

GRANGE VISITOR

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

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CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN, MAY 21, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 490.

County Road Law.

BY J. J. WOODMAN.

In 1893 the legislature of Michigan enacted what is called the "County system for constructing and improving highways;" and it is quite important that farmers and tax payers generally understand its provisions and the effect which its adoption by a county will have upon our present township and district system. The following is the title of the act:

"An Act to provide for a county and township system of roads, and to prescribe the powers and duties of the officers having the charge thereof."

The following brief extracts from the law will be sufficient to indicate its aims and purposes:

"The board of Supervisors of any county may, by a two-thirds vote of all the members of said board elect, submit the question of adopting the county road system to a vote of the electors of such county, in the manner prescribed by this act."

Sec. 4. "If upon the canvass of the votes cast at such election it shall appear that a majority is in favor of the adoption thereof, then the county road system shall be considered as adopted in such county."

Sec. 6. In any county where the county road system shall be adopted, a board of county road commissioners, not exceeding five in number, shall be elected by the people of such county. The number shall be fixed by the board of Supervisors."

Sec. 11. Said board of county road commissioners may lay out such new roads within the county as they may deem necessary: Such roads shall not be less than 2 rods wide. Said board may also change the width or the location or strengthen the line of any road over which they take jurisdiction.

Sec. 18. Any road heretofore laid out or any part thereof shall become a county road if the board of county road commissioners shall at any time so determine, and in passing through or on the line between townships and incorporated villages, any streets or parts of streets of such village may be adopted as a county road, with the consent of the proper authorities of such village or villages."

Sec. 19. "Said board of county road commissioners shall have authority to grade, drain, construct, gravel or macadamize any road under their control, or to place thereon any other form of improvement, which, in their judgment, may be best, and may extend and enlarge such improvements; they shall have authority to construct bridges and culverts on the line of such road, and to repair and maintain the said roads, bridges and culverts."

Sec. 20. "On or before the first day of October of each year, said board of county road commissioners shall determine the amount of tax to be raised for such year in said county for the purposes aforesaid, and shall cause such determination to be entered upon their record. Such tax shall not exceed two dollars on each one thousand dollars of the assessed valuation upon the assessment rolls of the county for the preceding year, nor shall it exceed one dollar on each one thousand dollars of such valuation without authority therefor being first given by the board of supervisors of the county."

Sec. 21. Said board of county road commissioners shall have no power to contract indebtedness for any amount in excess of the moneys credited to such board and actually in the hands of the county treasurer: *Provided*, That the board may incur liability upon contracts after a tax is voted, to an amount not exceeding one-half the said tax.

Sec. 22. "Whenever the board of supervisors of the county shall, by a two-thirds vote of all the members elect, resolve to contract indebtedness or issue bonds to raise money for the construction and maintenance of county roads, the question shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the county at a general or special election to be called for that purpose."

Sec. 23. All roads in townships except county roads shall be township roads, and all provisions of an act entitled, An act to revise and consolidate the laws relating to the establishment, opening, improvement and maintenance of highways and

private roads, and the building, repairing and preservation of bridges within this state, approved June 8, 1881, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and all other provisions of law relating to highways, roads and bridges, and to the powers, duties, and liabilities of highway commissioners, overseers of highways and township boards now in force, except as they are modified by the foregoing provisions of this act, are hereby continued in force in counties where the county road system shall be adopted; and except as so modified shall operate in the same manner as before the passage of this act."

The foregoing will be sufficient to enable those who have not carefully examined the provisions of this most extraordinary law, to form correct conclusions of the interest and real object of the same. Its provisions may be briefly summarized as follows: Any county in the state in which a board of supervisors can be elected, two-thirds of which are favorable to taxing the whole county, "to build, gravel or macadamize;" (or place thereon "any other form of improvement" which in the judgment of the commissioners may be best,) a certain highway or highways, or any portion of any highway or street of any village connecting with such highways, and keep the same in repair by a perpetual tax on all the taxable property of said county, can secure the submission to the electors as provided in section one of the act; and "if a majority of the electors"—not tax paying voters, but "electors," whether their names ever appear on the assessment roll or not—"shall vote in favor of adopting the county system, it shall be adopted;" and once adopted, it becomes perpetual, for there is no provision by which it can be repealed or nullified, not even by a vote of the electors of the county; for when once put in operation, the work undertaken assumes the nature of the contract; and the courts hold contracts, not only sacred, but as near immortal as anything human can be.

The same vote of electors that adopted the system can elect the commissioners to carry out the provisions of the act. It will be seen that in counties having a large city or village and local and private interests to serve with the aid of its non tax-paying electors, it is not a difficult task to get the system fastened upon a county. It will also be seen that the provision giving the commissioners power to improve streets in villages connecting with county roads, would enable a majority of the commissioners to even pave said streets, if so disposed, and bind the county to keep the same in repair for all time, although the village might eventually incorporate as a city and become populous and wealthy. This may seem chimerical, but it is certainly a possibility, and in the affairs of men and operations of law, possibilities often become realities. While the law ostensibly limits the annual tax upon the county for county road work to "one dollar upon each one thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the county;" yet it is so qualified by other provisions that the tax and indebtedness incurred may be three times that amount. Again, the same vote of supervisors and electors that adopted the system, may bond the county for any amount that may be deemed necessary to serve the interests of those who inaugurated the scheme.

To be concluded in another article.

Paw Paw.

Grange Work and Progress in Ohio.

The 23d annual session of the Ohio State Grange was closed in regular form Thursday evening Dec. 12, 1895.

The record of work done since that date follows:

ORGANIZATIONS.		
Oak Grove	No. 1428	Dec. 14, 1895
Walnut Grove	" 1429	Dec. 26, 1895
Maple Grove	" 1430	Jan. 6, 1896
Brownhelm	" 1431	Jan. 16, "
Dover	" 1432	Jan. 24, "
Ruffner	" 1433	Jan. 25, "
Wolf Creek	" 1434	Jan. 26, "
Cranberry	" 1435	Feb. 5, "
Garrettsville	" 1436	Feb. 13, "
Chatham	" 1437	Feb. 18, "
North Hampton	" 1438	Feb. 21, "
Chagrin Falls	" 1439	Feb. 28, "
Organized 12.		

In one or two of above the records are not yet quite complete and possibly the date of organization as given may not be correct. The Worthy Nat'l Sec. writes, "You Ohio folks can not tire me out in this work." We know that Bro. Trimble is a tireless worker for the Grange, but we do enjoy receiving a card with the name and number of a new Grange, over his familiar initials.

REORGANIZED.

Olive Branch	No. 116	Jan. 15, 1896
Wyoming Val'y	" 1069	Jan. 31, "
Wayne	" 262	Feb. 8, "
Warpole	" 125	Feb. 4, "
Lynn Valley	" 581	Feb. 14, "
Florence	" 843	Feb. 20, "
Friendship	" 670	Feb. 5, "
Center	" 1337	Feb. 27, "
Reorganized, 8.	Organized, 12.	Total, 20.

Number of weeks since state Grange closed, 12, lacking one day, and that day's mail may bring one, two, or three more granges.

Our Farmers' Institute speakers deserve credit for work done at institutes. Several of our new Granges can be traced directly to the efforts of our institute lecturers. Nearly one half of our lecturers are Patrons and all are cordial, earnest working friends of the Order.

We hope that other states have done better than Ohio, and if so, we are not envious of their success, but wish we had their ability and persistence. Hard, steady work is what wins, and nothing else seems to have any effect. It is not always easy to convince farmers that it is often better to stop and think, than it is to accept without question, what is told us by the men whose interests are not identical with ours.

More work with the pen and less with plow will reach legislators and give us better laws. In Ohio the action of the legislature on the Anti-Shoddy Bill, the Rawlings Bill, and the Pure Food Laws will affect directly every farmer in the state.

Farmers in many states have more than 50 per cent of the votes, and for all states pay about 65 per cent of the taxes, furnish 72 per cent of our exports, and raise 100 per cent of what other men live on; yet receive but a small per cent of the profits.

"The trouble lies not in our stars, dear Brutus.

But in ourselves that we are underlings."

If we are neglected it is not because we are farmers, but because we are negligent ourselves and careless of our own interests. When we put forth the same organized, intelligent and persistent effort to protect and advance our interests that other men use to protect theirs, we may expect equal results, and until then we have no right to expect such results, and expectation will only bring disappointment.

The modern psalm of life reads:

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart to conquer fate,
For ourselves our rights securing,
Learn to labor, not to wait.

The Grange in Ohio needs propagation more than it needs defense. Apostles and prophets are in more active demand and have more value than apologists and critics.

Its past we cannot change, its present we can aid and strengthen, and its future we can make secure; and while doing this have the satisfaction of knowing that we are aiding others while working for ourselves.

F. A. AKINS,
Sec'y Ohio State Grange.

Sandusky, O.

Delays Are Dangerous.

Delta, Ohio, May 8, 1896.

EDITORS BULLETIN: Persons interested in the manufacture and sale of "filled cheese" have secured a postponement of action on the bill regulating same by the Finance Committee of the Senate. Delays are dangerous. All who favor the passage of this just measure should bring influences to bear upon Senators, urging them to work actively to get said committee to report at an early day and put the bill upon its passage.—J. H. BRIGHAM, Master National Grange, in Grange Bulletin.

General Topic for May.

Suggested by Lecturer of State Grange.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Question 1. Has the policy of the Government in opening up its lands for settlement by immigration been a detriment or a benefit in the best interests of our country?

Question 2. If a change in this policy is desirable what should it be?

SUGGESTIONS.

This is a question that has been discussed to some extent by economic writers, but farmers who are most interested in it have studied the matter but very little. Like most questions it has two sides. No other country in the world has made so great strides in the accumulation of wealth as has been made in this country during the past thirty years, and this wealth has largely been the result of the development of the agricultural resources of the country. It would not have been possible for an American born population to have occupied all these lands, or have brought them under cultivation and to have furnished on the average so large a proportion—\$600,000,000 in 1894—of the exports of this country to assist in adjusting the balance of trade against our imports of about \$850,000,000. A change in the policy of the government and the low price of farm products have changed these figures for the past year. The development of the agricultural resources of the west has greatly stimulated the building of railroads. In fact, this wonderful development would not have been possible had it not been for railroad enterprises, which in some instances more than kept pace with the development of the agricultural resources of the west. On the other hand if the occupation of government lands had been restricted to the American born population the agricultural products of this country would not, in all probability, have exceeded the demands for home consumption, and our farmers would, in a large measure, have been independent of the so-called Liverpool world's prices for agricultural products. Immense tracts of rich and valuable farm lands would have been in the possession of the government today, and the inducement to settle on them would be very great and be an important factor in relieving our cities from their present congested condition, while the number of railroads would be less. It should be borne in mind that these roads have been built mostly by foreign capital and their first mortgage bonds are payable in gold, which takes a very large amount of the precious metal from our country each year and is one of the causes of disturbance in the monetary condition of this country at the present time.

The second question is left for the Granges to discuss and arrive at conclusions without any suggestions.

Let both questions be fully discussed and faithfully reported by the Lecturers.

CROP REPORT FOR MAY.

What is the relative condition and prospects for wheat, oats, corn and fruits?

A Good Article.

Litchfield Co., Conn., March 31, '96.

DEAR SIR:—I am highly pleased with your paints and it costs but a trifle over what the oil alone costs here. I will send you more orders this fall, and will try to persuade my friends to use your paint, as I know it is a good article.

