

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

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WHOLE NO. 478.

Northern Michigan. Grand Traverse County.

BY E. O. LADD.

Grand Traverse county is located in the northwestern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan at the head of the bay of the same name, and includes the peninsula between the two arms of the bay which ex tends north nearly to the parallel of 45 degrees north latitude. The county has an area of 612 square miles. Pine plains are quite extensive along the Boardman river, and, together with the sandy portions near the bay, comprise about one-half the entire area. These lands are considered nearly worthless for agricultural purposes. The problem of bringing them into successful cultivation has never yet been solved.

SOIL

The soil varies from this light sand of the plains to heavy clay, and in general may be described as a sandy loam with more or less admixture of clay and gravel. It is rich in all the elements of fertility, and though naturally light and porous, will, under proper management, retain its fertility and withstand the effects of drouth to a remarkable degree. There are many small inland lakes, and cedar swamps, easily reclaimed, traversed by streams of running water, found in nearly every township. There is a large quantity of hardwood timber-maple, beach, elm, etc., still remaining, which is being improved, not by large companies of lumbermen as was the pine, but by actual settlers who have bought the land in small tracts to make farms and homes for themselves and families. This timber finds a ready market at the manufacturing establishments, mills, and factories at Traverse City and elsewhere, and is a source of considerable revenue, much more than for the clearing of the land.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the whole Grand Traverse region is modified by the waters of Lake Michigan, Grand Traverse bay and the numerous inland lakes. These waters become warm during the summer, and as vast reservoirs of warm water have a tendency to prevent early frosts in autumn and extreme cold during the winter.

naw to Chicago. Many summer resorts are located around the bay, where people from the large cities come to spend the summer months. The population of the county, according

to the census of 1894, was 17,514. Among the older settlers are many fine farms with good substantial buildings. The people are industrious, intelligent, and progressive. Good schools are within the reach of all, and churches are well established. These, with several strong Granges, each of which owns its hall, all aid in the development of a higher and better manhood and womanhood among the farming classes. *Traverse City.*

Leelanaw County.

BY A. A. SESSIONS.

A glance at the map of Michigan and the Public Acts of 1895, shows Leelanaw county to be in the northwestern part of the lower peninsula, and to consist of a triangular peninsula between Grand Traverse bay and Lake Michigan, together with the Fox and Manitou Islands, four in number, recently added from the defunct Manitou county. Of these the Fox islands are inhabited only by a few fishermen. The Manitous together containing about 20,-000 acres, the greater part of which is high and rolling and a fair quality of sandy loam soil covered with second growth maple and beech have a population of 150, about equally divided between the two islands.

TYPOGRAPHY.

The surface of the main part of the county is divided into two ridges for seventeen miles by Carp lake, which has its outlet into Lake Michigan at Leland the county seat. In the western part of the county are numerous small lakes, all of which are plentifully stocked with pickerel, trout and black bass, which, together with the pleasant summers, bring many people from the cities here during the heated season. Numerous summer resorts have been established in all parts of the county, and still there is room.

The county has a population of about 9,000, of which two-thirds or more are agriculturists, the remainder residents of villages, of which Empire and Northport each with about 500 inhabitants, are the largest. The surface of the county (including islands) is for the most part an elevation of from 50 to 300 feet above Lake Michigan, and the soil is a hardwood loam, clay or sandy, of all degrees of richness. The ordinary farm products of the county are not materially different from those of other counties of this region in either kind, quality, or average yield.

Memories of Early Michigan. IV.

HON. ENOS GOODRICH.

Time rolls his ceaseless course, and since my No. 3 was written a long period has intervened. Would the reader know the cause or excuse for all this delay, let him wait till he, like the writer, is past his four score, and it will be apparent. The worthy editor of the VISITOR has expressed his solicitude that I should entertain the readers with some accounts of our early legislation; and "if time lasts" I will endeavor to comply with his request—but the fact is, I had no experience in legislation during my first ten years residence in Michigan, and to vault from the scenes of my No. 3, at once to the legislation of 1847, would require more than a Sam Patch leap. Let the readers have patience and I will get there in due time.

But first let me call up some memories about Indians and wild animals. On section 27 in Atlas, being town 6 north of range 8 east, there still remains a small body of water known as Shinguak Lake. Sixty years ago, when I trod its banks, its area was from 150 to 200 acres, but drainage has since reduced it to less than forty. Its Indian name was Neshinguak, which is said to mean "Good Lake." It was evident that it had long been a favorite haunt of the Indians, and long did their tents and their fires remain before they were extinguished by the civilization of the white man. Along its west bank was an Indian trail, said to extend from Detroit to Saginaw. It had been so long trodden by the Indians and their ponies that many miles of deep trench was formed which it required years of cultivation to obliterate. Portions of this aboriginal thoroughfare are said still to exist, and amongst other places it may yet be seen along the banks of Merwin's Lake in Oakland county. This trail led diagonally across the first field we fenced in Michigan, and was greatly travelled by the Indians in their pilgrimages to Detroit and Malden for their annual payments. I have seen as high as fifty in group filing along this their ancient highway; and when they struck our high fence, and looking over beheld the devastation that the plowshare was creating, the mingled expressions of indignation and sadness upon their countenances needed no interpretation. Two parallel streams enter the town of Atlas from Oakland county on the south, and pass out to the northwest. Their average distance apart is a little over two miles. Here is now one of the finest districts of farming country in the state. It was originally a region of poplar thickets, burr oak openings, and hazel brush plains. Grass grew higher than the shoulders of a tall man and for years furnished rich pasture for stock of the early settlers. Every early settler can remember the din of cow bells that used to greet the ear in all directions. Many is the morning I have arisen at early dawn and listened to the sound of the bells, to take a bee line for the cattle a mile or two away. The oxen that drew the great breaking-up plow must be al-lowed time to eat—and if we waited a little too long until they had finished their morning meal, they would lie down and their bells would be silent. Cattle and wild deer mingled together on these natural pastures, and the sound of the bells did not seem to cause the animals the least alarm. Once I was driving home my herd upon the ground where Harry Enders now has one of the most fertile and best cultivated farms in Genesee county, when a deer sprang up among the bushes and mingled with the herd. On such occasions the rifle was my inseparable companion, and I brought it down from my shoulder; but the deer was in no hurry to part company with the cattle, and I had to travel quite a distance before I could safely shoot down the deer without serious danger of making venison of a cow or an ox. Afterwards, not far from the same spot, I discovered a very large black wolf—the only one of the color I ever saw. He was beyond the range of my rifle; and while I was skulking to get nearer he made his escape. On proceeding to the spot I found a freshly slaughtered deer, there being little left but

the bones, the hide, and the head; all the balance being served as the black wolf's breakfast. A little north from this spot on what is known as the Carpenter marsh and on land now owned by James Goodrich, I had an experience with a deer which was a little comical. It was a bright day in June, 1837 or '38; the spot was in full view from the Goodrich residence. My mother was washing under a shade tree in the front yard. She called my attention to a pair of deer grazing on the marsh. It was the time of year when the deer were in the "red cast," and their horns in the "velvet." As they deliberately cropped the herbage their bright red bodies were more than half hidden by the tall marsh grass. It was but the work of a moment to bring out the rifle, and without proceeding out of the door yard, a shot from the rifle dropped the male deer, with his long horns, out of sight in the tall grass. The female member of the firm fled, at the crack of the rifle, about 70 yards farther away and halting with head erect, looked back to discover what had happened. I hastily reloaded and fired at her, but owing to too great distance missed my mark. As I proceeded in quest of my game I discovered a violent agitation of the grass-and such an exhibition of rolling and tumbling and kicking and thrashing I never saw one animal make. Finally, jumping more than ten feet in the air, and whirling back to earth and feet to sky he perpetrated some tremendous kicks before his avoirdupois brought him back to terra firma. Being now sufficiently recovered from the shock he had received he gathered himself up and in another moment he was out of sight in the thick growth of tamaracks. Well, I was foiled, and my game was lost; but I picked up on the battle ground a trophy. It was a magnificent branching buck's horn in full velvet, which the ball from my rifle had mowed off close to its owner's head. I lost my venison, but the grotesque figure of that deer when he kicked the air so vehemently, has many a time caused me to smile when I have been carrying my rifle along the woodland walks. I might fill a volume with similar incidents, for deer then were about as plenty and tame as Merino sheep have been in later years. [To be Continued.]

FRUIT RAISING.

The peculiar conformation of the land on the peninsula and for several miles surrounding the bay affords many favorable locations for the production of fruit, which is rapidly becoming the leading industry. Apples grown here are noted for their firm texture, fine flavor, and long keeping qualities. Pears, plums, and cherries of fine quality are also raised, and grapes and peaches do well in favorable locations. Large quantities of huckleberries grow on the pine plains, and blackberries, raspberries, etc., in the woods in many places, thus showing the adaptability of the country to this kind of fruit.

The soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the growth of potatoes, and aside from fruit they are the principal money crop. Peas and beans under contract for seedsmen are also quite extensively raised.

Grain, hay and other farm crops are raised in rotation, but it cannot be said that Grand Traverse is a natural grass or grain growing country, though clover, as an aid in keeping up the fertility of the soil, is one of the most important crops. But corn is raised in large quantities. The yield is good and the quality excellent. Though not raised to any extent for the market, it is the most profitable crop that can be grown to supply feed for stock on the farm.

MARKETS.

Traverse City at the head of the west arm of the bay, has recently become a city in fact as well as in name. It contains about 8,000 inhabitants, and together with the several villages of the county, furnish a good home market for a large share of the products of the farm. Three lines of railroads traverse the county in different directions, and furnish excellent facilities for shipping to distant markets. There is also a line of boats connecting Traverse City with points on the lake from Macki-

LEELANAW COUNTY FRUIT GROWING

has a future. Nearly surrounded by large bodies of water, elevated and rolling, therefore having good atmospheric drainage, with good soil, there is no county in Michigan better adapted to fruit growing in all its branches than is Leelanaw county. The famous little peninsula in Grand Traverse bay has no greater advantages as regards physical conditions. The late springs, cool summers, long autumns, the almost total absence on the highlands of late spring or early fall frosts and very low temperature in winter, combine to make the climate the best possible for all fruits. At the lake level four o'clocks and petunias blossom out doors until Oct. 20th, when comes the first frost. The coldest winter weather for years was 12 degrees last winter at the lake level. All fruits mature late, strawberries and cherries ripening first in July, peaches in August, while the Northern Spy apple keeps until June. Transportation by water is convenient on all sides; a railroad is one of the probabili-ties of the near future. Intelligent orchardists are all that is needed, and when the time comes that the special adaptation of each part of our county to a particular purpose shall be fully utilized, Leelanaw county will be one vast orchard. Leland.

After crosses and losses men grow humbler and wiser.—*Franklin*.

Let the child have his best teacher first. A right beginning is a long step toward a right edcation.—F. E. Parlin.

The Educational Advantages of the Grange,

The educational features of the Grange are the foundation stones upon which the Order is built. In every age and condition of human life in its normal state, from the cradle to the grave, the development of the mind is carried forward to a greater or less degree. The child receives first impressions from the mother; he learns to talk, to think, to act. All through life he continues to receive impressions from others; by thought and continually accumulating experience he arrives at conclusions, and acts in accordance with these conclusions, whatever they may be.

This in short is education in its broadest sense, and it can no more be confined to mere book-lore, than the sunlight to the dew drop.

The Grange accepts this broad view of the word "education," and applies it to every line and department of its work. It recognizes the fact, that the opportunities of the farmer for social culture, intellectual development, a knowledge of existing commercial laws and conditions, and an understanding of the political and economic questions of the day, were in former years, limited in the extreme; and by means of organization and co-operation it seeks to overcome these hindrances to the highest degree of success in farm life, and to give the farmer an opportunity to become the peer of any man, in other classes, in ease of manner, fluency of speech, practical common sense and logical conclusions, in regard to current topics and questions of state or national importance. To this end the Grange educates its

To this end the Grange educates its members. Along social lines they are continually brought in contact with each other, and from their frequent intercourse, they learn to practice the social amenities and courtesies of life which adorn society and give refinement and charm to the home Continued to page 5.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Field and Stock.

How to Make Money out of Sheep.

HON. L. D. WATKINS.

The general feeling among sheep owners throughout the country is to either partly or wholly dispose of their flocks. Is this good policy or economy? Is there not still a way to so handle sheep as to make that branch of our agricultural industry one of the best paying, even at the present time? I must say that after an experience of nearly half a century in handling and raising sheep in large numbers and of many breeds, including all different classes of the Merino and their crosses, that sheep of the right style and breed are *now* by far the best property the farmer owns.

WBAT STYLE, AND HOW BRED?

I shall say without any hesitation or reservation whatever, that the smooth bodied, thick chested, large, plain Merino ewe that will raise a lamb and shear a long, silky fleece of from ten to fifteen pounds, not less than ten pounds, is the most profitable sheep that the farmer can handle. Such sheep as these can easily be obtained. This wool (Delaine) is now worth (unwashed) 15 cents per pound.

March lambs from such ewes, bred and fed by skillful hands, will weigh in the March following safely 100 pounds each and are safe for 5 cents per pound or bet-ter for years to come. They have been and are now worth this amount even in the depressed markets. These prices will cer-tainly again be higher as the breeding stock is being rapidly decimated, not only by sale for slaughter and feeding; but the greatest danger, and one which bids fair to almost entirely wipe out the fine wool sheep from our country, is the universal breeding of our Merino ewes to rams of the mutton breeds, all of which progeny go to market unbred. The result is obvious, viz., that of the constantly increasing demand for well fed sheep and lambs and the certain scarcity of ewes for grade-breeding in the future.

