have been received. At present 220 are at the school, 1,020 are on indenture, and 105 in homes on trial, making a total of the present wards of the state 1,345. The people of Michigan, through the Michigan State Public School, have been both father and mother to these 3,580 children. They have been and are now cared for in such a way that in most cases the result obtained is that of good citizenship, honored men and women instead of criminals.'

The approximate cost of the school is \$40,000 per year.

The Salary Question.

A correspondent strikes a popular theme in the "Reduction of Salaries." He gives some figures which can be studied with interest and profit. The county referred to is unable to show any worse examples than many others throughout Ohio or any other state. When prices of farm products were high farmers did not look upon the high salaries paid to the officials as they do now, when it takes two or three times as much of their products to pay their taxes as it did then.

It is no wonder that there is such a mania for office among those who want to make money rapidly and with but little work. The temptation is certainly great and many politicians who might have made good citizens or business men are led into the whirlpool of politics by the enticing salaries that are held up before them. It must be admitted that a man is not to blame for taking hold of a good thing if he can do it honestly and honorably, but the inducements are so tempting that the methods used in securing offices are not always as straight as they might be. Leaving all this out of the question it is not only extravagant to pay the prices for the services rendered in some of the offices in the counties of the different states, but unjust as well. Every cent paid in such cases above a fair compensation is unjustly taken from innocent parties, whether the salaries are fixed by law and taken from the taxes levied or are in the shape of fees.

This is a time of retrenchment in many lines, and as suggested by the correspondent referred to it would be well to agitate this question upon every suitable occasion. If the tax payers do not take the matter in

hand and push it to completion it will never be done. Those who hold or aspire to these offices are not going to urge a move in this direction or assist very much if one is started.—National Stockman and Farm-

Steps Toward Government Control of Railroads.

The reason why it is that the Chicago strike is exerting an influence as a subordinate phase of a silent revolution- a revolution probably in the interest of the public welfare—is because it emphasizes the claim that there must be some legislation which shall place railroad employees on a par with the railroad employers in conducting the business of transportation, so far as the terms and conditions of employment are concerned; it is because the events of that strike logically demand that another declaration of law and of the principles of federal government shall be made; a declaration that all wages paid, as well as charges for any service rendered in the transportation of property, passengers, etc., shall be reasonable and just. A declaration of this character, backed by the machinery of the government to carry it into effect, would give to railroad employees the status of quasi-public servants. The machinery accompanying such a declaration should be modelled on the interstate commerce act. It should be provided that some authority be established for the regulation of wage contracts on railroads. I would not have the machinery of the law for the regulation of such matters provide for a compulsory adjustment, as now provided for the adjustment of freight rates, but I would have such machinery that there would be little roads to pay unjust and universional wages and on the part of the employees to quit work when they were just and reasonable. - Carroll D. Wright, in the February Forum.

Steps Into Journalism.

One of the most interesting books that has come to our desk is one written for the instruction of those who desire to become writers. It is "Steps into Journalism," written by Edwin L. Shuman, and published by the Correspondence School of Journalism, Evanston, Ill. Mr. Shuman is a practical newspaper man of wide experience in daily newspaper work. He aims to give the truth of newspaper work. Like all occupations, the business has a glamour very attractive to outsiders. Mr. Shuman shows all the trials, difficulties, and disappointments of the work. He says: "It is not the aim of this book to make any more writers: we have too many now. On none of these pages will there be found a single word tempting any young man to leave the farm or the business office, or advising any young woman to forsake the household routine in order to run after the ignis fatuus of literary fame. Where there are words of encouragement or enthusiasm they are for those only who have the divine call—which, in preacher and editor alike, is nothing but the native ability to do that one thing better than any other thing in the world." But he gives so much information that anyone who is eager to write will not have his eagerness quenched, even by the difficulties presented.

Mr. Shuman says in regard to women doing newspaper work: "To sum it all up, if you are willing to work like a man, and yet not be mannish—if you can hold your own with any masculine writer, and, besides, can add by your feminine charm to the scope and efficiency of the staff—you will be welcomed in the newspaper office and will stand in much greater danger of being spoiled by over-kindness than of being treated with surly or grudging respect."

We advise any of our readers who wish to continue writing for the press,—the farm paper, the county paper, or the city paper, to purchase this book and peruse it carefully. We shall quote from it occasionally hereafter. Address the Correspondence School of Journalism, Evanston,

Does your subscription to the Visitor expire with this issue? If so, send in renewal at once.

Field and Stock.

Potato Farming.

[The following is the major portion of an article read at the Vermontville Farmers' institute by W. E. Imes of that place. Mr. Imes is a potato specialist and a very successful grower.]

[Continued from last issue.]

Now you see we have not taken into consideration the soil, locality, depth of planting, cultivation, or even the habits of man, which sometimes are peculiar in regard to potatoes. However, here are some deductions from all the information I can get on the subject and my own experience in handling potatoes, especially for seed purposes,—namely, that cutting the potato in-jures its power of growth; that on dry soil you had better use not quite enough seed than too much; that I favor the largest piece practicable for the variety, and only one piece in a hill; that for a given distance of three feet each way I would suggest the use of from three eyes to one half a potato, the amount to be determined by habit of variety; that an early potato should be planted early and late potatoes should be in by the fifth of June; that potatoes should be planted about three inches deep, cultivated and hoed on the level until after the potato has set, then hill up as soon as possible after the potatoes are the size of a hickory nut, and if there is any cultivation after this point to remove weeds in the middle of the row it should be shallow and after a shower. Then keep the bugs off at least till the usual drouth comes and then if you still insist on planting the common varieties, you will probably be relieved of all further care till time to raise another crop next season.

It is impossible in a paper of this kind to give any idea of the whole subject and but a faint idea of what I wish to convey. A word about the potato blight and potato scab and I will close.

THE POTATO BLIGHT.

During my whole experience I have not seen the potato blight which has been so much talked about. I have seen dozens of varieties die down in from three to ten days time, not from blight, but from the natural cause that they had been allowed to set too much and too early and were unable to carry the burden of a large crop of potatoes during such hot weather, or that they had not had time to throw their roots deep enough to stand the scorching heat, or that they had come to the conclusion that they had had their day of usefulness to the public and desired to go on the retired list.

I have seen good varieties fail this way and at the same time notice the same varitwo weeks earlier or later go on steadily and mature a good crop of potatoes. After finding what a variety needs and what it will do under those circumstances, if it is valuable we keep it till it proves unworthy or we find something better. I grow no crop varieties that blight; if the blight is prevalent in this section I have not met with it.

In one test plot of forty of the best varieties now grown, the Early Ohio distanced all competitors, early and late, from the fact that it is a sure, steady, grower. The season, ground and, soil were very favorable for quick growth, and by the time the hot, dry weather came some varieties were so forward that from single eye cuttings the ground was covered from hill to hill with vines, and the result was that the most forward threw up the sponge entirely and others were injured more or less in proportion, while in other parts of the field the results were the opposite as far as yield was concerned. All of which evidence had its proper value.

THE SCAB.

In regard to the potato scab which we find in all potato fields wherever grown, I would say that it can be practically avoided without the use of any chemicals, with the exception of cases where people are obliged to use the same ground for potatoes year after year. For a large crop use a clover sod on which you can draw out if you choose and without fear of bad results from ten to fifty two horse loads of well rotted farm manure, not using the same ground for potatoes again till after it is in clover. By soaking the seed in a solution of corrosive sublimate, one ounce to seven gallons of water, for one and a half hours, it will drive away or destroy most of the insects that produce scab in potatoes. The growing potato has its natural enemies in the ground, as well as the vines the same thing to struggle against above the ground. The bugs above ground will give a preference to some varieties and as an evidence of their favor will eat them up if allowed to and leave other varieties almost to the row; also their near neighbors in the ground will do the same thing and hardly touch some varieties. Potato scab, as a germ disease, I classify as a disease of the brain, and, luckily, it can be cured if those affected with it will dig and pick up say one thousand bushels without any theories. As a proof of this simple thing my experience shows that scab in all its forms is very frequently found in

soils that have never seen a potato or any of its products; that we frequently find perfect potatoes in hills that are almost destroyed; that the results of planting scab potatoes only show that very soon these lose their vitality and run out or generally give a decreased yield the first season, but not of a necessity scabby potatoes; that there is an acid in the soil in some places that irritates the tender skin of some potatoes and has the appearance of the scab produced by angleworms. This acid is often found in using green manure abundantly, also too much ashes on old ground. The common insects of the soil live on live and decayed vegetable matter and in the absence of their natural food which is grasses they attack the first thing at hand and the number of the insects and the lack of their regular food regulate to a certain extent the results we find in our potatoes as scab. Not that there is no scab as a germ disease but that as far as damage to the crop is concerned it practically is not a factor in the destruction of the crop. The basis of a theory of scab as a germ, or disease bearing tubers is that it is communicable to all other potatoes, which theory I will undertake to prove is not over five or ten per cent damage done to the potatoes, at the next county fair.

On a heavy clover sod planted two years in succession there will be but very little seen of damaged tubers, but the third year after the vegetable matter is used up the scab will make its appearance in all its glory, probably.

Practical Suggestions on Barn Building.

W. E. GOULD.

The subject of barn building is an important one to most farmers. In this section of the country at least, more than fifty per cent have yet to erect their permanent barns. There are many things to be taken into consideration, when one contemplates building. And one is well paid for considering the matter thoughtfully, since a little thought before building may save many dollars, and add greatly to the convenience of the building. How many barns and houses do we see which seem to have been made as unhandy as possible? And yet but a little forethought would have remedied every difficulty.

Material for barn building is growing scarce, and hence one should secure the best he can as soon as he can. For the outer boards, pine is the best, but owing to its cost, few can afford it. Lucky indeed is he who can secure good first-class hemlock for that purpose. But the sale of all of what one builds now, scarce as timber is, should be substantial.

BASEMENT OR NOT.

One of the first things to decide, is whether to build a basement barn or not. There is no question but what, when one has a natural slope on which to build, a basement barn is best, if stone can be got cheaply. Some build basement barns on level land, and then grade up a road to the barn floor. This makes a steep ascent with the loads, and I do not like the idea. If one has slope enough so that the rise will not be more than four or five feet, it will do very well, but I would not like a rise of nine or ten feet. A basement barn is more comfortable, but if one will use plenty of lumber with building paper in building the walls of the stable an ordinary barn may be made very comfortable for stock. One thing is certain, that if a basement is not built, the barn should rest on a good stone wall.

The best planned barns have both horse and cattle stable under one roof, and straw retained in the barn. Of course the horsestable should be entirely separate from the cattle stable, and should be wider, sixteen feet at least. Eighteen or twenty is better. Cattle stables should not be less than fourteen feet wide. I would have everything under one roof, because waste is prevented, and it is much more convenient. Es-

pecially is this so in bad, stormy weather. A neighbor of mine has a fine hay and grain barn in which is no stable. His stock barn is several rods away, and holds but little hay or other fodder. Everything is carried across the yard when feeding, and in windy weather more than half is scattered in the yard, and most of this wasted. The only objection to having everything under one roof, is the danger of total loss by fire. I would prefer to have everything convenient and then keep well insured. The Patrons' Mutual Insurance for this and adjoining counties costs only \$2 per thousand, and enough feed will be saved each winter to pay the insurance

THE SIZE OF THE BARN.

The size of the barn is another important item. Let me say to start with, that I never knew a farmer to have too large a barn. Nearly everyone builds too small, on account of cost. Of course if the stables are in a basement, the barn need not be so large. One objection to putting stables in an ordinary barn, is the elevation of hay and grain, but by the use of the hay sling,

which elevates hay, grain, or corn fodder, as easily as the hay fork does hay, and much more rapidly, this objection is overcome. If straw is to be kept in the barn (and this should always be done) one needs plenty of room, and the barn should not be less than 42 feet wide, and then if one builds a silo in the barn, it should be that much larger and more stable room must be provided, for those who use the silo keep double the stock usually that they would keep if they used only dry fodder. I wonder how many farmers in the state of Michigan can tell how many cubic feet are required to store an acre of average hay, wheat, oats, rye, peas or straw. I have asked many farmers and few could tell me, yet a little observation would settle this point, and be quite a help in barn building. Build as large a barn as you can. How often we see a farmer build, and then in a year or two build additions, and so continue until his barn is out of proportion, and very unhandy.

SOME SMALL BARNS.

As an illustration of building small: Neighbor M-, who has 80 acres, built a barn 30x40 and in a couple of years it would not hold his hay alone, and he sold five acres in the field rather than stack it. His grain had to be stacked out of doors. Neighbor C— built 36x40 for a fifty acre farm of splendid soil, and that same year had to stack out of doors because his barn was too small.

On the other hand, a neighbor who has a 120 acre farm, and who already had a fine horse barn 30x40, built a basement barn 46x70, and found it just right. When it was all done he remarked, "There, I can raise all the peas and rye I want to, and have room to store them in, straw and all."