Yours Respectfully,

JOHN J. HANNAFIN.

See Adv. Ingersoll's liquid rubber paint.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best blood purifiers acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Field and Stock.

Care of the Farm Woodlot.

BY A. A. CROZIER.

In southern Michigan a farm will now nearly always sell for more if it has a woodlot. Such a lot is valuable, not only for the convenient supply of fuel it affords, but also for timber for other purposes, for its beneficial influence upon the neighboring fields, etc.

There are two ways of cutting the timber on such a lot so as to maintain a continual supply. First, cut off clean all the timber large enough to use, just as any other crop would be harvested. This is the method practiced in countries where forests are artificially planted to succeed those which are removed. But it is also applicable wherever there is a good stand of undergrowth ready to come on, or where the trees are of kinds that can be depended upon to make a second growth from sprouts, such as white oak, hickory, black oak and chestnut when not too large. The other method is to gradually thin out the large or feeble trees, leaving the young and thrifty growth to take their places. This method lets in the light and encourages the growth of the younger trees and is to be preferred where there is not already a good second growth or where the trees are not likely to sprout.

The two chief enemies to a woodlot are live stock and fire. With reasonable care the ordinary farm woodlot, surrounded as it is by cleared fields, is not often subject to fire, and when fire does occur it may usually be noticed and checked before it has made much progress. Live stock however are quite as destructive in a woodlot as fire, a fact not always appreciated. Probably a majority of the woodlots in southern Michigan are used for pasture, and are being ruined by this means for permanent forest. It requires only a few years for all undergrowth to disappear where woods are used for pasture, and the duration of such a forest is then necessarily limited to the life of the larger timber. Not only that, but with the inroad of grasses and hot winds resulting from the opening up of the forest by this destruction of the undergrowth, the large timber suffers from drouth and often prematurely dies. It is poor economy to pasture a woodlot if the timber is considered of any permanent value.

Agricultural College.

Weeds.

The following is the result of an interview with Mr. C. F. Wheeler, Botanist of the Michigan Experiment Station:

1. What is the principal harm weeds do?

The principal harm weeds do is in robbing the growing crop of plant food which rightfully belongs to it. No farmer can successfully grow a planted crop and a crop of weeds on the same land at the same time. Weeds harbor fungi and injurious insects.

2. Do they do any good? How?

Weeds do good in compelling thorough tillage of the soil in the preparation of the seed-bed. On waste and uncultivated lands, weeds cover the soil and shade it, thereby preventing washing; they also hold in place small amounts of plant food which, but for this cause, would be dissolved and carried away by rains.

3. Are noxious weeds increasing in Michigan, and to what extent?

New and old noxious weeds are increasing in Michigan, especially in waste places, on vacant lots in cities and villages, along highways and on neglected farms; by a careless half-way style of farming, by an unscientific rotation of crops, or no rotation at all, and lastly on account of a lack of thorough tillage of land before crops are planted. New weeds are brought in by cars and scattered along lines of railways. The importation of baled hay from the prairie states has brought many weeds into Michigan during the past winter. Foreign grown seeds, planted without examination, are perhaps the most prolific source of the introduction of bad weeds into Michigan at the present time. Threshing machines carry weeds from one neighborhood to another. A single farm in a neighborhood on which weeds are allowed to seed, becomes a center of infection. The winds carry the ripened seeds north, south, east and west, and in the winter they slide over a smooth crust of snow for miles.

4. What are the Michigan farmers' worst weeds?

Thistles, quack-grass, mullein, red-root, chess, English plantain, (wrongfully called buck-horn) cockle, milk-weed, fox-tail, narrow dock, pig-weeds, rag-weed, wild mustard, prickly lettuce.

5. Can the work of these weeds be retarded if so, how?

The scythe, the hoe, and plow and the cultivator are the great exterminators of weeds. We cannot expect to exterminate weeds entirely; we can only subjugate them.

Three important methods of killing weeds are: 1st, cutting close to the sur-

face of the ground; 2nd, rooting them out by hand or plow; 3rd, choking them out with more luxuriant crops. We can kill a plant by keeping it entirely deprived of leaves for one season. Certain crops often prove helpful in the destruction of weeds. A dense grass sod smothers many perennial weeds. Buckwheat is a great cleansing crop, especially for annual weeds. Corn sown in thick drills, is also useful in the destruction of weeds. Plowing is the cheapest wholesale method of killing weeds. Never allow a weed to go to seed. Weeds along highways and railways are a constant source of danger. It is better to remove road fences and cultivate the soil to the wagon track. Where fences are allowed to remain, see that path-masters attend to the destruction of weeds along roadsides as soon as they begin to blossom, if the land-owners have not enough gumption to do it themselves. There is no royal road to the destruction of weeds; it must be accomplished by vigilance and labor. There are different modes of attack,—some laborious and expensive and some more economical. We must study our enemy. Many annual weeds which have been allowed to go to seed can only be exterminated by years of hard labor; among these may be mentioned wild mustard, chess and pig-weeds. Seeds of these weeds may retain their vitality for a dozen years. All farmers should have enough practical knowledge of botany to recognize new weeds at once, and then use the surest means for their destruction.

6. What is the influence of weeds in seeds on the increase of weed production?

Buying cheap seeds is a prolific source of the increase of weeds. More weeds are being introduced into Michigan at the present time by means of cheap grass and clover seeds than by any other cause. Buy only prime seed—the dearest is the cheapest in the long run.

7. How can damage from the above source be practically lessened?

By the establishment of seed control stations; by carefully examining all seeds before planting; by purchasing seeds from dealers of known reliability only. Seed control stations were established in Europe as early as 1869. They have increased rapidly, and no seeds are sold in Europe without a guarantee. In America seeds are sold subject to the following statement: "While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we do not give a warranty express or implied. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms and conditions, they must be returned at once and the money that has been paid for the same will be refunded." Concerning seed control in Europe, Mr. G. H. Hicks, assistant in the division of botany, U. S. Department of Agriculture, makes the following statement: "There are no laws requiring English or Continental seedsmen to guarantee their wares. The work of seed control stations, however, has created such a public sentiment in favor of pure seed that the best class of dealers submit samples of their seeds to be tested by the stations, which furnish for a stipulated price a guarantee of the vitality and purity of the seeds from which the samples were taken." The leading European Seed Control Stations publish annual reports, giving the results of their work, which are distributed to their customers and others. Many of the U. S. Experiment Stations are now prepared to examine seeds of all kinds and report concerning adulterations and impurities, also to make germination tests when required. The people must wake up and demand of the American seedsmen a better warranty than the one quoted above.

Timely Agricultural Hints.

Paper read at Farmers' Institute, Lenawee Co., by Samuel White of Cambridge.

The subject assigned me by our president should, I think, have been given to an older and more experienced man than myself, and as I had no choice in the matter I trust you will overlook my inefficiency. "Timely Agricultural Hints." There are few of us who like to take a hint, but, in these depressed times we are glad to take almost anything, and if we intend to hold our own with the rest of the world, we must be up and doing. There seems to be a greater occasion every year that we live for greater economy, and there are so many ways of doing this, that it seems strange to me that we do so little of it. I wish to say here that no man should give up his agricultural papers in order to economize, for most all of them are full of useful hints that will help us along. Most farms today are larger than the brain capacity of the man who owns them. Most men work their farms both great and small with too little labor. Any eighty acre farm should employ no less than three or four able bodied men most of the year; even with common farming this would be one way of making farms more fertile. Don't think that because your surroundings are not as nice and fine as your neighbor's that you cannot be a man and a model farmer. He does not think so. Live to learn, if you are conceited and think you know it all, don't tell anyone. Always remember your farm is what it is, and

that you can make it a great deal better if you want to, but you must first learn to love it. No man should ever be behind with his work. It is unnecessary. Always remember that your farm and your method of farming is open to the criticism of your neighbors, and don't forget that they do it unmercifully. This should be an incentive to do well. In view of the ever increasing growth of foul stuff or noxious weeds on our farms, I believe that summer fallowing and plowing under a good growth of clover would both increase the fertility of our soils, and destroy the weeds. Some of you say, why? Where will he get his clover? I say grow it. The past two seasons should teach us something. I have a field that I cut a good crop of hay from three successive years, also a very good crop of clover-seed; could have cut considerable seed last fall, or a good fair second crop of hay, and you know that last year was a very dry one for me, as well as you. I think most of you could have done the same thing, had you put the same sign up that they had at the World's Fair, that is "Keep off the grass." Some of you remember how cheap you wintered your sheep a year ago this winter. But remember you cannot cut hay winter and summer. Stock should never be turned on young seeding at any time, nor can you pasture your meadows and receive a full crop of hay. We should never allow stock on our plowed fields. Every man should keep a flock of sheep, for there is money in them. Always remember that the more stock a man keeps, and the more he eats, the more fertile will his farm be. Draw the manure out as fast as made. It is the safe way. Always keep some crop growing to feed your stock through the summer, that will drive the terrors of drouth away. I find sweetcorn is quite a help. Shall try vetches or tares this year. Provide comfortable shelter for stock, get them in whenever it storms, put all kinds of fodder under cover, raise two or three acres of roots for stock to eat during winter months, cut your fodder. My neighbors say that it goes as far again. I'm sure that is inducement enough. Never undertake to do something on a large scale that you know you are incapable of doing well. Begin on a small scale. Why, it took me five years to learn how to grow strawberries enough for my family use, but now I think I can safely put in an acre of plants. General farming for the most of us is the only safe method. We are not as likely to go behind as we are sure to hit a market somewhere. Try and not raise anything but what pays. Have system on your farms. Watch and you can see how men in business make a success of farming. You can pick them out as you ride through the country; buildings, fences, and crops all show intelligence. You should do the same; what is profitable for them is profitable for you and me. Stick to your farm organizations, for only through them can you expect any help for the future. Remember that this Farmers' Institute is for our especial benefit; now show that you appreciate it. Ignore party when it is farmers' policy to do so. Keep up the improvements on the farm. It is poor policy for a man to neglect this because times are hard. Remember that a little paint, good fences, and well cultivated fields makes the boys and girls proud of their homes. Take for your pattern, men who have made a success of farming. I don't think much of the man who says, "Don't do as I do, but do as I tell you." What we want is less theory and more practice. All farmers should attend church, for do you know, I've heard some good farming done in the pulpit, and I wish there was more of it. Our pastor remarked one Sabbath day last summer that he saw a field full of mulleins and said he thought it looked bad. Well, mine were not mulleins but thistles, but I tell you gentlemen, I cut them earlier that year than I usually do. Twenty years ago a neighbor remarked in my hearing that a good farmer always had a good wood-pile. I don't claim to be a good farmer, but I've always had a big wood-pile since. Another thing I've learned since then is, that the man who keeps his fences in first class repair is not far behind the man who has a large wood-pile. But, if you want to tell a good-natured, accommodating man, just watch how much of the road he gives you when you meet him. I don't think much of the man who wants it all. The time is come when it is only safe to work our farms on a cash basis. Buy nothing but what you can pay money down for, if you cannot do this, go without. It is the only way to success. Study your soil and its requirements more, above all listen to the wife's advice; this creates harmony and oftentimes she is the better farmer of the two. I never have owned a first class farm, but I find that with good currying and brushing, it yields better returns than many a better one. No matter what the farm is, with judicious care it can be made to yield fair returns for the labor expended upon it. The great trouble is that our farms, like some of our wives, are winking at some other man and the other man gets them, the farmer I mean. There needs to be more marriages (such as exists be-

tween a captain and his vessel) between the farm and the farmer and then there would be fewer divorces of farm and the farmer.