Now the problem stands about in this way: Fifteen tons of hay or its requisite in other feed and one hundred bushels of corn will keep 100 stock ewes in prime order. You can figure the pasturage to suit your own varied conditions. My opinion is that a flock of sheep earn more money in the destruction of weeds, such as ragweed, prickly lettuce, etc., than the cost of their pasturage, saying nothing of the fertility which is scattered over our fields. In my own pastures, grazed annually by from 800 to 1000 sheep, scarcely a noxious weed can be found.

HOW SHOULD A FLOCK BE HANDLED?

First, select the best Merino ewes you can find and breed enough of them to rams of the best style of form and wool to keep your breeding flock up in numbers. You may breed the balance to rams of the socalled mutton breeds, but in reality there is little or no difference as to selling, in the progeny, as proved in my feeding pens for years. I except, of course, the greasy specimens which I am glad to note are becoming more rare each year. It matters not how well you feed these greasy sheep of the above mentioned type, you can hardly get them fat, and, if you do accomplish that end, they are at once put in the cull class, when marketed, even if they are only wrinkled badly about the neck. These culls never sell for the cost of feeding. How to make money out of sheep should be determined by each and everyone by figuring the problem out for himself. It will do you good. Good ewes could and can now be bought for one dollar per head. The interest on this will be six cents. Allow four per cent for loss and one dollar for keeping, and seven cents for shearing. Add more or less to these estimates as your conditions may require. Then credit your flock with the needed fertility for your farm and the good of clearing your fields of weeds, and fence corners of unsightly growths, and you will find that your sheep have earned several times one hundred per cent. In proof of my premises regarding Merino sheep and that my statements are not out of the reach of any good farmer, I will state a local example. William Bowers of Sharon, Washtenaw county, raised from Merino ewes 116 lambs that weighed in March 111 pounds per head and brought 6 cents per pound. The ewes were bred to a Leicestershire ram, and these ewes would shear the required 10 pounds of good quality wool. Manchester.

age farmer occasioned by weeds is fully six per cent of the income of the farm—in some cases much more. As to methods of exterminating weeds, most of our farmers keep the weeds down in cultivated crops by thorough cultivation. Some few follow the plan of mowing weeds that spring up on stubble fields before they mature their seed.

The law in regard to cutting weeds in the highway is not enforced. The weed the most troublesome and which I think does most damage is the ragweed, a strong, rapid grower, thriving on all kinds of soil. If allowed to get a start they are difficult to root out with the cultivator. If your wheat is partially winter-killed the ragweed comes to the front and chokes out the balance. If your oats are slow in coming up the ragweed is there ahead of them to grow with and damage the crop. Is your seeding thin in spots, these weeds are on hand to sap the soil and retard the development of the sod.

There is more of the prickly lettuce this season than ever before. Farmers are not paying much attention to it. Farmers in this locality follow the plan of getting their seeds of other farmers as much as possible, seeds known to be free from weed seed.

GEORGE BBYANT.

Cadmus. Lenawee County.

Farmers here are not paying as much attention to the weed question as they ought to for their own good. Weeds of all kinds are allowed to go to seed wherever they grow. Our roads are full of all kinds, and nothing is done to exterminate them. Our road commissioners are very negligent about enforcing the laws. Overseers of highways pay no attention in our part of the town.

I think such things have been neglected more for the past year or so than at any time before. I suppose it is on account of the hard times. We have Canada thistle, milk weed, and a weed we call cockle-burr. Of all the bad weeds I think the milk weed the worst. It seems to be impossible to kill it, and it is very troublesome.

There is considerable fear on the part of farmers and dealers about getting foul seeds with their timothy and clover. People are almost afraid to buy western timothy for fear of the Russian thistle.

There is no systematic way of getting rid of any of them that I know of here. BERT WALKER.

Irving, Barry County.

My immediate vicinity is very free from noxious weeds of any kind. The cornfields are in fact the only ones which suffer to any extent from the effects of weed growths. Here the pigweed gives the most trouble, but they are easily held in check by late cultivation. After this comes pussy-grass, or wild millett, which this season covers the cornfields with a prolific growth. Thorough cultivation during the entire season would, I think, eliminate this to a great extent. The fact that it is so much in evidence would indicate that farmers are not paying much attention to the growth or extermination of the many classes of noxious weeds that infest the farms and highways. The fact that red-root, prickly lettuce, Canada thistle, burdock, etc., are steadily on the increase would indicate substantially that they do not. The laws relating to the cutting of weeds in the highways are given very little attention by officials. The weeds most troublesome and that occasion the greatest loss vary with the kind of soil. On improved marsh lands the Canada thistle is very troublesome in some localities near here. The weeds which give most trouble and occasion the greatest loss on the lands, are, however, the native weeds, the nature of which varies with each particular kind of marsh soil. Perhaps no two pieces have the same quality of soil. Of the ones particularly bad this season I am unable to give the names intelligently, the native weeds referred to above perhaps, the same weed being known by different names in different localities. But as I know them, smartweed, ragweed, wild wormwood, wandering milkweek, hartwort, goldenrod, and fireweed, give the most trouble every season. A great deal of anxiety is manifested by farmers in getting pure seeds, and any information on this subject will be hailed by them with great satisfaction.

swer well. As they drop in the fall, they should be gathered and used at once. If allowed to become dry it will be well to rake them into piles, and either wet them down, or leave them until wet by rain. As soon as the excess of water has drained off they can be used. Dry leaves will answer if the vegetable room is damp. The vegetables should be packed in alternate layers in the leaves, in either bins or boxes. Onions, like other bulbs, can be easily

preserved if kept dry, and although, if this is observed, they will stand a considerable range of temperature, it is desirable that they have a temperature of from 35 to 45 degrees. When in a damp room they start readily, especially if at a high temperature, and as spring approaches the buds start even if kept comparatively cool. Care should be taken not to store onions in too large bulk, and to prevent heating they should be in shallow bins or crates.

Although considerable trouble is experienced with preserving winter squashes, they are among the easiest vegetables to carry through the winter. One source of trouble is that they are often left too long on the vines and subjected to severe frosts. Even if not quite ripe it is best to gather them (if the vines are thick it is generally safe to risk one frost) and place them in some sunny spot where they can be cov-ered at night. When freezing weather comes they should be carried to the house, and, unlike most of the other vegetables, should be placed in the warmest and driest place at hand. If one has a furnace and the squashes are packed around it, there will be little danger of their not keeping, even if no more than half-grown.

The sweet potato is another vegetable that does not withstand a low temperature. They can often be bought cheaply in the fall and can be preserved, if packed in boxes, between layers of dry leaves and kept where the temperature does not fall much below 60 degrees.

It is generally thought there is some secret about the keeping of celery as well as in raising it. There will be no trouble in keeping it if it is placed in a room where the temperature ranges from 35 to 45 degrees, and if it is supplied with sufficient moisture to prevent wilting. It should have been blanched while growing in the garden, and should be placed in the cellar about the tenth of November. For family use it may be packed in boxes, or in halfbarrels, or other small receptacles that are a little deeper than the plants are high. Three or four inches of soil should be placed in the bottom, and the celery should then be packed in vertically, about as thick as it will stand, the soil being pressed firmly about the roots. If a large quantity is to be stored, it may be packed in the same way between boards placed on edge about twelve inches apart; but fully as good results will be obtained if it is packed in trenches in the open ground and covered so as to keep out the frost. As soon as packed, if kept in the house, it will be necessary to wet the soil about the roots, and at intervals during the winter, when it is found to be getting dry, the application should be repeated. In doing this care should be taken not to wet the stalks, as it

and expecting the taxpayer to work it out under the supervision of a man who was elected overseer as a mere joke, is demoralizing and its ill effects go far beyond the mere loss in road development.

The writer has for years sent a man and team on the road to work out a large tax and the habits engendered during the process have rendered the help on the farm less valuable for a long time subsequent to the payment of the road tax.

After a day or two on the road, the excuse for starting out late in the morning is that "the other fellows won't be there;" and if the end boards are left behind so that only a fraction of a load can be drawn, the excuse is that "I pull out as much as the other fellows do." There is no planning of the work; no adequate supervision; no confidence in the authority; no interest in the improvement, and the rule is to get along as easily as possible and slide out of working the tax entirely if it can be so managed.

The election of overseers at the annual town meeting is a farce. No thought is given to securing the best men. The man who shouts the loudest in the ear of the chairman of the meeting secures recognition, and the name he calls after receives but his own vote in the affirmative, and with no negative votes his nominee is declared elected. Many times the office is saddled upon a mere lad who is just casting his first vote, and again the most shiftless fellow in the district will be selected as a mere joke.

Most of the townships have a large number of road districts whose boundaries have been changed until it is difficult to see any reason in the irregular lines of limitation.

The commissioner of highways, who has supreme authority and should be the best business man in the township, rarely is selected because of his efficiency as a road builder. There seems to be little recognition of the authority of the commissioner by the overseers and no co-ordinate movement for continuous lines of improvement in the township. The most hopeless thing about our meth-

The most hopeless thing about our method is that the people are so wedded to it that we are unable to secure anything better. For years we have had the option of throwing up this plan and adopting in lieu of it a system of money taxation, the funds to be expended by a town officer or under the direction of the township board. But in most instances any attempt to adopt the better method has been overwhelmingly defeated at the polls. This exhibits a moral degradation that is humiliating. There is no tax assessed, the use of which comes home so directly to the people for their benefit as the road assessment, and it is certainly disheartening to see such willingness to evade paying it.

There is no question about the results of expenditure in making good roads. It is all one way. Good roads lead directly to better farming, larger values of property, more thrifty people and a more delightful country. Then why should we evade the adoption of any method looking toward the economic expenditure of money in these improvements.

The laxity in methods of road improvement has led to the building of toll roads,

E ODINCE VISIT

Weeds.

We continue the interesting letters on the weed question. Let us hear from others. This is a very important topic.

The losses occasioned by weeds are nu-

merous, especially the time and expense of exterminating them. If allowed to grow among crops, partial or total loss of crop; loss to the soil in maturing a worthless crop of seed. I think the loss to the aver-

J. A. COURTRIGHT. Duck Lake, Calhoun County.

The Preservation of Vegetables.

As ordinarily kept, the root crops of the garden soon become shrivelled, and lose their flavor, or in some cases become "pithy" and "woody". This can to some extent be remedied if they are packed away in the fall in dry sandy soil. While the shrivelling is for the most part prevented, the flavor suffers to a considerable extent. Perhaps the best material in which to pack them, and one that is unequalled in retaining the vegetables in their normal condition, is found in the leaves of most of our forest and shade trees. Oak leaves are rather thick and coarse, but those of the maple, elm, poplar and other trees an-

is likely to cause them to rot. The water can be poured in from a watering pot through a short piece of tin or iron pipe, or a short hose may be attached to the end of the spout. Some have found small drain tiles inserted at intervals among the plants good for this purpose.

Cabbages and potatoes are too commonly wintered to require much attention here. The former should be put away with the outer leaves and stems attached to the heads. They will keep if left in thin layers in almost any way, in a cool room, but if placed in such a position that the roots can be covered with dry sand, they will be less likely to shrivel and lose their outer leaves. If many are to be wintered over for spring use, it will be best to select some well-drained spot out of doors and place them with their stems up, in fur-rows close enough together so that, when one has been filled with cabbages, the heads will be covered with soil when the next furrow is turned. When freezing weather comes they should be covered with three or four inches of light litter. They are most likely to be injured from alternate freezing and thawing. Potatoes keep best in a moderately dry room at a temperature of from 35 to 45 degrees, but if kept dry will not suffer, except from shrivelling, even if the temperature reaches much higher-Prof. L. R. Taft, in Orange Judd Farmer.

The Michigan Plan.

This is unquestionably a progressive age, but one would not dream that we were in it by any observation made upon the system of making and mending roads in Michigan. The plan was evolved to suit the primitive condition of a new country and with all our public spirit we have not yet succeeded in evolving any improved method acceptable to our people. There is actually no redeeming feature in the present Michigan law governing the roads. The method of assessing a day's work for a stated number of hundred dollars valuation

ment has led to the building of toll roads, which not only does not reduce road taxation, but in addition to the cost of building and maintaining these good roads the people have to pay dividends on the stock of these companies.

A judicious expenditure of the road tax assessed during the last twenty years would have built as fine roads as any of our toll thoroughfares, reaching out into the country from every city and village in the state. Our road building, if managed as economically and business like as the affairs of our gravel road companies would give good roadbeds everywhere.

It is a disgrace to us that such waste of the peoples' money is tolerated. If people would talk more about highway commissioners and overseers and less about presidents and governors; if more attention was given to roads and less to cursing the railroads, the conditions of rural life would be better subserved.—*Charles W. Garfield*, *in Michigan Cyclist*.

The Granges of the central western states promise to continue an important factor in agricultural progress and education. Missouri and Iowa have already held state meetings. At each of these the reports of the Subordinate Granges were very encouraging, and although the work is not being pushed as rapidly or as enthusiastically as in some eastern states, it is in good shape and the coming winter will see an advance all along the line. Although the Grange received little credit, much of the reform concerning poor food laws and better recognition of agriculture, etc., secured last winter was due to its silent influence. In fact, the power of this organization is realized by but very few who are not familiar with its methods of work. In Illinois, Michigan and Indiana the scope of the Grange will be enlarged the coming winter and by the time the legislatures of these various states again meet, will be prepared to once more aid in the work of promoting agricultural legislation. —Orange Judd Farmer. NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Longing.

