CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN, MARCH 5, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 485.

#### Declaration of Purposes Of the Patrons of Husbandry.

PREAMBLE.

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

#### Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry: GENERAL OBJECTS.

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

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

#### SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor, to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece; less in lint, and more in warp and woof. To systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptev.

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

#### BUSINESS RELATIONS.

4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middle-men, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence in our Declaration of Principles of action, that "Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity.

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

We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes. In our noble Order there is no commun-

ism, no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between labor and capital removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nine-teenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant per cent profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers. We desire only self-protection, and the protection of every true interest of our land, by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits.

#### EDUCATION.

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

#### THE GRANGE NOT PARTISAN.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange, National, State, or Subordinate-is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss partisan or sectarian questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to all. We must always bear in mind that no

one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### OUTSIDE CO-OPERATION.

6. Ours being a peculiarly farmers' institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.

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

#### CONCLUSION.

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

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

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

#### The Liquor Commission.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I have given the "bill" a hasty perusal and without reaching a decided conclusion am not inclined to favor it. It hardly calls for an item of information that is not now spread out in one form or another before the peopis of the state. The evil is not restricted or destroyed through want of information in regard to its appalling character, or the evil which it inflicts upon society; nor do they grow out of any difficulty in securing the enactment of wholesome laws. Difficulty in enforcing anything like prohibitor, enactments furnishes the insurmountable object to progress in temperance work. If this bill can help along these lines it may be wise to convert it into law. but o far as I have known, state commissio is in this work have fallen far short of the xpostations of their friends.

CYRUS G. LUCE.

DITOR GRANGE VISITOR: At your request, I cheerfully give expression to my opinion of the "Bill to provide for a commission to make investigation relative to the liquor traffic, etc."

There seems to me to be great merit in the general plan of such bill. There is doubtless an overwhelming temperance sentiment in our state, and it has accomplished much. I believe, however, that it would accomplish even more if in some way it could be unified. The bill, in my opinion, is in the interest of such unification. It provides in section 3, for obtaining facts to be arrived at by correct deductions from reliable statistics. Statistics are dangerous things to make deductions from, unless the person who makes such deductions is a thorough and honest statistician, knows just the bearing of figures on each other, and the exact relation which they hold to each other, is a person of judicial mind which re-fuses to warp statistics to prove a theory. The number of reliable statisticians is very small. I know of no better way to obtain the thorough and complete information needed on this subject in which all good citizens must be, and I believe are deeply interested; information in which there shall be full confidence, and against which no suspicion of bias shall find place, than in the way proposed by this bill.

Yours very truly, L. C. Storrs, Secretary State Board of Corrections and Charities.

#### Gov. Luce's Appeal.

DEAR GRANGE VISITOR: I presume that the subscription of many subscribers to the GRANGE VISITOR expires with this month. I am intensely anxious that all should renew and that more should subscribe for the Grange organ. I have watched the rise and fall of Subordinate Granges for many years and have tried to search out the cause for the failure of the one and the success of the other. I do not know a prosperous, live, active Grange in the state that does not subscribe freely for the VISITOR. It is an index of success to a great extent.

Believing in the Grange, as I do, this appeal is made not in the interest of any man or set of men, but for all members of the Order and others who ought to be members, I plead and urge subscriptions for the VISITOR.

The contract for its publication extends for another year. The contractors are going to get their money, anyhow, and now I again appeal to all members of the Order especially to make them earn their money by increasing the demand for the paper. The paper is a good one. It is printed in clear, plain type. The advertisements are few. It contains matters of interest to members of the Order and to farmers generally that cannot be found in any other paper. To one and all 1 again appeal. Procure subscribers for the paper. In clubs of five or more it will be sent one year for forty cents for each subscriber. Not one who reads it need do so at a loss. Fraternally,

C. G. LUCE.

#### Report of Assistant Steward.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters of the Grange:

I regret very much that I cannot report the Grange in Kent county in as prosperous a condition as I could wish. We have not made the advancement the past year we should have made. Assistance is needed in the field, the harvest is plenty, but the laborers are few. Very little deputy or lecture work has been done. I think but one lecture during the year, that was by Sister Mayo, and in the busy peach season, was not as well attended as it otherwise would have been. I am afraid many of us are not strictly living up to our obligation according to the best of our ability. There are many causes for this seeming lack of interest in the Grange.

We have four different farmers' or the wit zations aside from the Grange, the Farm youn ers' Club, Grand Rapids Fruit Grovers' Association, Valley City Horticultural Society, and Lowell District Council. These, with the scarcity of money and the depreciation in prices of all kinds of farm produce, tends to keep many from joining the Grange that otherwise would. Many of our members find it difficult to pay taxes and meet the necessary expenses of family and home, hence fail to pay dues. But we are taught in our order to cultivate the habit of looking for better and brighter days, instead of mourning over the past. To bring about this result we must be true to our convictions of right and duty in Grange as well as other matters. Let us do all in our power to induce the young people to become members of the Grange and give them a large share of the responsibilities and offices, and thus give them something to do. I believe this is one thing wherein the future prosperity of the Grange lies. Respectfully submitted,

J. H. MARTIN.

#### The Marvels of our Bodily Dwelling.

Who has not thought, although perhaps dimly, of the "house" we live in? Truly a wonderful house, with rooms, door, and windows. How remarkable a house it is grows on the reader of another book by Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, larger than those mentioned in the last VISITOR, and called "The Marvels of our Bodily Dwelling." The price is one dollar, ten cents for postage, from the Wood-Allen Publishing Company, Ann Arbor. While it gives physiology scientifically, it does so in such a way that children will absorb it and grown people rejoice to see it made so inyiting and practical. The effects of alcohol and tobacco are plainly shown, and concerning every "room" of this marvelous abode, the result of failure to care for it is pointed out. For home reading or as an aid at school, this is an admirable book.

#### Answers all Expectations.

Mr. O. W. Ingersoll, Dear Sir: The paints I purchased of you in 1893 have fully answered all expectations; that on the inside looks as well and fresh as when first put on considering that the work was done by a person who had never previously handled a brush, all credit is bound to be due to the paint.

I am respectfully, JOHN CHAPLIN. See Adv. Ingersoll's liquid rubber paints.

## Field and Stock

The Busy Bee.

M. H. HUNT.

Those who do their work on time and with ordinary care as to details, have good reason to expect success in the care of bees. All the mysteries in connection with the business have vanished, no more ringing of bells, nor clattering of tin pans when they swarm—no whispering to them about the death of members of the family. Knowledge has superseded ignorance and brought all the manipulations down to a science, and all may learn who wish.

The fine indexing of the elegant works now published on the subject, makes it only a moment's work to turn to any matter you wish to investigate. If you are already enthusiastic you will find them a wonderful revelation and so enchanting as

to lead you on until the end is reached. One or two swarms are enough to begin with, letting your increase keep pace with your increase in knowledge, thus insuring almost certain success, where a failure might occur with too many on your hands at the start. Make your purchase of stock in the spring, escaping the risk of wintering, and if the season proves fairly good, you have reason to expect surplus honey enough to repay all your outlay. The original stock and their increase will represent your profits. Stinging is the greatest objection offered by beginners. It is only a trifling affair, however, when you have the right appliances and know something of the nature of the wonderful insects. A good smoker, bee veil, and no jarring or quick motions and you need not dread them in the least.

A novice should never open a hive for examination without first smoking a little at the entrance, then as you open at the top puff a little smoke on them so as to drive them down sufficient to leave the tops of the frames clear of them, then you can take hold of them without pinching or crushing any bees. Putting your fingers among the bees to get hold of the frames will make you nervous at first, but you will get over that when you find there is no danger.

Bell Branch, Wayne County.

## Northern Michigan. Alcona County.

BY J. VAN BUSKIRK.

wish to correct the erroneous impresion that is quite general in southern Michigan regarding our resources as an agricultural county. I understand we are rated as simply existing among the jack pines and stumps on white sand plains. If such is the case we are under-estimated. Our potatoes last fall averaged about 180 bushels per acre. The soil is well adapted to growing potatoes, and since wheat is so cheap our farmers are growing more potatoes. Some farmers grow two to three thousand bushels. We have been afraid to try corn, and there has been but little grown until the last three years it has been demonstrated that it is a safe crop to raise in this climate, and there were some nice fields of corn raised here this season. A few farmers have silos and grow silage corn to fill them. I grew 12 acres to fill my silo.

#### WHEAT GROWING.

We grow spring and winter wheat very successfully, and spring and winter rye are raised in large quantities for feed. Oats is an excellent crop for us, the yield being from 40 to 75 bushels per acre. Peas are raised in large quantities for feed, and pea soup for the Frenchmen. We never have any bugs in peas raised here. We have probably four thousand bushels of buckwheat growing in the county this season, and the Harrisville roller mill company has a buckwheat flour outfit in this mill that turns out buckwheat flour that cannot be excelled in Michigan. We are raising beans very successfully, and as for hay we raise the very nicest and lots of it.

#### SITUATION.

Alcona county is situated along the west shore of Lake Huron. The Detroit and Mackinac R. R. runs parallel with the shore about 10 miles back through the whole county from north to south. The pine and hemlock timber has been nearly all cut off, and agriculture will be the staple from now on. The last five years have been eventful years in opening up the county to agriculture, and we boast of our fine farms clear of stumps, with good fences, well provided with modern farm machinery and stocked with fine cattle, sheep and hogs.

We have a variety of soil to suit the prospector. If a man should want clay loam we have it in abundance, and any other loam he may want. I prefer a variety of soil on one farm \*because I believe in growing a variety of crops. The farmer that put in all his plow land to potatoes this year is left on price.

FRUIT GROWING.

We are getting settled down to fruit raising now, especially plums. We have not had any curculio here, and plums are a great success. The Harrisville fruit farm company set out four thousand plum trees in the spring of 1894, and five hundred more last spring, and there are other farmers who have set from one to three thousand. I expect we will be known as the plum county in the near future.

We have never had any earthquakes, cyclones, or landslides, but we have got the most enviable climate and the purest weather and the best people on earth and we are happy. Come and see us and be convinced.

#### Missaukee County.

BY L. VAN METER.

Missaukee county does not materially differ from its neighbor counties in its general characteristics and make-up. It is as good as the best-better than the average. It was settled nearly thirty years ago, but until very recently the majority of its inhabitants made farming an occupation of secondary importance, lumbering being the chief business depended on. But it is an undeniable fact that those who, either from inclination or from their ignorance of lumbering, gave their whole time and attention to clearing and cultivating their farms, are today the ones in the best financial condition, and of course have the best and most profitable farms.

#### LUMBERING GONE.

The era of pine lumbering in this county may be said to be over, but the new one of hardwood lumbering has just begun. Between the two there is this difference. Where a tract of pine is stripped from the land that much waste land is added to our territory, and that much more is added to our delinquent tax lists, while each acrestripped of hardwood is just that much more added to our cultivated area and the value of our farms increased thereby.

It is no longer necessary for the person who buys a piece of timbered land in this county from which to make a farm, to roll the timber into log heaps to be burned. A market can be found for it all, which not only pays for the clearing of the land but in many cases also pays for the land and the owner's living while he is engaged in the work.

It has been estimated by those who are in a position to know, that about three-fourths of the county is fit for ordinary farming purposes, the other one-fourth consists of pine stump land and swap ps.

We have good

there being over fifty school houses in the county. The county is crossed by the T. & A. railway, while the G. R. & I. has a branch from Cadillac to Lake City, the county seat. Fourteen postoffices accommodate the people of the different parts of the county.

No part of the state offers better advantages for people seeking a place where they can locate and "grow up with the country," than does Missaukee county. It is not, however, a place where a man can come without a dollar and find a royal road to wealth. We do not grow figs and oranges or bask in the sunshine of a congenial climate. What is wanted here is what is needed in all comparatively new countries, plenty of determination and muscle. With a liberal use of these a good home in an enlightened and, taken all in all, a pleasant community, is within the reach of every man who comes to Missaukee county with that object in view.

Lake City.

#### Magnitude of Poultry Industry.

The Egg Product of Last Year and Number of Fowls in Town and Country, Compared with Farm Poultry only 5 and 15 years ago.