There are many minor points which demand our attention, such as barn floors, doors, and stables floors, It is always advisable to build the barn floor crosswise the barn, and it should never be less than 14 feet wide —sixteen feet would be better. All doors should be sliding doors, made so as to fit closely. A swinging door is a nuisance. The stable floor should be built on underpinning entirely separate from sills of barn, and be so constructed as to keep the water from reaching the sills. Of course in a basement barn there is no trouble on this score. In the cow stable, I am convinced that stanchions and trenches are best. The horse stable should be constructed so that one or two double stalls can be converted at will into a box stall. This is best done by means of sliding doors. I would make no provision for the keeping of sheep in the barn. They should have a separate building which should be warm and well ventilated, and should have a separate yard from the other stock. It is healthier for them, and also for the other stock, not to keep them in the same barn.

There is a diversity of opinion on the subject of placing a granary in the barn. There is good authority on both sides, and each must suit his own desires. A space should be provided for the storing of grain and ground feed for the feeding of stock.

SILO IN THE BARN.

I am firmly convinced that the building of a silo in the barn would be a paying inestment. So firmly am I convinced, that I am preparing to build one in my barn. Care must be taken in placing it, so as to be convenient for feeding stock, and yet not in the way of other work such as threshing and running of a hay sling.

A barn when correctly built is a handsome building. Its length should be one and a third times its width, and longer than that gives a good proportion. The posts should be at least 20 feet high on all barns 36 feet wide or wider. Many build on 16 foot posts, where only a very small expense would be incurred in building four feet higher and twenty five per cent more room secured. The roof and foundation cost just the same for a barn with fourteen foot posts, as they do for twenty foot posts, and the extra lumber and length of posts is a very small item. In no way can space be got so cheaply. The use of a hay sling overcomes all objections to the height. The double roof is best since it gives more space and looks better. The rafters should be of the same length exactly. The most symmetrical roofs have two thirds pitch, (12 inch run, 16 inch rise) for the lower roof, and quarter pitch for the upper roof. If the rafters are the same length the roof will be symmetrical. The following rule will give the proper pitch: Rule

The purloin posts should be set in just three sixteenths of the width of the building, and the purloin posts should be just one quarter of the width of the building above the main plate. Then give the upper rafters quarter pitch, and make the lower rafters of equal length with the upper ones, which will give just the correct projection at the eaves. The wider the building the greater the projection. Remember that the upper roof will project about 8 inches beyond the purloin plate, hence the lower rafters should be cut that much longer than the upper, so that when shingled both roofs will be the same. In cutting logs for rafters for such a roof, cut them of length equal to 3 of the width of

the building. Thus for a barn 48 feet wide, the rafter material should be 18 feet long. The rafters themselves would be cut about 17 feet.

In shingling, I would lay only four inches to the weather, and insist on two nails in every shingle and three in wide shingles. If very dry shingles are used they should not be crowded close together, as when soaked they will bulge up and become loosened. If laid with a long exposure to weather and poorly nailed, every driving storm will send the snow or rain through the roof. This would be more likely to occur on the upper roof since it is flatter.

There are many points which I have gone over hurriedly, which, if handled properly, would make this article too long. Each one must study his own needs. A little thought beforehand may be the saving of many dollars.

Why Not Be a Seed Farmer?

A. A. CROZIER.

In these days when so many are seeking to escape from the depressing influence of fifty cent wheat and ten cent wool, new methods in agriculture are receiving more than ordinary attention. The one I here suggest is not the raising of seeds for the usual commercial purposes. The business of general seed growing is now so well organized, and prices have become so settled, that no one but a specialist can hope to succeed in it; but what I now speak of is the growing of the usual farm crops to which one has been accustomed, but in such a manner as to make them desirable in one's immediate vicinity for seed purposes, so that they can be disposed of at home for more than the regular market price. The risk in this case is reduced to a minimum, since no new crops are tried un and what is not sold for seed will bring the full price in the general market. A demand must always exist for such improved seed, since only the staple crops of the locality would be raised. Competition from the regular seedsmen would be shut out at any figure short of about double the usual market value of the seed, so that any price up to that point which might be warranted by its enhanced value could be ob-

THE ADVANTAGES.

There are various ways in which seeds of the ordinary crops could be so grown, at but little additional cost, as to make them more valuable for seed purposes. First, they can be kept pure. There are First, they can be kept pure. They many chances on an ordinary farm for and many chances on an ordinary farm for they threshing or storing, so that any farmer isop liable at times to need a new supply of seed. Second, they can be true to name. Labels are lost, names forgotten, or a variety bought for one thing turns out to be another. One who keeps posted and knows just what he has will have opportunities to sell it on that account. Third, one can keep a good strain of seed. Many varieties run out after a few years, owing to unfavorable soil, seasons, or climate, and one who keeps up a vigorous strain by extra care, importing fresh stock when necessary, ought not to be obliged to sell it at the ordinary market price. Fourth, he can see that his seed contains no foul weeds. Many of our worst weeds are introduced in grain or grass seed purchased from a distance. Fifth, his seed can be kept free from certain fungus diseases. It is more economical for one to apply the proper remedies for wheat or oat smut, for example, and for others to obtain their seeds from him, every few years, than for all in a neighborhood to do so. Sixth, something could be done without much expense toward improving one or two varie-

The subject is a large one and much could be said upon it. Probably no great demand would be apparent for the improved seed the first year. It takes time to get a reputation for any product, but one known to be engaged in producing and supplying improved seed would undoubtedly find a gradually increasing call for it. Agricultural College.

Hints on Moving Buildings.

Z. B. DEWEY.

Moving buildings, like all other industries, requires care and judgment to secure the best results; it also requires a knowledge of the business. In the first place, the mover should be a practical mechanic, as it is almost invariably necessary to repair the building before it can be moved. There are sills to be replaced and trestle work to be put in to support the building.

The next to be taken into consideration is the location of the building and the condition of the road over which it is necessary to go. To the man without experience the situation may seem very favorable, when the condition of the road is really very bad. There may be cradle knolls and short pitches that must be levelled in order to run the building over without wrench-

ing and twisting it out of shape. There are also other qualities which the mover should possess. He should be a man of nerve and with a cool head. At times it requires all the ability we possess to know what is best to do. For example. While moving a barn on a basement six feet above ground, when the barn was three-fourths over the wall the sill gave way so that it was impossible to move farther. It was then necessary to devise some means to support the barn, as it was impossible to put in another sill where it stood. He should also be a sober man and see that his help are such men as he would be willing to take into his own home, because accidents are liable with careless management. Fitchburg.

Woman's Work.

Songs of Seven.

Seven Times Six-Given In Marriage.

To bear, to nurse, to rear,
To watch, and then to lose:
To see my bright ones disappear
Drawn up like morning dews—
To bear, to nurse, to rear,
To watch, and then to lose:
This have I done when God drew near
Among His own to choose.

To hear, to heed, to wed,
And with thy Lord depart
In tears that he, as soon as shed,
Will let no longer smart,
To hear, to heed, to wed,
This while thou didst I smiled.

To hear, to heed, to wed,
This while thou didst I smiled,
For now it was not God who said,
"Mother give Me thy child."

O fond, O fool, and blind,
To God I give with tears;
But when a man like grace would find,
My soul put by her fears—
O fond, O fool, and blind,
God guards in happier spheres;
That man will guard where he did bind
Is hope for unknown years.

To hear, to heed, to wed,
Fair lot that maiden choose,
Thy mother's tenderest words are said,
Thy face no more she views;
Thy mother's lot, my dear,
She doth in naught accuse:
Her lot to bear, to nurse, to rear,
To love and then to lose.

A Kitchen and a Program.

There's a kitchen that I have access to with a "handwriting on the wall" that I want to tell you of. It began and ends, or at least so I suspect, in the fact that the sunny mistress of this particular kitchen doesn't "take" to housework, but does take to making the best of it and to inviting herself to liking it all she can. Over the pantry door—through which come glimpses of golden brown crusts and scent of savoriness,—are printed in a large hand these words: "Beyond the nutty loaf is the millwheel, behind the mill is the wheatfield, over the wheatfield is the sunlight, above the sun is God.—Jas. Russell Lowell." At the right, over the table where dishes are washed and under the chimney is this significant selection: "Thou desirest truth in the inmost parts,"—and again, on another side, above the broom:—
"Who sweeps a room, as for thy laws, Makes that and the action fine.

Geo. Herbert."

Rarely do I enter, but that above the table on a level with her eye is pinned a paragraph from some great friend whom she has never met save in books, or a verse or story of special beauty, or wit, or worth. Like attractive streams, you see, an "aptness" at quoting or telling a good story may have a very humble source.

Then I wish to copy for program makers a list of subjects and recitations from an afternoon's entertainment of a certain Grange in one of our southern counties. The general subject of the talks, papers, and discussions was "Reading," and the recitations were all chosen from Longfellow's poems. The subjects were: 1, What do you read and how do you get time for it; 2, Do you wish more time for reading,—if so, what would you choose; 3, What should women read in newspapers?
To what extent should they read them? 4, How may we best use what we read for the benefit of ourselves, our families, and our neighbors; 5, What should a mother read that she may be able to aid and guide her children in their studies; 6, How do you read the newspapers? The recitations were "Hanging of the crane," "The village blacksmith," "The slave's dream," "The arrow and the song," and "Sandolphon.'

Speaking with an experienced lecturer the other day about program work, he told me he discards general discussion after every question to a great extent. He assigns the topics to those who thoroughly prepare on them and so presents more matter and less hit and miss debate. It struck me that it is time the Grange moves forward all along the line in that direction.

The Drudgery of Farm Work.

WILLIAMSBURG, MICH.

Editor Grange Visitor of January 17 has just come into my hands. In it I read "The Beautiful of Farm Life," credited to "Colman's Rural World;" also "Cultivate Flowers," from "Ladies' Home Journal." The truths therein with many more of similar character can not be pressed home to the farmer too earnestly, nor too often. "Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little," is the only course to pursue to arouse the farmers to more

fully appreciate and value the advantages of their calling. Therefore I enclose to you for the Grange Visitor a contribution to *The Germantown Telegraph* of Philadelphia, cut from a home paper into which it was copied.

Yours truly,

Z. C. FAIRBANKS.

Traverse City.

The heading I take from an article in the Telegraph of December 5. Why should "drudgery" be so universally and continuously applied to "farm work?" While to my thought there is not an occupation under the sun that its devotees should be freer from drudgery. One of Thomas Jefferson's rules of life was, "Nothing is troublesome that is done willingly." Man was made to work, for by God's law, "by the sweat of his brow he shall eat his daily bread," and by God's law all intelligent, well directed, well controlled or tempered labor is a pleasure to which the term "drudgery" cannot be rightly applied. In connection therewith drudgery has no existence, and there is no greater wrong in speech or in print, and none more detrimental nationally than this continually setting forth and holding up to view, drudgery of farm work.

Drudgery is unknown to intelligent, sensible workers, it mattering not the occupation they engage in, and it should be the least unknown to the farmer. There are in farming conditions for cheerfulness, brightness, sprightliness, and gaiety not in common with any other occupation. The early morning in the meadows, when every dew drop is a prism reflecting the sunbeams; the robins, wrens, blue birds, all in high glee, while the bobolink poises quivering in mid air, then swooping down to a perch where he rollicks in mirth and joyous gladness. Know ve not that the above is but a faint sketch of a minimum arc of the great circle of the farmer's entertainments and cheer to the making of his work, "God's work," and no drudgery. A man to whom any part of farm work becomes a "drudgery" is not only lacking in close communion with nature, but with that intelligence, self-direction, and command by which he would be enabled to profit from the facts set forth in the article from which I took my heading. In closing I again protest to the habitual referring to "the drudgery of farm work."

Clubs for Farmers' Wives.

A simple organization, and one of great interest, is called "The Newspaper Club," writes Helen Jay in the March Ladies' Home Journal. The members are bound to carefully read the news of the day as stated by the papers. One member is assigned the foreign news for one week, another the political doings in our country, a third has charge of the book reviews, while others must study up the records of the lives of men and women at the moment most prominently before the public. In this way women are brought closely in touch with the life of the world and lifted above local prejudice and tradition. In some neighborhoods what are called "Rocking-Chair Clubs" obtain. Such organizations have no object other than the cultivation of friendship among women. The motto might well be the words of Emerson, "Conversation-what is it all but that?" One member reads aloud while the others sew, but part of the time is devoted to the good old fashion of telling the individual experience and passing on the helpful thought, the title of the book or article found of service, the useful receipt, or the personal discovery of new methods of value in the home. In one club what has been called the "Three D's— Dress, Diseases and Domestics," were prohibited topics, and no woman was allowed to quote her husband or chronicle the sayings and doings of her children. In another neighborhood, where most of the women were young mothers, the little ones became the principal subject of discussion, and that most charming work, "Mothers in Council," became almost the hand-book of the organization.

Recipes.