Taxation.

General report of committee on taxation at State Grange, 1895.

Worthy Master and Patrons of the Michigan State Grange:

Taxation is an inevitable accompaniment of civilization, and the higher the advancement the greater its burdens. As all enjoy the blessing of government and society, so in all fairness, all should contribute to its support.

This can be most equitably done by a tax upon property by which each contributes in proportion to his possessions and consequent ability to pay. If all men were honest this system would be perfect and the burden would be light for all. But unfortunately it must be admitted there are people who have spent all their days under the best of governments, and enjoyed its unparalleled opportunities for accumulating wealth, who are so little grateful for these blessings, and so devoid of manhood and honor, as to shamelessly seek to avoid their just share of its burdens, and to impose them upon others in addition to their own.

That they are largely successful in this is unquestionable. Through the exemptions and inadequacy of the laws, the incompetence of favoritism of officials, the corrupting influence of political ambition, conjoined with the oftentimes duplicity, evasions, not to say falsehoods and dishonesty of the people, millions of dollars worth of property, conservatively estimated as two-fifths of the whole amount, wholly escapes taxation, and as an inevitable consequence the tax rate upon the balance is so increased as to be almost intolerable. Coupling this situation with the enormous expenditures entailed upon us by the ever-increasing liquor evil, with the natural tendency to extravagant use of public money, in increasing salaries, multiplying offices, and in the maintenance and construction of State institutions, with the fall in the prices of staple crops, in many cases below the cost of production, we have a combination of evils which call for radical treatment and immediate relief. Numerous attempts and various enactments have failed to appreciably correct the evil, and the same knotty problem confronts us as throughout our past. That the laws have been powerless to avert this downright robbery of the truthful, law respecting citizens, by the heartless, lawless tax dodger, is a reproach to popular government, and a serious menace to its perpetuity. And your committee feel that it is the supreme duty of the Grange, in conjunction with all good, patriotic citizens throughout the state and nation, to dedicate its whole power and influence to an unrelenting warfare for overthrowing this evil, and hastening the day when equal and exact justice shall prevail, by bringing to light every dollar of taxable property and obliging it to pay its fair share of the tax.

It is of course presumptuous for this committee after a few hours consideration of this question, to suggest even a plan for curing evils which all the wisdom and a statesmanship of the past have been powerless to accomplish. But we will do our duty unflinchingly, leaving it for this body to determine whether it has been done judiciously.

First, We recommend that a persistent effort be made throughout the state, county and subordinate granges of the state to obtain the support of public opinion, in opposition to which all law lies powerless, in favor of any measures likely to aid in securing just and equitable taxation. Especially to foster the idea that instead of a burden to be shirked and evaded, that it should be esteemed a privilege to be prized, to be allowed to contribute annually for the support of our human and charitable institutions, and our unequalled school system, and for the maintenance of popular government and the best and highest civilization ever achieved by man.

Especially should we endeavor to sustain and aid the tax statistician to obtain the facts and compile the statistics upon taxation, so necessary to the forming of intelligent and effective enactments by future legislatures. That portion of the Worthy Master's address upon this question referred to this committee, we heartily approve.

Second. For the purpose of removing the assessment and equalization of taxes from the corrupting influence of politics, we recommend that the present system be superseded by one in which the assessors and equalizers are not dependent upon the votes of the people for their offices, and suggest that a county board of equalizers should be appointed by the circuit judge, or perhaps by election by the county. This board to appoint persons in different towns to make the assessment, and to return it after it has been passed upon by the township boards of review, to the county board for equalization by them.

Third. We recommend that railroad

and other corporations be taxed upon their capital instead of their receipts.

Fourth. We recommend that all returns of property to the assessment for taxation must be made under oath, and in case any person makes a wilfully false return, that in addition to his liability to an action for perjury, his tax for that year should be tripled.

Fifth. We recommend that all notes, bonds, mortgages and like securities, should by law be made void and uncollectable without their being each year presented to the supervisor for assessment, and stamped with his official stamp.

Your committee is aware that their recommendations may seem radical, but desperate diseases require heroic treatment, and we have faith that once enacted into laws, and their enforcement backed up by a determined, moral support, on the part of the people, they would secure at least approximate justice and equitably distributed burdens, that would rest lightly on the shoulders of all, and add another proof that in a struggle for right, the strongest government on earth is a government of the people.

Respectfully submitted and signed by the committee.

A. W. HAYDON,
J. G. NOBLE,
LIBBIE HUTCHINS,
S. G. W. FELTON.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Arbor Day.

The following hymns were sung at the Arbor Day services at the Agricultural College.

Of nature broad and free,
Of grass and flower and tree,
Sing we to-day,
God hath pronounced it good,
So we, His creatures would
Offer to field and wood,
Our heartfelt lay.

To all that meets the eye,
In earth, or air, or sky,
Tribute we bring,
Barren this world would be,
Bereft of shrub and tree;
Now gracious Lord to Thee,
Praises we sing.

May we Thy hand behold,
As bud and leaf unfold,
See but Thy thought;
Nor heedlessly destroy,
Nor pass unnoticed by;
But be our constant joy,
All Thou hast wrought.

As each small bud and flower
Speaks of the Maker's power,
Tells of his love;
So we, Thy children dear,
Would live from year to year,
Show forth Thy goodness here,
And then above.

—MARY A. HEERMANS.

O painter of the fruits and flowers!
We thank thee for thy wise design
Whereby these human hands of ours
In nature's garden work with Thine.

Give fools their gold and knaves their power
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest;
And God and man shall own his worth
Who toils to leave as his bequest
An added beauty to the earth.

And, soon or late, to all that sow,
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on earth, at last in heaven.

—WHITTIER.

Patriotic Teaching and Flag Salute.

BY MRS. MARY SHERWOOD HINDS.

In a circular to the various committees an Woman's Work issued by the state committee, Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Royce, and myself, you will see the school work for the year is placed in my hands, and from my office I will issue visiting blanks, with important questions to be answered concerning your visit to your school, its condition, etc.

I am especially interested in all patriotic movements, and desire to have every teacher pledge his or her devotion to the flag. This is not a mere sentiment, for the flag means protection and liberty.

One of the object lessons of this age was given when the great World's Fair opened its doors to all nations. Gathered in front of its Administration building was the vast sea of upturned faces. Around the Court of Honor rose the buildings silent and pure. Upon the platform the head of the nation, the President, stood, just before him three large flag staffs. As he touched the button, all around the parapets of the buildings and from every corner and dome, sprang the flags of all countries. Silently from the other staffs ran up the banners of Castile and Aragon. Then from the center, rising proudly in the breeze as though a living, loving thought, floated Old Glory, and as its free folds sprang out to meet the morning air, the band struck up "My Country 'tis of Thee" and the great throng of people filled with enthusiasm raised their hats and shouted their salute to the flag.

A FLAG MANUAL.

Col. Geo. T. Balch of New York, some ten years ago, formulated a flag salute and

prepared a primer for teaching the children the principles of free government, and the duty of all, men, women and children, to be loyal to the government. The words of the flag salute are as follows: "We give our heads and our hearts to God and our country. One country, one language, one flag." I am prepared through the kindness of the American Flag Manufacturing Co., Easton, Penn., to furnish a little manual which gives full instructions for the proper execution of the salute, to each one who will communicate with me. When you visit your school present one of these little manuals to the teacher. Wherever the flag salute has been adopted, it has proved to be the means of great good in rousing enthusiasm in the pupils, breaking somewhat the monotony of the school routine, and awakening an interest in the flag, to which they every morning pledge allegiance.

Sometime since, at a meeting of the executive committee of the National Council of Women of the United States, Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood, delegate from the Woman's Relief Corps to the Council, introduced the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, There is a manifest need for primary instruction in constitutional government in our public schools, and of a more direct method of cultivating a broader spirit of nationality among the children of the country, based upon the Declaration of Independence, and the principles of universal liberty, and equal rights inculcated therein; Therefore,

Resolved, That the National Council of Women approve of the great movement to teach patriotism in the schools of the United States, and of placing the flag over every school house and in every school room in the land. And that a committee on Patriotic Teaching in all the schools of the United States, be added to the list of standing committees of the National Council."

Thus by the adoption of this resolution the eighteen national societies in the Council, covering a membership of over 700,000 women, have co-operated in this patriotic movement.

Col. Balch, who died a year or so ago, once said, "Every little boy or girl born in this country, or if born in any other country, whose parents are naturalized, is a little American citizen who is learning every day how to become a big citizen."

There are more than seventeen million of such little citizens between the ages of three and fifteen in the United States. Now, Patrons of Husbandry, shall we see to it that our "little citizens" are taught in a greater degree lessons of patriotism? that they are taught each day to honor the flag and to be noble citizens worthy the protection of the Stars and Stripes? To my sisters I especially appeal. Let us rise up in the strength of our devotion to all patriotic principles and see to it that the flag salute is given and that patriotism is taught in every school in our state. Let us remember, "One heart, one hope, one destiny, one flag, from sea to sea."

Stanton.

Education.

Report of the Committee on Education at State Grange.

Resolution from Oceana county: Believing that an institute fee should no more be exacted from our teachers to pay for teachers' institutes, than from our farmers to pay for farmers' institutes, we respectfully ask that the school law be changed so it shall provide a fund to carry on State teachers' institutes, and all teachers be obliged to attend the institute held in their counties.

The recommendation of the committee to adopt was concurred in.

Resolutions from Oakland and St. Clair: That it is for the interest of the people that books be printed by the State and furnished at cost.

The committee's recommendation not to adopt was concurred in.

Resolution from Berrien, presented by Alvin Morley:

Resolved, That it is the wish of Mt. Hope Grange No. 87, that the legislative committee of the Michigan State Grange labor to have the school law so amended that the furnishing of free text books by each district be compulsory instead of optional.

The recommendation to adopt was concurred in.

Resolution presented by A. W. Haydon. WHEREAS, The authorities of the State University desire enlarged appropriations for the University; and

WHEREAS, There seems to be an indisposition on the part of the taxpayers of the State to concede increased appropriations to this institution; therefore

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the State Grange be requested:

1. To secure a complete detailed statement of the expenditures and resources of the institution, and an authoritative estimate of its present and future needs.

2. To report to the State Grange the judgment of the committee as to what should be the policy of the legislature in dealing with these wants and needs.

3. To endeavor to secure from some of the authorities of the University good reasons why the following adjustment of students' fees would not be more just to the taxpayers of this State than is the present management:

a. Tuition fees for non-residents students in all departments somewhat equal to similar fees required in similar departments by the leading universities of this country;

b. Tuition fees for resident students in technical departments as at present;

c. Free tuition to resident students in the department of literature, science, and the arts;

4. To report their findings to the State Grange, and also such other facts and opinions as will aid this body in determining what will be, in the matter of financial support, just and fair dealing with our great University.

Recommendation to adopt was concurred in.