[Stated in round millions.]

| 1896 | 1890 | 1880 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 | 1990 |

Despite the big increase in the poultry business the last five years, and the close attention now given it, there is room for still greater expansion before it is overdone. Figures relating to the industry, just compiled by this journal as a result of an extensive inquiry, enormous as they are, fail to show any general overproduction. These conclusions are reached after a study of advance proofs of census statistics never before printed, the home market situation, together with official figures suggesting possibilities of foreign outlet for poultry products, and most careful deductions from other available data. The magnitude of the poultry business is never imagined by those who have not made a study of the situation. In round numbers our figures show what may be termed a permanent investment of 340 million dollars in poultry in this country. This is reached on the basis of an average valuation of fowls 50c each, turkeys, ducks and geese \$1, eggs 12c per dozen. Considering the vast amount of money invested in breeds of fancy strains throughout the entire country, which will do something to bring up the average value of barnyard fowls, together with the relatively higher values of both poultry and eggs in producing sections adjacent to large cities, especially in the east, these estimates are conservative.

It is probable that the annual product of the poultry industry, the meat and eggs consumed, represents almost as much money to the producer as does the wheat crop. The value of fowls alone is today three or four times the total value of all the sheep in the United States. Even the hogs now in this country represent no greater value than the poultry, and dairy cows are valued at only about double the poultry figures, eggs excluded.

INCREASE IN PAST FIVE YEARS.

Census figures on this important adjunct of the farmer's business, now available for the first time, show a decided gain over those of a decade earlier. Our own exclusive iuquiry reveals an astonishing growth during the past five years. The condensed table above shows this, and other details by states appear in the larger table below. The census of 1880 was admittedly incomplete. Owing to the fact that the census taken in 1890 was only of fowls on farms, our effort to get at the fowls on hand January 1, 1896, both on farms and in towns, makes the increase seem larger than it really is. After much inquiry, we have estimated the egg product of fowls in towns and villages at only the same rate as the census showed on farms, which is doubtless much too low. All the figures at best are only approximates, though the most accurate available. Large and small farmers, and market specialists everywhere are very properly giving more attention to the poultry industry than ever before. While prices in many sections are often low, this fact is due rather to unequal and unfortunate distribution than to lack of healthy demand. Furthermore, the testimony of vast numbers of poultry raisers goes to show that at the above average valuation placed upon the different kinds of fowls they yield a handsome profit on the investment besides paying well for the labor involved.

#### HOME MARKETS NOT SUPPLIED.

Up to the present, the production of poultry yards is all wanted at home, while it is a noteworthy fact that millions of dozens of eggs are imported annually, the home supply falling short of market requirements. So long as we pay ten times as much for foreign eggs as received for domestic sent abroad, let no one say this branch of the business is overdone. During the last three years, and in spite of a duty of 3 to 5c per dozen, nearly 8,000,000 dozen eggs have been imported into the United States, worth about a million dollars. Canada supplies nearly all these, yet far-off China ships a considerable number each year to our Pacific coast ports.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE IN EGGS.

	Duty	Export	8	Imp	orts	
	p dz	Doz	Value	Doz	Value	
1895.	3c,	150,992	\$25,312	2,709,411	\$324,133	
1894.	3c.	163,061	27,497	1,791,430	199,536	
1893,	5c.	143,489	33,207	3,318,011	392,973	
1892,	5c,	183,063	32,374	4,188,492	522,240	
1891,	free,	363,116	64,259	*8,233,043	1,185,595	
1890,	free,	380,884	58,675	15,062,796	2,074,912	
1889,	free,	548,750	\$75,936	15,918,809	2,418,976	
*Inc	eludes 7.0	07,826 free and	1.225.217	dutiable	.,,	

#### THE POULTRY INDUSTRY BY STATES.

The figures below under 1890 are the federal census taken in June, '90, of the number of poultry on farms and eggs produced in previous year, but the census took no account of poultry in towns. The second column under each heading is the careful and conservative estimate of this journal, the result of elaborate inquiry and including two features which must be taken into consideration. First, the increase in the number on farms since '90; second, the numbers in towns and villages January 1, '96, thus arriving at an approximation of the total census today. In addition to the increase on farms in various states since '90, we have added 5 to 33 per cent, according to the section of the country, to cover the numbers in towns in the various states. Inasmuch as the towns devote relatively little attention to turkeys, ducks and geese, our '96 figures here represent only farm growth during the five-year

POULTRY ON FARMS IN 1890, AND ESTI-MATE INCLUDING TOWNS, JAN. 1, 1896. [Last three figures, 000's, omitted.]

						Duc		
-Fowls-		Tu	Turkeys		and geese		-Eggs, dz-	
	'90	'96	''90				'90	'96
Me,			15				9,384	12,902
NE			10			22	5,049	6,491
Vt	789		72				4,515	5,970
Mas	88 1,624	2,596	6				8,931	14,289
RI	482	770	12	14			2,021	3,233
Ct	1,075	1,720	30	36			5,638	9,020
N			403				45,807	78,290
NJ		5,383	162		134	160	8,032	14,457
Pa	10,382	14,275	536	589	464	510	50,050	68,818
			SOU	тн ат	LANT	IC.		
Del	900	1,237	71	78	61	67	2,219	3,050
Mo	3,431	4,717	279	306	324	356	8,719	11.987
DC		13	-	-	_	_	48	60
Va	6,576	8,679	477	524	515	566	13,558	17,895
WV	a 3,197	4,221	215	236	311	342	9,920	13,094
NO		9,459	197	206	545	572	11,756	14,811
SC	3,874	4,880	149	156	169	177	5,702	7,184
Ga	7,358	9,711	149	163	397	446	11.523	15,210
Fla	920	1,214	34	37	47	51	2,789	3,680
			NOR	TH C	ENTRA	L.		
0	13,659	19,633	521	599	687	790	70,162	100,857
Ini	12,308	17,692	505	580	783	900	48,622	69,951
Ill	21,464	32,195	1,044	1,252	1,462	1.754	50,351	96,526
	1 5,853	8,412	186	223	172	197	34,310	49,320
Wis	5,646	8,115	206	236	221	254	29,391	42,248
	n 4,449	5,871	151	166	144	158	20,354	26,866
Ia	20,202	29,090		1,129	809	970	69,448	100,004
Mo	22,786	30,076	927	1,021	1,477	1,624	53,147	70.153
ND	804	928	34	35	21	22	3,553	4.103

S D 2,293 Neb 7,395	2,647 9,760	60 219	63 240	71 345	74 379	8,778 23,301	10,13
Kan 15,843	20,912	530	583	603	663	42,585	30,75° 56,21°
		SOUT	H CF	NTRA	L.		
Ky 12 741	15 384	672	705	1 338	1.404	24 691	29 813
Tenn12062	14 564	430	451	1 140	1 197	23 172	27 979
Ala 6 252	7 548	178	186	484	508	10 824	13 069
Miss 5 632	6 779	194	203	538	564	11 393	13 756
La 2 247	2 114	75	78	216	226	5 934	7 164
Tex 11 524	15 210	536	643	919	1 102	32 466	42 854
Okla 388	511	6	7	5	6	990	1 306
Ark 6 264	7 234	119	124	€65	698	13 372	15 444
		W	ESTE	RN.			
Mont 234	336	5	6	5	6	834	1 200
Wyo 74	105	2	2	2	2	332	477
Col 711	1 110	21	26	13		2 685	4 24
N M 61	87	_	_	1		280	40
Ariz 57	69	3	4	9	1 2 8 3	204	29:
Jtah 280	420	9-	11	3	8	1 131	1 696
Nev 62	62	4		3	3	171	17
da 232	280	6	4 7	9		738	890
Wash 780	1 123	17	20	20		2 711	3 90
Ore 1 181	1 700	44	52	54		4 454	6 412
Cal 3 504	5 840	288	360	195		13 679	22 797
Total 258,87						819,723 1	

#### The Cow Power of Wisconsin.

Secretary of State Casson has nearly completed the compilation of the state census of 1895. The enumeration of cows, two years old and over, shows that Wisconsin has 842,-042, with a total valuation of \$17,442,144, or a fraction over twenty dollars a head. Allowing that these cows earned thirtyfive dollars each in gross, we would have \$29,471,479 as the value of the total milk product of the state for 1895. We think the true sum would be nearer forty dollars per cow, than thirty-five dollars. However, whatever the amount of their earnings may be, it will be admitted on all sides that the financial condition of Wisconsin is among the very easiest in the Union.

There are fully 2,500 cheese factories and creameries in the state, and their number is increasing every day. The Wisconsin farmers seem to prefer the creamery to the private dairy, and with nine out of ten farmers this is much the wisest course.

farmers this is much the wisest course. The northern portion of Wisconsin is covered with a vast stretch of forest. In that portion of the state the finest butter and cheese, particularly the latter, in the northwest will some day be made. All of the tame grasses, clover, timothy, red top and blue grass grow there indigenously and with wonderful steadiness. In traveling through the woods on hunting or fishing trips, we have often wondered at the immense growth of clover and timothy seen in the timber roads. One of the ruling reasons why that section will produce fine cheese is the great salubrity of the summer temperature caused by lakes Michigan and Superior. Important lines of railroad now penetrate northern Wisconsin in every needed direction. The timber now on the land is a good and paying crop to begin with, and when cleared, the land becomes a splendid pasture in a single year. For this reason, dairy farming can be adopted at once, and a good revenue established from the cows .- Hoard's Dairy-

[The last paragraph of the above applies also to large portions of Northern Michigan. Ed.]

### The Farmer's Winter Study.

During the summer season the farmer has no time for study. The demands of the crop push him from morning until night, every week and every month, from the time the frost is out of the ground and seeding begins until the corn is gathered in the crib. He has plenty of time and opportunities for observation, for noting the effects of this or that method of culture, this and that variety of seed, and the ten thousand other things which come directly under the observation of the active, practical farmer. In the winter he has time to think out and study in a connected way the problems that demand solution at his hands. There is a class of farmers who devote their summers to incessant work and their winters to complete idleness. They are not the farmers who get ahead in the world. To a greater extent every year the farmer is required to use his brains, to utilize every scrap of information bearing upon his business, to exercise his best judgment in the application of established principles to existing conditions, and he cannot do this unless he goes at it in some systematic way, nor can he solve the problems successfully by himself alone. He needs the assistance and suggestions of his neighbors near and remote, in his own state and other states, but especially in his own, in solving the problems of breeding, feeding, of soil management, upon which success in the farm depends. He needs a few books that give him accurate knowledge of what is actually known; he needs the reports of experiment stations which detail their success or failure in ascertaining what has heretofore been unknown; he needs agricultural papers that are actively working with him, studying along the same lines and placing before him the conclusions and the facts observed by his brother farmers; he needs the institute where farmer meets and questions farmer, where the fallacy of worthless theories can be exposed, and where the experience of one may be made the knowledge of all.—Wallace's Farmer.

Rush in your Grange news.

## Woman's Work.

#### Songs of Love and Joy.

Can anything be sweeter than our brighter songs of joy?

Long and loud the joyful chorus swells, all free from earth's alloy;

And then our happy hearts respond—our better thoughts approve

And then our happy hearts respond—our better thoughts approve,
Radiant faces beaming brightly, sparkling eyes o'erflow with love.
As love, and joy, and song abound, they fill us with delight,
Do not our brighter blessings wing their way from realms of light!

from realms of light! Each day shows richer treasures, and the cir-

cles wider grow,
And we see beyond the shadows brighter visions come and go. Ring in the swelling songs of joy. "Peace and good will to men."

In sweeter strains the world will learn to sing

the glad refrain. Nor should the sound of war be heard, but

love our powers employ; Go teach the nations of the earth the songs of love and joy. Alden, Mich., Feb. 14, 1896.

#### Woman's Influence.

Read at Newaygo count ' institute, Fremont, January 40, by Mary Robertson, Hesperia, Mich.

This is a broad subject and should I undertake to tell you all the influence woman has exercised since the world began, in church and state, in war and peace, in science and art, in literature and works of philanthropy, at home and abroad, as wife and mother, it would take volumes and years to write them. I will give in my own way a brief outline of what I consider woman's influence.

The history of any age or any clime is incomplete without some mention of its women. This nation, so glorious, so free, so prosperous, so noted for the high position it holds among the other nations of the earth, is under obligations to its women as well as to its men for its growth and pros-

Did not a woman, through her aid and influence, yea, even to the pledging of her jewels, equip Columbus for his voyage of discovery, showing clearly that this broad land might yet have been a howling wilderness, the abode of the wild beast and the savage, if woman had not acted?

History tells us of the deeds of manlands discovered, battles fought, books written, and inventions made.