Tomato Soup. 1 qt. can tomatoes, 1 pt. of hot water, 1 tbls. of sugar, 1 tsp. of salt, 4 cloves, 4 peppercorns, or 1 salt-spoonful of white pepper, 1 tbls. of chopped onion, 1 tbls. of cornstarch.

Put the tomatoes, water, sugar, salt, cloves and peppercorns on to boil in a porcelain saucepan. Put the butter in a small saucepan and when it bubbles put in the onion. Fry five minutes and add the cornstarch. When well mixed add the cornstarch and stir into the tomato. Let it simmer ten minutes. Add more pepper and salt if needed. Strain and serve.

Veal Croquettes. 1 pt. of cold veal chopped very fine; season highly with salt, pepper, cayenne, onion juice, and celery salt. Moisten with beaten egg and white sauce. Shape into rolls. Roll in fine cracker crumbs, egg, and crumbs again, and fry in smoking hot lard.

White Sauce. 1 cup hot milk, 1 even

tbls. of butter, 2 heaping tbls. of flour. Melt the butter in a saucepan. Stir in the flour and mix thoroughly. Then add the milk, a little at a time, and stir till smooth.

Creamed Macaroni. Break ½ tb. of macaroni into pieces and put into 3 pts. of boiling salted water. Boil 20 minutes, or till soft. Drain in a colander, and pour cold water through it. Cut in small pieces and put in a baking dish and cover with a white sauce, made with ½ cups of hot milk, 1 tbls. of butter, and 1 tbls. of flour. Add ½ tsp. of salt and 2 tbls. of cheese. Mix ¾ cup of cracker crumbs with ½ cup of melted butter and sprinkle over the top. Bake till the crumbs are brown.

Dutch Apple Cake. 1 pt. of flour, ½ tsp. of salt, 1½ tsps. ¼ cup of butter,1 egg, 1 scant cup of milk, 4 apples, 2 tbls. of sugar. Mix the dry ingredients in the order given; rub in the butter, beat the egg and mix with the milk; then stir this into a dry mixture. Spread the dough ½ an inch thick on a shallow baking pan. Pare and core the apples and cut into eights, and lay in parallel rows on top of the dough. Sprinkle the sugar on the apples. Bake in a hot oven 20 minutes. Serve with lemon sauce.

Lemon Sauce. 1 cup of boiling water, ½ cup of sugar, the juice of 2 lemons and the grated rind of one. Dissolve 1 tbls. of cornstarch in cold water and stir into the boiling water, and cook five minutes. Add the sugar, and then the lemon juice and rind, and serve at once.—Miss Margaret M. Sill.

A Woman's Confession.

"Did nobody ever tell you that in some far, prehistoric time I was in love with my husband?" said Mrs. Romaine carelessly. "Well, I was. I used to go to afternoon services in Lent and pray for that love to last, because the sensation was so much to my taste. I used to have ecstatic feelings when his foot was on the stair and I sat sewing little baby clothes. We lived in a plainish way then; three dollars spent in two theatre tickets was a tremendous outlay; and we walked out to dinners-I tucking up the train of my best gown under a long cloak, and laughing if the wind snatched it away from me at the corners and whipped it around my feet. Then he grew richer and we broadened out the borders of our phylactery and then-howwhen-dear knows if I can remember, we grew farther and farther away from each for. Now, when he is at home I am aware of it because he is there behind a newspaper, but that is all. When our lips meet it is like two pieces of dry pith coming together. I have a perfectly unsurpassed power of annoying him by my presence. I know nothing of his affairs, nor he of mine. Our interests are his, not mine. Our house is mine, not his. All my tastes are 'fads;' but so long as I don't disgrace him, he does not interfere. I have money in abundance. Money-money-who cares for money when a man's heart and soul and brain have gone into it? How long is it since he has thought I could want anything from him but a check! But h! if I were you, and Gordon were my suitor-if, knowing what was to come, I had it all to live over again-I think I would take the bitter present for one taste of the old sweet that never can come back!" -Century.

Letter Erom a Reader.

I consider the Farm Home Reading Circle of very much importance to farmers and their families. But there is such a large proportion that do not seem interested in it, and also such a variety of opinions as to the manner of conducting the reading. I have given the matter some thought, but am puzzled to know the best course to pursue. A course that would be quite successful in one locality might not succeed in another. Had thought if our locality near Onsted Grange hall, could enough of them be induced to buy each a book and then hold reading meetings, say once a week, from now until the first of April, that very much good would be the result. Or if they thought that too irksome a task, meet once in two weeks, then of course the benefit derived would be only one half of what it would be in the former plan. Of course you understand that farmers' reading of this kind must of necessity be done during the winter months. When at the State Grange a year ago I purchased for myself a book entitled, "The first principles of agriculture," and read it through and found it very valuable as well as interesting. I also purchased another entitled, "Helps for home makers."
Mrs. Taylor read it through and found it very interesting. Also we are interested in the Grange Visitor, and should be lost without out it in our home, for with it we can keep posted in regard to Grange work in and outside of our state, a thing that all true Patrons ought to do. Sincerely wishing you success, I remain

Fraternally yours, E. A. Taylor.

Onsted.

The Juveniles.

A True Bear Story.

"Please tell me a true story about yourself when you were a little girl," begged Helen, as she seated herself in the little red rocker beside her mamma.

"T've told all those stories long ago," said mamma smiling, "Won't something else do?"

"Yes; something about you when you were big."

Mamma thought for a moment, and began: "Once upon a time I was sick and had to go about in a wheel chair, and papa took me to the hot springs at Las Vegas, N. M., where a great many people are cured by bathing in the spring waters. It was a beautiful place among the mountains, with a sparkling little stream winding down through it, which made sweet music as it rippled over the bright colored stones in its bed.

"Near the springs was a little park with flowers and trees, a fountain and reservoir, and a few wild animals kept in pens and cages.

"Shortly after we went there two young black bears were captured on the mountains, brought to the park, and fastened by long chains to the rim of the reservoir, where they could walk about, roll on the grass or take a plunge into the water, just as they liked.

Dick and Minnie, as the cubs were called, took kindly to their new life; were soon tame and playful, and appeared very contented indeed for two little bears who had lost their mother and their freedom.

As time passed on they grew social and fond of attention, and were never so happy as when receiving from the hands of their friends bits of cake, crackers, and candy.

A piece of cake which I took in my pocket won the regard of Dick and Minnie the first time we visited them, and after that they always came to meet us.

Reaching the end of their chains, they would stand upon their hind feet, hold out their forepaws, and beg us to come on in a very comical way. When my chair stopped beside them they would put their forepaws in my lap and root around like little pigs, searching for the hidden treat which greatly delighted them when found."

"Oh, oh!" cried Helen, clapping her little hands.

"It did no good to push them down, for their little snouts were back in a twinkling, and when they were too rough, as they sometimes were, papa would wheel he away, leaving two disappointed cubs looking ing wistfully after us.

One morning we went to the park and found the black pets in great trouble. They sat side by side on the grass with drooping heads, and Minnie was crying dismally. We learned that she had a splinter between her teeth which caused the distress.

Dick saw nothing but his suffering sister, and in his sorrow for her he looked almost as wretched as Minnie herself. He laid his head lovingly against her, and when she cried hardest he lifted his great clumsy paw tenderly and gently and tried to put it in Minnie's mouth to remove the splinter.

Minnie was a cross bear that morning, so she stopped crying, cuffed poor Dick's ears soundly, then howled louder than before.

Several times Dick tried to get the splinter with the same result. He took his cuffings meekly, turning his head away and blinking his little eyes; and the minute Minnie's pitiful cries arose again he dropped his head beside her, raised his big paw tenderly, and tried to help her.

It was a beautiful example of sympathy, tenderness, and forbearance that Dick gave us that morning, and I was surprised and delighted to learn that a bear possessed such lovely traits of character.

Minnie's keeper came soon and removed the splinter, and in a short time the cubs were as happy as if they had never known trouble.

I saw them often after that, for I stayed at the springs until I began to walk again; but Dick and Minnie liked me best in my wheel chair."

Helen drew a long breath of satisfaction. "I like bear stories," she said, beginning to rock softly—Emma W. Jolliffe.

Puzzles.

Solutions, No. 5. 37 to 39. Iron, fire, infant. Solvers, Mabel, Grace B., Matron, M. E. T. 40-41 SQUARES.

1. A wagon: 2, square; 3, garner; 4, a line.
Carleton, Mich.

1. A girl's name; 2, of high value; 3, a cognomen; 4, an open space.

Kalkaska, Mich.

Sissy.

42—Half Square.

1, To reprove; 2, a brave person; 3. anger; 4, do; 5, a letter.

Canister, N. Y.

Matron.

PRIZE WINNER.

Allan's Wife has been awarded to "M, E. T.," (Mrs. S. A. Tyrer, Pontiac.) for sending us the largest and best batch ef puzzles before March 1.

To the person that solves the most puzzles that are published in the four next numbers of this paper, (tournament commences now) we will give "A Rogue's Life," for the second best list we will give a paper novel. Solutions to this number must reach me by April 2, 1895.

MAIL BAG.

MAIL BAG.

Our contest for largest and best batch of puzzles has ended and the prize winner is M. E. T., of Pontiac. It was a grand success beside the prize winner the following sent us excellent batches, viz: Edith, Granger, Matron, Sissy, Cleo, Kent Klasby. Notice.—The last line of crossword enigmas must rhyme as well as the other lines. Friends, can't you send us a subscription? Twenty per cent cash discount to puzzlers and puzzleresses. Let all compete for prizes for solving see above.

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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

our object.

is the Organization of the Farmers for their own Improvement, Financially, Socially, Mentally, Morally.

We believe that this improvement can in large measure be brought about:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We are in receipt of the proceedings of the last State Grange of New Jersey.

One of the most interesting of the series of papers we are presenting on phases of agriculture in various parts of the world is in this issue, the title being "Agriculture in South Carolina," and the writer, Prof. L. A. Clinton of the agricultural college of that state.

The following comforting and consoling communication was recently received at this

"I believe my time paid for is now expired. You may discontinue the VISITOR. Ordinary newspapers devote about as much to farm interests. You are irreligious, non political, yet talk of legislation, even committees to influence legislation. Would ask you what constitutes politics? yet deny the Order privilege of discussion

Two years ago Michigan appointed a Pure-Food Commissioner who was without ower except to make analyses of articles of food. No penalties had been provided for a violation of the pure-food law. It is now sought to amend the act by providing penalties and by requiring that butterine shall be sold only when uncolored, and the swindlers and apologists for these food frauds have swooped down upon Lansing in a determined effort to defeat the bill. It is queer what notions some swindlers will acquire of vested rights. Almost any other sort of thievery would be legislated against stringently and the laws stoutly enforced, but when it comes to articles of food and drink—which concern the health and the very life of the people—the adulterators of pure-food products with a brazen effrontery lobby and bribe and defeat wholesome legislation which interferes with the plying of their nefarious trade. They have really come to think that they have a right to swindle the people in food and drink by substituting inferior and ofttimes deleterious compounds. But they will reach the end of their rope. The time will come when every tub will stand on its own bottom.—The Breeder's Gazette.

SPECIAL TO GRANGES.

There is no time to lose if we are to gain the legislation we desire from this legislature. Granges should send in resolutions at once bearing on the bills the Grange is advocating and opposing.

But better than petitions, better than resolutions, are personal letters. We have tried to emphasize this fact many times, but we fear Granges do not act on the suggestion.

We believe each subordinate Grange should designate a suitable person, one who will have influence, to write to the member of the legislature from that district in regard to some one measure. Select one person for each bill, and require him to report at next meeting whether he has written.

Don't neglect this, Patrons; we want to win. We want these bills to pass. Let us do our part, every one, in aiding their pass-

ON THE GAIN.

Brother Jason Woodman, worthy lecturer of the State Grange, has been doing some remarkably successful work, in Eaton county chiefly. He has organized one new Grange, West Benton No. 701, and reorganized two others in the same county, at Vermontville and at Delta. He has also reorganized the Grange of which Bro. J. Q. A. Burrington was the mainstay when alive; the home of this Grange is now at Elva, Tuscola county.

These successes are very gratifying at a time when some Patrons are inclined to despair. Over 100 new Patrons have been added by these Granges, with more to follow. Brother Woodman says that he finds the farmers, especially the younger men and women, not only ready, but glad and anxious to have the benefits of the Grange. These are most encouraging signs.

We are just in receipt of a letter from Brother Horton containing the following item:

Cadmus Grange was organized on the evening of March 14, with 25 charter members. This new Grange adds one more to Lenawee county, is started by the younger class of farmers and their wives, and will soon secure a large membership.

All this is indeed encouraging. Patrons of other counties, are you in line for this good work?

THE FIGHT IS ON.

The good name of the Grange of Michigan is at stake. The time has come when the subordinate Granges must stand squarely back of the State Grange in aid of the measures which that body has decided to push in this legislature. We will briefly take up each of these measures and describe the situation as we see it.