Of all the myriad moods of mind That through the soul come thronging, Which one was e'er so dear, so kind,

So beautiful as longing? The thing we long for, that we are For one transcendent moment,

Before the present poor and bare Can make its sneering comment.

Still, through our paltry stir and strife, Glows down the wished ideal. And Longing moulds in clay what life

Carves in the marble real; To let the new life in, we know

Desire must ope the portal;-Perhaps the longing to be so Helps make the soul immortal.

Longing is God's fresh heavenward will With our poor earthward striving; We quench it that we may be still

Content with merely living; But, would we learn that heart's full scope

Which we are hourly wronging, Our lives must climb from hope to hope

And realize our longing. Ah! let us hope that to our praise

Good God not only reckons The moments when we tread His ways, But when the spirit beckons, That some slight good is also wrought Beyond self-satisfaction,

When we are simply good in thought, Howe'er we fail in action, -Lowell.

At State Grange.

The State Grange will soon meet again. I find myself recalling those days of last December which I spent with other Patrons from all parts of the state, brothers and sisters, who but for this common bond, would never have met. Not all parts of the state, either, for the upper peninsula is not yet represented in the Order; but is it not to be hoped, if we accept the VISITor's new contributors in good faith, that such a land of promise will not let the Grange pass by, and, on the other hand, will the Grange see harvests so white and not put in the sickle? I hope not.

It is tiresome work, sitting still four days in three meetings a day, at State Grange, especially for active women, as most of us who go are. One good sister, at the reception, tendered the first evening by the state Woman's Work committee, said to me she was tired and wondered how the home folks were getting on. She was homesick, I surmised, there in the Governor's handsome parlors, with so-called brothers and sisters all about her. Now she ought not to have been homesick. Something was obviously out of harmony. Isn't it a purpose of such gatherings to freight the moments with different and absorbing benefits, not such as will drive out the home interests, if that were possible, but will send us back into them rebuilt in courage, uplifted in spirit and reenforced in resources for making our every day living better? And that is the way some of our delegates do come back. They enter our Granges and homes with enthusiasm and confidence in good things generally, as whiffs of air burst into close rooms. They are just as invigorating, because they have been where confidence and hope, and results and plans for the helping of their people have been multiplied and were con-

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

and people. But how nice, so I thought last year as I shifted around in my chair while the brothers discussed "Basis of the monetary system," how very nice it would be if we women might have all slipped off into a smaller room and talked freely of some of the questions that especially looked to us for solution. And there were several such pressing questions that took so much of the whole Grange's time and yet we did not get at them ourselves as we might had we come closer together and looked into the faces of Sisters Mayo and Hinds, while we planned for the charity work, the common schools, the Woman's Work department in the VISITOR, the Juvenile Granges, what the Grange may do for children, etc. These and other things we could well talk over and vote and work more effectively on than later. Who shall tell the good that such a meeting might do? There are Woman's Congresses, Councils, and Conferences at the expositions, fairs and institutes-why not at the State Grange? Isn't there a vacant hour somewhere for it?

A SISTER.

The Grange.

Written and read by Mrs. Ida English at the South Bos-ton Grange, Oct, 2, 1895.

It is not necessary for me to explain what the Grange organization is, fer everyone present understands it as well and perhaps better than I do. But some suggestion of what the Grange might be, may be of some benefit to us all. In my opinion the most important thing for a successful and interesting Grange is, that every member of the organization should be regular and punctual in attendance. Next in importance is that all petty spite and personal prejudices be laid aside forever. Even a stranger will soon discover contention in the very air; it certainly is neither a pleasant nor healthy atmosphere. If each member of the Grange lives up to his obligations all this will be done away with and in faith, hope and charity each member will strive to make the future far more pleasant and profitable than the past has ever been.

Next, each member should consider himself personally responsible for the success of this organization. Do not wait for someone to make it pleasant for you, but do whatever is asked of you if it is in your power to do so; if it is impossible, try something else. We all make mistakes and failures all through life, but the Grange is the school of our more mature years, and it is not only our privilege but our duty to improve these advantages. Do not be afraid someone is trying to run the Grange if they are working for the good of the Order-just put your shoulder to the wheel and run it yourself, and undoubtedly you will be glad enough to let someone else do the pushing. Each meeting should be made interesting and instructive by exchanging thoughts and opinions, and everyone present should say something. Remember it is not the longest speech that contains the most useful information. A few words well said are worth more than a half hour's talk. If you only occupy a few minutes people will not get tired of listening to you, and they will think you have said something interesting whether you have or

of the tough hides of the bear and forbear, which is shingled with self-denial." It seems to me one of the greatest attractions we can place in our homes is affection. Let us not be afraid, especially with our children, to show them that love which is due them, and which will draw them closer to us. If we give them our affection they will give us their confidence. One writer has said that to starve a child of fatherlove and motherlove, is to send out into the world a hardened, soured, prickly, human nature that repels, rather than draws, love. So much for affection in the home.

In addition to this, I would make a home as pretty and cosy as circumstances would permit, for the Divine One himself implanted in our being a love for the beautiful. By this I do not mean fill the house with useless articles, but take what we have, be it little or much, and arrange it that the effect may be cheery and homelike. I would give the children innocent games and amusements, and music if possible. I well remember a family living near my old home, where the children, especially the older ones, were very fond of music, but the parents cared nothing for it. We have seen the larger boys of the family, going down town to spend their evenings, often at some dance, because it was made attractive by music, not because the parents could not afford it, but they cared nothing about it and the children must do without it. Plenty of good reading is another essential in the home life. What delightful periodicals we have now-a-days, full of so much that is interesting to old and young, and which tends to build up character and broaden the mind. There are papers even for the wee little ones, such as "Babyhood" and "Our Little Folks" which interest them and instill in their minds a love of reading.

There are so many ways wherein a home can be made attractive, but there are equally as many to be avoided, and these are such little things that we often fall into their habit before we are aware. I think a few "don'ts" might apply just here. Don't be constantly fault-finding. It is anything but pleasant in the home, and after all, we all have faults,-serious ones sometimesand what is the use troubling about others. Wives, don't tell your husbands, as soon as they step into the house, how tired you are, or how cross the children have been. They have their own trials to contend with, and it is not very cheering to hear all of yours. Strive against a nagging disposition. There are nagging fathers as well as mothers, but as their time is so nearly taken up outside they have less opportunity of destroy-ing the home peace. There are many little "don'ts" which should be kept out of the home, if we would make it the spot of all others that our children hold dear and to which their thoughts will often turn in after years. A good home with father, mother, brothers, and sisters is one of the dearest things we can hold in memory.

"It matters not where it may be-In palace hall, or lonely cot, If costly hangings deck the walls, Or only flowers,-it matters not. Perhaps it is a gilded cage, Perhaps a cosy little nest, But be it great or be it small, The spot we always love the best. 1s "Home, sweet Home,"

The Juveniles.

Some of Jip's Doings.

What a hot day it was! There was no breeze and not a cloud in the sky, and none but those who had to go out were to be seen on the roads.

May Knight would have gone out, but Mrs. Knight would not let her go till she had been to tea; for by that time the heat would not be so great.

The next day May was to go out to tea, and Nurse had to go to the town to buy some lace to trim a cool white dress for her. "I shan't have time to do it, ma'am, if I don't get at it at once, and I don't mind the heat, for I am so strong it won't hurt me," she said.

"Well then, if you must go," said Mrs. Knight, "you may start now." With Mrs. Knight's small dog Jip by her side, off she went.

May found some old books which had been Mrs. Knight's when she was a child. May had a good time as she sat there with one book in her lap and one on the floor at her feet. In came Jip as she sat there and gave two short barks, and ran to the door as if he thought May would come now and have a game with him.

"No," said she, "I don't want to play; Jip, lie down." Rut Jip would not do this, and caught hold of her dress with his sharp teeth, to try to make her come with him.

"Don't," said she at last, and she was quite cross. "I won't come with you, Jip, go off at once;" and she drove him out of the room and shut the door.

Poor Jip ran straight to one of the maids, and went on in much the same way with her, as he had done with May. He gave two or three sharp barks, and ran to the door, then stood still to see if she would come. She, too, thought this was play, but when he came back to her and took hold of her dress to drag her on, she said -"How strange you are, Jip; what do you want?"

Then she let him lead her on; and when he saw that she meant to come he gave barks for joy, and ran on past the lawn, through the gate, out to the road. The maid ran there too; and straight down the road the dog went, then up the lane. When she came to the end of the lane she saw that Jip stood by the side of someone who lay by the side of the road. It was Nurse; but what was it made her lie on the ground like that? She ran up to her, and saw she was ill; her eyes were shut, and she took no heed of her when she shook her to try and rouse her. She went back to the house to get some help to bring her home.

The coachman and groom both came, and Nurse was brought to the lodge of the coachman, whose wife said, "I will see to her and nurse her."

When the doctor came he said it was a case of sunstroke, and had Jip not brought help as soon as he did, it would have been far worse had she been left long in the hot sun.

"Oh, dear!" thought May, when she heard this, I do wish I had not been cross with Jip; and I wish I had gone with him and found Nurse, but I quite thought it was all in play."—Ex.

tagious.

The memories linger. Only last week I listened, eaves-dropper like, to a sister telling some other ladies how lovely it was to go to State Grange, and I queried if all the worn faces I saw there lighted up as hers did when they dwelt upon the memory of it.

What do women do at State Grange? Well, first of all, we vote-glory enough for some of us, isn't that? Our votes count just as much on "Whether the Grange shall commit itself to a gold, or silver, or free trade, or what-not policy," as on "Shall it, by its oversight and advisement, endeavor to plant flowers in the district school yard and put into the house a comb and clean towel?" Her information on the subject may vary but her vote counts one the same as the veriest ignoramus of the slums on affairs of state and nation.

05

Then you are on committees. Whether you do your part well and take much back to the Granges you are to visit in your own counties, depends, I observed, very much on how much thought you had given these duties before you go, and how well you use your note book during the discussions. I also noticed that the best workers everywhere were those who knew what had been done at previous sessions and who were familiar with what the VISITOR had had to say about matters likely to come up before this session. If I were to go as a representative this year I should want to do as one woman I know is going to do, and that is get a girl to help in the kitchen while she-makes a new dress? oh, nostudies up on her duties while gone. She will probably choose the line of committee work she feels best adapted for, or the most interest in, learn all she can about it and ask the Master, when she reaches Lansing, if he can give her a place on the committee in charge of it.

There is plenty to enjoy in the session and in Lansing for a week, easy enough; no trouble about that, it all depends on your own openness and friendliness to ideas not, and your having spoken may be an incentive for others to express their opinion.

Another important thing in any meeting is music. Nothing can be compared to it to liven up any social gathering. We have just entered on the last quarter of the present year. The summer just gone by has been a very warm, also a very busy one to most of us, but the crops are now nearly all secured, and the short days and long evenings are before us. Let each one of us strive to improve the privileges and advantages of the Grange, realizing that to cope with organizations and trusts that are making our laws, governing the price of our produce and teaching the poor, ignorant farmer to live within his means, we must work faithfully and well. We must improve intellectually and morally as well as physically, and others seeing the result of our labors may unite with and help us

on. But be that as it may if each member of the organization follows the teachings of the "Guide Book" we may finally hear those welcome words "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Our Homes.

What Can be Done to Make Them More Attractive?

Read at Newaygo Pomona Grange by Mrs. C. T. Haskins, of Ensley.

The subject of making a home is one which it seems to me would require years of experience. My own home making has been of such short duration comparatively that I can only give a few points which I think go toward making a happy and at-tractive home. First, there must be a sympathy and unity of feeling between parents and children, for, without it, a home cannot be made attractive. It has been well said that "A house can be built on a foundation of nothing, held together by a few pieces of stone, piled upon each other at the corners. To make a home there must be corner stones of character, holding together a foundation of love. Upon this must be built walls of devotion, having partitions of discipline, a roof made

A Young Girl's Library.

Best Ten American Books Selected by a Prominent Author.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson in an article in November Ladies' Home Journal, prints a list of one hundred books, by American authors, which he regards as the best works for young girls of fifteen. He considers the attractive and interesting features of books in making up his list, as he holds that literary instruction should be presented in its most palatable and inviting form to youth. In naming the best ten books for young girls, Mr. Higginson says: At the head of all available books for American girls-whether to create the love of reading or to gratify it-must be placed, of course, Miss Alcott's "Little Women." The young girls themselves will place it there if we do not; and there is really no objection to be made to this prominence, beyond some occasional instances of slang or slovenly expression. With it may be classed, though perhaps written for somewhat younger readers, Miss Jane Andrews' immortal "The Seven Little Sisters Who Live on the Round Ball that Floats in the Air," a book which has for the first time brought it home to multitudes of young people that they are the citizens not merely of a nation but of a planet. We may then pass to four classic works, by classic American authors: Haw-thorne's "Wonder Book," Longfellow's "Evangeline," Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal" and Whittier's "Snow-Bound." With a little less sense of perfect security we may add Irving's "Sketch Book," Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans," and Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; the last two having this especial value, that they introduced two new races into literature and won at once an international fame. This makes nine of the first ten, and Dr. Hale's "Ten Times One is Ten" seems almost providential as to the fitness of the title and may rightfully find its way in.