The general report read as follows:

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters of the Michigan State Grange:

Your committee on Education offers for your consideration the following report: Education is one of the deepest underlying principles of independence, and the motives to intellectual action press upon us with peculiar force in this age and country, because the connection is here so immediate between character and happiness. The intelligence which sees the right, and the virtue which pursues it, are absolutely necessary to avert moral disaster and ruin. We believe the design of education should be to develop, invigorate and discipline the faculties to form habits of attention, observation and industry, and thus prepare the mind for the acquirement of knowledge as well as a proper discharge of duties of life. The formative period of life ought to be surrounded by such influences as are best calculated to bring out the best part of child nature.

The love of the pure, the beautiful and the good stimulated in early years, prepare the way for the growth of those graces of mind which do so much toward making perfection of character in men and women.

The success of all human enterprises depends much on the importance attached to them, the dignity they assume in our own view, and the associations which circle around them. Realizing this, we heartily endorse the resolution that our school rooms and yards should be among the most attractive places frequented by children. With such surrounding a taste for neatness and care, we doubt not, would be developed, which would tend to a personal interest and pride in the preservation of the school premises, and prove a most desirable factor in the education of those who must eventually become the home makers of our great state.

We find there is a small number of districts taking advantage of the law allowing districts to establish libraries, and we recommend that the matter be presented in every district at the coming annual school meeting, and steps taken to provide every district with a reference library.

Realizing the good already resulting from the graded reading courses now in use in Oceana and Berrien counties, we hereby express our appreciation of the work done by commissioners McClure and Clark in their respective counties, and express our hearty thanks to the brother and sister Grangers who have nobly aided them.

That useless reading may be displaced, that opportunity may be afforded our children for a better acquaintance with our best authors, and that correct literary appetite be created in childhood and preserved in youth, we urge upon all Patrons the necessity of aiding your commissioner in establishing such graded reading course for every district school in the state.

In this connection we wish to remind the patrons of the excellence of the GRANGE VISITOR as an educational aid, the special organ of our order in Michigan. It certainly is cause for deep regret that it is not made self supporting by the Patrons. It is essentially a farmer's paper; its articles on subjects relating to farm and home under the able editorship of Brother Butterfield, are second to none. Its price should place it in the reach of all. Although its visits are bimonthly, and you may think the assertion a broad one, we feel no hesitation in saying it contains as much agricultural matter as the average farmer finds time or will take time to read; furthermore, its clear large type especially commends it to tired eyes. We would urge the support of your own paper, the VISITOR.

In this day of improved education, new systems of teaching, modes of instruction, choice of studies, adaptation of text books, the whole machinery of educational means have been brought under severe revision. Out of this we believe will come a marked advance, and have great faith in its effect to inspire teachers to magnify their calling and also improve on their former work; yet because of the difficulties and discouragements often attendant upon the work of teachers in country schools, we would have good work in the school rooms considered as one of the chief factors in the granting of certificates.

In presenting these recommendations and requests to the Grange we would not forget the educational influence of the Grange. Indeed the foundation structure of the Grange is nothing less than education in its largest and best sense.

We think it must be true that those who are members have observed and felt in a marked degree its educational power in disciplining the judgment, refining the taste, and inspiring the heart with elevating sentiments; under its progressive influence mental energy has been stimulated until education has become the personal and practical concern of its members of all ages. Many of those who had not the benefit of early educational advantages, feel the stronger inducement to place in reach of their children the best possible means and opportunities for the acquire-

ment of a practical education.

To such we unhesitatingly recommend the Agricultural College as offering much that is at once practical and attractive. Certainly it is the least expensive in direct taxation of all our state institutions. Your committee recommend that the Grange use its best effort to induce farmers in and out of the order to rally to its support and make it their own popular educational institution.

The character of individuals is always largely influenced by their surroundings, and local associations are strong and universal; there is no one who has not felt that it is not possible to erase its effect from the mind. Will anyone think it an exaggeration to say the surroundings about the Michigan Agricultural College are suggestive of ennobling thoughts, or that moral beauty of character and sentiment might, nay would, be insensibly blended with the unsparing flood of beauty with which a loving Father has adorned the earth?

The growth of a magnificent tree from a small seed excites our wonder and admiration, but the development of a human being who may become a mighty agent for good or evil, should be with us all a matter of the deepest concern.

MRS. H. A. HUNKER,
D. E. McCLURE,
MRS. BELLE ROYCE,
MRS. CLARA TALMADGE,
MRS. ANNA JEWETT,
MRS. LIZZIE WADSWORTH.

The recommendations given in the general report were concurred in, and report adopted.

The following supplementary report was presented and adopted.

Recognizing the efforts of Bro. Patten-gill, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to raise the standard of teaching in the state, to create an intelligent love of country by insisting upon training in the foundation principles of patriotism; and to inspire teachers with a desire to magnify their calling, the Grange wishes to express its appreciation of his untiring energy in the great work of country education.

MRS. BELLE ROYCE,
D. E. McCLURE.

The Juveniles

At The Door.

I thought myself indeed secure,
So fast the door, so firm the lock;
But, lo! he toddling comes to lure
My parent ear with timorous knock.
My heart were stone could it withstand
The sweetness of my baby's plea,—
That timorous, baby knocking and
"Please let me in,—it's only me."

I threw aside the unfinished book,
Regardless of its tempting charms,
And opening wide the door, I took
My laughing darling in my arms.

Who knows but in Eternity,
I, like a truant child, shall wait
The glories of a life to be
Beyond the Heavenly Father's gate?

And will that Heavenly Father heed
The truant's supplicating cry,
As at the outer door I plead,
"Tis I, O Father! only I?"

—Eugene Field.

The Horse and the Mule.

Once on a time, as the story is told, there was a fine horse that had nothing to do but show himself off about the pasture. One morning down the highway he saw a mule plodding along with a heavy burden on his back. So big was the bundle that the mule was almost covered up by it. The horse jumped over the fence and trotted down to meet the mule.

"You are in a pretty fix, aren't you, all loaded down with that big burden upon your back? Don't you wish you were free and frisky as I am? I eat when I please, and have nothing else to do. There is quite a difference between us." Then he trotted gaily about the mule as he moved slowly along.

"Sometimes," replied the mule, "I have seen burdens that were pleasant to bear, and sometimes the biggest proved to be the best."

Just then there arose a black cloud from behind the hills, and soon the storm began to pour down. The hailstones were heavy and the poor horse was terribly beaten by them. He groaned with pain and begged the mule to come to his relief. At last he declared he could go no further, and still the hailstones came beating against him.

"Good-bye," said the mule as he trudged along. "You see my burden is a help to me now, and has saved me from a pelting with the hailstones. I am not hurt by the storm, thanks to my burden. When your bruises are healed, please do not again sneer at those who bear burdens, nor deem it so good and grand to be without any load upon your back. The burden-bearers in the world are the most useful."—Our Little People.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.
Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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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 advantages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We acknowledge receipt of proceedings of last Indiana State Grange.

We acknowledge the receipt of the transactions of the last Ohio State Grange.

No. 1, Vol. I, of the "Pennsylvania Grange Trade Bulletin" has come to our desk. It is published by the Pennsylvania State Grange with the purpose of keeping Patrons in touch with the Grange trade arrangements. A kind notice of the GRANGE VISITOR is among the "ads."

We are in receipt of a butter chart prepared by Mr. H. E. VanNorman of the Agricultural College. It will be found very valuable to any one using a Babcock milk test, as it enables one at a glance to calculate the amount of butter in a given quantity of milk, as shown by the test of butter fat. It can be obtained of Mr. VanNorman. We believe that 25 cents is the price.

We notice that Bro. E. A. Wildey has been endorsed by his county as a candidate for Auditor General on the Republican ticket. We seldom mention purely political matters, but we do want to step aside to say that if Bro. Wildey should be nominated and elected, the GRANGE VISITOR would never find opportunity to make disclosures of such questionable official conduct as it proved against the present occupant of the office.

We want to apologize to our readers and to Mr. E. J. Wright of Lansing, for the errors which occurred in the most excellent article, written for the last VISITOR by Mr. Wright, on the subject of "Valuation and Assessment." The mistakes occurred through some misunderstanding of the printer in revising proof. The article is a valuable compilation and is in convenient form to preserve for reference.

We clip the following from the *Grange Bulletin*. We happen to know that Dr. McNeal could easily have been nominated had the farmers all stood together at the convention, but they divided their votes between two Grange candidates and—lost. We quote this as a shining illustration of the necessity of sinking personal ambitions and standing together, if we want to have things "come our way" politically:

There is a general dissatisfaction among the farmers of Ohio at the selection of a proposed successor to Dr. McNeal as Dairy and Food Commissioner in the person of Mr. Blackburn. If there is any danger whatever of the Dairy and Pure Food laws becoming inoperative, through the action

of Mr. Blackburn, should he be elected, then certainly the farmers of the state owe it to their own and the interests of the general public to select a candidate pledged to, and who by his record and character will give positive assurance of carrying out with vigor, the laws as they exist. It is perfectly within their power to do this, and should receive thoughtful consideration.

Binder Twine.

The Patrons of Michigan, through their respective Subordinate Granges, should, at their next meetings, call up the matter of binder twine and the benefit to be derived by all uniting in its purchase. A contract is now in process of completion, and due notice will be given of all conditions. It is not expected that quite so low rates can be obtained as last year, for the large quantities of old twine that so depressed the market then have been disposed of. Extra caution will be exercised in this case to secure the best. All Patrons should wait for and benefit by the Grange contract for binder twine.

GEO. B. HORTON.

The Presidency.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: Truly it may be forgiven even the president of an agricultural college if he does not know every thing, but that he be an agriculturist is the *sine qua non*.

As to what is duty I am not the only one independent in my opinion. The *Country Gentleman*, speaking of the selection of Charles Augustus Wieting for commissioner of agriculture of the state of New York, says, "It will be little short of a miracle if a worthy leader and champion of such a state as this can be made, by governmental fiat, of a gentleman who is not known ever to have done a thing, written a line, or said a word that has made the slightest impress on our rural history."

The *Ohio Farmer*, in regard to the secretary of agriculture, says, "Since the farmers virtually created this office a bona fide representative of the farmers should fill the office and use it in their behalf. For none but a farmer in actual knowledge and practice can fill the place rightly. He should know the needs of farmers himself, by actual personal observation and experience. A lawyer, a business man, even 'sidewalk farmer' but actual politician cannot fill the place. He would lack the knowledge, experience, and close identification needed to make him a wise adviser of the President in all agricultural matters. What would the lawyers say if a farmer, wholly ignorant of law, were made attorney general? What should the farmers say if a lawyer ignorant of farming and its needs were to be appointed secretary of agriculture? There is no lack of competent men among the farmers for the place—men of thorough education and whole-souled devotion to our agricultural interests. We can think of them by the half dozen in nearly all the great grain and live stock states west of the Alleghenies, and at the proper time we may name a few of them." So I am not alone in believing in the fitness of things, and I do not think the college presidents of this state are such wonderful men, nor that the farmers are "mighty scarce" who can take rank with them.

EMMA A. CAMPBELL.

Ypsilanti.

Non-Partisan Commercial Tariff Convention.

The organization of the Patrons of Husbandry is essentially non-partisan, and its life and strength at the present time are attributable to a strict adherence to this principal.

Progressive, however, in its declarations and as a representative of a great industry, it aims to exert such an influence as will generally result in the greatest good to the greatest number. Consequently it has a deep interest in all state and national questions, and regrets that many of these are made partisan footballs to such an extent as to prevent wise and patriotic action.