But what memories awake at the mention of Mollie Pitcher of Revolutionary fame, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Maria Mitchell, Clara Barton, Florence Nightingale, and many more familiar, honored names of noble women? Is there any department, any circle, great or small, that a good woman has not touched and adorned? Look at her influence in the church. What would it be without woman? There she puts forth her best efforts; she gives her prayers, her time, and her talents-every precious gift she lays on God's altar.

She nurtures and sends forth the young minister to every part of the earth to do battle for the Lord of hosts. She herself is heard in the pulpits of the land. She has even severed every kindred tie and gone forth into the wilds to carry the gospel and rescue the perishing. She has crossed the boundless ocean and gone into the jungle and broken down the temples of the idolaters and shown them the way of the true and living God.

Words cannot be found rich enough to tell all that woman has done along this line of light. Suffice it to say that she has shed an influence over the church at home and abroad that will live forever. Woman has also been influential in the great works of reform, so much so that her influence has been felt around the world.

Woman has risen from obscurity by the simple act of hurling her cutty stool in her madness at the Dean's head in Edinburgh for saying "mass in her lug" (ear) in Scotch. That one act, ridiculous as it seemed, was the signal for a general uprising that did not cease until it ended in a revolution never to be forgotten.

The serpent with his evil wiles that lost to woman Eden, and sent her forth into the world in shame and in sorrow still follows her in the guise of the "serpent of the still." He has entered her home and made it desolate. He drags her sons down into the unfathomable pit; he makes beggars of her daughters and takes away all that makes life worth the living-her purity. The once loving husband and father has become such a demon that every living thing flees in horror from his approach.

But women have arisen in their might to crush this foul destroyer of their homes and all they hold most dear. With Frances Willard and her legions of undaunted followers they will never cease their warfar until the head of the "serpent of the still" is a shapeless mass. It is these noble women whom the sons and daughters of America delight to honor, whose sweet influence falls like the manna all around.

"For God, and Home, and Native Land" They fight still nobly on When God opens wide his portals May they enter one by one.

Has woman any influence in state? Let us see. Abraham Lincoln said; "All that I am or hope to be I owe to my mother." From the earliest ages woman has had more or less influence in the political world. During the French revolution the influence of Madam De Stael was felt so keenly that Napoleon, jealous of her power and wonderful abilities, banished her.

Man has come to the conclusion that the best thing for him to do is to acknowledge the superiority and genius of woman and bows before it. She has knocked at the door of the college and university built up exclusively for men, and been admitted. She is gently knocking at the door of congress, and the day is not far distant when she shall not have knocked in vain. She holds her national and state conventions for woman's suffrage with a dignity which reflects credit on her name. She holds office of the lesser degree and does it well, thereby showing her fitness for the higher ones when they

She will not tamper with the returns, neither will she charge railroad fare up to the state twice on the same date. Yes, woman is marching, slowly but surely, to the white house; because if statesmen owe to her their existence, the only way for them to repay her is to let her share the spoils.

In works of philanthropy woman has borne her part and man has ever found in her a solace. She is found in the hovels of the lowly, feeding the hungry and soothing the bed of pain. She was found on the battle field in our late war, binding up the wounds of the fallen and paying the last sad rites to the slain. She was like an angel of light in the hospital, where she moved from cot to cot so gently, smoothing the fevered brow and receiving the last sad message to dear ones at home; filling every ward with her presence till dim eyes brightened at her approach, and feeble lips moved and called her blessed. She has launched her frail bark into the foaming billow when the storm king was reveling in his glee and snatched the drowning from the jaws of death, thereby making her name revered by all. Her talent in the field of literature is undisputed. Who can read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and not see slavery in all its horrors? Who can read Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" without the feeling to do and to dare for the right sweeping over him!

Woman's influence in literature has made the world better; she has breathed through her pen her deepest feelings, her noblest thoughts, by her cheering and helpful words; she has lifted the burden from many a weary shoulder and been an incentive to higher aims and nobler pursuits in life. Her influence over man began when she persuaded him to eat the apple. She has held him in undisputed power ever since. Yet a woman has power to raise a man to highest heaven or plunge him into the lowest depth. She may make him an abject fool, but in doing so she lowers herself in the human scale. But the sweetest name in all the earth is mother, and the dearest spot is home, and may God help the man, woman or child who has neither.

The mother is the presiding genius, the queen of love and beauty; and home is what she makes it, and the spell she casts around her whether it be for good or evil is lasting for all time.

Napoleon says the future destiny of a child is always with the mother; that is probably what sent him to St. Helena. The overthrow of nations have been traced back to the evil influence of mothers. Catherine De Medicis was the instigator of one of the direct deeds ever known in historythe massacre of St. Bartholomew. The gentle mother of Robert Burns imbued her spirit into her young son by telling him the traditions of her country while seated at her wheel-that spirit that burst forth in the beautiful songs that have made so much music for the world. It has been said that home is where the heart is.

The sailor as he paces the lone deck at midnight, listening to the ceaseless splash of the waters and the creaking cordage, in fancy sees the images of loved ones, and the little cot by the shore passes before his vision, and many a silent prayer has gone up to the throne of grace as the tears coursed down the bronzed cheek, that the bark would anchor safely in the harbor of home. Children, prize your homes. Mothers, live such lives that your influence will shed a luster that time will never dim. So that when your tired hands are folded peacefully on your breast and your toil in the home is over, your children may say of you "this was our queen, this the shrine we worshipped, so long as we live never shall we forget your teachings; will follow wherever we and save us from the evils lead that threaten. To us you have been a queen on earth—bright be your crown in heaven. May God prosper the women of every clime whose sweet and holy influence has circled the world like a halo of glory, and may he hasten the day when she shall stand where she rightly belongs, among the mighty salons of this great land.

#### Those Farmers' Wives.

In some respects the most interesting and important feature of the "round-up" farmers' institute has been the meetings of the

women. The Democrat's local reports have given accounts of the highly commendable manner in which the women's meetings have been conducted. In place of pedantic rules of formality in presiding, a gentle and unpretentious grace secured the very perfection of good order and fine courtesy in all the proceedings. The meetings were instructive in a high degree, and the most practical lessons were inculcated. And this was not all. Underneath all that was said ran a sentiment embodying the best and purest in life. The addresses were given without affectation. The language was expressive and grammatical and each speaker showed the results of a wide range of reading and a logical and original opinion on every subject. Coming as most of the women did from country homes, their minds were not confused with a superfluity of undertakings. But what they knew on certain subjects they knew well. And they had no self-conscious timidity in expressing their ideas. Their words were clear-cut, direct and decisive and savored not of encyclopedia lore. In many respects the local clubs of literary women might learn profitable lessons from these fair and intelligent visitors. They pleaded for love in the home and for the cultivation of beauty and harmony in adorning their firesides. Such women as these have been the mothers of statesmen, the conservators of good society, and the glory of happy homes. God bless them, every one. May their numbers increase and multiply and may they visit us often .- Grand Rapids Democrat.

#### Charity.

Report of Committee at State Grange,

Brothers and Sisters:

"Charity"—There is a whole sermon in that word. Its meaning is love, benevolence, good will, affection, tenderness, beneficence, liberality, almsgiving.

We wish to show to this noble Order, in a brief way how to put it in practice. "It is better to give than to receive." Those at least are little to be envied in whose hearts charity lies dormant. We can be charitable by putting the best constructions on the words and actions of others.

As one of the committee it has been my lot to be an aid worker in this city for a few years. I know every one of you, within the hearing of my voice, knows not what it is to want for good, comfortable homes. Go with me, if you please, into an attic where there is nothing to keep out the cold but the outside clapboards; glass that serves for windows and a door that fits as well as it can. The wife sick, with two or four children, without very much clothing, fuel or food; the husband without work and, if he has, the first he does with the money is to go directly to the saloon. What are we to do? We do not want to layish on them means to encourage intemperance; the wife and children must be cared for. I will admit it taxes patience and mind to know just what to

I will draw you another picture. We had a family who had to subsist on roots and herbs, that came to us last fall from the north. They had but very little clothing, and had to give up all they had on account of sickness. Here were the worthy

Were it not for the aid workers what would the cities do? We have the city fund and the county found, and they do all they can. When sickness comes they need a few dainties and a word of good cheer.

The woman's meeting of yesterday afternoon struck the key note to all our hearts. We must everyone of us exercise charity. First, We respectfully recommend the giving of one dollar, or more as each Sub-

ordinate Grange may designate, for the

help and support of the Fresh Air fund; Second, If there is a family, in or out of the Grange, who needs our help, can we not go to them and help them for a day and make life easier and sweeter? There are times when charity soothes and blesses; Third, Teach our children, as we have been taught, this lesson, "Faith, Hope and Charity; but the greatest of these is Chari-

Fourth and last, That charity be not wholly confined to the Grange. Whatever our hands find to do, do with our might, so as to broaden our inflnence as an Order.

Respectfully submitted, Mrs. J. T. Norris, Mrs. Ella Smith, Mrs. H. Slorran, Mr. A. S. Benton, Mr. Jackson Gillam, Mr. Eugene SMITH.

### The Juveniles.

#### One Hundred Years Ago. It being February 22, 1876

Once upon a time, in a farm house, with four rooms and two outside chimneys, a baby was born. The house was far away from any other house; the day was in the winter time; the baby came soon after breakfast, and thereby we may not believe that any signs of especial joy were given outside of the farm house.

If the family friends, and the neighbors, and the next town's people, and all the

colonies and plantations of the continent, together with the big little kingdom across the sea had only known where this Virginia baby would be a hundred years ago tonight, there is no telling what would have happened.

As they did not, he grew up, and forty-four years after that first birthday in the farm house, he spent another one in watching and waiting for the birth of liberty. It was the twenty-second day of February,

We all know what had happened the year before at Concord, at Lexington, and Bunker Hill—how the army gathered from fishing boat, field and village; how the men left in haste in the sweet spring weather, with all the waiting summer just before them, in which to achieve the little labor of love for the good old town of Boston. We know how the months went by; how bravely the men endured the swift toil, the scanty rations, the midday heats, and the midnight dews, many of them without the shelter of even a blanket.

But, when the September frosts descended, and the chill winds crept up from the sea, murmurs came thick and fast from within the camps; and from without, borne by every express and post, there came to the commander's ears the cry of a continent, calling him to go forward and take the town.

For months General Washington had applied again and again to the Congress at Philadelphia for blankets, for clothing, for firearms, and, above all, it was the burden of every letter-for powder.

This cry for powder was given with extreme caution, lest the enemy learn how defenseless lay the host without. In many of the dispatches the word was omitted, lest the express be taken and the secret

One hundred years ago last night, General Washington wrote to congress: "When I began this letter I proposed to have sent it by express; but recollecting that all my late letters have been as expressive of my want of powder as I could paint them, I thought it unnecessary to run the continent to the expense of an express, merely to repeat what I had so often done before, when I am certain that congress, knowing our necessities, will delay no time that can possibly be avoided in supplying them.'

This was the situation one hundred years ago today. Over all New England winter had laid its freezing grasp. Boston lay encased in ice; the white foe had crept up in silence, and encamped round about itwhile the foe in red, who had come with unjust demand and ships of war, sat upon her hills, and walked her streets, and used her temples profanely. The brave suffering town had no voice to cry aloud with; for her inhabitants were banished, or silenced by disease and starvation.

Washington had waited long for the oming of freezing weather. When the ice should be firm he knew that "a bold and resolute assault upon the troops in Boston with such men as he had might be crowned with success.

The ice had come. There was no powder with which to begin and carry on a regular cannonade, but the less defended parts of the town could be approached now without boats, and Washington was ready now to make the trial.

He called his officers to hold a council of war. They differed in opinion, and he was compelled to give up that which he so greatly desired to accomplish.

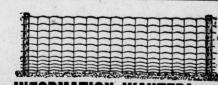
Washington never appears as a greater man, than when, in sending to the congress the result of this council of war, he adds the words, "It being almost unanimous I must suppose it to be all right." And all this when the ice he had so wished for was come, the enemy daily expecting reinforcement, the army about him impatient for the strife, a whole continent behind him daily demanding that the army it had raised, and clothed, and fed, and must pay, should achieve something, and he himself "ready, willing, and desirous to act, with a firm hope of a favorable issue, if his generals would stand by him.

Under such circumstances George Washington kept his forty-fourth birthday. One hundred years later the nation whose birth he watched over through long

years of bitter strife, keep it for him.

Let the bells ring! Let the cannon roar; though we would gladly, if we could, save the powder, and send it back through all the years for a birthday gift to him.