A good way to test a swindling scheme is to offer a non-negotiable note when the time comes for signing. Mark out the words "or order" or "or bearer" which always follows the blank line on which is written the name of the one to whom the note is given. Make it payable to him alone. That saves youall right. If the note is given with a view of a contract which the other party offers just write upon the note ahead of your signature these words: "The payment of this note is made conditional upon the performance of a contract for which it is given." Always remember that no matter what oral contract you have it will have nothing to do with the payment of the note unless it appears on the face of the note. You will never get an agent or any fake or swindling scheme to take a note payable to himself or referring to the contract he makes. It is not always a sign that a swindle is attempted when a negotiable note is demanded; but in regard to dealing with strangers it may safely be said that you will win nine times where you will lose once by refusing to deal with them or their agents at all. - Ingham County News.

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 in-flamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets 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 con-

dition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for cir-

culars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c.

THE GRANGE VISITOR CHARLOTTE, MICH.

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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 complete-ly those ends which we seek.

OUR OBJECT

is the Organization of the Farmers for their own Improve-ment, Financially, Socially, Mentally, Morally. We believe that this improvement can in large measure be brought about:

We believe that this improvement can in large measure be brought about:
I. (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 straying 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 discussing, advocating, and trying to secure such other state and national laws as shall tend to the general justice, progress and morality.

We have to thank several friends for copies of the VISITOR date of Oct. 3, sent in accordance with our request.

We have several good Pomona reports in this issue. Let us hear from more. 300 words, Brethren and Sisters.

The Board of Agriculture requested President Gorton of the Agricultural College to resign. He refused, and was given indefinite leave of absence. No permanent successor was named.

We want to call attention to this issue of the VISITOR. To our mind it is one of the best recently. There are a number of important topics treated, and we hope they will interest and instruct all who read them.

OUR WORK.

We have so many times spoken about "Our Work" that we have feared Patrons would think we were urging it too strongly, but we have felt it to be so important that we could not resist urging it upon the attention of Granges. In some cases we need a little more definiteness in our work. We need to be a little more specific, to strike at definite objects, to aspire to definite ends. For nearly two years now the VISITOR has been publishing, at the head of its editorial columns, a little platform entitled "Our Work," hoping that Patrons and Granges would, by its constant reminding, gradually bring their work to focus along the lines indicated in this little platform. To the older Patrons there was nothing new in "Our Work." It was merely a statement in a little different form of the Declaration of Purposes of the Grange, including a few hints as to how these purposes might be attained. We hope that this summing up has been of value. We hope that the Subordinate Granges are gradually getting their work organized so that they are working toward some of these ends defined in "Our Work." We trust that they are investigating the questions that are hinted at there, and that they are trying to educate their members to appreciate all of these questions more fully. We hope that there will be more and more of this. We hope that the State Grange will gradually gets its work organized so that all the departments of "Our Work" will be fully represented by strong committees working toward specific ends, and that each Subordinate Grange in the state will gradually follow in the wake of the State Grange until there shall be hundreds and thousands of people in Michigan

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

who are constantly striving for similar and definite purposes in the way of improving the farmers financially, intellectually, socially, and morally.

WEEDS.

As our readers have probably observed, we are publishing a series of brief articles from farmers in different portions of the state, relative to the prevalence of weeds in their communities and measures for the suppression of the pests. We have felt that these replies would be of interest and value, because we recognize that weeds are an enemy which, though constantly present with the farmer, are nevertheless often disregarded as to their effect upon the profits of the farm. Perhaps the very fact that they are so common leads farmers to feel that they are a necessary evil, and possibly to minimize their destructive properties.

Looking at the matter from a commonsense point of view, as well as considering the reports of scientists who have investigated the subject, it seems to us that the weed question is one which the farmers can do well to consider more seriously. One correspondent believes that the damage from weeds amounts to six per cent per annum. In some cases this is undoubtedly too high a per cent; in other cases it may not be too high. The average business man, when he discovers any point where there is a loss, of even one per cent, is not at all slow to stop that leak, if it can be done.

There are at least three ways in which this weed nuisance may be abated. The first one is by the use of pure seeds. It is now a well known fact that our most troublesome weeds are foreign; that is, they are brought into the state or community from other communities, states or countries, in seeds. It is also a well known fact that, in addition to the dangerous weed seeds, a great deal of seed, such as lawn grass seed, contains such an amount of foul weed seed that it would seem as if it were something more than accident. There are possibly two ways in which pure seed may be obtained. One is by a guarantee from the seedsman; the other is one which may be needed in addition to the guarantee, and that is the examination of seeds by an expert. The Michigan Experiment Station at the Agricultural College agrees to examine seeds which are sent to it, with regard to the purity of the seed. If you are in doubt as to the purity of any seed you are about to sow, send a fair sample of it to the Botanical Department, Michigan Experiment Station, Agricultural College, in a package that will not be broken; and also send a letter giving your name and address, and making your request for analysis. The second method of eradicating weeds is the enforcement of existing laws. In the last report of the State Board of Agriculture, 1894, there are published all of the Michigan statutes regarding weeds. These statutes make it the duty of every overseer of highways to cut down or destroy all noxious weeds in the highways at least twice a year. Owners or occupants of land are required to cut down Canada thistles and milkweed at such time as to prevent their seeding. In the case of the thistles, if the owner does not do it, the overseer shall see that it is done. Gravel and plank road companies are required to keep the highway clear of weeds on roads owned by them and railroad companies are also required to destroy noxious weeds on the lands occupied by them, and the city, town, or township authorites may, if these corporations neglect to obey the law, destroy the weeds and recover the expense of the same against the corporation. It occurs to us that Subordinate Granges could do considerable in this matter of weed eradication. If each Subordinate Grange would discuss the question thoroughly, and next spring unite their orders for seeds, sending samples of all the seeds to be tested at the Experiment Station, and then in the summer and early fall see that weeds in the highways, on the railroads, and in neglected places generally are destroyed according to the law, we believe that a great deal of good can be done. It seems as if this plan is entirely practicable, and that it is really worth while for the Grange to give it some attention.

STATE GRANGE.

Worthy Master Horton said all that needed to be said perhaps, in the last issue of the VISITOR, about getting ready for State Grange, and yet for fear that his advice may not be heeded, we take the liberty of calling the attention of delegates to what seem to usimportant matters in connection with the next meeting of the State Grange. In the first place we regard this as an

important session. As a rule, that session of the State Grange occurring just before the legislature convenes is thought to be of greater importance than the "off-session;" but to our mind, this alternate session is of equal, if not of greater importance, because it is at this session that various plans may be matured, especially in regard to legislation, which may be urged and discussed during the coming year, and thus pave the way for wiser and stronger action at the next meeting. We fear that this off-session of the Grange has occasionally been undervalued. Of course the chief officers of the Grange are not to be elected, and it is possibly true that there are no serious problems confronting the Order, and yet we would like to suggest to the delegates and Patrons generally that there are at least three different lines of thought that this State Grange needs to consider very carefully.

The first one is the ever-recurring question of the Good of the Order. What can be done to increase the number of Granges, and the number of members? This question comes up every year and always will come up. It must be considered in relation to circumstances. What was a good plan last year may not be a good one for this year. The Grange in Michigan, in spite of the hard times, has made the largest progress the last year that it has made in many years. It has increased more rapidly in the number of Granges, and it is generally better organized. Its actual achievements have been greater, especially in the way of legislation and of practical co-operation; and yet we all know that we must consider plans for stronger growth, larger membership, greater activity, wider influence. Any one who is a delegate will not waste time if he spends a great deal of thought in devising plans for furthering the Grange work in the state. Another item in connection with this is what support the Grange will give the VISITOR. This question also comes up every year, and it is too important to neglect. We are sorry to say that Patrons do not all support the VISITOR as one might expect they would.

In the second place, there is a question before the Grange that it is hard to plan

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early to work along these legislative lines. We hope and believe that this coming session of the State Grange will be pleasant and profitable. We trust that it will be a business session, that delegates will come prepared to work, as most of them usually do, that discussions will be thorough but not lengthy, but sharp and decisive, that the committee work will be active and broad-minded, and that the results will redound to the credit of the State Grange of Michigan.

Notice.

The Michigan State Grange will meet in Representative hall, Lansing, Dec. 10th, at 10 a.m.

Lansing hotels offer rates of \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day. Fuller notice will appear in the next issue. The rate of one and onethird railroad fare can only be secured on the certificate plan. The purchaser of a ticket to Lansing, not more than three days before the meeting assembles, will pay full fare and ask for a certificate, which, when properly signed at the State Grange, will entitle him to a return ticket at the Lansing station for one-third fare. Tickets will not be honored unless presented within three days after the adjournment of the meeting. It is understood that Sunday will not be reckoned as a day. Notice that no refunding of fare can be expected because of failure of parties to obtain certificates.

Officers, delegates and all other persons thinking of attending State Grange will observe that it will be absolutely necessary for each person to obtain a certificate from the agent where the ticket is purchased, to the point where the meeting is held, otherwise the purchaser will be unable to obtain the excursion rate returning, and will be obliged to pay full tariff fare in either direction. JENNIE BUELL, Secretary. Ann Arbor, Nov. 18, 1894,

Some Important Questions for Discussion in Subordinate Granges.

1. Do our state tax laws need reforming? 2 Do our highways need improving, and how can they be improved?

3. How can the farmer best aid in solving the temperance question? Would a state liquor commission be likely to help in a satisfactory solution?

4. Should public business be conducted on the same basis as private business? Should appointments be for political service or for merit? 5. Shall we have stronger laws against food adulterations?

6. Can public expenditures, both state and local, be wisely reduced? If so, at what points? 7. How much money are the people of this

state willing to expend for the support of the University?

8. Shall we have more complete home rule for cities and counties?

We invite, also, discussion of these topics in the columns of the VISITOR. Can we not have some sharp. lively debates on these questions this winter?

Forward! March!

for, but it is expressed by saying that we need a stronger organization of the Grange; in our opinion there needs to be a little more machinery at work in the way of committees with specified objects in view, either appointed committees or sub-committees of the executive committee. We have, for some time, urged the value of at least four committees, one on each of the following topics: Business and Co-operation, Woman's Work, Education, and Legislation. Possibly it is not wise to undergo great expense for all these separate departments of work, but we feel that it is certainly valuable that all these lines be worked by persons especially devoted to them. We need a little more definiteness of purpose. We believe the Grange is gaining in this respect in Michigan, but we think there is still room for improvement; a little stronger organization, a little more activity, even in these hard times, will do wonderful work for the Grange.

And in the third place, it seems to us essential that subjects of legislation to be presented at the next session of our legislature should be very carefully considered by this State Grange. We have suggested seven or eight topics for discussion along this line, and we hope that the State Grange will see fit to take such action as shall confine these questions to even a smaller limit. We believe, if the State Grange would select not more than five or six topics and urge Subordinate Granges to thoroughly discuss these topics during the coming year, that when the next State Grange comes together, we would be in better shape to know the opinion of rank and file of the Order regarding the sort of legislation that is desired. We cannot begin too

The following personal letter to each of the 45 local Grange deputies has been recently sent out from the Master's office, together with a bundle of solicitation circulars entitled "A more general organization of farmers needed" (and printed in last VISITOR) single copies of which are to be mailed out to farmers as suggested in the personal letter. It is hoped and urged that county deputies act promptly and cover their respective counties thoroughly. Seventeen Granges have been added to our list since last State Grange meeting, and this number can be doubled several times if all deputies go earnestly at the work. All the Grange workers in each county should be brought into line to assist. County Granges should take up the subject of assisting the deputy at their next meeting. Members from different parts of a county can give valuable information in locating best neighborhoods for work, etc. Brother and Sister Patrons, the start is made, now let us all talk and act Grange principles, knowing that in comparison to an increase in numbers will our influence and usefulness be strengthened.

To Organizing Deputy.

This is the best time of year for getting the attention of farmers and presenting to them the needs of organization and the merits of the Grange. Your fidelity to the Order has caused the Patrons of your county to ask that a Deputy's Commission be given you. Thus responsibilities are placed upon you that may, if thoughtfully and tenaciously nurtured, stand to your lasting credit and gain the approbation of all members of the Order. There is no excellence or reward without labor, in the field for financial gain or in the great reform and educational movements of the day. It is the earnest solicitation of the State Grange and your co-workers in the Grange in your county that a systematic campaign be at once established for the organization and reorganization of Granges. We all look to you to lead. The Patrons of your county and the State Grange will

NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

give all possible assistance. We are ready to commence now. The plan can be laid and much of the work done during the long evenings at your own home.

First. From a county map and your knowledge of the county, locate the places in each township where conditions seem favorable for successful work. In doing this, villages should be avoided, but little country burgs where meeting place can be easily secured and where the people naturally center, are preferable, and many times exclusive country neighborhoods offer the best inducements and are most liable to succeed when organized.

Second. Having established the points for work, secure the names of several farmers surrounding the vicinity and then fill out in writing and sign the solicitation circulars (a bundle of which I will send you by mail) and send one to each of the farm-ers so selected. You will notice that the solicitation circulars ask for a prompt reply. In this way you will get the key of the situation in each place. Those who answer favorably will be the nucleus for the new Grange.

Third. Visit the localities, gathering more favorable names, with the assistance those who favor the movement will give you, and fix a time you will meet them col-lectively (there and then, if it can be so arranged,) and further mature the plans for completing the organization.

From this time you must be guided by circumstances, that prevail at each place.

In some places you can organize at once, while in others adjourned meetings and the appointment of soliciting committees will be necessary.