The Michigan State Grange can but look with favor upon the movement now on foot to consider some of these great questions in national non-partisan conventions, made up by representatives from the various organized interests of the country.

Such a meeting is to be held in the city of Detroit on June 2nd, and from present indications is to be a notable gathering from all parts of our country. The position of the Grange on the tariff question is: Whatever tariff policy the government may adopt, agriculture demands an equal measure of benefit therefrom.

To secure such recognition our people must be heard before such convention as is soon to assemble in the metropolis of our state.

AUTHORIZED DELEGATES.

In view of the above facts, I hereby appoint the following named members to represent our organization in the National Non-Partisan Commercial Tariff Convention to be held in Detroit on June 2nd, 1896: Hon. J. J. Woodman, Hon. C. G.

Luce, Hon. J. G. Ramsdell, K. L. Butterfield.
GEO. B. HORTON,
Master Mich. State Grange
JENNIE BUELL, Secretary.

A Note of Advance.

The following is taken from a personal letter to the editor:

Allow me to congratulate you on your presence at the meeting of farmers' institute workers at Watertown, Wisconsin. It is a grand advance for the agricultural interests of the country. Commerce and manufacture have been in the lead for favors at the disposal of our government, but the time is coming when agriculture will demand and secure the leading position. The people must be fed and clothed. It is well that the wisdom of the age directs its work on preparatory lines for the accomplishment of this purpose. I can see in this movement a means of more effectually reaching the conscience and interest of our law makers and law executors. I can see also how it may be made a stepping stone for elevating the American farmers to a higher plane than the tenantry and serfs of monarchical Europe. Let an enlightened progress guide all efforts in this direction. Let a Morgan shine in commercial and financial circles, and a Carnegie illumine the horizon of manufacturing grandeur, and last and greatest of all let agriculture raise up a united and intelligent constituency to govern the interests of its patrons and bid defiance to the rule of selfish lords and corrupt commoners. Let it be the fountain of inspiration drawing to it as resources the accumulation of practical knowledge from all agricultural associations, both national and international. Make the foundation broad and deep that it may support the superstructure that may rest upon it as the ages go by.

Again permit me to congratulate you as one of the founders of an organization that may mean much for American agriculture.

Yours fraternally,

R. V. CLARK.

A Rally.

A great teachers', Patrons', and farmers' rally was held at Ashland Centre May 8 and 9. The meeting opened with a good selection of music by the Ashland Grange choir, which was followed by addresses of welcome and response, the former by W. W. Carter, and the latter by Com. J. G. Bolt of Muskegon county.

Winfield S. Merrill of Ashland next presented a paper on mathematics emphasizing the fact that we were going *too fast and too easy* in this study. He made some statements as to the methods pursued in teaching this subject which aroused the opposition of Com'r Stillson of Newaygo county, who proceeded to place his opposition in words and in so doing he tread on the toes of Prof. N. R. Dryer and Com'r Bolt of Muskegon county. These gentlemen charged the position assumed by Stillson and also criticized some statements made by Mr. Merrill. Com'r McClure of Oceana closed the discussion on Mr. Stillson's side of the question, Mr. Merrill in opposition. A good Grange dinner was next enjoyed.

Arthur Rich presented the question "Needs and uses of libraries," showing conclusively that a district library builds up home and school.

Com'rs Stillson, McClure and Bolt read papers on educational subjects. The choir by music enlivened the proceedings. John Kutzer read an interesting paper upon the educational history of Michigan.

The evening meeting was a most interesting one, and Ashland and Trent Granges should be proud of its young people who responded to every request to speak, read or sing. Fred C. Mills presented in a very strong light the essential reasons why farmers should not be as well drilled intellectually as the professional man. Tracy Woodard, Orin T. Bolt, Mr. Merrill ably discussed the question.

After some good music and permanent organization, Prof. N. R. Dryer read a most excellent paper on "What shall we read?" He paid a beautiful compliment to the Bible. Mr. Dryer is one of Michigan's best scholars. Mrs. Mattie Kennedy, Mrs. Merrill, Mr. Merrill, Miss Mazof discussed the paper.

"The Bridge of the Tay" was beautifully recited by Mrs. Kennedy. W. W. Carter and Com'r Bolt discussed in an able manner "Influence of the Grange in State Legislation." Both agreed that the farmers' best friend is the Grange, and that many of the blessings now enjoyed by the farmers are due to the Grange energy and endeavors. Why not join the Grange?

"The Township Unit System" was well presented, on the opposite side by P. M. Glanvill. John Rosenamier opposed the idea, saying he had lived under the township unit system and district system, and the latter was the better and cheaper. Com'r Bolt argued that the last argument ought not to be made. We should try to find out which system makes the better citizens, yields the best results and stand by it. Mr. Glanvill's paper has been sent to the VISITOR, and if published, may then

be discussed and answered.

Miss Alice Rich of Ashland read a good paper on "Cultivation of trees and flowers at home and upon the school grounds." We shall hope to see this paper also published in the VISITOR.

Committee on resolutions made its report thanking all who had helped to make the meeting the great success it was, and calling upon the State Republican convention to nominate Com'r D. E. McClure for state superintendent of public instruction. The report was unanimously adopted.

The meeting, after fixing the next meeting at Trent; Tuesday and Wednesday last week of next August, sang "God be with you," and adjourned.

REPORTER.

Against Free Silver.

An individual who has taken a narrow, superficial, and one-sided view of a question is apt to be more positive of the correctness of his conclusions, and more fierce and fanatical in defending his assumptions, than one who has thoroughly viewed and studied the matter from every available standpoint. Such an individual will frequently claim for himself moral and intellectual superiority, and then boastfully condescend to look down with pretended grief and pity on the other, while exultingly dilating on the ignorance, prejudice, and blindness which he imputes to him. The foregoing sentiments were suggested by reading an article in the VISITOR entitled "In Support of the Commitee." The worthy and respected brother who wrote that article warns us against the enemies of progress "to heed them not." I suppose he would indignantly scout the idea that the advocates of free silver are the real enemies of progress.

The advanced and enlightened nations of the world have adopted the gold standard wherewith to measure value. They found it impossible to maintain two standards and have them both measure value alike, just as impossible as to measure the same amount of cloth with two yard sticks each of different and varying length. Yet the free silverites would retrograde to the unreliable and perplexing plurality of standards.

To the question, "What are the many Patrons to do who are opposed to free silver?" the reply is "go home and read and become enlightened." Is the worthy brother a humorist? If one fact stands out more prominent than another, it is that the ignorance is all in the free silver faction. This is not saying that its adherents are all ignorant, but enlightenment is fast becoming fatal to the free silver cause. At first the leaders had it all their own way, but the people are becoming informed and begin to see the rottenness of such teachings, and are fast deserting the sinking ship.

He says that Wall street calls the silver dollar a fraud. The silver dollar is no fraud as long as a good government keeps it at par with gold, but the free silverites would make it a fraud.

The State Grange has heretofore been noted for its good sense and wisdom, therefore it is humiliating and provoking to a true Patron for it to throw aside that good sense and wisdom, and prostitute its name and influence to bolster up a disreputable and dying issue, an issue that will soon be relegated to the shade where peacefully repose the old greenback doctrine, the sub-treasury scheme, the government wheat storage scheme, and many other chimerical and cranky ideas.

Making gold the measure of value does not prevent the use of silver as money. There is more silver now in circulation in the gold standard nations than there was before they adopted that standard. In our own country there was very little silver in use until after what cranks call "the crime of '73." Since then there have been six hundred million dollars of it put in circulation, and it is now so plenty as to be sometimes termed a nuisance. In view of this, what is the object of so much twaddle about the dollar of the daddies. The eyes of the daddies were seldom gladdened by the sight of a silver dollar, but they were often filled with tears, weeping over red dog and wildcat paper and the worthless shipplasters of broken state banks.

First started and sustained by the millionaire mine owners of the west, there never was an issue propagated with so many misrepresentations and vilifications as this silver idea. The writings of Harvey, Donnelly and Stewart teem with vindictiveness, vituperation, and misstatement. They classify all who do not agree with them as gold bugs, extortioners, robbers, blood-suckers, and hired sycophants. The leaders of this movement do all they can to smirch and blacken the character of the best citizens. They charge fraud and bribery against congress and the judges of our courts, abuse all who are in power, and specially villify every American citizen who has succeeded in saving a competence. In fact the whole free silver movement obtains its strength from the bitter hatred which the envious bear towards the prosperous and thrifty. In its ranks are the lowest and most dangerous elements of society. The anarchists and all the enemies

of civilization join in the cry for free silver. I can conceive of no evil that would be so menacing to popular government as for a free people to deliberately choose a debased and dishonest currency for the purpose of repudiating honest obligations, and whatever political party that favors such a scheme will hereafter have written on its tombstone "Died of free silver."

I would not write this, but I have the good of the Grange at heart, and I hate to see any of its members pursuing a fallacy and a fraud, thereby injuring and disgracing our noble order.

Herrington.

JOHN W. KELLEY.

Notices of Meetings.

EATON COUNTY POMONA GRANGE.

The next meeting of Eaton county Pomona will be held with Charlotte Grange May 23rd. The forenoon will be devoted to fraternal greetings, report of Subordinate Granges, etc. After dinner we will hold an open meeting to listen to the program, which will consist of music, papers

and recitations. Patrons, come prepared with questions for the question box. Bring some of your good papers read at your Subordinate Granges. Also let every member be prepared to respond to the question, "Why I joined the Grange."

MRS. S. J. SHAW,
Lecturer.

The next meeting of Lapeer Co. Pomona Grange will be held with North Branch Grange No. 607, June 11, 1896, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. A good program is being prepared for same.

- Ripans Tabules.
- Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
- Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
- Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
- Ripans Tabules cure headache.
- Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
- Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
- Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
- Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
- Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
- Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
- Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
- Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.
- Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
- Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.
- Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
- Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

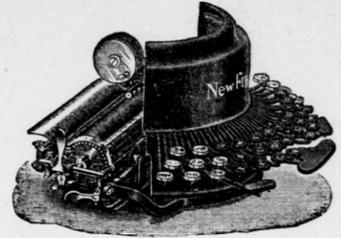
NARROWED DOWN

ROLL OF HONOR.

Our "Roll of Honor" is narrowed down considerably this week which is nothing more than might be expected as the hurried season draws on. However, we must urge each patron to not weary in well doing. A long pull and a pull together is the only way to win. It is a special honor to be enrolled at this season of the year when time is most valuable. Here is the list: Erastus Murphy, Berrien Springs, 3; Mrs. R. V. Clark, Buchanan, 12; Mrs. H. M. Traverse, Sherwood, 10; C. Hammond, Brouard, 16; John Wells, Flat Rock, 2; E. R. Keech, Rockford, 2; Mrs. P. H. Dowling, Walworth, 8; R. E. Guilford, Portland, 2; Miss Adelia Peterson, Alaska, 6; K. L. Butterfield, 1; E. Shetrum, Wyandotte, 5; Geo. A. Russell, Girard, 2; Mrs. D. M. Ganes, Davisburg, 8; Mrs. Adelaide Jones, Dimondale, 2.

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Simple in construction!

Five Years on the Market.