Let the flags stream out, fold on fold, and wave on wave over every home in all the land. Let speeches be made, and songs be sung, let gladness be everywhere, for the farm house baby, born to be our Washington.—Selected.



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## 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 completely those ends which we seek.

#### OUR OBJECT

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

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

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

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

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

together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations.

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

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

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

tion for rural pursuits.

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

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

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

justice, progress and morality.

#### A Great Meeting.

Oceana and Newaygo Grangers and Teachers

This meeting opened Thursday evening, February 13, at Columbian hall, Hesperia. Five hundred people attended the evening meeting which was taken up by the children and pupils of Hesperia school. After music and prayer Maggie Overly read a paper on "Relation of school life to after life." The central thought of the paper was that school life should be a discipline for the work of after life. Mand Store for the work of after life. Maud Stone gave a paper on 'Looking Backward from Appointatiox," showing step by step how humanity had to have the lesson which ended at Appomattox. Daniel Critchet gave an address showing how we could learn a valuable lesson on "Looking Forward from Appomattox." "Power of influence in home and school" was given by Minnie Alexander, who said this power extended from the cradle to the grave, and was the measure of usefulness or uselessness of men and women.

 Morris Rowland discussed the "Upbuilding influence of the study of agriculture,' showing that this pursuit was the most ancient, the most honorable, the most essential. "If a young man started out to farm in sympathy with nature, and followed her teachings, he would find himself in love, like Bryant, with nature." We want more young men in agricultural pursuits because they select that pursuit, not because they are forced into it," said Mr.

Henry McCollum discussed the influence of some American lives on humanity. Lincoln, Peter Cooper, and Longfellow were pointed out as great helpers of humanity. Henry related an incident where Peter Cooper appeared in the light of a monopolist. The world was purchasing so much of his invention that it excluded others. This troubled Mr. Cooper, and instead of squeezing more money out of his customers he reduced the price.

Jessie Witley spoke of the influence of American women, showing how Dorothea Dix reformed the treatment of the insane; how Clara Barton had made her name great in all lands and for all ages in her treatment of suffering humanity; how Harriet Beecher Stowe inspired the Union boys to fling back Pickett's forlorn hope at

Jessie Rowland spoke of "Our national hymns, their authors, and their effect on American life." "Hail Columbia" and its effect as portrayed in the "Story of Liberty" was depicted. Our "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," were well discussed. One of the most beautiful essays of the evening was "The cheapest commodity in the world -courtesy," given by Emma Waters, who plead for a kinder, sweeter treatment of mankind in their relations with their brothers and sisters. The little kindnesses that make up the sum of happiness were pointed out as influencing the world for good. Music and recitations helped speed the evening which all declared had been uplifting.

FRIDAY A. M.

Session opened with a splendid song service. W. F. Taylor sang "A flag without a stain" after which M. W. Scott read a paper on "Wealth against poverty." The chief thought of the paper was that wealth as an ideal made men selfish, cruel, unjust. We must make a common way upon which wealth and poverty may meet, discuss the great question of the ages—"profit-sharing," and adjust humanity to it. Wealth belongs to the hand and brain that makes it, not the hand that takes it. Mr. Scott paid his respects to the monopolists who squeeze labor to make a donation to fame. "The three leading monoplies of the country are the liquor, banking, and railroad monopolies," said Mr. Scott. R. E. Southwick led the discussion, emphasizing the points made by Brother Scott. "A plea for unity of action among farmers," was discussed by Neil McCollum, who said we must stand together for home, school and farm. Maud Young gave a good recita-

Afternoon session opened with singing, after which "What the public has a right to expect of the schools," was presented. From the standpoint of the home,

Mrs. Julia McClure. 2. From the standpoint of the editor, E. R. Reed, Newaygo.

3. From the standpoint of the teacher, Emma H. Reynolds.

"What the teacher has a right to expect of the Patrons," Mrs. Franc Hutchinson. These papers will all be published in the VISITOR.

Principal O. F. Munson, Hesperia, discussed the subjects presented in the two questions, pleading for a more practical education, more sympathy and co-operation of teachers and patrons, a helping hand extended by the patrons to the teach-

Neil McCollum spoke for better surroundings for boys and girls, more sympathy for the teachers, a general standing shoulder to shoulder as we advance to a better humanity.

Commissioner Stillson said the almighty dollar stood in the way of education in our public schools.

J. B. McNabb discussed the question more extendedly. Rev. Hayward of Hesperia further discussed the question.

Wm. H. Barry of Shelby, discussed horticulture and bee culture, stating the two should go together. "Man lives not by bread alone," was presented by W. F. Taylor, who argued that soul life was of more importance than physical life. The plea for higher, nobler living, hushed the hundreds who heard him into silence and many tears were seen upon the cheeks of those who were present.

### EVENING MEETING.

Music, "Home on the Old Ohio," W. F. Taylor; remarks, by the president; song, "My Mother's Beautiful Hands," Mrs. Julia McClure.

Lecture, "Character Building," Hon. J. W. McMahon, judge of the 9th judicial circuit. This lecture cannot be reported in words. To take out its stage settings would mar it. Judge McMahon is one of the strongest lecturers before the public.

#### SATURDAY'S MEETING.

Music by people and the band opened this meeting. Recitation by Miss White followed. "Pictured Poems of Country Life" was given by Mr. M. W. Scott, and was very much enjoyed. Mable Weaver gave an excellent recitation and was recalled.

Walter McGill discussed the present truant law, making some suggestive amendments to present law. Commissioner Stillson opened the discussion by saying that the primary object of the state should be to educate its children to be useful citizens. The truant officer, the chairman of the board of school inspectors, is often fearful of hurting some one's feelings. We should do our duty, let it hurt or not hurt, Question box was opened which proved a helpful means of instruction; music by

the Hesperia choir opened the p. m. session.

Mayor Pingree on "Unjust Taxation," said: "The present system of state taxation is clearly inequitable, because the system of assessment is not equitable; still the inequalities are supposed to be remedied by the state board of equalization. The thing to be arrived at is an assessment adjusted to the varying values. But the city assessors and the township supervisors are human, and so are the taxpayers; and any system may in some way be made disadvantageous to some part of the people. The danger in this respect is of course, much greater the more the matter of assessments is involved by taxing personal property. The simplest method of assessment is the best, as less likely to aid con-

cealment. The stiffness of legislative methods should be thrown off and more flexibility given to it. This can be only reached when the people and not special interests are represented at Lansing. For years your legislature has been the mere servant of these special interests and the great affairs of the state have been trifled with. As it is your own exclusive duty to attend

to this, who can reach any other conclusion than that you have neglected your business and that the special interests have attended to theirs? You complain of excessive taxation by the state. It is in your hands to remedy it.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

You suffer from indirect taxation? You can largely remedy that. You have organized societies to discuss your affairs and the discussion has gone on for years.

Is there not time to be taken to put these discussions into practical effect? Is there to be no organization for the practical as well as the theoretrical? Is mere discussion to go on forever? Under your own eves and within the control of your own hands is one simple but effective remedy for your greatest ill and it has been neglected. It is the caucus. That weapon has been in the hands of the special interests for years. You have dropped it and by so doing have lost the ballot. It is your own surrender of this great right that has cost you dear in the past and will cost you more in the future if it is not regained."

Recitation, Maud Young, who was called back. Dr. John W. McNabb discussed Mayor Pingree's paper in a very humor-ous fashion. He said that the reason that taxes were so hard to pay was because money was so hard to get.

Hon. E. E. Edwards discussed "Obedience to law is the true foundation of a republic." We hope to have the paper for publication in the VISITOR. Wilks Stewart discussed government ownership of railroads. He argued that it would not be good policy for the government to own the railroads. Hon. J. W. McNabb argued in favor of the government owning the railroads. He said, "If we don't soon own the railroads the railroads will own the government."

Miss Baby Gage gave an excellent recitation. Saturday and Sunday evenings Principal W. N. Ferris gave two grand lectures on popular educational topics. Attendance Thursday evening, 700; Friday evening, 900; Saturday afternoon and evening, 1000. N. McCollum was elected president, O. F. Munson, Secretary.

D. E. McClure.

#### From the Master.

Two more Granges added to the list in Lenawee county since January 1. More to follow.

The formulated plan prepared by the State Master and sent out to all county deputies works well if applied.

Deputy E. W. Allis, assisted by G. B. Horton, on the 18th and 22d respectively, reorganized Adrian Grange with 32 members, nearly all new to grange work, and organized Lime Creek Grange, with 37 charter members. Both of the above Granges are made up of the most prominent and most progressive people of their community. Other Granges are in process of formation with conditions favorable. It proves what has been said, that if deputies will establish their places for work and get meetings to explain the work of the Grange to the people, appoint four or five of the most interested persons to canvass and report at an adjourned meeting the result will generally be full success. Circumstances such as bad weather, etc., may make it necessary to re-establish dates for meetings and do such other work as will keep the project moving along the right lines, but if the deputy is in earnest and sets his mind on a new Grange in every place he selects, he will quite surely get it. A fixed purpose, tact, and perseverance are the essentials in deputy work. With these the entire state can be organized during the coming two years. GEO. B. HORTON.

## General Topics for March.

Suggested by National Lecturer.

IMMIGRATION.

Question 1. Should immigration be restricted? What educational qualifications, if any,

#### SUGGESTIONS.

should be required of immigrants?

The question of immigration is one of vital importance to the present prosperity and future existence of this republic, and as it will come before the present congress for action, the opinion of farmers from all parts of the country will have much to do with its disposition.

The character of its people is what gives permanence and standing to a nation. In former years the immigrants to this country were mainly from those countries of Europe, whose people would readily assimilate with our distinctively American population in habits and character, but in more recent years to quote a distinguished American statesman: "There has been a change in the character of our immigration. Races with which we have never assimilated, countries from which we have never drawn support, have begun to send us immigrants in large bodies. That touches on the foundation of everything,

the character, the quality of our citizenship. Besides that question as to national character and national beliefs, all other questions, no matter how important, sink into com-parative insignificance to him who stops to reflect upon it.'

More than a quarter of a million of immigrants landed on our shores the past year, and of this number twenty-one per cent could not read or write their own language. Nearly one-half of these immigrants came from Austria, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Russia.

The commissioner of immigration estimates the number of immigrants the coming year at 300,000.

The illiteracy in this country is mainly . represented by the foreign born and colored element. The illiteracy among the former has increased since 1880, while among the latter it has largely decreased. One-fourth of the voters of this country are of foreign birth. Fifty per cent of the inmates of almshouses are of foreign birth Forty-nine per cent of the inmates of the prisons are of foreign birth. Under our present restriction laws only one per cent of the immigrants, the past year, were re-turned to the country from which they

This discussion should include the influence of immigration upon the morals and politics of the country. The voting qualification should also be considered. In the report of the Lecturer, all the points in the discussion should be noted.

#### SUPPLEMETARY QUESTIONS.

The sugar industry of this country. Maple, beet and cane.

Cost of keeping, income and profits per

Which is the most profitable, the creamery or the cheese factory?

Comparative influence of men and wom-

Could farmers get better returns by more systematic methods of marketing

their products? Should novels be excluded from the farmers' library?

Who is the ablest congressman from this state? What has he done for agriculture? What is the record of the United States senators from this state in regard to the interests of the country?

Perhaps it would do no harm, Worthy Lecturer, if you had the Declaration of Purposes at your next meeting. Try it.

## Grange News.

### Hillsdale Pomona.

The February meeting of Hillsdale Pomona was held with Jefferson Grange on the 6th. On the whole the reports from the Subordinate Granges were rather more favorable than usual, with the revival of one dormant Grange at Ransom. After the usual routine of business the Worthy Lecturer, Sister Hunker, explained the nature and object of the national quarterly bulletin which had been received too late to be used on the February program, It looks as if the strength and energy of the Grange were going to be concentrated, and its usefulness wonderfully increased.

The afternoon was wholly given to the Worthy Lecturer. Sister Phillips gave a review of the farmers' institute held at Adrian, in Lenawee county, and Brother E. Dresser of that held at Jonesville, in this county. Both of these addresses were listened to with a great deal of interest. Among the practical points brought out was that of testing Paris green for adulteration which so often renders it almost worthless. This consists of placing a portion in a vial and then filling with ammonia. If pure, it will nearly wholly dissolve; if not, the impurities will remain undissolved at the bottom. Don't forget this, fellow Patrons, and test every purchase as it may mean a perfect crop for which you use it or a perfect failure.