' Your Deputies' Guide will give you all needed information about organizing. I hope you can select your points and mail the solicitations out at once, for it will take a little time to get replies back.

Two or three visits may be needed to get a new or reorganized. Grange in working order, and it should all be completed as early in the winter as possible.

When you get the work along so that you are to meet them collectively no doubt some of the good talking Patrons of your county will go with you if you need their services. But it is not flowery oratory that is needed so much as earnest explanation and personal solicitations. You are thoroughly competent for all the work. If you are successful, the bounties given by the National Grange will more than pay you for postage, etc., and something for service. Then the satisfaction of having done a good work in a worthy cause is best of all.

It should be a part of your work to organize or reorganize if necessary, a Pomona Grange in your county. Four Subordinate Granges are necessary in its formation. A good, active county Grange is essential to the growth and perpetuity of the Subordinate Granges.

Please write me for any information, and let me know of the progress of your Fraternally, GEO. B. HORTON. work.

P. S. The State Grange especially desires that you attend the farmers' institute that will be held in your county some time during the winter, and represent the interests of the Grange. Special printed matter, wall banners, etc., will be sent you in due time. G. B. H.

which is subject to taxation under the provisions of the general tax law; to make special inquiry into the proportion of mortgages, moneys and credits taxed and untaxed under the assessing laws of this state, and the methods of the assessing officers in regard to the assessment of such property; the character and value of all property which is exempt from taxation and the reasons for such exemption; the character and value of the property be-longing to corporations or individuals paying or liable for the payment of specific taxes, and the earning of such corporations or properties; the value of all property held by churches, religious and benev-olent and charitable societies, under the laws of this state, which are not taxed; the amount of state, county, municipal or city, township and other local 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 so far as practicable the causes and 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 authorized and 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 taxes paid 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 are 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, just and equitable results intended by the enactment of existing laws.

THE INVESTIGATION.

It is my purpose to take up the subjects in proper order, and to this end we are investigating. 1. "The actual and assessed value of the real and personal property of the state," and 2, "the methods of the assessing officers in regard to the assessment of such property."

These branches of the investigation seem to be of primary importance; the first, because next year, 1896, there is to be a "state equalization," and it is very important that it should be based upon true values and real facts, and not upon theories or local assumptions and representations. A careful analysis of the several state equalizations from 1861 to 1891 is being made from the meager records on file, with comparative gains and losses in acreage and values, and it is already plainly apparent many of these state equalizations have been grossly unequal and unjust, that in many instances the returns have been "doctored," facts suppressed and justice and equity painfully ignored. We hope to be so well prepared with reliable data before the meeting of the next state board of equalization as to render such a state of affairs impossible in the future.

"The methods of the assessing officers" is another subject of present inquiry. This involves an immense amount of correspondence and labor, at the instant, and is revealing a mass of information, misinformation, incongruity, stupidity and dishon-esty that is actually appalling. The starting point in this investigation

legislature for this inquiry is two thousand dollars, it is quite plain that the demands of these kickers would force it into early bankruptcy.

One thing is certain-the law cannot be effective and produce the results aimed at, without the co-operation of county and township officers. If they stubbornly refuse to be interested and wilfully withhold information, but little can be accomplished, as it will be impossible for any man to personally visit every county, city, village, and township in the state to gather the facts and figures needed to make the investigations complete or even useful. It is an ominous reflection upon our system of government, that so many persons who are entrusted with official positions and only have so poor and narrow an appreciation of what they really owe to themselves and the general public. The law makes ample provision for reasonable compensation to supervisors by a per diem to be paid by the town, not only for making assessments, but for all other duties and reports required by law.

Perhaps it is overstepping the line of prudence at this time to say it, but from the reports already on file in this office there can be no possible doubt that the "methods" in and by which the taxation of the people are distributed and apportioned are not only unequal and unjust, but in many respects and localities, dishonest and "rotten to the core."

Farmers' Institutes.

Farmers' institutes have been held at the following points:

Menominee	Stephenson	Oct.	28-29
Dickinson	Norway		30-31
1ron	Iron River	Nov	1-2
Untonagon	Ontonagon		4-5
Cheboygan	Chebovgan	*6	12-13
Otsego	Gavlord		13-14
Crawford	Grayling	**	14-15
Roscommon	Roscommon		15-16
Oscoda	Mio	44	18-19
Arenac	Standish	44	20-21
Gladwin	Gladwin	66	20-21
Kalkaska	Kalkaska	44	14-15
wextord	Cadillac		15-16
Missaukee	Lake City	**	18-19
Lake	Luther		19-20
Osceola	Evart		20-21
Mecosta	Big Rapids	**	20-21

Reports from these points indicate great interest and almost uniformly successful and well attended gatherings. If all the old settled counties do as well in propor-tion as have these northern counties, Michigan will have some institutes that will be hard to beat anywhere. The following are places and dates assigned for the remainder f the institutes for this season

of the institutes for this season:	
Alcona Harrisville Jan	a. 8-9
Allegan, Fennyille	15-16
Albena Albena ii	7-8
Antrim	16-17
Barry	21-22
Bay Bay City "	13-14
Benzie Frankfort u	7-8
Berrien St Losoph	16-17
Branch Coldwe ton	. 28-29
CalhounBattle Creek	23-24
Cass	24-25
Charlevoix	15-16
Chippewa	10-11
Clinton	21-22
Eaton	
Emmet	
Gratiot	27-28
Gratiot	29-30
HuronBad Axe	29-30
InghamDansville	21-22
Ionia	30-31
LOSCO Tawas City ii	22-23
Isabella	9-10
Jackson Parma "	30-31
halamazoo	21-22 22-23
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farmer's wife, also, whose opportunities for obtaining a knowledge of many of the niceties of the home art, may have been limited, receives most valuable lessons from her sister in the Grange, who, perchance, has had better opportunities and a wider experience in life.

In a purely intellectual way the farmer needs and must have the mental discipline and ripened thought which may be obtained in connection with Grange work, in order to give him an equal chance with other men from more favored classes, for positions of honor and trust within the gift of the people.

By study and application the ambitious young tarmer can do much for himself, but he cannot become the ready thinker and easy speaker, without discipline and public experience in this direction; and the Grange is the only organization which affords him ample opportunities for the development of the latent powers of thought and speech which he may possess.

In former times the education of the farmer was sadly neglected along commercial lines. A few years ago he was not supposed to know much about the market value of even farm products, and much less could he have any definite knowledge of the world's commodities, and of the laws of trade and of commerce which govern the same. But the Grange, through its associated efforts and co-operative methods, enables the farmer to obtain a knowledge of the market value of every farm product, and of every article of supplies for the farm and the household, from a paper of pins to a mowing machine or self binder; and more than this he has been taught to estimate the amount of farm products in this and other lands, to study the laws of supply and demand, to investigate the manipulations of the market, and to apply this knowledge as best he may to his own conditions of farm life.

But the Grange goes still further than this, by enabling the farmer to become familiar with the great economic questions, which a few years ago was as Greek and Latin to him. This education is making him a thinking, active, potent factor in the solution of the currency question which is agitating not only this nation but the nations of the world at the present time. The tariff question is of great interest to the farmer, and the Grange teaches him to study it in all its phases that he may fully understand its effect upon all the industries of the land.

The transportation question, which is of such great importance to the farming and all other interests of the country, is receiving much thought and investigation, and farmers are thus preparing themselves to act with wisdom and discretion in the solution of this mighty problem.

The immigration question with its far reaching consequences is also a topic for study and discussion in Grange work. But education in the Grange does not even stop here; no American farmer can be true to the best interests of his country, until he thoroughly understands what an enlightened citizenship means, and acts in accordance with that knowledge and understanding.

Tax Statistics.

BY HON. C. V. DELAND, STATE TAX STATIS-TICIAN.

The tax statistician act, as I understand it, originated in the State Grange. There is and has long past been a feeling among the farmers of the state that the "methods" of taxation were not just and equitable, and that too large a part of the burden of taxation was imposed upon the realty, and especially upon the farming and producing elements of its population, Up to this time there has been no officer or officers in this state who could furnish any data as to how the laws are executed or the amount or percentage of taxes levied, or any reliable statistics upon which to base details, comparisons, or reforms. Even in referring to the state tax, it could only be said that it was based upon an equalization of the taxable property in the several counties, made once in five years upon the reports of the county boards of supervisors and their local representatives, sent before the state board of equalizations. It was to remedy this state of uncertainty, and by the collection of facts and figures, the statement of correct averages and percentages, making comparisons and investigating methods to secure more equity, greater uniformity, and to correct admit-ted or discoverable defects, that this new and important inquiry was inaugurated.

X

The purposes of the law are fully set forth in section 2 of the act, and can best be stated by inserting the text in full, as follows:

THE LAW.

It shall be the duty of the tax statistician to ascertain, as fully as is practicable, the actual and the assessed value of the real and personal property within the state

is the supervisor or assessor, as these officers initiate and construct the whole basis, upon which the tax levies are founded and completed. A circular and blank has been prepared and mailed to every supervisor and assessing officer in the state, the answers to which are expected to throw light upon "methods" and form a basis for fur-ther investigation and comparison. These blanks are being returned and will furnish a unique exhibit, not only of methods but also of the personalities and peculiarities of the men who are chosen and entrusted with the important functions of assessing and apportioning the burdens of taxation upon their fellow citizens.

WHAT SUPERVISORS THINK.

About one out of five of the blanks so far returned are carefully, intelligently, and honestly filled out, showing that the supervisor is not only well qualified for the trust, but appreciates and sympathizes with the object of the inquiry. Some are filled out so bunglingly as to be valueless, showing incapacity and indifference. Others are glaring samples of trickery and dishonesty. One supervisor sends the blank back with "rats" written boldly across its pages; another writes-"Do you think I am a d-d fool?" Some write long letters cursing the legislature, the law, the taxes, and finding fault with everybody but themselves; some possess the virtue of frankness and admit they pay little or no attention to the laws, but use their own judgment in making assessments. The chief stumbling block in the path of nearly all their "kicking" is "how am I to get my pay for doing this work," and many inclose bills of from three to twelve dollars. As there are nearly eighteen hundred assessors and supervisors in the state, and the whole sum appropriated by the

The Educational Advantages of the Grange. Continued from page 1.

life of any class of people.

No other organization extant possesses such valuable opportunities for self-de-velopment in this direction, and no other class in the community stands in greater need of this kind of education.

The farmer needs the Grange to assist him to become a better farmer, and the farmer's wife to become a better home maker. No farmer in this country has reached the highest possibilities of farming. In this occupation, as in most others, we learn from study, observation, experience, and the teaching of others. Individually and alone, we can hope to get but little from the great storehouse of wisdom and knowledge in regard to the intricate science of farming, whose marvelous mysteries have scarcely yet begun to be unfolded.

The laboratories of nature are too numerous, and life is too short to enable us to make a special study of all soils, plant growths, food nutriments, and animal life. Much of this needed knowledge must come from the study and experience of others. The Grange becomes the special educator of the farmer in this direction, supplying his needs in the most systematic and prac-tical way which could be devised. The

During the past twenty years or more the Grange has been teaching the farmers of the nation some of the rights, duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Intelligence, virtue, and morality among farmers are essential elements of good citizenship, but these count for little in the enactment and execution of wise and just laws, if the farmers permit themselves to be so dominated and directed by party leaders as to become as plastic clay in their hands to be used for selfish ends or party supremacy regardless of the interests of the people.

On the other hand, that country has the most equitable laws, and is best governed, whose rulers are under the direct control of an enlightened and loyal people. During the entire existence of the Grange, it has been a prominent part of its educational work to teach the farmer that he has a personal duty and responsibility in state and national legislation, and that his duty consists in fealty to the principles of good government, rather than in blindly following the mandates of party leaders.

The above are some of the leading educational features of the Grange.-Alpha Messer.

Among the things that are both convenient and useful to the farmer is a workshop and it is safe to say that no farm is too small to need a workshop, and that no large farm can be successfully managed without one.

Very Proud,

Harrison County, O., 7-15-95.

Mr. O. W. Ingersoll,

Dear Sir: I refer with pride to the paint that we put on our buildings some years ago. It is looking very well, and still retains its gloss. It has convinced many people around this section and they will want some next fall. It is no fraud.

Yours Respectfully,

F. S. DYSART. See Adv. Ingersoll's liquid rubber paint.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

COMPLETE.

Bulletin Michigan Station. SUMMARY.

The records of three cows seem to warrant the following suggestions:

1. The similarity between the forms of these cows and the ideal dairy type as exemplified in the score card goes far to confirm the value of the latter. 2. The size of the udders and

bellies requisite to the production of extraordinary yields seems to indicate that the cows must be relatively large if a phenomenal rec-

ord is desired. 3. Perfect health, a glossy coat, thrifty appearance and a good coat of flesh are not incompatible with the best and most economical dairy performance.

4. In feeding dairy cows successfully they must be treated as individuals, each with likes and dislikes peculiar to herself. "One cow's meat" may be "another's poison.

5. Regard must be had to the same question of individuality in the stable management. Rosa enjoyed a temperature entirely too low for the comfort of the other cows in the herd.

6. Cows should be given a variety of feeds.

7. They should be allowed an abundance of succulent food in winter.

8. In these cases an ample grain ration while at pasture was accompanied by extraordinary yields. It hardly seems possible that the latter could have been produced without the former.