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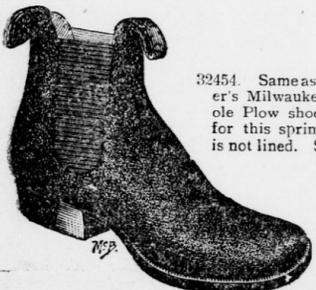
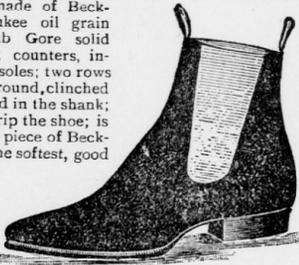
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Grand Rapids, Mich.

40-41 New Houseman.

Boots, Shoes, and Rubber Footwear===Continued.

32453. Here is the best Creole Plow shoe that can be produced; made of Becker's Milwaukee oil grain leather, Hub Gore solid sole leather; counters, insoles and outsoles; two rows of pegs all around, clinched at the toe and in the shank; no seams to rip the shoe; is made of one piece of Becker's grain, the softest, good wearing leather ever produced the grandest shoe to plow in ditch in or do all kinds of out-door work in ever invented. This one is lined all through. Sizes, 6 to 11; weight 38 oz. Per pair.....\$1.68

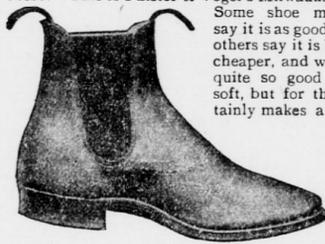


32454. Same as 32453 Becker's Milwaukee Grain Creole Plow shoe, the wonder for this spring. This one is not lined. Sizes, 6 to 11; weight 38 oz. Per pr. \$1.48



32458. If you want a Bicycle shoe don't look any farther. Send us \$1.98 for No. 32458 and you will be suited. Sizes, 6 to 11, weight 18 oz. Per pair.....\$1.98

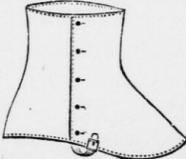
32455. This is Phister & Vogel's Milwaukee Oil Grain. Some shoe manufacturers say it is as good as Becker's; others say it is better. It is cheaper, and we don't think quite so good and not so soft, but for the price certainly makes a good cheap plow shoe, solid as a rock. All sizes, 6 to 11; weight 38 oz. Per pair.....\$1.28



32456. Boys' sizes in Becker's Milwaukee Oil Grain Creole Plow shoe; congress; same as 32454. The best shoe made for boys to work in. Sizes, 1 to 5; weight 24 oz. Per pair.....\$1.28

32457. Same as 32455. In boys' sizes. Phister & Vogel's Milwaukee Oil Grain Creole Plow shoe. Good value for the money. Sizes, 1 to 6; weight 24 oz. Per pair.....\$1.18

In ordering Gent's Overgaiters, order one size larger than the shoe you wear.



32463. Gent's Five-Button Black Melton Overgaiter. All sizes, 6 to 11; weight 4 oz. Per pair.....\$0.45

32464. Gents' Five-Button Black Kersey Overgaiter. The finest made. All sizes, 6 to 11; weight 4 oz. Per pair.....\$0.65

In ordering Ladies' Overgaiters, order one size smaller than the shoe you wear.

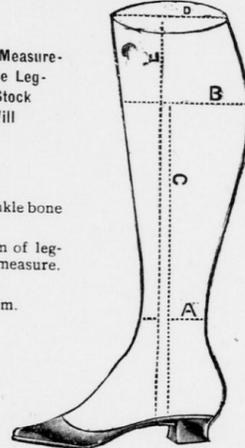


32465. Ladies' Seven-Button Black Melton Overgaiter. All sizes, 13 to 7; weight 4 oz. Per pair.....\$0.45

32466. Ladies' Black Kersey Seven-Button Overgaiters. The finest made. All sizes, 13 to 7; weight 4 oz. Per pair.....\$0.65

Rules for Special Measurements for Bicycle Leggings where Stock Leggings Will Not Fit.

- 1 (a) Ankle. Just above ankle bone
- 2 (b) Calf
- 3 (c) From bottom of legging to calf measure.
- 4 (d) Under knee.
- 5 (e) Top to bottom.
- 6 Size of shoe.



32467. Ladies' Bicycle Leggings; blue, tan, black, dark grey and cadet grey; in fine Jersey cloth; blue, brown and drab corduroy; all sizes, 13 to 7; weight 14 oz. Per pair, \$1.48

32468. Ladies' Canvas Bicycle Leggings; drab and tan colors only; all sizes, 13 to 7; weight 14 oz. Per pair.....\$0.98

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giving valuable information to any man or woman afflicted with any form of private or special disease. Address the leading Physicians and Specialists of this country.

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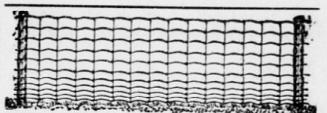
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These are time and money savers. Your boy will learn industrious habits. Do you want to save yourself the trouble, expense and time of going yourself or sending one of your hands to town every time your harness breaks or your shoes need a nail or a peg or a patch? We know if you were out in the field plowing and some part of your harness should break, or you should accidentally rip your shoe, or pull the sole off, you would give ten times the price of the harness or shoe cobbler's outfit rather than lose the time to stop and go to town and pay a good price for having done what you could have done in a few minutes, and saved both the time and expense. If you want to make money fast, send for a dozen each of the shoe outfits and the harness mender, drive up to a farm house and see how easy it is to sell them at a good profit, when you can open them up and show just what each outfit contains.



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THE "FAMILY COBBLER"

Contains the following articles: Iron Half Soling Stand, with three Reversible Lasts (small, medium and large), Shoe Hammer, Shoe Knife, Pegging and Sewing Awl Handles, 6 Sewing Awls, 6 Pegging Awls, Ball of Wax, Ball of Thread, large bottle of Leather Cement, large bottle of Rubber Cement, Four Pair of Heel Plates, Package Pegs, Package Heel Nails, Package Clinching Nails for Men's and Boys' work, Package Clinching Nails for Women's and Children's work, and three pair of Half Soles. Securely packed in wooden box with hinged lid. Weight 17 lbs.

Price each.....\$ 1.79
Per dozen..... 20.00



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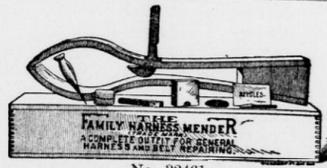
Contains the following articles: Iron Half Soling Stand with three Reversible Lasts (small, medium and large), Shoe Hammer, Shoe Knife, Pegging and Sewing Awl Handles, 6 Pegging Awls, 6 Sewing Awls, 1 doz. Heel Protectors, 1 Package Pegs, 1 Paper Heel Nails, 1 Paper Half-Soling Nails, 1 Ball of Shoe Thread, 1 Ball of Wax. Securely packed in wooden box with hinged lid. Weight 14 lbs.

Price each.....\$ 0.99
Per doz..... 10.75



"BONANZA" TOP LIFTS.

Men's only, per pair.....\$0.10



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Contains the following articles: Lever Clamp, Sewing Awl and Handle, Round Punch, Rivet Set, Ball of Thread, Ball of Wax, Package of Needles, Package of Copper Rivets and Burrs. Securely packed in wooden box with hinged lid. Weight 10 lbs.

Price each.....\$ 1.49
Per doz..... 16.00



Bonanza Half Soles

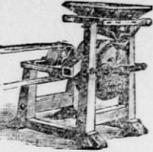
"BONANZA" HALF SOLES.

Per Pair.
Men's light (sizes 6 to 11).....\$0.20
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" heavy (sizes 6 to 11)..... .30
Boys' (sizes 1 to 5)..... .25
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Estimates furnished on application. Special prices for 1896. Write for "Book on Mills."

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- List of National Grange officers including Master J. H. Brigham, Overseer Aaron Jones, and various lecturers and stewards.

Executive Committee.

- List of Executive Committee members from various states including Leonard Blome, J. N. Bachelier, and J. Woodman.

Executive Committee.

- List of Executive Committee members including W. E. Wright, H. D. Platt, and C. G. Luce.

General Deputy Lecturers.

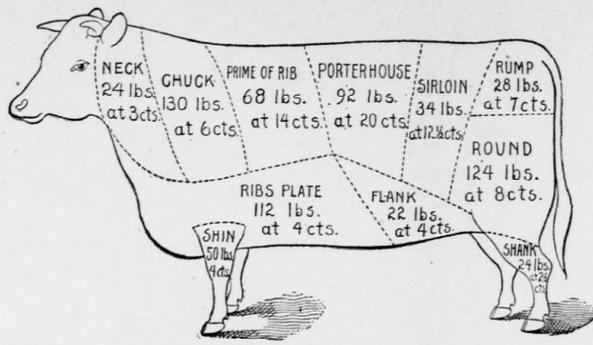
- Extensive list of General Deputy Lecturers from various states including Mary A. Mayo, Hon. J. J. Woodman, and Hon. Perry Mayo.

Revised List of Grange Supplies

- List of supplies for Michigan State Grange including Porcelain ballot marbles, Secretary's ledger, and various books.

Selecting and Breeding Cattle for Fattening.

BY PROF. FRED B. MUMFORD.



The carcass of a well fattened grade steer as cut up by the Chicago butchers, giving retail price per pound for the different cuts.

The above illustration was prepared for the students of the Missouri Agricultural College for the purpose of aiding them in the study of beef cattle from the standpoint of the consumer and the butcher.

In the first place let us consider this illustration from the standpoint of the feeder. In these days of close competition, low prices, and small profits, a seemingly small item in the process of manufacture may measure the difference between a considerable profit or a distinct loss.

There are at least two methods of making the feeding of beef animals more profitable, first by reducing the cost of production, and second by feeding better steers. The first method seems to have been so thoroughly considered that in this country of cheap corn and wide range the cost of fattening has been reduced to the minimum.

of this fact I need only to call attention to the experiments conducted at the Missouri and Kansas Experiment Stations. At the Missouri Station (Bulletin 24) in a test with twenty steers consisting of pure bred Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords, scrubs, and grades, the cost of producing a pound of gain with each class of animals was as follows:

The above results must in no sense be taken to mean that the scrub is a more profitable feeder than the pure bred or grade, but it does show conclusively that the superiority of well bred steers does not lie wholly in their ability to produce more gain on a given amount of food.

The diagram at the beginning of this article is intended to represent a good 1200 pound grade steer. A steer of this kind will dress about 800 pounds and furnish 708 pounds of marketable meat.

The teaching of the above is plain. We must pay more attention to the selection of steers for fattening. A slight advantage in the breadth of loin of one steer over another may increase the weight of the valuable porterhouse cut and consequently the value of the animal.

mistake of thinking that all grades possess the feeding qualities mentioned above. A good scrub may be a better feeder than a poor grade. Hence it becomes of the greatest importance that we be able to select steers possessing the indications of good feeding quality.

But perhaps this diagram is of even greater interest to the breeder as indicating the road to permanent and lasting success. It is a universal law of breeding that the fewer the number of qualities selected for the purpose of improvement the greater will be the success along the chosen lines.

Department of Agriculture, Missouri Agricultural College.

Artichokes as Stock Food.

Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

For many years artichokes have been grown in a limited way in the United States, more especially as a food for pigs in pasture.

Table showing chemical analysis of artichokes: Water 81.50, DRY MATTER, Ash 5.33, Protein 12.08, Fibre 3.43, Nitrogen, free extract 78.56, Fat .60.

This analysis shows artichokes contain a fairly large amount of nutriment, being superior to potatoes, turnips, rutabagas, squashes and pumpkins.