1. The farmers' institute bill. This is still in House committee of ways and means. There seems to be little question of the desirability of the bill, but some members suggest a cut in the appropriation. It must be remembered that by careful estimate \$5,000 is the least sum necessary to carry out the provisions of the bill. Comparatively few petitions have been received favoring this bill. Patrons, what are you doing? We know you believe in this measure heartily.

2. The pure food bill. We have stated the situation of this bill in another column. Don't flatter yourselves that any good pure food bill is going through without a big fight. Don't think that because the Grange wants this measure that that fact is sufficient to ensure its passage. Remember that men with money have self interest at stake, and that they will fight to the last ditch.

3. The tax statistician bill. One argument advanced against this bill is that nobody wants it. Well, the Grange wants it, and people everywhere, as soon as they understand it, want it. It is high time, Patrons, that you made your wants known on this subject. Send your petitions at

4. The township unit bill. The Grange opposition to this measure has probably killed the bill. But if any Granges have not made their wishes known, it is time to do so.

We have given you the facts as we see them. Will you act, Patrons?

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

The legislature has finally decided to submit to the people an amendment increasing the salaries of certain state officers. The following are the salaries pro-

Officer.	Proposed Salary	I'resent Salary.
Governor	\$4,000	\$4,000
Circuit Judge	2,500	
Treasurer	2,500	2,500
Secy. of State	2,500	1,000
Com. of Land	2,000	800
Att'y, Gen'l.	3,500	800
Supt. Pub. Inst.	2,500	800
Auditor Gen'l.*	3,000	1,000 3,000
*Not in constitu	tion now.	

The amendment states that these officers shall personally attend to the duties of their offices.

We wish there were more assurance that they would attend personally to the duties of their offices, and that the salaries of deputies should be reduced somewhat and chief clerkships abolished,—or at least an arrangement made that would save to the people the amount that the proposed raise in salaries will cause.

We also wish that this resolution had been passed upon at an earlier date, or else had gone over to the next autumn elec-

Nevertheless, having looked the ground over as carefully as may be, we are prepared to say that we favor the amendment. We trust that it may carry. We believe the interests of the state will be better subserved if it does carry. Purely as a matter of business we believe it will pay. For instance, there are three bills introduced that if passed will cost more than this raise in salary. One provides for aid to the attorney general to the amount of \$8,000 per year, for counsel, etc. Another provides for a deputy attorney general, who would receive probably \$2,000. Another provides for the payment of expenses of secretary of state, land commissioner, and treasurer, when on state business. These bills may not become laws, but if the amendment does not carry, they are apt to be passed. So we say, simply from the business side of the question, we favor this amendment.

HONESTY, NOT HEALTH.

The opponents of the pure food bill, in their arguments before the joint committee, blandly stated that they would be willing to co-operate with anyone to prevent the sale of substances deleterious to health. Of course this apparent concession amounts to nothing, for it is no trouble to hire alleged chemists to prove that almost anything is not deleterious to health. They will even eat the stuff before your eyes, and live! When the friends of the measure argued that "we want to prevent a dealer from selling us chicory as coffee," the lawyer representing the grocers exclaimed, "What hurt does it do?" That's it: what hurt does it do-to be dishonest?

For this pure food question is one of honesty rather than one of health. The object of such legislation is to prevent the sale of dishonest goods. When you ask for currant jelly do you want a batch of glucose, containing anything but current, palmed off on you? When you ask for 40 cent coffee do you want to get wheat bran, pea shells, and chicory? When you buy butter do you want hog and beef fats? What hurt do these things do? Why, the same hurt that any forgery does. They are cheats and frauds. Can't we protect ourselves against frauds? Haven't we power to regulate polite, piecemeal stealing? Is it oppressive that we should demand of every merchant that he sell us honest goods? The only argument of the opponents is, what hurt does it do?

All that we ask is that all food and dairy products be placed on the market for what they are—sold on their merits. Merchants and manufacturers, aren't you willing to do that? We do not believe that any pure food advocate desires to do more than that. Are you dealers willing to meet the people half way, and honestly endeavor to aid in framing a law that shall, with the least possible injustice, carry out the idea of honest goods? If you are willing, let us know it. If you are not willing, you simply declare your partiality for these cheats.

The pure food question is one of honesty, rather than one of health.

TAX STATISTICIAN.

The tax statistician bill came up last week in House committee of the whole, and met with sufficient opposition to defeat it temporarily. It appears to us that much of the opposition arose from a misunderstanding of the provisions and intent of the bill. Let us briefly consider the chief objections

1. "It establishes a department which shall eventually take charge of the tax matters of the state." This is far from the intent of the bill. The purpose is not to act as a spy on any department, but simply to ascertain facts that no other person or bureau has the authority to secure. The very fact that the most important data relative to taxation in this state cannot be answered by any department in the capitol

is sufficient excuse for a tax statistician.

2. "Put it in the hands of the auditor general." Such work is not his business. His is an executive office charged with the administration of laws, among them the tax law. It is not pertinent to his duties to add to them statistical work of any kind, if it can be avoided.

3. "It creates a lot of patronage." It does not. One competent officer at \$1,500, and an allowance of \$2,000 per year for clerical assistance and expenses is all that is permitted. It would cost as much if done under any existing department,-but the people would never know how much it

4. "No use for material when secured." The Grange thinks differently. And we do not see how any intelligent legislator can prepare a satisfactory tax law with the meagre data at hand as to existing conditions under the present law. It is all guess work. Let us make it as scientific as it it possible to do.

The whole and sole aim of the bill is to secure, at the least possible cost, reliable statistics to guide future legislatures in such revisions and modifications of our tax laws as will secure justice to all the people.

Beneath the Dome.

In this column we design to mention and discuss those measures introduced into the legislature that we believe will be of most importance and interest to our readers. If any of our readers desire to have the provisions of any bill that we do not mention and will let us know their wishes we will endeavor to get the information.

Mr. Wildey's bill providing for semiannual payment of taxes has had favorable consideration in the House. All taxes may be paid in December if desired, but if not, half can be paid then and half in June. If passed, this will relieve many tax-payers, especially in these days.

Mr. Wildey also has a bill to reduce the salaries of the judges of the supreme court from \$7,000 per year to \$5,000 and still require them to live in Lansing

Mr. Lee of Lapeer has a general county canvass bill providing for a board of canvassers of three members, elected by the board of supervisors. These three, with the county clerk, shall be the board of county canvassers. Mr. Lee estimates that the passage of this bill would result in a saving of nearly \$30,000 a year in the

Mr. Lee also has an amendment to the general highway law for the relief of weak road districts. It gives the electors of each highway district the right to fix the amount of per cent to be assessed on the taxable property of the district as statute labor. Thus a district can determine for itself the amount of road work to be done in that district in any given year.

We have been asked to outline the bills on pure food and the township unit system. The Redfern (house) bill and the Brundage (senate) bill are identical bills, and were drawn under the supervision of the dairy and food commissioner. Several other bills have been introduced, all bearing upon the subject. The Brundage bill has some features about it that are not quite satisfactory to the friends of pure food, and it is probable that a substitute bill will be drawn, and the fight made on that. When that is accomplished we will present the matter in detail. We will here, however, briefly outline the Redfern-Brun-

1. The prohibition of sale of all adulterated foods and drugs.

2. Prohibiting sale of unwholesome milk

or skim milk. 3. Prohibition of the sale of oleo or butterine as butter. The labelling of the former. A placard in each store selling the same. Placards in hotels using oleo, stating the fact. Prevention of coloring oleo to look like butter.

4. Prohibiting sale of filled cheese. Branding cheese in two grades, "full cream," and "skim milk" if below a certain percentage of fats.

5. Prohibiting sale of substitute lard unless branded.

6. Vinegar must be fruit vinegar and contain certain per cent of fruit solids and 7. Prohibiting sale of alum baking pow-

ders. Labelling all baking powders with names of ingredients. 8. Prohibiting sale of adulterated honey,

maple sugar, jelly, canned goods, coffee, and liquor.

9. Commissioner to get \$2,000 a year, deputy, \$1,500, chemist, \$1,200; \$2,000 for a laboratory and chemicals first year, and \$500 a year thereafter, power to appoint inspectors, power to search any building, vehicle, etc., for impure goods; \$15,000 per year to carry out the provisions of the

As said above, some of the features of the bill will doubtless be eliminated or modified.

The township unit bill in brief provides:

1. On petition of the majority of qualified electors in any township living outside an incorporated city or village, the township board shall call a township school meeting to elect officers. In other words, the petition, when found by the township board to be genuine, converts the township into a school district.

2. Boundaries of township district shall follow lines of fractional districts including those fractional districts whose school houses are situated within the township.

3. Annual meeting held first Monday in September. Five trustees; term, five years. This is the board of education. One member shall be chosen president, one clerk, and one, treasurer, each for one

4. This board has full charge of the schools of the district, can build school houses, hire teachers, etc. Compensation of trustees \$1.50 per day for time actually employed, clerk and treasurer not to exceed \$50 per year each.

Another bill that the Grange is interested in is that providing for a tax statistician. The plan has been outlined in the VISITOR, but the matter is of so much importance that we again outline the provisions of the measure.

1. Governor to appoint a tax statistician; term two years, salary \$1,500. 2. His duties are stated in Sec. 2 of the

bill, which reads as follows:

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Tax Statistician to ascertain, as fully as practicable, the actual and the assessed value of the real and personal property within the State which is subject to taxation under the provisions of the general tax law; the character and value of all property which is exempt from taxation and the reasons for such exemption; the value and character of the property belonging to corporations or individuals paying or liable for the payment of specific taxes, and the earnings of such corporations or properties; the amount of taxes assessed, the amount paid and the amount returned delinquent; the amount of such delinquent taxes which is lost to the State, and its political subdivisions and the reasons for such loss; and such other facts relative to the sources and collection of the revenue of the State, and of counties, townships, cities, villages and school districts as are pertinent to the inquiry hereby instituted. He shall compile and record the statistics in such a manner as to be able to furnish information relative to the sources of public revenue and the properties assessed and taxed in each of the political subdivisions of the State, so far as is practicable. He shall also ascertain, so far as may be, whether the spirit and letter of the general and specific tax laws in force from time to time is enforced, and if such enforcement results in an equitable and just distribution of the taxes authorized by the various political subdivisions of the State for their support, or wherein lies the failure to secure the full results intended by the enactments of said law.

3. All officers shall furnish him any information he may ask in performing his duties, on penalty for refusing to do so. The statistician may compel attendance of witnesses, and put them on oath.

4. He can employ such assistance as he needs, but can spend only \$2,000 per year for all expenses aside from salary.

Mr. Foster of Ingham has a bill to raise the age of consent from 14 years to 16 years. Senator McLaughlin has a bill making the age 18. At present Michigan is included with 18 other states in fixing the age at 14. Two states make it 15, 12 have put it at 16, one at 17, and Wyoming and Kansas at 18. Michigan can certainly do no less than change the age to 16, if not

Mr. Foster also has a compulsory education bill. All children between the ages of 8 and 14 years shall attend school at least four months of the year. The attendance must be consecutive. Children living more than two and one-half miles from a school having less than four months school each year are exempt. The district board or board of education in graded or township districts shall appoint a truant officer for one year. In primary school districts the chairman of the township board of school inspectors shall be the truant officer. The truant officer has power to compel parents to comply with the law. The penalty is a fine of not less than five or more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment for not less than ten days, or both.

Senator Jewell has several interesting bills. One that has become a law, we believe, compels the secretary of state to give bonds to \$25,000; the deputy secretary of state, \$20,000, the executive clerk and private secretary of the governor, each

Also a bill to tax sleeping cars. Michiigan tried unsuccessfully in 1883 to pass a constitutitional law taxing sleeping cars. Several other states have tried to do it, usually without success. This bill proposes to tax the proportion of the capital stock of the sleeping car companies doing business in this state as the number of miles run in this state bears to the total mileage of the company. Senator Jewell estimates a revenue of \$12,000 per year from this source if the bill becomes a law.

It may be remembered that two years ago we favored Senator Doran's inheritance tax bill, which passed, but which was declared unconstitutional. Senator Jewell has presented the same bill, which is the Paw Paw Grange No. 10, has a history. It was organized January 13, 1873, with

New York law. The point of unconstitutionality is avoided by allowing the tax to go to the primary school fund as specific

We heartily approve of Senator Jewell's bill to make the clerk of the board of state auditors (to be called secretary) and the engineer of the grounds and buildings, statutory offices, and each to give bonds to the sum of \$5,000. The clerk of the board of auditors occupies one of the most responsible positions in the capitol, but his existence is not recognized by law, and he is the employee, not really of the state, but of the board of state auditors.

That one of Senator Jewell's measures which will be of most interest to our readers is one repealing the special charter of the Michigan Central railroad, and bringing them under the general law. This will compel them to adopt a two cent fare for passengers.