9. The individuality of the cow is the determining factor, (a) in the amount of milk she can be made to yield; (b) in the quality of her milk; (c) in the relation of quantity and quality to the lapse of the period of lactation; (d) in the selection of her feed; (e) in her stable management as to temperature, frequency of feeding and watering. 10. While the richness of the milk in fat is largely determined

by the individuality of the cow herself it is influenced within narrow limits by the season, the richer milk being yielded in the colder months.

11. The fact that each of these cows descended from ancestors of merit confirms the idea that ability in the dairy is a matter of inheritance, and that therefore in the se-Chester White Swine lection of his cows the dairyman 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. have pigs that will suit. should regard (a) their forms, (b) the performance of their ancestors,

and (c) their record with scales and test. The latter is the deciding

Necessity of Seed Investigation and Control.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

usually selected, with more or less es, and various forage and garden plants, most of the seed is purchased in the general market and ernment investigation. the buyer has little or no knowl-

edge of its history and excellence. should prevail.

While competition might be ex- rope in a state of refrigeration, the pected to regulate this evil to a cost of American beef will be rearge extent, as a matter of fact duced in all those markets. By there is so little accurate knowl- killing at home and shipping only edge upon the subject of seeds the dressed carcasses, bulk is comamong our people at large, and pacted, value is enhanced, and the such a lack of public sentiment cost of transportation is reduced, and of laws requiring dealers to so that the poor, who heretofore furnish seed of requisite purity and have bought offal, may be able to germinating quality, that the buy- buy good meat instead. er is placed largely at the mercy of the dealer. While seedsmen, in the year 1894 there were exported the main, may have perfectly hon-orable intentions with respect to Britain one hundred and twelve the wares they sell, it is still the million pounds of dressed beef, fact that they are in the business valued at nearly ten millions of for profit, and naturally look out dollars. This trade in dressed beef for their own interests. It is also is almost entirely in the hands of equally true that some of them in- American citizens. Their princidulge in the most fraudulent prac- pal competitors are found in Austices, and that, both through care- tralasia. The question whether lessness and design, a great deal of more profit remains with the propoor seed is sold in the market in ducer from shipping live beef catthis country every year. tle or carcasses to European mar-Another evil, resulting from the kets is one which requires thorough lack of information upon this sub- investigation. At the present ject and of seed-control methods, writing it is deemed probable that is found in the poor reputation more advantage and profit will rewhich American seed has acquired sult to the American farmer from in some foreign countries. It is desir- the shipment of dressed beef than ble that the foreign trade in Ameri- from the exportation of live cattle. can-grown seed shall be encouraged

11

fall and in good condition at the tle from the United States were Disease, by H. J. Webber; Grassbeginning of the experiment were taken by the British markets, at a es as Sand and Soil Binders; by F. essentially as successful feeders as valuation of sixteen million six Lamson-Scribner; Water as a Facthose in poorer condition that were hundred and thirty-four thousand tor in Growth of Plants; by B. T. fed during the fall on ordinary dollars (\$16,634,000.) The small Galloway and A. F. Woods; Pure An examination of many of the stuffs, which enforced slaughtering. Owls as Related to the Farmer, by seeds of common vegetables and The increase of the present year A. K. Fisher; Crow Blackbirds forage plants reveals the fact that does not quite restore the average and their Food, by F. E. L. Beal; an immense amount of poor seed of the cattle trade between the Some Scale Insects of the Orchard, is sold to farmers and gardeners. United States and England. Cana- by L. O. Howard; The More Im-While other countries for many da is practically the only competi- portant Insects Injurious to Stored years have been investigating this tor with the United States for the Grain, by F. H. Chittenden; subject, with a view to protecting English live-cattle trade. The reg- What Meteorology can do for their agriculturists from abuses in ulations governing the importation the Farmer, by M. W. Har-the seed trade, no particular no- into England of live stock are the rington: The Value of Foretice has been directed to the matter same as to animals from the United casts, by H. H. C. Dunwoody; in the United States, except at a States and Canada, no discrimina- How Trees Grow, How to Plant a few of our experiment stations. tion being made for or against Forest, How to Treat the Wood At the same time, great apathy either class. All of the animals Lot, and How to cultivate the prevails among those who pur- are, under the provisions of the Wood Crop, by B. E. Fernow; chased seed. Seed for corn, wheat, English law, slaughtered immediand other grain crops, indeed, is ately upon arrival at British ports. care, from crops harvested on one's thus taken into England are sold in own farm or in the neighborhood, the retail markets of London, own farm or in the neighborhood, where there is adequate means of knowing its real value, and yet it must be admitted that, under the circumstances, more frequently than not, the selection does not re-ceive the thought and care which the importance of the results in-volved demands. On the other hand in the case of clovers, grass-American beef. It has, however, been the occasion of much contention, and at last resulted in a Gov-

October 25, 1894, good Ameriedge of its history and excellence. It may also be said that the average farmer buys the cheapest seed in the market and trusts entirely to luck for it to produce the desired crop. Such seed is dear at sired crop. Such seed is dear at In England the offal (especially in any price, and is the principal London and Liverpool, where large source of the hosts of bad weeds numbers of poor people purchase which are to be seen upon many it) is considered of great importfarms-weeds whose eradication ance. Heads, tails, livers, kidneys. costs vastly more than the few lights, and hoofs go to one buyer, cents per pound extra for which and the hides and inside fat to good seed might have been ob- another. Parliament disinclines tained. However, in many cases, toward the encouragement of a even the highest-priced seed, pur- trade in dressed meat, because that chased from reputable dealers, falls would shut out the offal; but if the far below the standards which American cattle are killed at home, properly dressed, and sent to Eu-

During the first six months of

NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

iven gain. 5. The animals in this experi-ger 1893 only one hundred and phates as Fertilizers, by H. W. Wiley; Fertilization of the Soil as ment fattened on rape during the and eleven (182,611) live beef cat- Affecting the Orange in Health and consumption of American beef in Seed Investigation, by G. H. Hicks; England last year was due to re- Grain Smuts: Their Causes and strictions imposed by law, and also Prevention, W. T. Swingle; Geoto the low prices of domestic graphic Distribution of Animals be ef in England, because and Plants in North America, by of the scarcity there of feeding C. Hart Merriam; Hawks and Continued to page 7.



Executive Committee.

Leonard Rhone.....Center Hall, Pennsylvania R. R. Hutchinson......Virginia J. J. Woodman.....Paw Paw, Michigan

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FREE the American Home Journal for one year. This is a monthly paper and contains bright, fresh, and entertaining news. The regular subscrip-tion price for this paper is 50 cents for one year. We do not care so much about your money' or about selling the fan, as we do to introduce to you the beautiful, illustrated American Home Journal. R. D. LEE Pub. Co., Lynn, Mass. Lynn, Mass.

In feeding, the general plan should be to place the cows in the hands of an experienced and skillful feeder, and then provide an abundance of succulent feed, a variety of grains and hay, and insist that these materials shall be presented in the most appetizing form. The judgment of the feeder rather than any predetermined formula must decide what the ration of each cow shall be both in amount and composition. This judgment will be governed largely by the appe-

tite of the cow and the condition of her bowels and milk glands, but will attach due weight to the knowledge of the chemical constitution and specific effect of each element of the ration.



Bulletin Michigan Station.

SUMMARY AND PRACTICAL CONCLU-SIONS.

1. Sheep are more economically fattened when more or less closely confined than when subjected to an undue amount of exposure or too much exercise.

Wheat compares favorably 2. with corn, as the main or exclusive grain in a ration, and is a profitable grain to feed under conditions like those existing during

so far as possible; but in some countries such a prejudice exists against our seed that it is difficult for it to

gain a foothold; but it is believed

The Farmer's Principal Beef

Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture.

In view of the approaching sesthat a decided improvement may sion of Congress, and of the fact be made in the quality of Ameri- that the Yearbook of the Departcan seed by calling proper atten- ment of Agriculture will soon be tion to the subject and by the in- ready for distribution among Senauguration of seed control work in ators and Representatives, to the exthis country. Such investigation tent of over 1,000 copies each, the will serve the best interests of accompanying table of contents may honorable and careful seedsmen as be of interest to dairymen, horticulwell as of those who purchase turalists, and farmers generally; it is accordingly furnished for the accommodation of the agricural press:

tions like those existing during this experiment. a. 3. In this experiment shearing at the beginning of the fattening period was not followed by good results, either from the point of economy of production or the amount of dry matter required to produce a pound of gain. 4. Feeding by means of a self feed is an expensive method of fat-tening and is not to be recommend-ed either from the standpoint of

D. H. StebbinsAtwood, Antrim	C.
	Co.
	"
James D. Studley Union City, Branch	
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D H English	
D. H. English	
J. Weston Hutchins Hanover, Jackson	
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Robert Dockery	
Hiram Bradshaw North Dooth J	
liram BradshawNorth Branch, Lapeer	
red DeanBrighton, Livingston	
E. W. AllisAdrian, Lenawee	
acob Rosenstiel, Riga, Monroe, and Lenawee eorge H. Lester. Crystal, Montcalm D. R. Van Amberg, Bear Leha Maria	
reorge H Loston, Monroe, and Lenawee	
) R Van Ambarg D. Drystal, Montcalm	
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NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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17



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X

COPYRIGHT, 1994, BY GRANT ALLEN. Kathleen Hesslegrave, a pretty young Eng-lish artist, and Arnold Willoughby, a Bohe-hish artist, and Arnold Willoughby, a the Koyal academy gallery in London. They hold mu-tul views upon art and upon the stupidity of the judges who have rejected ther pictures. Rufus Mortimer, a rich American idler, joins the surprised to find Kathleen in the company of Willoughby, whom she knows as a common sailor dabbling in art. CHAPTER 11– Kath-leen lives with her mother in fashion-ble lodg-ings. The aristocracy visit there, and one day at a reception the company discuss the mys-tery of young Earl Axminster, who has fied the country disguised as as aslor. Canon Valen-tine, the lion of the party, thinks the wisto-store of England is well rid of him. His habits are too good. II– Willoughby is the earl. He fuses help from Mortimer and goes to sea to wortimer pursues Kathleen on love's quest. Ne likes him and with difficulty holds him off. V Mortimer, Willoughby and the Hessleg-rawes meet in Venice. Mrs. Hesslegrave is alor painter and his works. VI and VII– The young artists roam through romantic old kathleen's bome. The midoen half reveals her love for him. and both confess to them-ber love for him. and bot

CHAPTER VIII. DIGRESSES SOMEWHAT.

In London meanwhile Mr. Reginald Hesslegrave, to use his own expressive phrase, was "going it." And few young men with an equally exiguous income knew how to "go it" at the same impetu-ous pace as Mr. Reginald Hesslegrave. That very same evening indeed, as he walked down the Strand arm in arm with his chum, Charlie Owen-the only other fellow in the office who fulfilled to the letter Mr. Reginald's exalted ideal of "what a gentleman ought to be"—he stopped for a moment opposite the blushing window of a well known sporting paper to observe the list of winners in the first race of the season. Mr. Reginald, as is the wont of his kind, had backed the favorite. He drew a long breath of disappointment as he scanned the telegram of results. "Amber Witch wins in a canter," he murmured, with marked disgust to his sympathizing companion. "A rank outsider!" "Pipped again?" Charlie Owen inquired

in the peculiar dialect at which they were both experts.

And Reginald Hesslegrave answered: "Pipped again! For a tenner!" with manly resignation. He was sustained under this misfortune indeed by the consoling reflection that the "tenner" he had risked on Yorkshire Lass would come in the end out of Kathleen's pocket. It's a thing to be ashamed of for a gentleman, of course, to have a sister who is obliged to dabble in paint for a livelihood, but from the practical point of view it has its advan-tages also. And Reggie found it a distinct

And Reggie answered, with an expansive wave of his neatly gloved hand: "Do you suppose I'd ask Florrie and her moth-er to go in the pit? I imagine I know how to do the thing like a gentleman."

"Well, of course, if you've got a box," Charlie assented, with alacrity, "one more or less doesn't count. But still-there's the supper!"