Artichokes are grown much the same as potatoes. From four to six bushels of seed per acre are recommended by different growers. The tubers may be cut small like potatoes, and planted 15 to 18 inches apart in rows 3 1/2 feet apart.

Several varieties are advertised. The Jerusalem is an old, well known variety. The Red Brazilian and Mammoth White French are also popular. The Red Brazilian has been grown somewhat in America for over a score of years.

There is some diversity of opinion concerning the desirability of growing this plant on the farm. Some regard it as a nuisance, owing to the difficulty of controlling its growth, while others think it a valuable food for pigs.

that he spent five years in eradicating it from his farm. There are others also, who do not endorse this plant. There are numerous pig raisers however, who find artichokes a profitable food for their stock.

Farmers will be wise to try this crop on a small scale to begin with, and then increase its culture if experience justifies. Without doubt the pigs will relish the roots, as they are very palatable, and a field of them makes a good rooting ground for the hog.

If afflicted with scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, do not use grease or alcoholic preparations, but apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

DOES QUALITY COUNT?

If you are particular about what kind of NURSERY STOCK you set—if you are anxious to get started right—if you want to feel easy knowing that what you buy will prove to be HEALTHY and TRUE TO NAME, write us to-day, or call on the SECRETARY of YOUR GRANGE and learn about us.

We have a large line of choice Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, small fruit plants, and shrubs. Our low prices may surprise you.

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FOR PARTICULARS regarding the prices of the famous fruit lands, general farms, and city property, write to E. H. ALLEN, Real Estate Agency, Friederick Block, Traverse City, Mich.

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Over 50 Styles. Best on earth. Horse-high, Bull-strong, Pig and Chicken tight. You can make 40 to 60 rods a day for \$2 to \$3. 12 to 20c. a Rod. Illustrated Catalogue Free. KITSELMAN BROS., Ridgeville, - Indiana.

Advertisement for 'PREMIUM' GUITARS, MANDOLINS, BANJOS, VIOLINS, featuring a list of instruments and contact information for The United States Music Co. in Cincinnati, O.

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

MICHIGAN PATRONS "Buy direct from Factory" at full wholesale prices and save all Middlemen's Profits.

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Indestructible Cottage and Barn Paints

Sample Color Cards, "Confidential" Grange Discounts, Estimates and full particulars MAILED FREE. Write at once.



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Kathleen Hessegrave, a pretty young English artist, and Arnold Willoughby, a Bohemian amateur, meet casually at the Royal Academy gallery in London. They hold mutual views upon art and upon the stupidity of the judges who have rejected their pictures. Rufus Mortimer, a rich American idler, joins them. He is a friend of the Hessegraves and is surprised to find Kathleen in the company of Willoughby, whom she knows as a common sailor dabbler in art. CHAPTER II—Kathleen lives with her mother in fashionable lodgings. The aristocracy visit there, and one day at a reception the company discuss the mystery of young Earl Axminster, who has fled the country disguised as a sailor. Canon Valentine the lion of the party, thinks the aristocracy of England is well rid of him. His habits are too good. II—Willoughby is the earl. He is stranded by the failure of the picture, refuses help from Mortimer and goes to sea to earn money to continue the study of art. IV—Mortimer pursues Kathleen on love's quest. She likes him and with difficulty holds him off. V—Mortimer, Willoughby and the Hessegraves meet in Venice. Mrs. Hessegrave is alarmed at Kathleen's enthusiasm over the young artist's work. VI and VII—The young artists roam through romantic old palaces together. Willoughby a guest at Kathleen's home. The maiden half reveals her love for him, and both confess to themselves that they are in love. VIII and IX—Mortimer proposes and discovers Kathleen's passion for Willoughby. X—Canon Valentine appears and settles the inheritance of the missing earl has been traced and his remains in the shipwreck. He recognizes Willoughby on sight, but promptly denies it. XI—Kathleen admits to her mother that she is certain of the identity of Willoughby in the missing earl, but will preserve the secret for her lover's sake. XII—Mrs. Hessegrave finds the secret too good to keep, tells Willoughby that she has traced him, and he leaves her house in anger. XIII—Willoughby abandons Venice suddenly without giving Kathleen a chance to explain. XIV—Parliament declares the missing earl officially dead and settles the inheritance on a distant relative. Willoughby resolves not to contest it, as he prefers to be taken by the world at his "Market Value." XV—Canon Valentine and Mrs. Hessegrave die, thus leaving Willoughby's secret unguessed except by Kathleen. The remaining chapters show how Willoughby keeps to his purpose. He is shipwrecked and makes a hit in literature, through which Mortimer traces him. Mortimer has promised to find him for Kathleen and proves to him that Kathleen loved him before she knew his real character and has loved him through all. He scores a second literary success and marries Kathleen, but renounces all claims to his earldom.

CHAPTER XX.

A FAMILY COUNCIL.

Reggie entered the room in the best of high spirits. They were confirmed by observing that Kitty had tears in her eyes—an excellent sign. She had evidently been crying. Hence Mr. Reggie acutely concluded that Mortimer must have proposed to her and been refused for the moment, though not of course necessarily in a definitive fashion. Reggie was dimly aware, to be sure, as a brother may be, that there was somebody at Venice, and he had drawn for himself the vague and formless inference that this somebody, as he mentally put it, in his own dialect, had failed to come up to the scratch with Kitty; hence those weepings. But, then, girls are so stupid. If the fellow at Venice couldn't be brought to propose, why, it was clearly Kitty's duty, for her family's sake, to accept at once so eligible an offer as Rufus Mortimer's, especially when a brother could say, with Reggie, "La famille, c'est moi." Then her proper course shone forth with peculiar obviousness.

So Reggie entered his sister's room in the familiar fraternal mood of the man who isn't going to put up with any feminine nonsense.

Kathleen treated him rather coolly. In point of fact, having just been deeply stirred, she was in no mood at the moment for receiving Reggie. She kept her eyes as much averted from her brother as possible and strove to prevent them from catching Reggie's at awkward angles. Still Reggie could see very well that she had been crying and could observe from her manner that she was a good deal agitated. That was all most satisfactory. He dropped into an easy chair with a careless, fraternal air, and thinking it best to blurt the whole thing out at once without needless prologue he looked across at her narrowly as he uttered the enigmatical words:

"Well, Kitty, I've come to receive your congratulations."

"Congratulations?" Kathleen responded, taken aback. "On what, my dear boy? Have they raised your salary?"

"Not they," Reggie answered smilingly. "Catch 'em at it! That's all they never appreciate modest merit. Besides, I don't take much stock in stockbroking. The game ain't worth it, except of course for principals. No Kitsy, it isn't that. It's something more important." He caressed his mustache. "Can't you guess, he said, 'what a man's most likely to ask his sister to congratulate him on?'"

Kathleen's fears rose high at once. When Reggie wanted money, he addressed her as Kitty, but when it got to Kitsy, a most unusual diminutive of extreme affection, she felt sure he must mean to come down upon her for absolutely unprecedented advances.

"You're not engaged, are you, Reggie?" she faltered out in a feeble voice, "for if you are I'm sure it's very wrong indeed of you! You can't keep yourself, so you're surely no right to think of burdening me with some one else also."

Reggie's lip curled slightly. "What a girl you are," he cried, with a faint dash of disdain, "taking such a low monetary point of view about everything! One would think getting married was a mere matter

of pounds, shillings and pence. Not a touch of sentiment in it. No, Kitsy, it isn't an engagement I want you to congratulate me on; it's something a vast deal more interesting and important." Reggie drew himself up to his utmost height in his chair as he sat. "The fact is, Kitty, I'm already married."

"Married!" Kathleen exclaimed, with a sudden burst of alarm. "Oh, Reggie, what do you mean? Who is it, and when did you marry her?"

"Florie Clarke," Reggie answered, producing her photograph with just pride from his pocket. "And indeed Florie was a personable little body enough whom anybody might be proud of from the point of view of external appearance. 'Who else could it be? We were married on Wednesday.'"

Kathleen gazed at the portrait for a moment in silence. Her heart misgave her.

"Well, she looks a nice little thing," she said after an ominous pause, "and I should think a good girl too. She's certainly pretty. But why didn't you tell me before, Reggie, and introduce your bride to me?"

"One's people are so unreasonable," Reggie answered, with a hasty gesture. "I don't blame it on you, Kitsy. I know you can't help it. It belongs to the race. It's only the fabled habit of the vertebrate animals one calls one's people."

"Well, but she's such a good match from one point of view," Kathleen went on, undoubtedly relieved to find Reggie had at least chosen a wife for himself from a well to do family, for the name and the fame of Spider Clarke had already reached her ears—as indeed would had they not? "Her people may not be very desirable acquaintances, so far as culture and manners go—I remember dear mother would never let you bring them to her rooms while she lived, but at least they're wealthy, and that's always something. It will relieve you from responsibility. How on earth did you get Mr. Clarke to consent to the marriage?"

"We didn't get him," Reggie answered, with careless ease. "We took the liberty, in point of fact, to dispense with asking him. Charlie Owen gave her away, and extremely paterfamilias Charlie looked, I can tell you, as he stood up on his hind legs in Kensington church and did it."

"But you haven't obtained Mr. Clarke's consent!" Kathleen cried, taken aback and once more alarmed. "Well, how can you tell, then, that he'll at all approve of it? Perhaps he'll refuse to do anything to help you."

"Commercial again!" Reggie responded, with an aggrieved air as of the poetical sentimentalist. "Ingrainedly commercial! You talk like a green grocer. You can't

think of anything but the money aspect of the question. I call it sordid. Here's your brother, Kitsy, your own and only brother, comes to you with his full heart to announce to you in his joy that he's married to the sweetest, dearest, prettiest, cleverest, sauciest, most delicious little girl in all England. And what do you do? Rush up to him and kiss him and rejoice with him and congratulate him? Oh, dear, no, not a bit of it! That's not your way. You begin by inquiring straight off what the lady's worth, and debating whether or not her papa will be inclined to fork out the dibs for her. However, there's a cure for all that, I'm jolly glad to say, Kitty, you're behind the times. You don't read the papers. You neglect the literature and the journalism of your country."

"What do you mean?" Kathleen cried, trembling and suspecting now some nameless evil. "It hasn't been put in the papers? Oh, Reggie, don't say so! You haven't done anything dreadful and impossible, have you?"

"Me? Dear me, no, my dear child," Reggie answered airily. "I'm a model, myself, of all the domestic virtues. But the reason we didn't ask old Clarke's consent—my respected father-in-law—is simply and solely this, that the respected father-in-law in question happens to be this moment lying in jail, awaiting his trial on a charge of fraud of the first magnitude. That's all, my dear Kitty."

"Fraud!" Kathleen exclaimed, drawing back. "Oh, Reggie, you don't mean it! I thought he was so rich. What could he want to commit fraud for?"

"How do people get rich, I should like to know, if they don't begin by being fraudulent?" Reggie responded, with easy going cynicism. "But he ain't rich; that's just it. Old Clarke's gone busted. He's no more good anyway. He's smashed eternally. Come a regular cropper, the Spider has. Precious awkward for poor Florie!"

"But perhaps he's innocent," Kathleen cried, clutching at a last straw. "We should always think everybody innocent, dear mother used to say, till they're proved to be guilty."