Mr. Hoyt of Ottawa introduced a bill in aid of teachers' institutes. At present each male teacher is compelled to pay one dollar to the institute fund, and each female teacher fifty cents. This bill provides for the payment by the state to each county a sum equal to one dollar to each teacher required in that county, no county to receive less than \$100 or more than \$250. Teachers will be compelled to attend institutes. It will take about \$12,000

a year for this purpose.

Mr. Hoyt has a bill of interest to our readers who live in the vicinity of Grand Rapids. It is to repeal the charter of the Grandville Plank Road Co.

The so-called "anti-fusion" bill has passed both houses. It prohibits any candidate from being placed on the ticket of more than one political party for the same office. We fear we cannot very heartily endorse this measure; it appears to us to be a retrograde step. We need less partisanship instead of more.

Mr. Kimmis of Oakland proposes to omit from the present law allowing the state military board to hold encampments of troops, the clause giving them that power, thus in fact, prohibiting an encampment of the state troops. The military forces obtain about \$80,000 a year from a per capita tax of four cents. The encampment costs about \$50,000. Mr. Kimmis would reduce the per capita tax to two cents, thus giving the militia \$40,000 instead of \$30,000, as at present for the usual expenses. He thinks the encampments are valueless from a military standpoint, and very harmful from a moral

Mr. Graham of Kent has succeeded in securing the passage in the House of a bill in regard to trespassing in orchards. Any one who, during the months of July, August, September, and October, goes into an orchard and takes or injures fruit, vegetables, vines or plants, commits a misdemeanor, and is subject to a fine of not less than five or more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment less than ninety days, or both. Under the present law there must be proof that the trespasser intended to carry away the fruit, etc.

Mr. Graham is the author of another bill of interest to fruit men. This provides that where there are insects or fungous diseases, or is grave danger of the same, the township board may appoint three commissioners, who shall investigate, and if the occasion warrants action they shall order the trees or bushes sprayed or treated in the most approved scientific methods. If the order is not obeyed the commissioners are empowered to hire the work done and collect costs from the owner. This bill exempts the yellows and black knot, because they are already provided against. When there are now yellows or black knot commissioners they are ex-officio commissioners for the purpose of

An Overflow.

Hamilton Grange discussed the capital punishment bill and voted over 4 to 1 against it.

PENNFIELD GRANGE NO. 85.

I believe the Grange Visitor has had no report from Pennfield Grange No. 85 for some time, but we are prospering. We hold our regular meetings every alternate Friday with an occasional extra session. Our attendance the past winter has been exceptionally good. We have a hustling corps of officers and at no meeting have there been more than three officers absent. A program of three or four subjects for papers and general discussion, with an occaional recitation or song is disposed of at each meeting. Nearly every member is ready to respond and do their best when called upon to take part.
A. F. Mead, Sec.

thirty-six charter members. Twenty out of that number have died, to my knowledge, several have moved away, and several drifted away, until only seven of the familiar faces of the charter members are seen at our Grange sessions. No. 10 is near the head in the Grange column. How many Granges of a lower number are in working order! Speak through the VISITor if you have a voice. No. 10 has never been a laggard, nor laid aside its dignity, but has been "like a city on a hill." It has always "kept its armor bright." Its membership is about 120 and includes the best citizens of the agricultural class (or any other class) in this vicinity. Paw Paw Grange has furnished masters for the State and National Granges; also a state lecturer for some years. Our present representative in the state legislature is a member of No. 10, and was its efficient master for 1894. Our Grange is well represented in the township and county offices, and our members are all honorable. Our hall is nice, large and well furnished, lighted by electricity and within its walls fraternity

March 9 a class of twenty-four received the fourth degree, ending with a banquet, such a one as Patrons are proficient in giving. The new members are all young people, under thirty years. It is encouraging to see the younger ones taking up the work the older members have been carrying forward these many years. One by one the pioneer members of the Grange are passing away. May their mantles fall upon the shoulders of worthy successors. Our years will be 77, March 21, and the vigor of life is surviving with us. But of one thing be assured Patrons, that though our influence may be little, that little and our good wishes are and will be for the success of our noble Order, the Grange. D. WOODMAN.

TALLMADGE.

Tallmadge Grange again.—A beautiful day; hall well filled; members in good spirits; second degree conferred; several who had been absent for some time on account of illness, with us again. What more could Patrons desire? Resolutions relative to the fish and game laws were presented, adopted, and ordered sent to our representative at Lansing. After recess the contest was taken up and enjoyed by all except those who will shortly have to own that "our side" is beaten. M. s. w.

HESPERIA GRANGE

is prospering, although some of the sisters have been under the weather since the big meeting last month but they are all on the road to recovery.

We are taking in some new members. and they will be quite an addition, especially the young people. Hesperia Grange is noted for its stalwart boys and bright girls. We are working for the Visitor, and the lecturer has sent sixteen names, some to be renewed and some new ones. One Visitor is going out as a missionary, and if it brings anyone into the Grange fold we will let you know.

Resolutions were drawn up last meeting regarding commissioner of schools, and if brethren will only stand shoulder to shoulder and forget party for a time we will have a change.

Our charter is draped in mourning for Brother Wm. J. Jewell. Brother Jewell was one of our best members and has belonged to our Grange for years, and we have met with a loss that will long be felt. MRS. MARY J. ROBERTSON, Lecturer.

YPSILANTI GRANGE

held an open session March 2, to which Dr. Boone, Professors Putnam and George of the state normal school, and Superintendent Whitney of the Ypsilanti city schools, were invited to discuss the township unit school system as set forth in senate bill No. 354 now before the legislature. The discussion was heartily entered into both by the professors and the members of the Grange and developed the fact that the teachers in our higher schools are quite in favor of the unit system, and the inhabitants of the rural districts are quite unanimously opposed to it. At the close of the discussion Mr. John McDougall of Superior Grange offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Ypsilanti Grange, assisted by the faculty of the state Normal School and the superintendent of the city schools discussed the township unit school system, and although unable to agree as to the principle involved, unanimously reject the bill now before the legislature.

This meeting of teachers and patrons is considered a move in the right direction, and the oftener such discussions are held, the better will the managers of our schools and their supporters understand each other.
A. R. Graves, Secretary.

VAN BUREN COUNTY GRANGE

met in Lawrence, February 7, with an attendance of 47, notwithstanding rough weather and bad roads. But few of the members on the program were able to be present, but the responsibility of filling the time profitably was taken off the shoulders of the lecturer by some lively discussions upon "Local option" and the proceedings of the supervisors. It was the

sense of the Grange that the bill introduced in the legislature by our representative to reduce the salaries of the supreme judges of the state, from \$7,000 to \$5,000

was right and should be passed.

The bill relating to the township unit system was unfavorably received, and the secretary was requested to notify our senator and representative that "Van Buren county Pomona Grange considers the bill

as undesirable, and request their 'Nays.' "C. B. Charles of Bangor moved that "though local option had not been the the brilliant success that was desired, it should be strengthened rather than abolished. The resolution was carried. Arthur Jennings of Lawrence in a paper "Does the raising of corn pay," said, though the crops for the last few years had not been very remunerative, it was a cereal that we could not easily dispense with, and that thorough cultivation and irrigation in favorable localities would do much to increase the profits of the crop. Good music and recitations was interspersed through the program.

JENNIE BUSKIRK, Secretary.

The Graded Course of Reading.

This was adopted one year ago by the State Grange, after it had been in use two years in Oceana county. The committee on education, at the last State Grange also endorsed the movement and called on all good Patrons to help the matter along. Commissioner Clark is pushing the matter in Berrien county. We can see great good coming from it in Oceana county where every school is now using it. Patrons, can we have your help on this line? The "Pupils' Graded Course of Reading' is a Grange child. It was started by a Patron in an Oceana county Grange, will you not help us father it!

We had expected to hear from Commissioner McWithey of Grand Traverse county before this; from Kalkaska county too. Branch and Newaygo counties are ripe for the P. G. C. of R. Boys and girls who had built up an appetite for trashy reading are now reading "Old Times in the Colonies," "Little Men," "Little Women," "Ben Hur," "Black Beauty," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," etc., and moving on to a higher life. Is not a pure, useful life worth working for? The P. G. C. of R. in Oceana county alone is helping hundreds of boys and girls in the preparation for true citizenship. My brother and sister commissioners, can't you join with us in this grand work? Let every commissioner take the Grange Visitor, get his teachers to take it, and then let us have an educational column where the farm hand and school can meet on a common level and discuss matters pertaining to the progress of these three greatest factors of civilization. The Grange Visitor is the cheapest educational paper in the land. Fifty cents a year! Think of it! We should have our schools, every one of them, take the Grange VISITOR. We should have school yards embracing three or four acres of ground and raise flowers and agricultural products. Would not these be better than the out buildings with obscene pictures, vulgar writings, the oath and obscene words? Let us push the Pupils' Reading Course. D. E. McClure.

How Wisconsin Does It.

If there is anything more in sight that Wisconsin dairymen want will they kindly ask for it? Legislation just enacted at Madison—(1) prohibits absolutely the manufacture of filled cheese; (2) prohibits the coloring of oleo in any way; (3) prohibits the retailer from offering the substitute to the man who asks for butter; (4) compels the plain labeling of firkins containing butterine; (5) compels hotel-keepers who use but-terine to notify guests of that fact; (6) provides severe penalties for violations of these provisions; (7) provides punishment for dairymen who water their milk; (8) makes it a misdemeanor to attempt by chemical process to sweeten sour milk before delivered to the creamery; (9) appropriates \$2,000 for the State Dairymen's Association. Evidently Wisconsin farmers who have been "following the cow" are also pursuing the frauds with signal and sweeping success.—Breeder's Gazette.

Scarlet Clover.

We would advise Aunt Kate and others to go slow in investing largely in scarlet clover seed. Try it as an experiment if desired. But I think it will be found a failure in this state. At least I found it so in my experiment with it on a small scale.

Paw Paw.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucuous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucuos surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) th that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Chester White Swine and Lincoln Sheep. If you want a nice fall pig, and at prices that will astonish you, just let me hear from you stating what you want. I have pigs that will suit.

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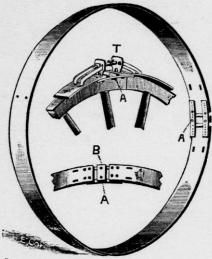
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\$10.00 buys a complete set (including the tightener T) of STEELTIRES 4½ inches wide, warranted to carry 4,000 lbs., that can be put onto the wheels of any farm wagon over the narrow tire, and can be attached or detached by one man in twenty minutes.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

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There is no state with greater

agricultural possibilities than South Carolina, and no state in which these possibilities have been more neglected or abused.

Almost any crop which will grow in the United States may be raised with profit here, yet for so many years the soil has been so clime, South Carolina offers strong

Dairy Products of Michigan in Year Ending June 1, 1894. farmer has to spend an enormous \$12 per acre in the very best locasum for commercial fertilizers in tions. Farm hands may be secured of the manufacturer that has spent thousands of dollars fighting combines.

Sum for commercial fertilized and crop whatfor 50 cents per day without board, and their labor, properly directed, state many farms which are excep- is very efficient. The seasons are tions to this general statement, but long and two crops may be harthese exceptions but make the vested from the land the same general condition all the more ap- year. parent, and show what might be done with a proper system of cultivation and rotation of crops.

EVILS OF A TENANT SYSTEM.

Before the war the land was The plantation was divided up among the sons, and the negroes, their former slaves, were hired to do the work. Many of the overseers were able to acquire property, and in this way the large plantations were divided up. A large part of the land is now worked only one year, with the privilege of remaining longer if all parties are satisfied. At the end of the state is 177,952, of which 149,093 farm, seeking to better his condition. The result is that the fences are down, the buildings dilapida-Shropshire ted, and the farm generally presents a barren and uninviting appearance. This practice if con-

LAND THAT WASTES.

The first thing a man from the Of the total number of farms north would notice in passing through the state, would be that the rows are all laid off so as to follow the water level. This is cent in 1884, and 5.13 per cent in made necessary by reason of the 1894 were rented for money; and terraces, which are thrown up to 8.39 per cent in 1884, and 11.09 of Lansing, Michigan.

keep the land from washing. Owing to the extreme fineness of the particles of the soil, and to the abis necessary that the land be ter- at each census raced to prevent washing.

Nearly all the plowing and cultivating is done with the one mule plow. The mule takes the place of the horse entirely, and to see him going sleepily through the field, drawing the little gopher or scooter plow, a negro between the handles guiding him by a single ing animal, and that accounts for the intimate relations between him and the negro.

TOO MUCH COTTON.

insure an abundant supply of food counties of 4,385, in the number of themselves and stock, they of farms cultivated by owners. raise cotton, and buy their meat from the west, and their flour from the north. The prevailing low price of cotton will naturally low price of cotton will naturally low price of cotton will naturally load to an increased continuous of the farm crops are raised, is the load to an increased continuous of the state, and where about eighty-five per cent of the farm crops are raised, is the load to an increased continuous of the state, and where about eighty-five per cent of the farm crops are raised, is the load to an increased continuous forms.