Brother A. L. Davis read a paper on the Monroe doctrine. He reminded us how England, when the United States was weak, bullied her out of a strip three hundred miles wide on our northern border westward. He referred to the attitude of England on the eastern question, and that of the Transvaal and Venezuela; and that little adventure of Maximilian in Mexico during our civil war, and the possible results if England or Europe should get a firm foothold on both our northern and southern borders. It was a paper full of historic facts. W. Kirby.

Geo. B. Horton reorganized Ransom Grange. Hillsdale county, on January 25, with 40 members. This Grange has been dead for twenty

Deputy W. H. Bovee of Gratiot county, has just completed the reorganization of one of those long since dead Granges. Mostly new members of the progressive kind.

Mrs. Ella M. Cooley of Eaton township received a handsome gold watch, Monday, from the manufacturers of "Sunlight Yeast," she having purchased the package contains the certificate which called for same. It is on exhibition at Lamb & Spencer's. Call

EDITOR VISITOR: I have six or eight Granges about ready for organization. Have sent 20 subscribers to Visitor. Success to our work. Fraternally yours,

E. B. WARD.

Colon Grange, No. 215, held a grand reunion and rally at their hall, February 8, and after partaking of a bounteous repast a fine program was listened to. Bro. D. D. Buell and Thomas Buell Jr., of Union City, and Sarah Covey, of Leonidas, were the speakers of the day. They were followed by Sisters. Ott Legg, Sister A, S. Prout and Sister Erwin Weed with fine papers. All went to their homes feeling benefited for All went to their homes feeling benefited for having attended.

The last meeting of Hillsdale Pomona was held at South Jefferson Grange hall February oth. There was a good attendance. The papers presented and discussions were intensely interesting. Our next meeting will be held at Adams Grange hall March 5th. We are specially pleased with the plan of work outlined in the Quarterly Bulletin for the coming there and intend to make an effort to concentrate the concentration. year and intend to make an effort to concentrate forces along the line therein specified. MRS. H. A. HUNKER, Lecturer.

The Granges of Branch county are all doing excellent work. Our young Mattison, though but four months old is in health and vigor of manhood. Colon Grange, St. Joseph county had a rally and they feel encouraged to think that the old members are coming back, with good prospects of new ones. Brother Deputies, a general awakening of the Granges is a prize worth striving after. Have faith, hope, and persevere. D. D. BUELL, Deputy Lecturer.

The next monthly meeting of Eaton county Pomona Grange will be held by invitation with Eaton Rapids Grange, March 14, 1896. The forenoon will be devoted to fraternal greetings, reports from Subordinate Granges, etc. After dinner the following topics will form part of the program: Music, to be conducted by Lou Pray; "Concentrate, organize," M. A. Jacokes; "Are there any hard times for good farmers?" F. A. Osborn; recitation. Miss Gardner; Pure words, thoughts and deeds, Merta Pray; Report of the state dairymens' association, Amos Claffin; recitation. Nate Hull. MRS. S. J. SHAW, Lecturer.

It has been some time since I saw anything in the VISITOR from our Grange. Acme Grange is situated in the southeast corner of Hillsdale county, and although we have met with a great many reverses, yet we are still living and doing some good work. We are not as strong in membership as we once were, but we have those left that are good Grange workers. We have done business in the way of purphasing to the amount of \$500 in 1805 and we chasing to the amount of \$500 in 1895, and we hope to increase this year. The Granges in Hillsdale county are in a better condition than they have been for a few years. Ran-

som Grange has been organized with 39 charter members. Let the good work go on. S. E. HAUGHEY, Secretary.

Brother and Sister Ballard, charter members of Fraternity Grange No. 52, celebrated their golden wedding, February 10th. 175 guests for present. Time passed pleasantly with teasting, music, toasts in honor of the day, and many hearty good wishes for the future. Lines from Whittier's "Golden Wedding of Long-grood" seemed environments. wood," seemed appropriate.

And sweet as has life's vintage been through all your pleasant past,
Still as at Cana's marriage feast, the best wine is the last.

EMMA A, CAMPBELL.

Hillsdale county Pomona Grange met at Adams Grange hall, January 2, 1896, and installed the following officers for the ensuing year: Master, N. J. Moore, Moscow; Overseer, Charles G. Perrin; Lecturer, Sister H. A. Hun-ker; Steward, Wm. A. Sherman; Assistant Steward, J. B. Phillips; Chaplain, Wm. Kirby; Treasurer, A. C. Edwards; Secretary, Sister E. Bowditch; Gate Keeper, F. W. VanOrsdale; Pomona Emma Walworth; Flora, Ada Pater. Pomona, Emma Walworth; Flora, Ada Paterson; Ceres. Phebe Perrin; Lady Assistant Steward, Mary E. Phillips. The last meeting of Pomona was held with South Jefferson Grange, February 6. A basket picnic was the order of refreshments.

Mrs. J. Bowditch.

Huron county held a very successful annual meeting with Wadsworth Grange, although the roads were in a terrible bad condition. There was a good attendance from Verona Mills Grange a distance of 12 miles, there being 18 or 20 among which were our delegates to the State Grange, Brother and Sister Hunt, who gave us a very interesting account of that session. The officers were elected for the ensuing year and duly installed as follows: Master, John Hunt; Overseer, Joseph Ponaldson; Lecturer, Wm. Burhans; Steward, Richard Nugent; Chaplain, John Herndon; Treasurer, John Nugent; Secretary, Mrs. B. Nugent; Gate Keeper, Philip Kappler; Ceres, Mrs. S. S. Donaldson; Flora, Mrs. John Nugent, Pomona, Mrs. John Hunt; Lady Assistant Steward, Angie Eccles; Assistant Steward, Henry Healey. The next meeting will be held with North Burns Grange on March 26. Mrs. RICHARD NUGENT, Secretary.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: I see that my subscription to the VISITOR has expired, so I will send a money order. Just send the welcome VISITOR along and we will make him feel at home. We would miss him as much as we would a pet child. I have spoken many a good word for the VISITOR, and have solicited subscriptions for it. I believe that Brother F. Woodward and myself are the only ones in Parkville Grange that take it. Come to think of it, Brother A. Strong is also a subscriber. This seems all wrong to me. I ask myself this question, "Can our Order exist long, grow to be influential, without a representative organ?" I answer, No. Now as the Hoosier would express himself, the VISITOR is a "right smart paper." It is sound on almost all matters pertaining to agriculture.

To say that Parkville Grange is alive would be putting it light. A Grange, like a sick man, is alive and yet might be at the point of death. Parkville Grange is not even sick, but well and prospering. Saturday, February 22, a farmers' institute was held at Parkville Grange. The following topics, "Farmers' Organizations," "Farm Gardening," "Profits of Farming," and "Taxation," were presented, and the discussions brought out were of great benefit. The attendance was good, and the institute was in every way a pronounced success.

Mendon, Mich.

Rockford Grange No. 110, of Rockford, Mich., at its last session held February 8th, put in the running gears for a contest to close the last meeting in April, the Grange being divided by families. The losers are to furnish supper for the winners the first meeting in May. Hope for good results. We also elected a correspondent to Grange Visitor. Would like to hear through its columns from every Grange in

Fraternity Grange No. 52, observed Lincoln Day February 11, with the following program: Quotations from and anecdotes of Lincoln; The childhood of Lincoln; My earliest recollections of Lincoln in public life; Cooper institute speech; First inaugural; Lincoln during civil war; Gettysburg speech; The death of Lincoln; The present estimate of Lincoln in this country; Lincoln's favorite poem "Mortality;" Patriotic songs.

EMMA A. CAMPBELL.

STILL THEY COME.

J. Weston Hutchins organized a new Grange at Parma, Jackson county, on Friday evening the 7th, with forty charter members. Concord, Grass Lake, Brooklyn, and Napoleon of the same county are moving along and expect to have Granges soon. Where Deputies have systematically laid out their fields and worked them, good results are beginning to show.

OCEANA COUNTY'S STRONG NEW GRANGE-EL-BRIDGE CENTER-63 CHARTER MEMBERS.

Assisted by brethren from Sylvan and Fraternal Granges, W. F. and R. H. Taylor organized a strong Grange at the town hall, Elbridge, February 8

After addresses by County Deputy W. F. Taylor and D. E. McClure explaining workings and benefits of the Grange, Bro. R. H. Taylor in an impressive manner initiated sixty-three members into Grange mysteries.

The organization was completed by electing The organization was completed by electing the following officers for the ensuing year: M., C. Leek; O., R. E. Southwick; L., J. R. Grant; S., J. F. Genttler; A. S., Allen Houk; C., Mrs. Emma Southwick; T., Guss May; S., John E. Plass; G. K., John Werrech; C., Mrs. L. E. Houk: P., Mary J. Thompson; F., Mary Cole; L. A. S., Maude Metcalf.

This Grange is leasted in the beautiful of the control of the control

This Grange is located in the heart of one of Oceana county's best townships, Elbridge. It was an inspiring sight to see those men and women who have helped make the township and the county, those young men and women, upon whom so much depends, taking the step which, we have faith to believe will result in great good to the township, county, and to themselves.

These men and women were serious, thoughtful, determined. To them the benefits of a Grange organization to think out, and fight out

with ideas a better condition for home, school and farm, the three jewels of our civilization, means something. This movement in Oceana county means something to us my brothers in the Granges throughout Michigan. It means that we are on the eve of a great Grange awakening, which means better schools, better homes, hetter civilization. Hurrah for the better day that is dawning!

D. E. McClure.

#### Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets in-flamed 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-

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One Package Webb's Superior Stove Polish,	Retail	Value	.05
One the Can Spa Baking Powder,	"	660	.25
One Bottle Starr's Lemon Extract,		66	.10
One " Vanilla "	"	"	.10
One " Sewing Machine Oil,	"	44	.05
One Box Unfried's Shoe Polish,	"	46	.05
One Bottle Starr's Table Sauce,	"	66	.10
A Large Package Griddle Cake Flour,	"	66	.10
One Bottle Imperial Prepared Mustard,	"	44	.10
One Cake Buttermilk Toilet Soap,		66	.05
One Bottle Liquid Shoe Dressing for Ladies' Shoes	"	66	.05
Total V	alue		\$1.00

These are all new goods and we will guarantee them to give perfect satisfaction. They are all goods that we carry in stock regularly and are anxious to have you try them. Remember, the above lot of goods, worth \$1, goes absolutely free of charge with each purchase of \$1.00 worth of Teas, Coffees, Best Baking Powder, or Syrup, as described below. We want every man, woman and child to know that we guarantee every ounce of goods that we send out to be just as represented or money will be refunded.

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Broken Java Coffee, 6 lbs. for \$1.00
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After Dinner Java Coffee, 4 lbs. for \$1.00
Extra Roasted Santos Coffee, 3\frac{3}{4} lbs. for \$1.00
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#### TEAS.

You have your choice of Gunpowder, Oolong, English Breakfast, Basket Fired Japan, Regular Japan, Young Hyson, or Ceylon. All kinds Fine Drinking Teas, 5 lbs. for ..\$1.00 All kinds Superfine Drinking Teas, 4 lbs. \$1.00 All kinds "J. Ambrosia" Teas, 3 lbs. for ..\$1.00 All kinds Fancy Garden Growth Teas, 21bs. \$1.00

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Our White Drip Fancy Flavored Table Syrup is the best syrup made and is usually sold at 50cents per gallon. We put it up in 5-gallon kegs and sell it at \$1.50 per keg, but as an inducement for you to try it we have made the price \$1.00 per keg and this month you get \$1.00 worth of groceries free as above.

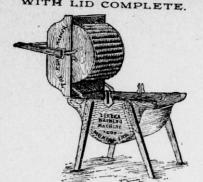
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Hurd......Plymouth, Wayne McDougal. Ypsilanti, Washtenaw orris......Cadillac, Wexford

Alfalfa.

Continued.

SOWING THE SEED. spring as soon as the ground is falfa plants are tender, and liable to be injured by cold. The seed When a permanent hay meadow is be grown close enough together, so that the stems will be small and not woody; but when a crop of seed is desired, they should be grown so far apart that, while covering the ground, they will put forth the greatest number of flower clusters. A clean field will require less seed than one that is very weedy. The most even stand is to be had by drilling the seed and then harrowing the field lightly across the drill rows. Cover the seed yery lightly; if sown broadcast, a light harrow or a brush will be sufficient; or, if there is rain immediately after sowing, no harrowing will be necessary. A better stand will he obtained if the land is rolled after sowing. In western New York the practice is to roll without harrowing. This presses the seed into the loose of wheat, oats, or barley, is by some considered beneficial. This practice is also to be recommended when the field is liable to be very weedy. But it is really a waste of seed to sow alfalfa on foul land. tender than young red clover, and feeding value. Where the land is hay for feed. are easily choked out by weeds, or by the nurse crop, if the latter is too thick. A good and sufficient first cutting is taken off, and again stand can not be counted on if the field is weedy, or if the seed is sown like that of clover and timothy, with some small grain.