Mr. Reginald dismissed the sordid suggestion with another dainty wave of his well gloved left. "When a gentleman asks another gentleman to sup with him," he observed, with sententious dignity, "it isn't usual for his guests to make inquiries beforehand as to the cost of the entertain-ment." After which noble rebuke Charlie Owen felt it would be positively bad manners not to accept with effusion and was lost in wonder, delight and awe, as Reg-gie intended he should be, at the magnanimity of a chappie who after a loss like that could immediately launch out into fresh extravagance by inviting a friend to a quite unnecessary and expensive banquet. What a splendid creature the fast young man really is, after all, and how nobly he dispenses unlimited hospitality to all and sundry times on his relations' money

So that evening at 8 saw Mr. Reginald Hesslegrave in full evening dress and a neat hired brougham stopping at the door of the Gaiety theater to deposit Mrs. Clarke and her daughter Florrie. The party, to be sure, was nothing if not correct, for mamma was there to insure the utmost proprieties, and Miss Florrie herself, who was a well conducted young lady, had no idea of doing anything more decided than accepting a box for nothing as affec-tion's gift from the devoted Reggie. Miss Florrie's papa was an eminently respectable west end money lender, and Miss Florrie and her mamma were practically used, in the way of business, partly as de-cov ducks for unwary youth and partly as a mean or recovering at once in preents and metrtainments a portion of the money advanced by papa on those famil-iar philanthropic principles of "note of hand at sight, without inquiry, and no security," which so often rouse one's profound esteem and wonder in the advertisement columns of the daily papers. Unfortunately, however, it is found for the most part in this hard business world of ours that philanthropy like this can only be made to pay on the somewhat exorbitant terms of 60 per cent, deducted beforehand. But Mr. Reginald, as it happened, was far too small game for either Miss Florrie or her papa to fly at. His friendship for the young lady was distinctly a platonic one. She and her mamma used him merely as an amiable young fool who could fill in the odd evenings between more serious engagements, when papa's best clients took her to the opera with

mamma and presented her with a brooch or an amethyst bracelet out of the 40 per cent which alone remained to them from papa's munificence. Not that Miss Florrie's con-duct was ever anything but the pink of propriety—with a connection like papa's it was always on the cards that she might end, with good luck, by becoming my lady in lieu of accumulated interest on bills renewed, and was it likely that Miss Florrie was going to fling away a first rate chance in life like that by ill timed entanglements d entanglements with a penniless clerk in a stockbroker's office? Miss Florrie thought not. She knew her market worth too well for such folly, She might flirt, but she perfectly under-stood where to stop flirtaiton. Meanwhile she found Mr. Reginald Hesslegrave an agreeable and harmless companion and an excellent wedge of an unobtrusive sort for attacking the narrow opening into certain grades of society. It "looks well" to be seen about with mamma in the company of an excellently connected young man of no means at all. People can never accuse you, then, of unmitigated fortune hunting. Miss Fiorrie and her mamma were most charming that evening. Mrs. Hesslegrave herself would have been forced to admit they were really most charming. The mamma was as well dressed as could reasonably be expected—that is to say, not much more overdressed than in the nature of things a money lender's wife must be, and her diamonds, Charlie Owen remarked with delight, were greatly noted and commented upon by the feminine occupants of neighboring boxes. As for Regi-nald Hesslegrave, he felt the evening was what he would himself have described as "a gigantic success." "It's all going off very well," he observed, with nervous pride, to Charlie Owen as they paced the corridor, cigarette in mouth, during the interval between the acts. And Charlie Owen, patting his back, made answer emphatically: "Going off very well, man! Why, it's a thundering triumph! What a fellow you are, to be sure! Ices in the box and everything: Clinking, simply clinking! The eldest son of a duke couldn't have done the thing It's made a distinct impression better. upon the Clarkes, I can tell you." "You think so?" Reggie asked, with a proud flush of satisfaction. "Think so?" Charlie repeated once more. "Why, I can see it with half a glance. Florrie's gone on you, that's where it is. Visibly to the naked eye, that girl's clean gone on you!" Mr. Reginald returned to the box feeling half an inch taller. He knew himself a lady killer, and he noticed with pride that Miss Florrie and her mamma were on terms of bowing acquaintance with a great many people in the stalls and dress for the most part, it is grue, but still a sprinkling of ladies, is "uding among them Mrs. Algy Redburn who ought by rights the Ladie Among rights to be Lady Axminst. And though the ladies returned Miss Florrie's bows and smiles with a tinge of coldness and seemed disinclined to catch the eagle eve

of her mamma, who was a stoutish matron of a certain age and uncertain waist, it was an undeniable fact that those who did catch it were for the most part women of title and of social distinction in the fastest set, so that Mr. Reginald felt himself in excellent society. As they were leaving the theater, while

Mrs. Clarke and Florrie went off in search of their wraps from the ladies' cloakroom, Reggie drew Charlie Owen mysteriously aside for a moment. "Look here, old fellow," he said coaxingly in a whispered undertone, buttonholing his friend as he spoke, "you're coming on to supper with us. Could you manage to lend me a couple of sovereigns for a day or two?"

Charlie looked glum. He pursed his under lip. Like Bardolph's tailor, he liked not the security. "What's it for?" he asked dubiously.

Reggie made a clean breast of it. "Well, the brougham and things have run into a little more than I expected," he answered, with a forced smile, "and of course we must open a bottle of cham, and if Mrs. Clarke wants a second-she's a fish at fizz, I know-it'd be awkward, don't you see, if I hadn't quite cash enough to pay the waiter."

"It would so," Charlie responded, screwing up a sympathetic but exceedingly doubtful face.

doubtful face. "Do you happen to have a couple of quid about you?" Reggie demanded once more, with an anxious air. Charlie Owen melted. "Well, I have,"

Charlie Owen melted. "Well, I have," he answered slowly. "But mind you, I shall want them on Saturday without fail, to pay my landlady. She's a demon for her rent. Raises blazes if it runs on. Will insist on it weekly. Can you promise me faithfully to let me have the oof back by Saturday?" Reggie drew a sigh of relief. "Honor

bright!" he answered, clutching hard at the straw. "It's all square, I assure you. I've remittances coming."

"Where from?" Charlie continued, not wishing to be hard, but still anxious for "the collateral," as Florrie's papa would have put it.

have put it. "Oh, I've telegraphed today to my peo-ple at Venice," Reggie responded airily. But "my people" of course was a eupho-nism for "my sister."

"And got an answer?" Charlie insisted. He didn't want to seem mean, but business is business, and he desired to know on what expectations precisely he was risking his money. "Yes, here it is," Reggie replied, draw

ing it out somewhat sheepishly from the recesses of his pocket. He didn't like to show it of course, but he saw too well that on no other terms could he be spared the eternal disgrace of having to refuse Flor-rie Clarke's mamma a second bottle of Veuve Clicquot, should she choose to demand it.

Charlie ran his eye over the telegram. It was short, but satisfactory:

Entirely disapprove. All schemes. This is the last time. Remember. KATHLEEN. Entirely disapprove. Am sending the money

"She always says that," Mr. Reginald interposed in an apologetic undertone.

"Oh, dear, yes, I know, it's a way they have," Charlie responded, with a tolerant smile, as one who was well acquainted with the strange fads of one's people. "How much did you ask her for?"

was a distinctly good looking young man, very well connected, and she really liked him. Not of course that she would ever for a moment have dreamed of throwing herself away for life on a man without the means to keep a carriage, but Miss Florrie was one of those modern young ladies

who sternly dissociate their personal likes and dislikes from their matrimonial schemes, and as a person to sup with, to talk with and to flirt with she really liked Master Reggie-nay, more, she admired him, for he knew how to "go it," and ability for "going it" was in Miss Flor-rie's eyes the prince of the virtues. It was the one that enabled a man, however poor in reality, to give her the greatest amount of what she lived for-amusement. So or what she lived for—antischend, is Florrie flooded Reggie with the light of her round black eyes till he was fairly in-toxicated with her. She played her crisp curls at him with considerable effect and was charmed when he succumbed to them. 'Twas a pity he wasn't the heir to £100,-000. If he had been, Miss Florrie thought, she might have got papa to discount it offhand on post obits and have really settled down to a quiet life of balls and theaters in his agreeable society. So much smitten was Reggie, indeed,

that before the end of the evening, under the expansive influence of that excellent Veuve Clicquot, he remarked chaffingly to Florrie at a moment when Mrs. Clarke was deep in talk with Charlie Owen, "I tell you what it is, Miss Clarke-or rather Florrie-I shall call you Florrie-some day you and I will have to make a match of it!'

Miss Florrie did not resent this somewhat abrupt and inartistic method of brogching an important and usually serious subject. On the contrary, being an from seed. easy going soul, she accepted it as a natu-8. The ral compliment to her charms and smiled at it good humoredly. But she answered none the less, with a toss of the crisp black curls: "Well, if we're ever to do that, Mr. Hesslegrave, you must find the wherewithal first, for I can tell you I want a carriage, and a yacht, and a houseboat. The man for my heart is the man with a houseboat. As soon as you're in a position to set up a houseboat, you may invite me to share it with you, and then"looked at him archly, with a witching smile—"I may consider my answer."

She was a taking little thing-there was no denying it. "Very bad style," so the ladies in the stalls remarked to one another as they scanned her through their opera glasses, "but awfully taking!" And Reginald Hesslegrave found her so. From that moment forth it became his favorite day dream that he had made a large fortune at a single stroke-on the turf, of course—and married the owner of the crisp black curls. So deep rooted did this ideal become to him indeed that he set to work at once to secure the large fortune. And how? By working hard day and night and saving and investing? Oh, dear me, no! ing, you are greatest value result Such bourgeois methods are not for the likes of Mr. Reginald Hesslegrave, who prided himself upon being a perfect gentleman. By risking Kathleen's hard earned, money on the Derby favorite and accepting "tips" as to a "dark horse" for the Leger!

jured by late spring frosts, we have: wild black cherry, white birch, white elm, Scotch pine, red cedar and cottonwood.

2. Species which are most injured by frost are: European larch, walnut, oak and ash.

3. The age and conditions under which a tree is growing influences the injury from late frosts quite as much as the family or species to which it belongs.

4. In rate of growth all forest trees are not alike affected by precipitation, some follow closely the line of direction of the rainfall while others are quite independent of it.

5. When planted in groves a critical period in the growth of the cottonwood and box elder is reached at a time when natural pruning begins, and heavy losses are at that time, liable to occur.

6. None of the combination of species as they exist in the plats upon the Station grounds are satisfactory in all particulars, therefore, none of them are recommended for use by the general planter.

7. Pure plantations of any one species are not advocated unless in the case of the maple when grown

The following trees are discarded as being of uncertain value for planting in groves upon high prairie: Populus (certinensis) laurifolia, cottonwood, European larch, willow (Salix fragilis.)

9. The following species for general planting are recommended in the order named: Deciduouswhite elm, green ash, wild black cherry, burr oak, black walnut, white birch, box elder, laurelleaved willow. Cottonwood for street or lowland groves, balm gilead as specimen tree. Evergreens-Scotch pine, red cedar,

white spruce. 10. The future timber supply of this country is a feature to be kept constantly in view in selectwhich they exert.

Feeding Laying Hens.

advantage during the racing season that he was able to draw upon Kathleen's earnings for unlimited loans, which were never repaid, it is true, but which were described as such in order to save undue wear and tear to Mr. Reginald's delicate feelings. It doesn't "look well" to ask your sister point blank for a present of a £10 note, but a loan of that amount from time to time to meet a pressing temporary emergency is a form of advance that never grates for a moment upon the most refined susceptibilities.

"That's a nuisance," Charlie Owen responded, with a sympathetic, wry face, "for I suppose you counted upon it.

Now, this was exactly what Mr. Reginald had done, after the fashion of the city clerk who fancies himself as a judge of horseflesh, but he wasn't going to acknowl edge it.

X

"It never does to count upon anything in the glorious uncertainty of racing," he answered, with a bounce, swallowing his disappointment in that resigned spirit which is born of a confident belief that your sister, after all, will have in the end to make good the deficit. "Though, to be sure, I was in need of it, for I ve asked Florrie Clarke and her mother to run round to the Gaiety for an hour with me this evening, and I can tell you it comes heavy on a fellow, and no mistake, to settle for the grub for Florrie's mother! She is a dab at lobster salad!'

"Then you're taking them to supper afterward?" Charlie inquared, with admiration. One young fool invariably admires another for his courage and nobility in spending the money he hasn't got, to somebody else's final discomfort and detriment.

Reginald nodded a careless assent. "To Romano's," he answered, with justifiable pride in the background of his tone. "When I do the thing at all, I like to do it properly, and Florrie's the sort of girl, don't you know, who's accustomed to see things done in the very best style, so I

mean to go it." "What a fellow you are!" Charlie Owen exclaimed, with heartfelt admiration. "After a knock down blow like this, that would dishearten most chappies!"

Mr. Reginald smiled a deprecatory smile of modest self approval. "Well, I flatter myself I am a bit of a philosopher," he admitted, with candor, like one who glides lightly over his own acknowledged merits. "Why don't you come too? There'd be room in my box for you."

"Does it run to a box, then?" Charlie Owen asked, open eyed.

"A tenner," Mr. Reginald responded. Charlie Owen drew the coins with slow deliberation from his dress waistcoat pocket. "Well, this is a debt of honor," he said in a solemn 'oice, handing them over impressively. "You'll pay me off of course before you waste any money on paying bills or landlords and such like."

Reggie slipped the two sovereigns into his trousers pocket with a sigh of relief. You are a brick, Charlie!" he exclaimed turning away quite happy and prepared, as is the manner of such young gentlemen in general, to spend the whole sum reck-lessly at a single burst on whatever first offered, now he was relieved for the moment from his temporary embarrassment. For it is the way of your Reggies to treat a loan as so much cash in hand, dropped down from heaven, and to disburse it freely on the nearest recipient in light hearted anticipation of the next emergency.

The supper was universally acknowledged to be the success of the evening. It often is, in fact, where the allowance of Veuve Clicquot is sufficiently unstinted.

Mrs. Clarke was most affable, most increasingly affable, and as to Miss Florrie. a pretty little round faced ingenue, with a vast crop of crisp black hair, cut short and curled, she was delightful company. It



Charlie ran his eye over the telegram. was her role in life to flirt, and she did it for the love of it. Reginald Hesslegrave

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture.

(Continued from page 6.)

Relationship between American and Eastern Asian Fruits, by L. H. Bailey; Facts concerning Ramie, by C. R. Dodge; Best Roads for Farm and Farming Districts, by Roy Stone; State Highways in Backing, Parking, Monstened, 2. A pen of Leghorns, which had for the year thirty-seven per Improvement of Public Roads in North Carolina, by J. A. Holmes: Education and Research in Agriculture in the United States, by A. C. True; Food and Diet, by W. O. Atwater.