The southern counties, or oldest settled portions of the state, and where about eighty-five per cent of the prisoners who escaped were convicted murderers.

Caught Red-Handed.

St. Louis, March 19.—The police made of Husbandry with Seeds under a continuous forms. lead to an increased cultivation of only section in which there is a deother crops, and may thus prove a crease in the number of farms culblessing in the end.

tention, and the farmers are begin- by owners. ning to realize that there are means of obtaining a livelihood beside while every county in the central dollars. the raising of cotton. This state section, and all counties in the noris well adapted to stock raising. thern section, except four,—Craw-The climate is warm, the water is ford, Emmett, Manitou, and Osplenty, and the native grasses fur- coda,—show an increase in the nish rich and abundant pastures. number of farms cultivated by The hope for the farmers of South owners, twenty-three of the twen-Carolina seems to be in raising ty-eight counties in the southern

Agriculture in South Carolina. much for commercial fertilizers, nor loss, and only four, Berrien, OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

worn out by negro cultivation, and inducements. Good farm land by the tenant system, that now the may be purchased for from \$10 to

The south is rapidly coming to realize the importance of the development of its agricultural resources, and settlers from the north are given a hearty welcome. Namostly divided up into large plan- ture has been lavish in her gifts tations, and the work done by to this section of the country, and slaves. After the war this state all that is needed is the intelligent of things was entirely changed. use and proper development of nature's gifts.

Clemson College, S. C.

Michigan Census Bulletin, Farms Classified According to Tenure.

Tables are presented showing the number of farms classified acby tenants, the owners having statistics of the state as returned cording to tenure, and the dairy moved to the city. It is due to this in the state census of June 1, 1894. fact, largely, that we find the farms No farm of less than three acres so run down as they are. The was returned unless two hundred tenants usually have a lease for dollars worth of produce was sold off from it during the year.

first year one party is likely to are cultivated by owners, 9,127 be dissatisfied, usually both, and are rented for fixed money rental, the tenant moves to some other and 19,732 are rented for shares of products.

In 1884 the total number of farms returned in the census was 157,389, of which 138,523 were cultivated by owners, 5,657 were tinued for a few years would wear and 13,209 were rented for shares rented for fixed money rental, out the most fertile land on the of products. Comparing the reglobe. The average negro has no turns in 1894 with those for 1884, more knowledge of what is meant there is an increase of 20,563, or by thorough cultivation than he 13.07 per cent. in the total number has of politics, and the same thing of farms; of 10,507, or 7.63 per is true of altogether too many of cent. in the number cultivated by the white farmers of the state. The owners; of 3,470, or 61.34 per cent rotation is usually as follows: Cot- in the number rented for fixed ton and corn, cotton and corn, money rental, and of 6,523, or 49.-38 per cent in the number rented for shares of products.

sence of organic matter, occasioned one thousand farms in the state, by the continued clean culture, it the number cultivated by owners

Cach	consus	was a	as 101	lows:
1880				.900
1884				.880
1890				860
1894				838

Considering the state by sections, and comparing with the returns of ten years ago there is an increase of 3,678 farms in the southern four rope line, you cannot but feel that they make a good combination. thern counties of the lower peninsula, and of 2,134 in the upper peninsula. The number of farms cultivated by owners has decreased 2,858 in the southern four tiers of counties, while the number rented The farmers of the state have for money has increased 2,009, and suffered by raising too much cot- the number rented for shares of ton, and not devoting any atten-products has increased 4,527. In tion to the food crops. Instead of the central counties there is an in- double murderer, was confined. He was raising those crops which would crease of 7,111, and in the northern the keys, and was tied to the bars. Blanch tivated by owners. Here, with an Stock raising and the dairy in- increase of 3,678 in the total numdustry, lines which have been neg- ber of farms, there is a decrease lected, are coming to demand at- of 2,858 in the number cultivated

It should be further noted that

1						
d	Dairy products, year ending June 1, 1894.					
1,	State and Counties.	Total milk pro- duced or farm.	Value all mil and cream sold fro	of Butte	Butter made on farm.	
,		Gallons.	Dollars		_	
-	State				-	
)	Alcona Alger Allegan Alpena Antrim	395,895 25,410 6,755,137	90,41	33 120,3 95 4,6 17 1,379,7 46 160,9	23 75 49 68	
	Arenac	82,895 4,025.828 2,535,458	56 17,92 53,87	55 14,6 29 1.080.4	24 85 15	
	Berrien Branch Calhoun Cass Charlevoix	. 4,088,297 . 5,206,453	23.66	6 1,072,6 9 1,297,9 3 746,3	58 27 67	
	Cheyboygan Chippewa Clare Clinton	1 797,052	7,19 9,63 1,04 97,78 32	0 193,1 6 114,3 5 1,001,6	89 50 37	
-	Delta Dickinson Eaton Emmet Genesee	59,845 4,681,550 818,666	6,94 79: 72,629 14,34 86,08	3 10,59 9 1,165,99 7 188,58	90	
1	Gladwin Gogebic Grand Traverse Gratiot Hillsdale	14,567 1,391,332	937 36 10,347 39,558 49,088	5 1,40 7 366,69 8 925,45	5	
]	Houghton Huron Ingham onia osco	4,506,254	352 8,535 103.813 44.854 5,185	2 21,65 5 1,049,21 950,28 1,098,63	0 8 4 9	
J	ron •abella ackson (alamazoo (alkaska	77,420 2,717,609 4,766,071 4,216,361 676,609	327 39,392 58,687 49,207	588,22 1,225,95 1,139,47	0 :	
I	Kent Keweenaw Lake Lapeer Leelanau	7,114,324 10,025 564,550 4,518,715 1,049,720	2,508 35,061 5,784	3.17		
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Loeber Charged with Killing Moritz. MILWAUKEE, March 19 .- "There is no longer a shadow of doubt that William Loeber murdered Ferdinand Moritz for his money. We have woven a net or cir-cumstantial evidence around Loeber that he cannot explain away." So said Chief of Police Janssen after he had finished questioning Loeber with the view of se-

Did it with a "Quaker" Pistol.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 19 .- By the aid of a wooden revolver eleven prisoners got out of jail here. As the jailer was making his rounds he was suddenly confronted with this weapon thrust through the bars of a cell in which Tom Blanch, a forced to open the cell and give up

an important capture in the persons of William B. Thomas and Wilson H. Morrison, who said they came here a few days ago from New Orleans. The arrest was made at 706 Pine street, where the men had hired a room and where they were caught red-handed making counter-feit money. A search of the room revealed a complete counterfeiting outfit for making of dimes, quarters and half

Deliberate Suicide. CHICAGO, March 19.-Frank M. McFarlin, a member of the board of trade, was found dead in Washington park by two of the park policemen. The circum-stances surrounding the death are conclusive that McFarlin, after brooding some Carolina seems to be in raising more stock, in using the barnyard section show a decrease; in one, manure in place of spending so Shiawassee, there is neither gain suicide.

much for commercial ierunzers, practicing a system of thorough cultivation, and inaugurating a judicious rotation of crops. On the farms in the state where this plan is carried out, nature rewards with an abundant harvest.

PRICE OF LAND.

PRICE OF LAND.

To those farmers of Michigan in Year Ending June 1, 1894.

Methodox of Michigan in Year Ending June 1, 1894.

Methodox of Michigan in Year Ending June 1, 1894.

Methodox of Michigan in Year Ending June 1, 1894.

Omicers National Grange.

Master—J. H. Brigham ... Delta, Ohio Overseer—E. W. Davis ... Santa Rosa, Cal. Lecturer—Alpha Messe ... Rochester, Vt. Steward—M. B. Hunt.

Master—J. H. Brigham ... Delta, Ohio Overseer—E. W. Davis ... Santa Rosa, Cal. Lecturer—Alpha Messe ... Rochester, Vt. Steward—M. B. Hunt.

Ass't Steward—M. B. Hunt.

Missolar Carried out, nature rewards with an abundant harvest.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,

Secretary of State.

Dairy Products of Michigan in Year Ending June 1, 1894.

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Steward-George I Corlist Paw Paw
Rapids. B. Martin, Box 442, Grand
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Revised List of Grange Supplies Kept in the office of Sec'y of the

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE nd sent out post-paid on receipt of cash order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary. orcelain ballot marbles, per hundred.....\$0 75 ecretary's ledger. ecretary's record. reasurer's orders, bound, per hundred. Secretary's receipts for dues, per hundred.
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A STUDY IN SCARLET.

By A. CONAN DOYLE.

PART ONE.

[Being a reprint from the reminiscences of John H. Watson, M. D., late of the army medical department.]

CHAPTER III.

I confess that I was considerably startled by this fresh proof of the practical nature of my companion's theories. My respect for his powers of analysis increased wondrously. There still remained some lurking suspicion in my mind, however, that the whole thing was a prearranged episode, intended to dazzle me, though what earthly object he could have in taking me in was past my comprehension. When I looked at him, he had finished reading the note, and his eyes had assumed the vacant, lackluster expression which showed mental ab straction.

"How in the world did you deduce that?" I asked.

"Deduce what?" said he petulantly. "Why, that he was a retired sergeant of marines.

"I have no time for trifles," he replied brusquely; then, with a smile: "Excuse my rudeness. You broke the thread of my thoughts, but perhaps it is as well. So you actually were not able to see that that man was a sergeant of marines?"

"No, indeed."

"It was easier to know it than to explain why I know it. If you were asked to prove that two and two make four, you might find some difficulty, and yet you are quite sure of the fact. Even across the street I could see a great blue anchor tattooed on the back of the fellow's hand. That smacked of the sea. He had a military carriage, however, and regulation side whiskers. There we have the marine. He was a man with some amount of self importance and a certain air of command. You must have observed the way in which he held his head and swung his cane, a steady, respectable, middle aged nan, too, on the face of him, all facts which led me to believe that he had been a sergeant."

"Wonderful!" I ejaculated.
"Commonplace," said Holmes, though
I thought from his expression that he was pleased at my evident surprise and admiration. "I said just now that there were no criminals. It appears that I am wrong. Look at this!" He threw me over the note which the commissionnaire had brought.

"Why," pried as I cast my eye over it, "this is terrible!"

"It does seem to be a little out of the common," he remarked calmly. "Would you mind reading it to me aloud?"

This is the letter which I read to him: MY DEAR MR. SHERLOCK HOLMES-There has been a bad business during the night at 3 Lauriston Gardens, off the Brixton road. Our man on the beat saw a light there about 2 in the morning, and as the house was an empty one suspected something amiss. He found the door open and in the front room, which is bare of furniture, discovered the body of a gentleman, well dressed and having cards in his pocket bearing the name of "Enoch J. Drebber, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A." There had been no robbery, por is there any originate or the beat learning the same of th bery, nor is there any evidence as to how the man met his death. There are marks of blood in the room, but there is no wound upon his person. We are at a loss as to how he came into the empty house. Indeed the whole affair is a puzzler. If you can come round to the house any time before 12, you will find me there. I have left everything in statu quo u til I hear from you. If you are unable to come, I shall give you fuller details and would esteem it a great kindness if you would favor me with your opinion. Yours faithfully,
Tobias Gregson.

"Gregson is the smartest of the Scotland Yarders," my friend remarked. "He and Lestrade are the pick of a bad lot. They are both quick and energetic, but conventional, shockingly so. They have their knives into one another too. They are as jealous as a pair of professional beauties. There will be some fun over this case if they are both put upon the scent."

I was amazed at the calm way in which he rippled on. "Surely there is not a moment to be lost," "Shall I go and order you a cab?"

"I am not sure about whether I shall I am the most incurably lazy devil that ever stood in shoe leather-that is, when the fit is on me, for I can be spry enough at times."

"Why, it is just such a chance as you

have been longing for." "My dear fellow, what does it matter to me? Supposing I unravel the whole matter, you may be sure that Gregson, Lestrade & Co. will pocket all the credit. That comes of being an unofficial personage."

"But he begs you to help him." "Yes. He knows that I am his superior and acknowledges it to me, but he would cut his tongue out before he would own it to any third person. However, we may as well go and have a look.]

shall work it out on my own hook. I may have a laugh at them, if I have nothing else. Come on!"

He hustled on his overcoat and bustled about in a way that showed that an energetic fit had superseded the apathet-

"Get your hat," he said. "You wish me to come?"

"Yes, if you have nothing better to do." A minute later we were both in a The other belonged to the dining room, hansom, driving furiously for the Brix-

It was a foggy, cloudy morning, and a dun colored veil hung over the housetops, looking like the reflection of the mud colored streets beneath. My companion was in the best of spirits and prattled away about Cremona fiddles and the difference between a Stradivarius and an Amati. As for myself, I was silent, for the dull weather and the melancholy business upon which we were engaged depressed my spirits.