Some farmers cut for hav the first season. This depends entirely Pennsylvania to seven or eight, that it is not in itself a complete Sow clean seed. upon the rapidity of growth dur-and sometimes more, in California ration. It is very rich in protein; ing the first summer. If the field and the states bordering on the Gulf that is in the albuminoids and ington, sow alfalfa in the spring, is weedy, the weeds must be moved two or three times and raked off most suitable soils, namely, those which, when fed to cattle, are transform the middle of April to the which, when fed to cattle, are transform the middle of April to the middle of April to the middle of May. Sow in drills or

should be moved early enough in the summer to keep the weeds from seeding. If this be done, the alfalfa will soon take possession of the constant and the complete ration, therefore, we from one to two tons of rich nutritious hay every four or five weeks. It have your deteriorates rapidly the carbohydrates. To make analy fa a complete ration, therefore, we must add something which contains large amounts of the latter substances. Fat and the carbohydrates. To make analy fa a complete ration, therefore, we must add something which contains large amounts of the latter substances. Fat and the carbohydrates. To make analy fa a complete ration, therefore, we must add something which contains large amounts of the latter substances. Fat and the carbohydrates. To make analy fa a complete ration, therefore, we must add something which contains large amounts of the latter substances. Fat and the carbohydrates. 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To make analytically a complete ration, therefore, we must add something the carbohydrates. the ground, and there will be little It, however, deteriorates rapidly drates must be fed at the same trouble from weeds or grass until after the third year, unless taken time as the protein, or the excess after the third year. If a good stand is secured and the field is not weedy, a small crop of hay may be weedy, a small crop of hay may be able production need not be set at the best and most profitable results to get the best results in less than the first case of secured the first season. As a result five or twenty or even fifty years. from feeding alfalfa, or any other that time. of frequent cutting during the first There is in the state of Sonora, in forage plant that is rich in nitrogseason, the plants will form a good root system and consequently make have been kept in alfalfa continuous coarser forage plant that is rich in introg-enous compounds, some of the have been kept in alfalfa continuous coarser forage plants, such and permeable subsoil. It will not coarser forage wheat grow if there is an every of water a better growth. The crop should uously for over sixty years, and as corn fodder, ensilage, wheat grow if there is an excess of water not be cut too late in the autumn it is said to be in as good condior or oat straw, millet, sor- in the soil. The land must be well will stand the rigorous cold of winter much better if they have been allowed to put out at least five leaves. In the preparation of a after the third or fourth year. This field for alfalfa, the farmer must can easily be prevented. There is the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, fat, and cellutaining lime, potash and magnesistation of the sugars, starch, st will yield better the second year than the first, and better the third falfa is a very strong grower, and by experiment that a mixture of or where lime is wholly absent. vantage of enabling the crop to pass through the first winter in good condition.

#### ALFALFA HAY.

alfalfa in regions where it will grow. The making of hay requires fore stacking, the leaves get dry and brittle, and will drop off, and a large share of the most valuable part of the forage will be lost. To

hay. The art of making good al- midsummer growth. under irrigation, the field should be flooded immediately after the after each subsequent cutting dur-

will hold its own if given but half one ton of alfalfa hay and three Cut for hay when the first flowa chance. If given a whole chance tons of green corn fodder or ensi- ers appear. If cut in full bloom beat it. If there is a poor stand cow of 1,000 pounds weight for tritious. in places in the field these should be reseeded as soon as they are noany of the digestable compounds

Cut for seed when the middle clusters of seed pods are dark There is no better hay plant than ticed. Every spring the field in the forage.

make the best hay, the field should be cut just when the first flowers saved. The yield from this is cattle and horses and for sheep. It is especially valuable for young and growing will prevent loss by molding when it rains. commence to appear. If allowed heavier, and, what is of more im- It may be fed to working horses In the arid regions, where irri-

to go until the flowers are in full portance the crop ripens uniformly. with the addition of a small grain bloom, or until after the plants have finished flowering, the stems become hard and woody, and are which aid in the fertilization of bination with prairie hay, wheat the plants which aid in the fertilization of bination with prairie hay, wheat the plants are which aid in the fertilization of bination with prairie hay, wheat the plants are which aid in the fertilization of bination with prairie hay, wheat the plants are made and the plants are well as a small grain ration, and they will keep in good condition upon it. If fed in combination with prairie hay, wheat the plants are made and the plants are well as a small grain ration, and they will keep in good condition upon it. If fed in combination with prairie hay, wheat the plants are made and the plants are made ical of seed; and a better stand can should be handled as little as ered the best for seed, especially est possible cost. possible. Every time it is forked if it has not been irrigated. The broadcast, from 20 to 25 pounds over some of the leaves will be plants are smaller and coarser than of seed per acre may be used; if lost, and the leaves are the most later in the season, and more thickpalatable and nutritious part of the ly set with flowers than the ranker soiling crops. It may be fed in

#### FEEDING VALUE.

Alfalfa hay that has been proping the season, unless there have been rains.

The number of cuttings will vary other, and is eaten by all kinds of farm animals. It

For a hay crop, sow 20 to 30 pounds of seed per acre.

For a crop of seed, sow 14 to 18 erly cured is worth as much, to the bushel. from two or three in New York or must be remembered, however, pounds per acre. .... Hesperia of the neid. This must be done as which abound in lime, potash, and bone. On the other hand broadcast. ghum, or root crops, must drained. be added to the ration. These Alfalf Alfalfa is often run out by weeds carbohydrates and fat, while alfal- the better.

should be gone over with a heavy Alfalfa hay is a substitute for To make alfalfa hay, cut in the harrow to loosen up the surface of such substances as wheat bran and forenoon and let it wilt; then rake considerable skill on account of the nature of the plant. If the hay is nature of the plant. If the hay is With this small amount of cultivations of the plant of the ground and kill out the weeds. With this small amount of cultivations of the plant of the ground and kill out the weeds. With this small amount of cultivations of the plant of the plant of the ground and kill out the weeds. With this small amount of cultivations of the plant of th put into stacks or into barns before tion, and an occasional dressing of excess of carbohydrates furnished or put in barns with as little handthe stems are cured, it is liable to heat and mold, and if it is allowed mercial fertilizer, an alfalfa field by his corn fodder or timothy hay, and since this can be grown on the quired in order to get it in stack may be cut continuously for many farm, there is a great saving in before the leaves become too dry ears.

CUTTING FOR SEED.

When alfalfa is grown for seed,

The leaves become too dry and brittle. The leaves are the most palatable and nutritious part of the hay.

Cover the stacks with caps. This

unfit to be eaten by stock. To the flowers are not present in suffi- straw, ensilage, or corn fodder, it make good hay, cut alfalfa in the cient numbers in May or early makes a very nutritious forage, forenoon. Let it lie in the swath June, when the flowers first open. and there is no better grass or clo-In the east and northeast.—Alfalfa should be sown in the the rake in windrows and leave then rake in windrows and leave the rake in the r it awhile, and remove it from the windrows directly to the stack or directly from the stack. Stacks of The farmer who wishes to save ger from hard frost. This usually is from about the middle of April for this purpose is a stacker, or seed, will not turn rain, and there stacks of every bit of the valuable food substances which are in his corn and some machine constructed on the same principle of the old-fashioned "go-devil." It is better to stack wet it will heat ahd mold, and plied by the other. In this way may be sown either broadcast or in the field than to carry it a long there will be considerable loss. In beef and pork can be grown for drilled. Drilling is more economidistance to a barn, for alfalfa hay Colorado the first crop is considite market rapidly and at the low-

#### SOILING VS. PASTURING.

desired, the larger amount of seed is the best; but when the crop is to lice rather than by following di-had in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colfield. Cattle and sheep cannot be be raised for seed, a smaller rections, as the quality depends orado in the cutting of seed alfalfa safely pastured on alfalfa, particuamount will suffice. To get a good upon putting it in stack when it is with a twine binder and thrashing larly when it is young and tender, just sufficiently cured to keep without heating and is yet green stack. A higher yield is claimed dew or rain. They are always ha enough for the leaves not to drop for this method, because the alfal- ble to bloat if fed on green or wet off. This happy mean can be ac- fa is more easily handled, and does alfalfa. Horses and hogs are not quired only as the result of prac- not shell so readily as when it is effected in this way. The loss of tice. In the eastern states the gen- cured in heaps or windrows. It is sheep and cattle from tympanitis, eral practice is to cure in wind-claimed that there is a sufficient hoven, or bloat, as it is called, is rows, and then put in cocks 5 or 6 increase in the amount of seed very great every year, and, though feet high and as small as will stand. saved to more than pay the addi- a herd may go through an entire If the cocks are too large, they tional costs of the binding twine, season without loss, it is never permust be opened out in a day or besides the saving in time and la- fectly safe to permit it to depastwo, so that the hay in the middle bor, and the greater ease in hand- ture the alfalfa. By a proper arwill have a chance to dry. The ling the crop. The yield of seed rangement of the feeding pens and piles or lumps must be small varies from year to year, accord-corrals alongside or near the field, enough to allow the air to get at every part of the hay. If the average is probably from 5 to 9 or mowing the alfalfa and feeding it weather is hot and dry, the alfalfa will soon be thoroughly cured, and there will be no danger of its are sometimes reported. There are 60 pounds to a bushel of alfalmatic and perfectly safe one. The additional cost and labor of cutting the area of the cutting the cutting the area of the cutting the area of the cutting the cutting the cutting the cutting the area of the cutting the cutting the cutting the cutting the area of the cutting the cutti molding or heating. The curing fa seed. The price ranges in diff- cutting the crop and hauling it to process may be materially hastened if a tedder is used before the hay or 8 to 15 cents per pound. Alfalless than the loss that will is raked, especially if the growth fa can be thrashed with any of the be sustained if several head of soil, and covers it to a sufficient is a very rank one. The value of ordinary machines, which have stock die of bloat during the seadepth. On light, sandy loams, sow the hay will depend upon its being been provided with a set of screens son. Young horses will make a without any nurse crop. On clayey, well cured before the leaves have of small mesh, such as are used for rapid growth if pastured on alfalcommenced to drop off. Alfalfa hulling clover. Seed intended for fa, especially if supplemented by will not turn water as readily as sale must be recleaned, and run the daily addition of a small feed red clover or timothy; hence rain through a fanning mill before it is of oats. One of the disadvantages must not be allowed to fall upon placed on the market. Higher of depasturing alfalfa is that the it. A hard, soaking rain will de- prices are always to be got for soil soon becomes trampled and crease its value one-half, so that at clean seed. The alfalfa straw hard, and for this reason the roots an average price of \$10 per ton the which is left after threshing is are not able to make a sufficiently The young alfalfa plants are more loss will amount to \$5 per ton in worth less than half as much as the strong growth, and the field is sure to deteriorate.

#### SUMMARY-

Alfalfa seed weighs 60 pounds

the field. This must be done as which are rich and well drained, formed into blood, muscle, tendon middle of May. Sow in drills or

Do not cover the seed too deep.

Alfalfa is a deep feeder. Plow are all poor in protein, and rich in the land thoroughly; the deeper

no excuse for such a proceeding, lose necessary to make the best other than shiftless farming. Al-

there is no forage plant that will lage will furnish food for one milch the hay will be woody and less nu-

brown.

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gation is practiced, put water on the field before sowing the seed, and immediately after cutting each crop of hay.

It is not safe to pasture either cattle or sheep on alfalfa, as they are liable to bloat when it is fed green. Feed them the hay or practice soiling.

There is no better or cheaper way of growing hogs than to pas-

There is no better or cheaper way of growing hogs than to pasture them on alfalfa. One acre will furnish pasturage for from ten to twenty hogs per season.

Horses can be pastured on alfalfa. There is no better hay for work animals, or for young, growing stock.

Alfalfa hay is not a complete ration. The best results are got by feeding it with corn fodder, ensilage, wheat or oat straw, or roots. Alfalfa contains large amounts of protein, which go to form blood, bone, and muscle. It is deficient in the carbohydrates, namely, starch, fats, and cellulose or fiber. These must be added to the ration or a portion of the protein will be wasted.