In an appendix of sixty-eight pages are published tables of the wholesale prices of the principal agricultural products in leading cities of the United States from grain. 1890 to 1894, inclusive; of the exports and imports of agricultural

products during the same period; of freight rate; of the composition and nutrient properties of human foods, and likewise of feeding stuffs for animals; of the fertilizing constituents of feeding stuffs; of the constituents of commercial fertilizers; of 100 principal weeds and the best methods of eradication; of the methods of controlling injurious insects, with formulas for insecticides; of the weight, cost, best time to sow, etc., of the seeds of the principal grasses and forage plants; of the fungous disease of plants and their treatment, etc. The book contains 147 illustrations.

Forestry In South Dakota. Bulletin S. D. Station.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

ornamental trees which are not in- the larger hens.

Bulletin Geneva, N. Y., Station.

SUMMARY.

1. Two lots of laying hens, of large and small breeds respectively, having their grain food only dry and whole, ate more food at greater cost per fowl and for the live weight than did two similar lots having about thirty-seven per cent of their grain ground and

cent of their food ground and moistened grain produced eggs at a greater profit than did an exactly similar pen fed whole grain.

3. Of two like pens of Cochins, the one fed whole grain produced eggs at much less cost than did the pen having ground grain, which result is attributed partly to the exercise assured in feeding whole

4. With the kinds of whole grain ordinarily available it is not possible to feed a largely grain ration having as narrow a nutritive ratio, that is-containing as large a proportion of the nitrogenous food constituents, as is perhaps necessary for best results from laying hens.

5. By using some of the highly nitrogenous by-products with ground grain it is possible to feed a somewhat narrow ration without feeding an excessive amount of meat.

6. With hens fed similar rations, when the hens of smaller breeds give only the same egg yield as the hens of larger breeds, the eggs are more cheaply produced by the smaller hens, but taking into consideration the cost of raising and the ultimate poultry value of the hens, the profits will 1. Among valuable timber and be equally or more favorable for

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

Notices of Meetings.

VI

The annual meeting of Huron county Pomona Grange will be held with Wadsworth Grange on December 26th. All fourth degree members are cor-dially invited to attend. MRS. R. NUGENT, Secretary.

8

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Lowell District Coun-cil will be held at South Boston Grange hall on Saturday, Dec. 7th, 1895. Let there be a good attendance. D. H. ENGLISH, Secretary

Grange News.

A few words in regard to DeWitt Grange. Our Grange is doing finely. 1 think we have initiated about 30 new members this year and reinstated sev. eral more. DeWitt Grange numbers ordinate Granges were as good as could over 40 members in good standing. We be expected. Sister H. Hunker was have meetings every two weeks and a elected delegate to the State Grange. After the usual routine of business the proud of our young people—having nearly thirty young men and a large Bro VanOrsdale: Just now the nearly thirty young men and a large number of young ladies, among whom are several good musicians. Over half in the doesn't feel the money is not below to the framer. He doesn't feel the money is not below to the framer. of DeWitt band belongs to the Grange, jingling in his pockets. We don't have so when we have any doings we have courage anything rough or boisterous, ard, and silver money is dishonest but a few harmless entertainments can do no harm. We must not think we can throw a wet blanket over all the young peoples' propositions and then expect in the young bound in the secure of the se peoples' propositions and then expect coinage. To secure our rights we St. Josep them to respond when we older ones should attend the primaries and nomi-Saginaw

Let us remember that the first and highest object of our Order is to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves, and Bro. Patterson: The trouble with Bro. Patterson: The trouble with but help all others with whom we come practice economy and make money. in contact. MRS. C. L. PEARCE.

The Granges of Washtenaw county met in Fraternity Grange hall, Friday, Oct. 25. Hearty welcomes, a bountiful its being reported. But it is expected dinner, and ready conversations were indulged in till 1:30 p.m., when an in-teresting and far reaching program was begun. Papers were presented the recitation by our boy Granger, Bro. and discussions followed upon the topics: Incompetency of Teachers, Woman's Era. Our Society, What ought to be the attitude of the United States of December. WM. KIRBY. States to the relations of Cuba? and Along what lines would legislation benefit the farmers at the present time?

Some of the suggestions for the last question were: (1) More economic legislation in respect to taxation: (2)national legislation should protect one industry as much as another; (3) proindustry as much as another; (5) pro-vide appropriations to deepen water-ways; (4) adopt British plan of provid-ing funds in same bill asking for ap-mona in a long time had congregated the DeWitt Grange hall. Every Grange in Clinton county was represented, ex-cept Keystone. About 150 hungry Contract feasted on the bountiful De-the DeWitt Grange hall. Every Grange in Clinton county was represented, ex-cept Keystone. About 150 hungry rence, Kansas, to try a medicine for them in charge of practical farmers; (6) if legislation can secure pure food in Canada, it should in our country.

Sister S. C. Pierson and Brother H. H. Foster; essay, "Why Farmers should be Patrons," by Sister E. Campau; war song by Brother W. Johnson; "The Unemployed" by Brother S. C. Peterson; song by Sister Mertie Preston; "What are some of the causes that tend to an unequal distribution of wealth" by Brother John Preston and Sister I. D. Davis; recitation, "The Runed Merchant," by the Secretary; recitation, "The Failure," by Sister Sarah Patterson; recitation by Sister L D. Davis Antrim

Barry Benzie I. D. Davis. Berrien The next meeting will be held in the farmers' club room in the court house at Grand Rapids, on Dec. 18, when will Branch occur the annual election of officers.

Calhoun Cass Clinton HILLSDALE POMONA. Hillsdale Pomona held its Novem-Charlevoix ber meeting at the Adams Grange hall Eaton on the 7th. The attendance was large, Genese Genese

SEC'Y.

the Grange being well represented Grd Traverse from the extremes of the county. With Gratiot Hillsdale Huron After the usual routine of business the Ionia

drought and finance are troubling the Kalamazoo so when we have any doings we have lots of music. I am more and more ness is largely done with checks, bills Lenawee convinced that the Grange is doing a grand work for the young peo-ple. Get them interested in the Grange ple. Get them interested in the Grange the Grange is angle of exchange, drafts, etc. If business should revive to any great extent a panic would follow. If we should atand the saloons are not apt to catch tempt to do all of the business for one Manistee them, and the way to do this I think is to make them feel that we need a crash as we never saw. A dollar that Montcalm them and have an interest in their welfare. If the young people propose an entertainment, help them all you can. To be sure we ought not to enit was dishonest; now it is the stand- Oakland money.

propose something and need their help. nate men whose occupation causes them to be in sympathy with the farmer. It is useless to expect help from Tuscola

farmers is they are extravagant. I Wayne

A recitation by Miss Mary Caster, our medal prize winner, was much enjoyed. The afternoon was wholly given to literary exercises, but the limit of three hundred words will not allow of Branch

CLINTON POMONA.

As was announced, DeWitt Grange Irish, entertained Clinton county Pomona on others. Nov. 6. At an early hour Patrons be gan to arrive and at noon one of the

chairs was carried up stairs and the hall soon filled to the brim. Grange Michigan and it was some time before Farmers must have what is fair and again called at 1:30. The program for she got around to taking the medicine, honest in legislation. To secure this the afternoon was placed in the hands but in December, 1893, she began and

Delegates to State Grange. The following are the delegates so far as reported to this office, elected to attend the session of the State Grange to be held at Lansing, Tuesday, Dec. 10th, 10 a. m: Allegan Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fausler

Henry Stockwell George Blissitt C. E. Newland A. Stuart B. Snow L. Τ. Alvin Morley M. W. Olds E. B. Rausford E. F. Tallmadge

> McWethy A. L. Jeffs Wm. McDougal John Hunt

C. E. Bartholomew Whitford Milliman J. L. Davis C. M. Slayton R. A. Woolsey J. F. Chase B. F. Proctor James VanGilder Edwin Foster Elwin C. Smith Wm. W. Carter A. S. Benton Jerome G. Noble Wm. S. Jones A. H. Gilman Jackson Gillett Aura C. Estes W S Wadsworth Stephen O. Coon

L. A. Bird Jno. K. Campbell Eugene Smith

POMONA GRANGES. Calhoun Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Simons

> M. L. Evans D. L. Sharran

During 1896 the ATLANTIC will publish a number of papers upon the Race Elements in American Nationality. They will treat in turn the Scotch-Irish. Scandinavian, English, and

A Strange Numbness.

which were claimed valuable qualities After dinner an extra supply of for diseases and ailments that seemed

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John A. Haskin

[Alice Austin Wm. T. Adams R. V. Clark C. C. Holbrook Mrs. H. A. Hunker Boys

Gratiot JENNIE BUELL, Secretary.

was spent by all. F, C. B.

GRATIOT POMONA.

Gratiot county Pomona Grange met on the 2d inst., with Bethany Grange. No. 588. Bethany Grange is the one organized last June by Jason Woodruary meeting. E. FRANKLIN.

IONIA POMONA.

Ionia county Pomona has not met since I sent report of last meeting. Our Worthy Secretary and family have been helping to care for the sick, not in his own family but near by—his brother-in law being very sick with typhoid fever. Also in our Worthy Master's family, Mrs. Hall's nephew, now lying at the point of death, his mother dying four weeks before with same. Will have Pomona meeting as soon as possible. We have very interesting meetings. Farm topics are the main feature, with good program and excellent music and singing. MRS. ANNIE R. BARNARD.

KENT POMONA.

Kent county Grange held a special meeting at Whitneyville Grange hall on Oct. 30. Over 50 Patrons and friends were present and the following pro-

gram was enjoyed by all: Song by Whitneyville Grange choir; address of welcome by Bro.S. C. Peterson, Master of Whitneyville Grange; response by Sister I. D. Davis, in the absence of the Worthy Master of Kent county Grange; song by Sister Mary Wood; recitation by Sister Henry Proc. to:, "Over the hills to the Poorhouse," and "Over the hills from the Poor-house" by Bro. Joe Peet; "What are the benefits of civilization?' by Brother Ed. Campau; essays on the above by

Holt made all feel at home. D. S. porter was glad to give the desired in-Pike responded in a pleasing manner, formation about her case. Several good recitations were given,

represent Pomona at State Grange. After a bountiful supper the Masonic mends the Pink Pills highly and thinks hall was opened to an entertainment that they also cured her of nervousgiven by the young people of DeWitt ness.

Grange. The hall was crowded, some estimating the crowd at three hundred. The entertainment was good considersociety, and all who assisted, for favors bestowed on the Grange, MRS. C. L. PEARCE.

State Horticultural Society.

State Horticultural Society. Secretary Reid of the state horticultural society has arranged a most excellent program for the annual meeting which is to take place at Adrian. December 3. 4 and 5. Eminent pomologists from this and other states will give papers of great interest to farmers and fuit growers, and it is hoped that Eaton county will be well represented at so important and profitable a meeting. Some of the subjects treated are as follows: Reflections upon apple growing, The evolution of the plant world. The introduction, diffusion and suppression of for-eign destructive insects in the United States, Some obstacles to profitable fruit-growers with country homes. Culture of the tomato, The value of practical horticulture to the business man, Shall we irrigate, and how? Great crops of blackberries and how to grow them, Birds in horticulture, Michigan peach orchards, care and culture of young orchards, Starting a peach orchard, Shade trees, Grapes under glass, Rela-tion of glass to commercial gardening, and A few thoughts on the grape. For any informa-tion address Edwy C. Reid, secretary, Allegan, Michigan.

promptly ans

Mention VISITOR.

Lawn Mowers, Corn Shellers, Fanning Mills, Grain Dumps, Hay, Stock, Elev. they must attend primary elections enmasse. Music and select readings were in-in the afternoon session. Music and select readings were in-terspersed and a happy, profitable day The address of welcome from W. D. so much and when called on by the re-

trated Catalogue She said that in December, 1893, she also several questions were placed in the question box and discussed. Mrs. Ella Pike read an original pcem which she would be so dizzy headed and so welcomed Pomona warmly. Prof. Wm. very nervous that she could hardly get Smith, principal of the DeWitt school, around. She had spells of numbness, read a paper on "What are some of a pin stuck into her body producing organized last June by Jason Wood-man, It now numbers about 60 mem-bers and holds its meetings in a large vacant farm house. Here we were welcomed and so aided in carrying out the program as to make the meeting one of the best in the history of our Pomona, Among those present were ized last month by Deputy Bovee and, with whom we expect to hold our Feb-ruary meeting. E. FRANKLIN. fifth degree was conferred upon a class she gladly do this on every occasion, of five. Mr, and Mrs. D.S. Pike of but that those similarly afflicted may South Riley were elected delegates to learn where to look for a remedy for

> Mrs. Whipple is getting well along in years, and for a time was almost help-less. When she began taking Pink ing the short time for preparation. Pills her youth seemed to return and DeWitt Grange wishes to thank the Masonic order, DeWitt band, U. M. lives at her Michigan home but has been staying with her relatives in Lawrence for over six months, and besides proclaiming the praises of Pink Pills from her home she speaks of them wherever she is acquainted. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in

a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes only at 50 cents a box or six

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regarding the FOR prices of the fa-mous fruit lands, general farms, and city property, write to E. H. ALLYN, Real Estate Agency, Friederick Block, Traverse City, Mich.



I see that Old Durham rushes into print to air his views on the fence question. He seems to be perfectly cowed by elasticity. I think thatPage fence as aucy, impudent thing, always **answering back** in the most ag-gravating manner. Then you never know just where to find it Now that "just as good as Page" suits me. It never "kicks" at any-thing, and if it's absolutely necessary to go through it, one can do it, so there! [Signed.] OLD BRINDLE COW. Address,

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