"You don't seem to give much thought to the matter in hand," I said at last, interrupting Holmes' musical disquisi-

"No data yet," he answered. "It is a have all the evidence. It biases the judg-

"You will have your data soon," I remarked, pointing with my finger. "This is the Brixton road, and that is the house, if I am not very much mistaken." "So it is. Stop, driver, stop!" We

were still a hundred yards or so from it. but he insisted upon our alighting, and

we finished our journey upon foot. No. 3 Lauriston Gardens wore an ill omened and minatory look. It was one of four which stood back some little way from the street, two being occupied and two empty. The latter looked out with three tiers of vacant, melancholy windows, which were blank and dreary, save that here and there a "To let" card had developed like a cataract upon the bleared panes. A small garden, sprinkled over with a scattered eruption of sickly plants, separated each of these houses from the street and was traversed by a narrow pathway, yellowish in color and consisting apparently of a mixture of clay and gravel.

The whole place was very sloppy from the rain which had fallen through the night. The garden was bounded by a three foot brick wall, with a fringe of wood rails upon the top, and against this wall was leaning a stalwart police constable, surrounded by a small knot of loafers, who craned their necks and strained their eyes in the vain hope of catching some glimpse of the proceedings within

I had imagined that Sherlock Holmes would at once have hurried into the house and plunged into a study of the mystery. Nothing appeared to be farther from his intention. With an air of nonchalance, which, under the circumstances, seemed to me to border upon seen, and I am no chicken. affectation, he lounged up and down the pavement and gazed vacantly at the ground, the sky, the opposite houses and the line of railings. Having finished his scrutiny, he proceeded slowly down the path, or rather down the fringe of grass which flanked the path, keeping his eyes riveted upon the ground. Twice he stopped, and once I saw him smile and heard him utter an exclamation of satisfaction. There were many marks of footsteps upon the wet, clayey soil, but since the police had been coming and going over it I was unable to see how my companion could hope to learn anything from it. Still I had had such extraordinary evidence of the quickness of his perceptive faculties that I had no doubt that he could see a great deal which was hidden from me.

At the door of the house we were met by a tall, white faced, flaxen haired man, with a notebook in his hand, who rushed forward and wrung my companion's hand with effusion. "It is indeed kind of you to come," he said. "I have had everything left untouched."

"Except that!" my friend answered, pointing to the pathway. "If a herd of buffaloes had passed along, there could not be a greater mess. No doubt, however, you had drawn your own conclusions, Gregson, before you permitted this."

"I have had so much to do inside the house," the detective said evasive-"My colleague, Mr. Lestrade, is here. I had relied upon him to look after this."

Holmes glanced at me and raised his

eyebrows sardonically. "With two such men as yourself and Lestrade upon the ground there will not be much for a third party to find out," he said.

Gregson rubbed his hands in a self satisfied way. "I think we have done all that can be done," he answered. 'It's a queer case, though, and I knew your taste for such things."

"You did not come here in a cab?" asked Sherlock Holmes.

"No, sir." "Nor Lestrade?"

With which inconsequent remark he strode on into the house, followed by Gregson, whose features expressed his astonishment. A short passage, bare planked and dusty, led to the kitchen and offices.

'No. sir.'

Two doors opened out of it to the left and to the right. One of these had obviously been closed for many weeks. which was the apartment in which the mysterious affair had occurred. Holmes walked in, and I followed him with that subdued feeling at my heart which the presence of death inspires. It was a large, square room, looking

all the larger for the absence of all furniture. A vulgar, flaring paper adorned the walls, but it was blotched in places with mildew, and here and there great strips had become detached and hung down, exposing the yellow plaster be-neath. Opposite the door was a showy fireplace, surmounted by a mantelpiece of imitation white marble. On one corner of this was stuck the stump of a red wax candle. The solitary window was so dirty that the light was hazy capital mistake to theorize before you and uncertain, giving a dull gray tinge to everything, which was intensified by the thick layer of dust which coated the whole apartment.

All these details I observed afterward. At present my attention was centered upon the single grim, motionless figure which lay stretched upon the boards, with vacant, sightless eyes staring up at the discolored ceiling. It was that of a man about 43 or 44 years of age, middle sized, broad shouldered, with crisp, curling black hair and a short, stubbly beard. He was dressed in a heavy broadcloth frock coat and waistcoat, with light colored trousers and immaculate collar and cuffs. A top hat, wel' 'rushed and trim, was placed upon the floor beside him. His hands were clinched and his arms thrown abroad, while his lower limbs were interlocked as though his death struggle had been a grievous one. On his rigid face there stood an expression of horror and, as it Gregson in an offended voice. seemed to me, of hatred such as I have never seen upon human features. This malignant and terrible contortion, combined with the low forehead, blunt nose writhing, unnatural posture. I have manner. seen death in many forms, but never of the main arteries of suburban Lon-

Lestrade, lean and ferretlike as ever, was standing by the doorway and greeted my companion and myself.

"This case will make a stir, sir," he

"There is no clew?" said G "None at all," chimed in Lestrade.

Sherlock Holmes approached the body, and kneeling down examined it intently. "You are sure that there is no wound?" he asked, pointing to numerous fallen away in parts. In this particugouts and splashes of blood which lay all around.

"Positive!" cried both detectives. "Then of course this blood belongs to a second individual, presumably the letters a single word, "Rache." murderer, if murder has been committed. It reminds me of the circumstances attendant on the death of Van Jansen in Utrecht in the year '34. Do you remember the case, Gregson?"

"No, sir." "Read it up, you really should. There is nothing new under the sun. It has all been done before."

As he spoke his nimble fingers were flying here, there and everywhere, feeling, pressing, unbuttoning, examining, while his eyes wore the same faraway expression which I have already remarked upon. So swiftly was the examination made that one would hardly have guessed the minuteness with which it was conducted. Finally he sniffed the dead man's lips and then glanced at the deprecatory voice. soles of his patent leather boots. "Mean? Why, it means that the writer

"He has not been moved at all?" he asked.

"No more than was necessary for the purpose of our examination."

"You can take him to the mortuary now," he said. "There is nothing more to be learned."

Gregson had a stretcher and four men at hand. At his call they entered the room, and the stranger was lifted and carried out. As they raised him, a ring tinkled down and rolled across the floor. Lestrade grabbed it and stared at it with mystified eyes.

"There's been a woman here!" he cried. "It's a woman's wedding ring." He held it out as he spoke upon the palm of his hand. We all gathered other participant in last night's mysaround him and gazed at it. There could be no doubt that that circle of this room yet, but with your permission plain gold had once adorned the finger of a bride.

Gregson. "Heaven knows they were "Then let us go and look at the complicated enough before!"

"You're sure it doesn't simplify them?" observed Holmes. "There's nothing to be learned by staring at it. What did you find in his pockets?"

"We have it all here," said Gregson, pointing to a litter of objects upon one of the bottom steps of the stairs. "A gold watch, No. 97,163, by Barraud of London; gold Albert chain, very heavy and solid; gold ring, with Masonic derubies as eyes; Russian leather cardcase, with cards of Enoch J. Drebber of Cleveland, corresponding with the E. J. D. upon the linen; no purse, but loose money to the extent of £7 13s.; pocket edition of Boccaccio's 'Decameron,' with name of Joseph Stangerson upon

"At what address?"

left till called for. They are both from the Guion Steamship company and refer to the sailing of their boats from Liverpool. It is clear that this unfortunate man was about to return to New

'Have you made any inquiries as to this man Stangerson?"

"I did it at once, sir," said Gregson. 'I have had advertisements sent to all the newspapers, and one of my men has nition, but it does apply to detective gone to the American Exchange, but he has not returned yet."

"Have you sent to Cleveland?"

"We telegraphed this morning." "How did you word your inquiries?" "We simply detailed the circumof any information which could help us.

"You did not ask for particulars on any point which appeared to you to be crucial?"

"I asked about Stangerson."

"Nothing else? Is there no circumstance on which this whole case appears to hinge? Will you not telegraph

"I have said all I have to say," said

Sherlock Holmes chuckled to himself remark, when Lestrade, who had been in the front room while we were hold and prognathous jaw, gave the dead ing this conversation in the hall, reapman a singularly simious and apelike peared upon the scene, rubbing his appearance, which was increased by his hands in a pompous and self satisfied

"Mr. Gregson," he said, "I have just has it appeared to me in a more fear- made a discovery of the highest imporsome aspect than in that dark, grimy tance and one which would have been apartment, which looked out upon one overlooked had I not made a careful examination of the walls.'

The little man's eyes sparkled as he spoke, and he was evidently in a state of suppressed exultation at having scored a point against his colleague.

"Come here," he said, bustling back remarked. "It beats anything I have into the room, the atmosphere of which felt cleaner since the removal of its tly inmate. Now stand there. He struck a match on his boot and

held it up against the wall.

"Look at that," he said triumphantly. I have remarked that the paper had lar corner of the room a large piece had peeled off, leaving a yellow square of coarse plastering. Across this bare space there was scrawled in blood red

"What do you think of that?" cried the detective with the air of a showman exhibiting his show. "This was overlooked because it was in the darkest corner of the room, and no one thought of looking there. The murderer has written it with his or her own blood. See this smear where it has trickled down the wall! That disposes of the idea of suicide anyhow. Why was that corner chosen to write it on? I will tell you. See that candle on the mantelpiece. It was lit at the time, and if it was lit this corner would be the brightest instead of the darkest portion of the wall."

"And what does it mean, now that you have found it?" asked Gregson in a

was going to put the female name Rachel, but was disturbed before he or she had time to finish. You mark my words, when this case comes to be cleared up you will find that a woman named Rachel has something to do with it It's all very well for you to laugh, Mr. Sherlock Holmes. You may be very smart and clever, but the old hound is the best when all is said and done."

"I really beg your pardon," said my companion, who had ruffled the little man's temper by bursting into an explosion of laughter. "You certainly have the credit of being the first of us to find this out, and, as you say, it bears every mark of having been written by the tery. I have not had time to examine I shall do so now.

As he spoke he whipped a tape meas-"This complicates matters," said ure and a large, round magnifyin glass

from his pocket. With these implements he trotted noiselessly about the room, sometimes stopping, occasionally kneeling and once lying flat upon his face. So engrossed was he with his occupation that he appeared to have forgotten our presence, for he chattered away to himself under his breath the whole time, keeping up a running fire of exclamations, groans, whistles and little cries suggestive of encouragement and of hope. As I watched him I was vice; gold pin, bulldog's head, with irresistibly reminded of a pure blooded, well trained foxhound as it dashes backward and forward through the covert, whining in its eagerness, until it comes across the lost scent. For 20 minutes or more he continued his researches, measuring with the most exact care the distance between marks which were enthe fly leaf; two letters, one addressed to tirely invisible to me and occasionally E. J. Drebber and one to Joseph Stangerson."

Applying his tape to the walls in an equally incomprehensible manner. In one place he gathered very carefully a "American Exchange, Strand, to be little pile of gray dust from the floor ft till called for. They are both from and packed it away in an envelope. Finally he examined with his glass the word upon the wall, going over every letter of it with the most minute exactness. This done, he appeared to be satisfied, for he replaced his tape and his glass in his pocket.

"They say that genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains," he remarked, with a smile. "It's a very bad defiwork.'

Gregson and Lestrade had watched the maneuvers of their amateur companion with considerable curiosity and some contempt. They evidently failed to appreciate the fact, which I had bestances and said that we should be glad gun to realize, that Sherlock Holmes' smallest actions were all directed to-

ward some definite and practical end. "What do you think of it, sir?" they both asked.

"It would be robbing you of the credit of the case if I was to presume to help you," remarked my friend. "You are doing so well now that it would be a pity for any one to interfere." There was a world of sarcasm in his voice as he spoke. "If you will let me know how your investigations go," he conand appeared to be about to make some tinued, "I shall be happy to give you any help I can. In the meantime I should like to speak to the constable who found the body. Can you give me his name and address?"

Lestrade glanced at his notebook. "John Rance," he said. "He is off duty now. You will find him at 46 Audley court, Kennington Park Gate."

Holmes took a note of the address. "Come along, doctor," he said. "We shall go and look him up. I'll tell you one thing which may help you in the case," he continued, turning to the two detectives. "There has been murder done, and the murderer was a man. He was more than 6 feet high, was in the prime of life, had small feet for his height, wore coarse, square toed boots and smoked a Trichine opoly cigar. He came here with his victim in a four wheeled cab, which was drawn by a horse with three old shoes and one new one on his off fore leg. In all probability the murderer had a florid face, and the finger nails of his right hand were remarkably long. These are only a few indications, but they may assist you."

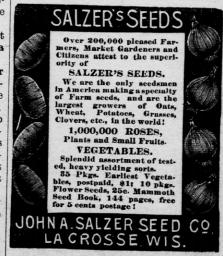
Lestrade and Gregson glanced at each other with an incredulous smile. "If this man was murdered, how was

it done?" asked the former.

"Poison," said Sherlock Holmes curtly and strode off. "One other thing, Lestrade," he added, turning around at the door. "'Rache' is the German for revenge,' so don't lose your time looking for Miss Rachel."