To rid a field of alfalfa, plow in midsummer, turning up the roots to the hot sun. Or, if the field can be irrigated, let the water stand on it two or three days in midsummer. This will rot the roots, and after the water has been drained off the field can be belowed.

Do not cut alfalfa too late in the season.

Alfalfa hay, properly cured, has about the same value as red-clover hay. The yield is much greater. It can be cut from three or four to seven or eight times in a season, and yields from a ton to a ton and a half or more at a cutting.

Six to ten bushels of seed is the usual yield per acre.

\*\*Keept the weeds mowed and\*\*

Kathleen Hessiegrave, a pretity young English artist, and Arnold Willoughby, a Bohe will will arrive to many the country disposed who have rejected their pictures. He wanted and a reception of the Hessiegrave and the marked and received who have rejected their pictures. Kathleen hence and art of the Hessiegrave and received who have rejected their pictures. Kathleen hence and art of the Hessiegrave and the Hessier and the protest of will will be disposed to the head of the Hessiegrave and the restorement of the field can be plowed.

Do not cut alfalfa too late in the season.

Alfalfa hay, properly cured, has about the same value as red-clov

usual yield per acre.

Keep the weeds moved and r ked off the first season, or they will choke out the young alfalfa.

Sow alone, without any nurse erop. The latter is often just as harmful as the weeds.

Screen alfalfa seed before sowing. to separate the dodder and other weed seeds. Dodder or love vine is the worst enemy of alfalfa. Prevention is better than cure.

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promptly answered.
IOHN BOWDITCH,

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Mention VISITOR.

world's end, if she could, not so much Michigan State Grange

Ior love's sake as to clear up that any durable slight to her integrity. That any man, and above all Arnold Willoughby, should think her capable of planning a vile and deliberate plot to make herself a countess while pretending to be animated by the most disinterested motives was a misfortune under which such a girl as Kathleen could not sit down quietly. It

CHAPTER XV.

IN A CATHEDRAL CITY.
Weeks passed before Kathleen Hessle-

grave recovered from the shock of that terrible disappointment. It shattered her nerves for the moment. It left her heart-

broken. It was not so much the blow to her love, though that was bad enough—

Kathleen was strong of soul and could

bear up against a mere love trouble—it was the sense of being so completely and unjustly misunderstood—it was the feel-

ing that the man she had loved best in

the world had gone away from her entire-

ly misconceiving and misreading her char-

acter. At the risk of seeming unwomanly Kathleen would have followed him to the

goaded her to action.

But as time went on it became every day clearer and clearer to her that Arnold Willoughby had once more disappeared into space, just as Lord Axminster had disappeared after the Blanche Middleton incident. It was utterly impossible for her even to begin trying to find him. Week after week she waited in misery and despair, growing every day more restless under such enforced inactivity and eating her heart out with the sense of injustice. Not that she blamed Arnold Willoughby. She understood him too well and sympathized with him too deeply not to forgive him all, for tout savoir, c'est tout pardonner. He could hardly have drawn any other inference from Mrs. Hesslegrave's plain words than the inference he actually drew and Kathleen admitted to herself that if she had really been what Arnold supposed her she would have more than deserved the treatment he had accorded her. It was just that indeed that made the sting of the situation. She would have despised herself for being what she knew Arnold Willoughby couldn't possibly help think-

Before long, however, many other things supervened to take Kathleen's mind for the present off Arnold Willoughby. Spring had set in over sea in England "with its usual severity," and Mrs. Hesslegrave felt it was time to return from the balmy May of Italy to the chilly and gusty month which usurps the same name in our northern climates. So they struck their tents northward. As soon as they returned there were the exhibitions to see about, and the sale of Kathleen's pictures and sketches to arrange for, and the annual trouble of Mr. Reginald's finances with their normal Mr. Reginald indeed had been 'going it" that year with more than his accustomed vigor. He had been seeing a good deal through the winter of his friend Miss Florrie, and though Miss Florrie for her part had not the slightest intention of "chucking up her chances" by marrying Mr. Reginald she "rather liked the boy" in a mild uncommercial fashion and permitted him to present her with sundry

small testimonials of his ardent affection in the shape of gloves and bouquets, the final honor of payment for which fell necessarily, of course, on poor Kathleen's shoulders, for Miss Florrie was a young lady not wholly devoid of sentiment. She felt that to carry on a mild flirtation with Mr. Reginald, whom she never meant to marry, as an affair of the heart was a sort of sacrificial homage to the higher emotions—an apologetic recognition of those tender feelings which she considered it her duty for the most part sternly to stifle. The consequence was that, while she never for a moment allowed Mr. Reginald to suppose her liking for him was anything more than purely platonic, she by no means discouraged his budding affection's floral offerings or refused to receive those dainty hued six-and-a-halfs in best Parisian kid which Reggie laid upon the shrine as an appropriate offering.

So when poor Kathleen returned to London, distracted and burning to discover Arnold Willoughby's whereabouts, the very first thing to which she was compelled to turn her attention was the perennial and ever deepening entanglement of Mas-ter Reggie's budget. As usual in such cases, however, Reggie was wholly unable to account arithmetically for the disappearance of such large sums of money. He could but vaguely surmise with a fatuous smile that "a jolly good lump of it" had gone in cab fares.

Kathleen glanced up at him reproach-

"But I never take a cab myself, Reggie," she exclaimed, with a sigh. "except in the evening or to pay a call at some house entirely off the bus routes. For ordinary day journeys, you know very well, I always take an omnibus."

Reggie's lip curled profound contempt. "My dear girl," he replied, with fraternal superiority, "I hope I shall never sink quite so low as an omnibus" He was



It's like huntin for a needle in a bottle of hay, miss.

blandly unawart that he had sunk already great many stages lower. "No self respecting person ever looks at an omnibus nowadays. It may have been usual in your time"—Kathleen was five or six years older than her brother, which at his age seems an eternity—"but nowadays, I assure you, nobody does it. A hansom's the only thing, though I confess I don't think any gentleman ought to rest content till he can make it a victoria. My ideal is in

That was the worst of Reggie. He was so unpractical and incorrigible. At the very moment when she was trying to impress upon him the enormity of owing money he couldn't possibly pay and coming down upon her scanty earnings to make good the deficiency, he would burst in upon her with this sort of talk about the impossibility of stewing in the pit of a theater and the absolute necessity for every gentleman to have a stall of his own and a flower in his buttonhole, even though it devolved upon other people to pay for them. To say the truth, they had no common point of contact. Kathleen's principle was that you had no right to contract debts if you had no means of paying them. Reggie's principle was that you must live at all hazards "like a gentleman," even though you allowed a woman to pay with her own work for the cost of the proceed-

As soon as Reggie's affairs had been set comparatively straight, and as many of his more pressing debts as he could be induced for the moment to acknowledge had been duly discharged by Kathleen's aid, the poor girl set to work in real earnest to discover, if possible, what had become of Arnold Willoughby. She didn't want to see him-not just at present at least, till this misunderstanding was cleared up, if cleared up it could ever be by her bare as sertion. But she did want to know where he was, to write and explain to him, to tell him how deeply and how completely he had misjudged her. It was all in vain, She had to eat her heart out however. with unfulfilled desire. Go where she would, she could hear nothing at all of him. She dived into the recesses of east end coffee houses, sadly against her will —places where it seemed incredible to her that Arnold Willoughby should be found and where nevertheless many sailors seemed to know him. "Willoughby, aye, Willoughby-that's the chap that used to make me hand him over my screw as soon as it was paid and send three parts of it home to my missus and keep the rest for me, for baccy and such like. Aye, he was a good sort, he was, but it's long sin' I saw him. Drowned mayhap, or left the sea or sommat." That was all she could hear of Arnold in the seafaring quarter. It seemed quite natural to those hardy salts that a person of their acquaintance

should disappear suddenly for a year or two from their ken, or even should drop out of existence altogether without any one's missing him.

"It's like huntin for a needle in a bottle of hay, miss," one old sailor observed, with a friendly smile, "to look for a seaman in the port o' London. Mayhap when the sailors come back to Dundee you might get some news o' him, for Willoughby he were always one as had an eye on the seal-

With that slender hope Kathleen buoyed herself up for the present, but her poor heart sank as she thought that during all these weeks Arnold must be going on thinking worse and ever worse of her, letting the wound rankle deep in that sensitive

breast of his.

One element or brightness alone there was in her life for the moment-her art at least was being better and better appreciated. She sold her academy picture for more than double what she had ever before received, and no wonder, for she painted it in the thrilling ecstasy of first maiden passion. If it hadn't been for this rise in her prices, indeed she didn't know how she could have met Mr. Reginald's demands, and Mr. Reginald himself, quick to observe where a fresh chance opened, immediately discounted Kathleen's betterment in market value by incurring several new debts with tailor and tobacconist on the strength of his sister's increased ability to pay them in future.

As soon as the London season was over, however, the Hesslegraves received an invitation to go down to Norchester on a visit to the Valentines. Mrs. Hesslegrave was highly pleased with this invitation. Such a good place to be seen, you know, dear, the Valentines, and a cathedral town too! The bishop and canon are so likely to buy, and even if they don't one feels one's

ciating with ladies and gentlemen!" Poor Kathleen shrank from it indeed, for was it not Canon Valentine who indirectly and unintentionally had brought about all her troubles by incantiously letting out the secret of Arnold Willoughby's person-ality? But she went for all that, for it was her way to sacrifice herself. Many good women have learned that lesson only too well, I fear, and would be all the better for an inkling of the opposite one—that self development is a duty almost as real and as imperative as self sacrifice.

So down to Norchester she went. She had no need now to caution Mrs. Hesslegrave against opening her mouth again about the Axminster episode, for the good lady, having once hopelessly compromised herself on that mysterious subject, was so terrified at the result that she dared not even broach it afresh to Kathleen. Since the day of Arnold Willoughby's disappearance, indeed, mother and daughter had held their peace to each other on the matter, and that very silence overawed Mrs. Hesslegrave, who knew from it how deep-ly Kathleen's heart had been wounded. As for the canon, now Algy had obtained the peerage, it was more than ever his cue to avoid any allusion to the sailor he had so rashly recognized at Venice. He was convinced in his own mind by this time that Bertie Redburn must have committed some crime, the consequences of which he was endeavoring to shirk by shuffling off his personality, and if that attempt redounded to Algy's advantage it was certainly very far from the canon's wish to time to set up a victoria, but how can a fellow do that on a paltry £200?"

Poor Kathleen sighed. How indeed! anonymity. So he held his peace without a hint or a word. He was willing to let the basty exclamation wrung from him lent type of the disease, the doctor saidon the spur of the moment at Venice be forgotten if possible by all who heard it.

On their first day at Norchester Kathleen went down with their host to the cathedral. There's something very charmng and sweet and grave about our Eng lish cathedrals, even after the gorgeous churches of Italy, and Kathleen admired immensely the beautiful green close, the old world calm, the meditative view from the canon's windows upon the palace gar-It was all so still, so demure, so peaceful, so English. As they walked round the building toward the great east window the canon was apologetic about his hasty flight from Venice.
"I went away suddenly, I know," he

said, "but then, you must admit, Miss Hesslegrave, it's a most insanitary town. Such smells! Such filth! It just reeks with typhoid."

"Well, I allow the perfumes," Kath-leen answered, bridling up in defense of her beloved Venice, "but as to the typhoid that by these three deaths, following one I have my doubts. The sea seems to purify it. Do you know, Canon Valentine, I've spent five winters in Venice, and I've never had a personal friend ill with fever, while in England I've had dozens. It isn't always the places that look the dirtiest which turn out in the long run to be really most insanitary. And if it comes to that, what could possibly be worse than those slums we passed on our way out of the close, hear the pointed arc way, where

you cross the river? The canon bristled up in turn. This was really most annoying. As a matter of fact, those particular slums were the property of the dean and chapter of Norester, and complaints had been going about in the local paper that they were no wholesomer than they ought to be, which made it of course all the more intolerable

made it of course all the more intolerable that they should attract the attention of a complete stranger.

"Not at all," he answered testily.

"Those are very good cottages—very good cottages indeed. I can see nothing wrong with them. You can't expect to house working people in the bishop's palace and to give them port wine and venison every day ad libitum. But as workingmen's houses they're very good houses, and I wouldn't mind living in one of them my-

self-if I were a workingman," the canon added in an afterthought,

been brought up to the ways of them."