With which Parthian shot he walked away, leaving the two rivals open mouthed behind him.

TO BE CONTINUED.]



Notices of Meetings.

the first Thursday in April.

Program

response, Mrs. S. Covey; essay, Taxation, O. B. Graham; essay, The evil effects that demonitization of silver has on the agricultural interest of the United States, J. A. Felker.
MRS. HENRY COOK, Sec.

LOWELL DISTRICT COUNCIL. The next meeting of the Lowell District Council will be held at South Boston Grange hall, on Friday, April 5, 1895. D. H. ENGLISH, Sec.

The next regular meeting of Lenawee county Pomona Grange will be held at Madison Grange Hall, April All fourth degree members are invited to be present. There will be an evening session.

P. H. Dowling, Lecturer.

The Branch county Pomona Grange will hold a meeting with Butler Grange, Thursday, March 28, 1895. A fine program has been arranged for the occasion, papers, discussions, declamations, interspersed with plenty of good music. A business meeting in the afternoon will be public, to which all are invited. WALLACE E. WRIGHT,

Grange News.

A new Grange was organized at Krep's school nouse, Clinton Co., on Wednesday evening, March 6, with 27 charter members, by Deputy J. W. Ennest, with the following officers: Master, Grover Williams; O., M. D. Orines; L., Wm. Atkiuson; S., Arthur Mead; A.S., Tom Teed; Chap., Mrs. Alice Mc Cutchen; Treas., Perry Teed; Sec., Warren Williams; G. K., Otto Frick: I., Mrs. Mirtie Williams: F., Mrs. Mary Orines; C., Miss Estell Williams; L. A. S., Miss Lura Williams.

members of the legislature Hope Grange (678) expressed the following These resolution were sent to our rep-

"Members with free passes should not be allowed mileage. Railroad February, we celebrated its majority companies should give free passes and on the 23rd, in the afternoon and evenlegislators receive no mileage, or a bill should be passed prohibiting members from accepting passes. If given and accepted as an act of courtesy it is all right; if 'special favors' are implied it is all wrong. If a member of the legislature is bribed by a pass he is bought chean, his stock of honor is so small would extend our sincere thanks and cheap, his stock of honor is so small effectual, and with an intelligent constituency he could not be re-elected.

The Davisburgh Grange met at the home of Mr. James Taylor, Saturday, March 9. For the benefit of new members the officers for the ensuing year were publicy installed. Bro. D. M. Gamer had charge as principal officer, ably supported by a corps of efficient subordinates. An agreeable and interesting part of the program was the presentation, to "mine host" and his help mate, of their pictures in life size, free-hand drawing. Bro. R. K. Divine, in the name of the brothers and sisters present, in a speech that was a model of its kind, pre-sented Mr. Taylor with the picture of Mrs. Taylor. Mr. Taylor was completed. Taylor. Mr. Taylor was completely nonplussed, and Mrs. Taylor was even more so, when Bro. E. M. Bigelow took the floor and in a speech that touched all hearts, present-Mrs. Taylor with the portrait of Mr. Taylor. The recipients tried to make suitable response, but were so overcome that those present took the "will for the deed." In the enjoyment of the "feast of reason and flow of soul" that followed the hospitable dinner, considerable was said as to the propriety of making an extra effort to revive interest in Grange matters for the year to come. The next meeting of the Grange will be held at the home of D. M. Garner, the second Saturday in April. D. B. MILLAR.

OBITUARY.

Grange No. 273 met a sudden loss by the death of Mr. J. M. Timms.

The suddenness with which our friend and fellow-brother has departed this life comes to us with a shock that makes his death seem like a

J. M. Timms joined Wheatland Grange in the early part of its history, and his cheerful and efficient work will speak for him far into the future. He was an honor to and honored by our order.

He had a strong and noble character. He was a judicious and wise counselor, quick to resume responsibilites assigned to him and to perform his alloted part.

Rockford Grange No. 110 has been called to mourn the loss of their sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, who died February 26. She was nearly seventy years of age, and had been a faithful and interested member of the Grange.
Rockford Grange passed suitable resolutions of regard for their departed friend, and of sympathy for those near and dear that are left in sorrow.

I leave this interesting discussion to go on committee. Our next meeting will be held with the Scipio Grange on the first Thursday of April next.

W. KIRBY.

Book Reviews.

Batavia Grange No. 95 mourns the loss of Sister Alice Lovina Hastings, who departed this life February 10. Sister Hastings held the office of Po-mona in our Grange. The Grange unanimously extend their sympathy to Brother Hastings in his bereavement. resolutions were passed by the Grange in memory of Sister Hastings.

IDA VANDERBILT, Sec.

After installation of officers Jan. 8, St. Joseph County Pomona will hold our W. L. (Brother J. K. Campbell,) the regular meeting wind Colon Grange proposed "our next meeting be an apare presented in a concise manner. plication meeting." All agreed to the proposal, and on Jan. 22, this same brother came bringing eight desirable of artificial manures will seek. In con-Address of welcome, Mrs. E. Legg; names, declaring "people were only nection therewith the average compo esponse, Mrs. S. Covey; essay, Taxa- waiting to be asked." Yes, to say No, sition of fertilizer materials is given said the rest of us who had been unsuccessful. But in one week our W. M., Bro. F. Fletcher brought five applications. Several others have said per acre at various distances. "after awhile." Feb. 13, was a "Red letter day" for Fraternity Grange. Brc. G. B. Horton was with us. also members from Superior and Ypsilanti Granges. "The new thirteen" received the third and fourth degrees. After an oyster dinner Bro. Horton exemplithe unwritten work, and in the evening addressed an open meeting on "The benefits derived from the Grange." We also listened to a few excellent remarks by Bro. John A. Mc-Dougal (our county deputy.) As we said "Good Bye" to Bro. Horton we felt that a noble man, a faithful brother, and a true friend, had been with us. Feb. 19, all present answered the question, "hat i s the best thing in life?" A discussion followed on "How much of a politician ought a farmer to be?" also interesting facts from Bro, Stumpenhusen, concerning our agricultural college. At our fol-lowing meeting our W. M. gave us an interesting account of "Washington as a soldier." Our W. O., (Bro. S. P. Ballard.) "Washington as a citizen," and our W. C. (Sister Childs.) "Washington as a statesman and farmer." Our meetings are held each week and are full of interest.

MARY E. BREINNING.

HILLSDALE POMONA.

The February meeting of Pomona was a failure on account of the blizzard, but enough members assembled to hold a joint meeting with Adams Grange, which proved to be one of the most important meetings in a business way, of any held in some time. Resolutions were passed favoring the pure food bill, also the proposed state circulating library, and while favoring a resentative. As Adams Grange was organized 21 years ago sometime in February, we celebrated its majority ing. There was but one charter memwould extend our sincere thanks and a cigar or drink would be as express our appreciation. Legal talent dual, and with an intelligent con-Oh! oh! The meeting was a rousing success and gave universal satisfac-tion, and acted as a stimulant to Grange work which will long be felt. tive, and before our next meeting we were called upon by the chairman of the committee on education to give our reasons why we objected to the latter bill. Surely the Grange has an influence, and it is gratifying to know when we throw a stone that it hits, whether it kills or not. We replied by sending a circular containing the objections as given by the State Grange.

oat wonder), a wheat 112 bushels on two and one half acres, potatoes 1,000 bushels, and one half acres, potatoes 1,000 bushels, and one half acres, potatoes 1,000 bushels, and gress and clover hay six tons per acre. Truly agriculture moves, and you will be it necessary to hold a short session. A two days meeting for the good of the Grange would be desirable, There was little hust routine business due to the sounder), a wheat 112 bushels on two and one half acres, potatoes 1,000 bushels, and gress and clover hay six tons per acre. Truly agriculture moves, and you will be where can I get them? Only one place in this world, and that is from the Farm Seed Specialist. little but routine business done in the the Worthy Lecturer, and Pomona at once tackled the finance question. Sister Hunker with an essay, which goes to the Visitor. gave it a good send off, then the discussion became send off, then the discussion became

general. Brother Strait: This is not a partisan but a sectional question, and we as producers are all interested in it. It would be for our interest that money should not have such great purchasing power. If I get in debt on a certain basis I should be priylleged to pay on that basis; not to be able to do so would be injustice and would be repudiating the contract. The consumpation of the gold stendard is a decrease. mation of the gold standard is a deep laid scheme by a syndicate of American and foreign capitalists. It is a stern reality that we are being sold out. Four per cent of our commerce is with foreign countries and ninetysix per cent at home. Shall we sacri fice our home commerce for foreign? I saw our present condition approach-ing twenty years ago, but it has come sooner than I had expected. Voters, what shall we do about it?

I leave this interesting discussion

Book Reviews.

Farmer's Guide

This is the title of a new book which has just been issued by the German Kali Works, 93 Nassau street, New

The main portion of the publication comprises an enumeration of most farm crops and horticultural crops Memorial services were held in Grange farm crops and horticultural crops hall, on Sunday, March 3. Suitable raised in this country from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canada Border, setting resolutions were passed by the Grange in memory of Sister Hastings.

IDA VANDERBILT, Sec.

Fraternity Grange, No. 52, has the honor of being called "The center of being called to be applied to be applied to be seen to be a see

Grange work in Washtenaw county." them, together with the average Brother A. Campbell, of Ypsilanti amounts per acre. A few suggestions Grange, is my authority.

As an introduction to the pamphlet presented in a concise manner, embodying just such information as every practical farmer and consumer and tables are appended showing the distances recommended for planting various crops and the number of plants

We understand that this book, valuable as it is, is a donation to the American public and can be obtained free of any cost by writing to the above mentioned firm.

Coin's Financial School

Have you read Coin's Financial School? It seems as if everybody were reading it, and whether or not you agree with everything in it, you are interested and instructed. Here is a brief review that recently appeared in the Chicago Inter Ocean:

In order that we may derive the greatest multiplicity of beneficial results in our study of the money question let us take it up as discussed in "Coin's Financial School," the greatest text book of this day on the financial question. I say this without hesitation and without fear of contradiction. No other book on the subject has ever commanded the attention of all classes of people as has this one. It is selling with great rapidity, the Western News Compuny alone putting out over 5,000 copies daily. It is now in its second edition of 100,000. It sells itself by reputation. Last week one of its converts send a complimentary copy to each member of the United States Congress. We hope they will read it carefully and then have manhood and nerve and backbone enough to do the right thing by the people as so plainly indicated in this book. Last week the Tennessee Legislature sent for a couple of copies of the book, and a member from each branch will read a paper on the book before their respective assemblies.

No other work on this question has dropped from the discussion the dry, In the discussion of free passes for uniformity of text books, in opposition ed statistical tables, the misty techunattractive features, the accumulatnical terms, the prosy argument, the inappropriate comparisons, and the gross errors, if not in many cases the intended misleading representation of the matter. In no other discussion do you find the clear, short statement of the facts relating to money. No other work approaches it by correct and concise definitions.

MARRY THIS GIRL-SOMEBODY.

MR. EDITOR:—

I stained a blue silk dress with lemon juice; what will restore the color? I am making lots of money selling the Climax Dish Washer. Have not made less than \$10 any day I worked. Every family wants a Dish Washer, and pay \$5 quickly when they see the dishes washed and dried perfectly in one minute. I generally sell at every house. It is easy selling what every family wants to buy. I sell as many wash-The opportunity was taken to circulate petitions in favor of the pure food bill, and also one against the proposed township unit school system. These petitions were sent to our representations were sent to our representations. It is easy selling what every house. It is easy selling what every family wants to buy. I sell as many washers and he is an old salesman. I will make \$3,000 this year. By addressing J. H. Nolen, 60 W. Third Ave., columbus. Ohio, anyone can get particulars about the dishwasher, and can do as well as about the dishwasher, and can do as well as I am doing. Talk about hard times; you soon pay off a mortgage when making \$10 a day if you will only work; and why wont people try when they have such good opportunities.

Maggie B.

The World Moves Too Fast.

That is what a farmer told us at the Chiections as given by the State Grange.

March Meeting.

Our March meeting was held on the the in the C. A. R. hall in the air.

All in the C. A. R. hall in the air.

and one half agrees notatons at the Chicago fair when he saw the wonderful array of farm and vegetable crops. Think of an oat yielding 200 bushels per acre on 100 acres. (We learn the Salzer Seed Company offer \$300 for a suitable name for this oat wonder), a wheat 112 bushels on two and one half agrees notatogs 1 000 bushels.

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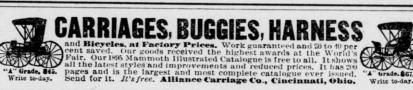
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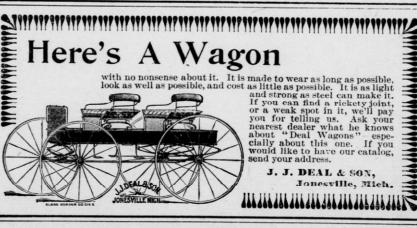
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