Kathleen said no more, for she saw the canon was annoyed, and she knew when to be silent. But that morning at lunch the canon enlarged greatly upon the health and cleanliness of Norchester in general and the cathedral close and property in particular. It was wholesomeness itself, the last word of sanitation. Nobody ever got ill there, nobody ever died, and he had never even heard of a case of typhoid.
"Except old Grimes, dear," Mrs. Val-

entine interposed incautiously.

The canon crushed her with a glance. "Old Grimes," he said angrily, "brought the seeds of it with him from a visit to Bath, which I don't consider at all so well sanitated as Norchester, and I told the dean so at our diocesan synod. But not another case. Not a case can I remember. No, Amelia, it's no use—I know what you're going to say. Mrs. Wheeler's fever came straight from London, which we all of us know is a perfect pesthole, and as to poor old Canon Brooks, he contracted it in Italy. The precentor! No, no! Goodness gracious, has it come to this, then that not only do vile agitators print these things openly in penny papers for our servants to read, but even our own wives must go throwing dirt in the faces of the cathedral chapter? I tell you, Amelia, the town is as clean as a new pin, and the property of the close is a model of sanitation.

That evening, however, by some strange mischance, the canon himself complained of headache. Next morning he was worse, and they sent for the doctor. The doctor looked grave.

"I've been expecting this sooner or later," he said, "if something wasn't done about those slums by the river. I'm afraid, Mrs. Valentine, it would be only false kindness to conceal the truth from you. The canon shows undoubted symptoms of

It was quite true. He had caught it three weeks earlier on a visit of inspection to Close Wynd, the slums by the river, where he had duly pronounced the cottages on the cathedral property "perfectly fit for human habitation." And now out of his own mouth had nature convicted him, for in his eagerness to prove that all was for the best in the best of all possible cathedral towns for the tenants of the chapter he had asked for and tossed off a glass of the tainted water to which the borough sanitary inspector was calling his attention. "Perfectly pure and good," he said in his testy way. "Never tasted better water in my life, I assure you. What the people want to complain about nowadays went his way rejoicing. But for 21 days those insidious little microbes that he swallowed so carelessly lay maturing their colony in the canon's doomed body. At the end of that time they swarmed and developed themselves, and even the canon himself knew in his own heart, unspoken, that it was the Close Wynd water that had given him typhoid fever. When he made his will, he did not forget it, and the law-yer who opened it eight days later found that in that hasty sheet, dictated from his deathbed, the canon had remembered to leave £200 for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the "perfect" cottages

which had proved his destruction.

One day later Mrs. Valentine succumbed. She, too, had drunk the poisonous water, "for example's sake, Amelia," her husband had said to her, and she, too, died after a short attack. It was a most viruthe type that comes of long sanitary neglect and wholesale pollution. But that was not all. These things seldom stop short with the original culprits. Mrs. Hesslegrave was seized, too, after nursing her two old friends through their fatal illness, and being weak and ill beforehand with regret and remorse for the part she had played in driving away the earl whom Kathleen wanted to marry-for that was the way in which Mrs. Hesslegrave thought of it to the very end-she sank rapidly under the strain and died within a fortnight of the two Valentines. So Kathleen found herself practically alone in the world, and with Reginald on her hands, except so far is his "paltry 200" would enable a gentleman of so much social pretensions to keep himself in the barest necessaries at the florist's and the glover's.

In the midst of her real grief for a mother she had loved and watched over tenderly it did not strike Kathleen at the time another in such rapid succession, the only three other depositories of Arnold Willoughby's secret had been removed at one blow, and that she herself remained now the sole person on earth who could solve the Axminster mystery. But it occurred to her later on, when the right time came, and when she saw what must be done about Arnold Willoughby's future.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DAIRYMEN, FARMERS and BREEDERS OF STOCK

should be interested in the use of

# Notices of Meetings.

TRAVERSE DISTRICT GRANGE

address of welcome, Mrs. W. Wight-man, Worthy Master of Silver Lake Grange; response, Lowell Sours, Worthy Master Traverse District Grange; exemplification of unwritten work of fifth degree; other fifth degree excellent paper. We ask all who read business recolutions to slower that the above represents special hads ling, since our last issue, for the VISIT-OR. For our own part we hope to secure many names during 1896 for this excellent paper. We ask all who read business recolutions are supported by the slower paper. business, resolutions, etc; close in fifth degree and open in fourth; general business, reports of Subordinate Granges, committees, delegate to State Grange, etc. Paper, "General farm ing, or the crop that will pay us best in '96," by Purshall Dean, Lecturer Elk Lake Grange; discussion opened by Wm. Rose, Summit City. Paper, "Our homes, their comfort and adorn-ment," by Mrs. Hattie Mc Wethy, Lecturer Traverse City Grange; discussion opened by Mrs. Emily Jamieson, Ma-pleton, followed by Mrs. E. M. Voorhees, Traverse City.

Public Evening Session,

Extracts from Declaration of Purposes read by Lecturer Pomona Grange. Paper, "The relation of the Grange to the agricultural society," by H. R. Brinkman, Lecturer Peninsula Grange; discussion opened by Hon. J. H. Mon-roe. Short testimony meeting, subject, Benefits we derive by being members of this order," Mrs. A. R. McRae, F. E. Brown, A. P. Gray, E. O. Ladd and others; poem, Mrs. A. P. Gray. Literary and musical program by the young people of Silver Lake Grange.

Thursday Morning.

Paper, "Patriotism in the home, school and Grange, by Mrs. Ruth Dunn, Lecturer Silver Lake Grange; discussion opened by Geo. W. McWethy. Paper, "What the Grange has done for woman," by Mrs. Alice Carpenter, Lecturer Inland Grange; discussion opened by Mrs. A blice Claise. cussion opened by Mrs. Abbie C. Leighton, Old Mission; summary of proceedings, with comments by the Lecturer. AGNES D. LADD, Lecturer.

Neuralgia of the Heart.

#### The Terrible Disease That Attacked Mrs. Henry Osting.

Slowly Losing Her Life-Physicians Were Powerless-Friends Were Helpless-At Last She Found a Remedy With Which She Cured Herself and Laughed at Physicians,

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

Hearing through Messrs. Bigney & Co., druggists, of Sunman, Ripley county, Indiana, that Mrs. Osting, wife of Henry Osting, a prominent and influ-ential citizen of that town, had been cured of neuralgia of the heart and stomach, the editor of the New Era determined to know for the satisfaction of himself and the benefit of his readers the truth in regard to the matter and took advantage of a trip to Sunman last week.

The Osting residence is a very hand some one, and on every hand is seen the footprints of good fortune. Mrs. Osting herself, hale and hearty, invited us into her cosy parlor. One could hardly believe by looking at the lady, who showed all signs of good health, that she was but nine months ago a despondent victim of that dread disease, neuralgia of the heart and stomach. In answer to the question if she had been cured of a bad case of neu ralgia by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink as to whether pojected to an interview, she replied in her pleasant way, "Why, no sir, I don't, for they have done me such a wonder. ful good that I feel that I owe every-thing to them." And the statement was to be believed for she was the example of perfect health, and we were informed by her neighbors and friends containing at least 10% of that but a short while ago she was only

a living corpse.

Mrs. Osting continued: "No sir; 1 never did have good health; I was al ways naturally weak. When quite young 1 began experiencing trouble from my heart and stomach which the ash on sandy soils, it is imposdoctors said was neuralgia. I was continually suffering great pain, but not one of the many well versed physicians from whom I received treatment was able to do me any good. Severe sharp pains would shoot over my entire body and more account. Severe sharp pains would shoot over my entire body and more severely through my heart and stomach. My entire system became nervous as pains

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing latest researches on the subject of fertilization, and are really helpful to farmers. They are sent free for the asking. would increase; my appetite began to fail, and for weeks I could not eat a meal—just mince over the victuals. I

every medicine that I could hear of, that was claimed to be good for my troubles, but not one did me the least good. Finally, I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and our druggist, Mr. Bigney, advised me to try them for he said they had done so many people good. I had no faith in patent medicines then, for none had done me any good, but I thought I would try them, for surely they couldn't hurt me. I found relief immediately after I began taking them, and the longer I took them the better I got. By the time I used six boxes I was entirely cured. I never had been able to do my work before. I began taking the pills last October and in December 1 was well and able to do my work. I can truly say, for the benefit of other sufferers, that I owe my health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

To confirm her story beyond all

#### ROLL OF HONOR

A. N. Hatch, 3; E. O. Ladd, 6; K. L Butterfield, 1; A. C. Estes, 2; R. E. Guilford, 2; J. W. Ennnest, 2; L. A. Powell, 5; Romania Shaffer, 10; R. V. to be held with Silver Lake Grange at Monroe Center, March 11 and 12, 1896.

Afternoon of First Day.

Opening of Grange in fifth degree;

Wight
Wight
Grange at Powell, 5; Romania Shaffer, 10; R. V. Clark, 2; Isaac M. Wilcox. 20; Jennie Buell, 2; J. K. Campbell, 23; John Greenshields, 19; L. C. Clark, 3; Mrs. Ira Buell, 19; B. L. Dean, 2; Perry & McGrath. 2.

The above represents special hustthis item to be sure and weigh well the appeal which Governor Luce makes in this issue. As he says, we get a certain price for the job of printing the VISITOR, and we furnish all GOUNT? the material, pay postage and so forth. It will cost the Grange no more for the job if the list of subscribers be doubled than it does now. We took chances and will "stand to the rack." Very soon you will find larger lists furnished by us. Why can we not depend upon every Patron in the state doing his full share toward increasing the list of subscrib-ers and so placing the paper's future out of all danger?
PERRY & MCGRATH.

doubt, Mrs. Osting made the following affidavit:

STATE OF INDIANA, SS COUNTY OF RIPLEY

Mrs. Henry Osting, being daly sworn on her oath, saith the foregoing statement is just and true.

MRS. HENRY OSTING. Sworn and subscribed before me, suly 20, 1895. V. W. BIGNEY,
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale July 20, 1895.

People are considered an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St, Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood such as scrofula, chronic ery-sipelas, etc. 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. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or but the 100 by addressing Dr. Williams' by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

The World's Earliest Potato.

That's Salzer's Earliest, fit for use in 28 days. Salzer's new late potato, Champion of the World, is pronounced the heaviest yielder in the world, and we challenge you to produce its equal!
10 acres to Salzer's Earliest Potatoes yield 4000 bushels, sold in June at \$1 a bushel—\$4000. That pays. A word to the wise, etc.

Now if you would cut this out and send it with 10 cents to pay postage you will get, free, 10 packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Sand Vetch, Giant Spurry, Giant Clover, Barley, Oats, etc., and our seed catalogue.

# Successful

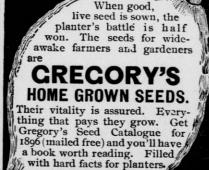
growers of fruits, berries, and all kinds of vegetables, know that the largest yields and best quality are produced by the liberal use of fertilizers

## Actual Potash.

sible to grow fruits, berries and

GERMAN KALI WORKS,

meal—just mince over the victuals. I couldn't sleep and would only pass the nights in agony. It's a wonder that I kept up at all, for it's so little that I could eat for I suffered so. No physicians could do me any good. My family physician said the case was hopeless. I was discouraged. I had tried avery medicine that I could have the suffered so work to suffer the suffered so was hopeless. I was discouraged. I had tried avery medicine that I could have the suffered so work to suffer the suffered so was hopeless. I was discouraged. I had tried avery medicine that I could have the suffered so work to suffer the suffered so was hopeless. I was discouraged. I had tried the suffered so was hopeless. I was discouraged. I had tried the suffered so was hopeless the suffered so was hopeless. I was discouraged. I had tried the suffered so was hopeless to suffered so was hopeless. I was discouraged. I had tried the suffered so was hopeless to suffered so was hopeless to suffered so was hopeless to suffered so was hopeless. I was discouraged. I had tried the suffered so was hopeless. I was discouraged was hopeless to suffered so was hopeless to suffered so was hopeless. I was discouraged was hopeless to suffered so was hopeless to suffered so was hopeless. I was discouraged was hopeless to suffered so was hopeless. I was discouraged was hopeless to suffered so was hopeless to suffered so was hopeless. I was discouraged was hopeless to suffered so was hopeless to suffered s



J. J. H. GREGORY & SON.

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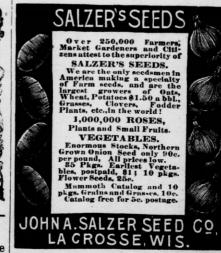
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