"Perhaps you're innocent," Reggie echoed in a tone half disgust, half amusement. "Very innocent indeed—as innocent as they make 'em. But it won't do, Kitsy. It isn't good enough. Old Clarke's smashed up. He's gone a juicy one. Smashed himself, they say, over the Axminster estate. But anyhow he's smashed; not a piece of him left whole. Might have been better, don't you know, if he could have managed to clear out a good month ago to Buenos Ayres; but as it is, not a penny, not a doit, not a stiver. Twenty years is what he'll get. Florie's awfully out up about it."

"And you've married her all the same?" Kathleen cried, clasping her hands, not without a certain internal tinge of pride, after all, that Reggie should at least have behaved like a gentleman.

Reggie drew himself up once more and looked important. He stroked his mustache still more fondly than ever. Consciousness of rectitude shone from every line in his sleek, round face.

"Why, of course I have," he answered. "What else could a fellow do? I hone I'm

a gentleman. I went to her at Rutland Gate—telegram down to the city, 'Come at once—deepest distress—must see you—Florie'—and there I found the poor dear child in an agony of misery, crying and tearing her hair—which is short and black and one of her chief attractions. Seems she was just thrown overboard by a wretch of a cavalryman, whom her father and mother had compelled her to accept against her will instead of me. 'Florie,' said I, 'forget him and come back to the arms of your own true lover.' She flew to me like a bird and nestled on my shoulder. 'I'd marry you,' said I, 'if your father was ten thousand times a fraudulent bankrupt.' And marry her I just did. So there's the long and the short of it."

"You acted quite right," Kathleen said, unable to resist a woman's natural approbation for the man who follows the impulse of his better nature.

Reggie seized his one chance. This was the thin end of the wedge. "And now the question is, how the dickens am I to pull through? I mean what's to be done about ways and means? For of course, as you justly say, if I can't support myself, far less can I support myself and Florie also."

"But you should have thought of that beforehand," Kathleen put in, drawing back. It began to strike her that after all there was nothing so self devoted in marrying a girl at a pinch if you propose to make your sister bear the burden of supporting her.

Thereupon they fell at once into committee of ways and means, relieved now and again by frequent declarations on Reggie's part that a sweeter, dearer, more bewitching girl than Florie didn't really exist on the entire land surface of this oblate spheroid. Kathleen was glad he was so well tugged with Spider Clarke's daughter, though she doubted the stock, and then, like a good woman that she was, reproached herself bitterly in her own mind for doubting it. But the longer they stuck at it the less they seemed to arrive at any fixed decision. All Reggie could assert was his own absolute incapacity to earn a penny more than he was at present earning, coupled with the pleasing information that his exchequer was just now in its normally flaccid and depleted condition and that his bills were (as always) in excess of his expectations.

As for the Clarks, Reggie observed with a complacent smile, they were simply stone broke, a most jammy affair; not a penny need be looked for from that direction. The old man had spent his tin as fast as he had made it and faster, and now the crash had come there were liabilities considerably in excess of the assets, a piece of information the technical sound of which pleased Reggie so immensely that he repeated it over several times in various contexts for his sister's edification.

At last, however, he ventured bit by bit upon a tentative suggestion.

"There's only one way out of it," he said, glancing sideways at Kathleen, "and that lies entirely with you. If my creditors once learn I've got married without prospects

and to the Spider's daughter, why, they'll simply drop down on me. Scrunch, scrunch, they'll crush me. They'll press me for payment till I'm half mad with worry, and then I shall go and do one of two things—Waterloo bridge or the bankruptcy court."

"Oh, Reggie," Kathleen cried, "not Waterloo bridge! How cruel—how wicked of you!"

Reggie saw his cue at once. That was the way, then, to work it. He enlarged forth with upon the nothingness and hollowness of this present life and the ease of ending it, as the poet observes, with a bare bodkin. For Florie's sake, indeed, he could have wished it might be otherwise, but if no work were forthcoming it would be easier for Florie to starve alone than to starve in company. He dwelt upon these themes till he had thoroughly succeeded in frightening poor Kathleen. Then he turned upon her once more.

"And if you choose," he cried bitterly, "you could make it all right for me in a single minute."

"How so?" Kathleen asked, trembling.

"Why, how about Mortimer?" Reggie cried, springing a mine upon her.

"Mortimer?" Kathleen repeated. "How about Mr. Mortimer? Why, what on earth has he to do with the matter, Reggie?"

"Oh, you needn't look such a blessed innocent!" Reggie answered, smiling. "I know all about Mortimer. He'd propose to you like a shot if only you'd have him. And for your family's sake, I say, it's your duty to have him. You know he would as well as I do. So that's about the size of it."

"Oh, Reggie, how can you?" Kathleen cried, the tears rising to her eyes. "I could never marry him."

"That's just as you like," Reggie answered calmly. "I don't want to bias you,

if you prefer me to go over Waterloo bridge, I'm sure I've no objection. I don't desire to be selfish, like some other people, and insist on having my own way, no matter who suffers for it. It's a very easy thing to take a header over the bridge in this nice warm weather. Only, for poor Florie's sake, I confess I should have preferred to fight it out in this world a little longer."

"But I'm not selfish," Kathleen cried, hit on her tenderest point. "Oh, Reggie, don't say you think me selfish. I'd do anything to serve you, dear, except only that. But that one thing I can't. Oh, Reggie, don't ask it of me!"

She spoke with so much earnestness that Reggie saw he had a chance of gaining his point if he went on with it resolutely. So he answered in a sullen voice.

"Oh, yes, of course. You'd do anything on earth except the one thing that's any use to try. That's always the way with people. They'd kill themselves to help you, but they won't stretch out a hand in the only direction possible. You'd sooner see your brother starve, or drive him to suicide, than make an effort to help him by marrying Rufus Mortimer."

"Reggie," Kathleen exclaimed, driven to bay, "you don't understand. I love somebody else. That's why I can't marry him."

"So I gathered," Reggie answered, with perfect coolness. "And the somebody else won't come up to the scratch, so you may as well regard him as a vanishing factor, as we say in the city. He's out of the running. Well, then, accept it. What's the matter with Rufus Mortimer? That's what I want to know. He's rich; he's a gentleman; he's good looking; he's artistic; he's everything else on earth any woman could want—except well, except that he's not the other fellow. Are you going to let your brother go and die before your eyes just because you won't take a man any girl but you would be delighted to have a chance of?"

"Oh, Reggie, how dreadful of you!" Kathleen cried. "I can't bear to hear you speak of it all as if it were a mere matter of business arrangement. I love the other man; I don't love Mr. Mortimer."

"He's a very good fellow," Reggie answered, hand on lip once more. "If only you made up your mind to it, you'd soon learn to like him."

"I like him already," Kathleen admitted frankly. "He's a very nice fellow; a dear, good fellow; so kind, so generous, so cheerful, so unselfish."

"Well, there you are," Reggie replied, folding his hands resignedly. "If you feel like that toward him already, why, of course, if you got engaged, you'd very soon be in love with him."

"I could never be out of love with the other," Kathleen faltered, half wavering.

"That's quite unimportant," Reggie answered, with equal frankness. "As long as you feel you can marry Mortimer, I'd leave the other man to stand his even chance, like Jamie in the poem. You wouldn't be the first woman—not the last, by a long chalk—who has married her second best and joggled along very well with him."

"I'm afraid that's true," Kathleen responded, sighing. "And indeed it was. 'Tis the tragedy of our century."

"Well, I'm going soon," Reggie observed, starting up with a theatrical air. "And if you should happen to hear the newsboys calling out tomorrow morning, 'Shocking suicide of a gentleman from Waterloo bridge,' don't let it give you a turn. I'm not worth bothering about."

"Reggie," Kathleen cried, clinging to him, "you mustn't go like that. I'm afraid to let you go. You make me so frightened. Promise me you'll do nothing silly till you've seen me again. If you will, I'll think it over and try what I can to help you. But you must promise me faithfully. Oh, Reggie, do promise me!"

"I don't know whether I can," Reggie responded dubiously.

"You must," Kathleen exclaimed. "Oh, Reggie, you frighten me! Do promise me you won't, and I'll try to think it over."

"Well, I'll wait till tomorrow, and then I'll see you again," Reggie answered doggedly. "But, mind, I only say till I see you tomorrow."

Kathleen trembled all over. "Very well, dear," she answered. He was her only brother, and with that wonderful tie of blood which binds us all to the foolishlest or worst of mankind she was very fond of him.

Reggie turned from the threshold with his hand on the doorplate.

"Oh, by the way," he said casually, "you don't happen to have such a thing as a couple of sovereigns you could lend me—just for Florie's immediate necessities, bread and cheese and so forth—till we've decided this question, and I know whether I'm to go over the bridge or not, and whether her address in future is to be Kensington workhouse?"

Kathleen pulled out her scanty purse, now entirely replenished by her own earnings as an artist, and drew from it two sovereigns, which she handed him regretfully. She had made up her mind a hundred times over already she would never be silly enough to lend him money again, and here, for the hundred and first time, she found herself doing it.

"Thanks," Reggie said, with careless ease, dropping them into his waistcoat pocket, as though money were nothing to him. "Well, good evening, Kitsy. Think it over by yourself and don't let your sentimental fancy drive your brother to despair. That's all I beg of you."

After which, being worn out with this painful interview and feeling the need of rest and amusement, he stopped at the box office of the Court theater on his way down town and engaged two stalls for that night for himself and Florie.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Contracted in the War. A SUBJECT OF INTEREST TO SOLDIERS.

H. B. Knowlton, Fifth Michigan Cavalry Tells of the Effects of Army Life.

From the News, Muskegon, Mich.

There are few pleasanter drives in this part of the country than the one along the South Grand river road, running between Grand Haven and Bass River, a little hamlet about fourteen miles from the capital of Ottawa county. And especially is that so in these October days, when the rich autumnal colors are beginning to give radiance to the woodlands along the route. On the eleventh of this month a representative of the Morning News took this trip to interview a certain Mr. H. B. Knowlton, a farmer living about a mile away, about his cure from rheumatism.

Mr. Knowlton is a man fifty-one years of age, and served three years in the war, being a member of Company F, Fifth Michigan Cavalry. He has lived in Allendale, Ottawa county, Mich., since the rebellion, and is one of the substantial farmers of the county, his farm, which contains one hundred and eighty-five acres, being a valuable property. He was working in the field when approached by a reporter, but kindly invited him into his handsome brick house, and when asked about the benefits he had received from taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, said: "I was in the army for three years, and it was while there I contracted the rheumatism. After coming out I was lame and sore a good deal of the time, but was not sick enough to go to bed. At first I was not very bad, but as time went on I became worse. About a year ago I was so bad that I had to give up my work on the farm. I had doctored with doctors and taken a great deal of medicine and had become kind of discouraged. Nothing seemed to help me, and finally I went to the drug store of A. J. White and asked him if he had anything to kill or cure me. He said he had Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and he thought if I would take them they would help me. I purchased a box and before taking all of them I felt better and I knew they had helped me. I continued taking the pills, and for the past three months I have not felt the rheumatism. I would advise any one who has the rheumatism to try Pink Pills, and I am confident they will help them."

H. B. Knowlton, of Allendale, Ottawa county, Michigan, being by me duly sworn, deposes that the facts set forth in the foregoing statement, made by him this 11th day of October, A. D., 1895, are true.

HENRY G. WANTY,
Notary Public,
Muskegon Co., Mich.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the Blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The
**ZEPHANIAH BREED
WEEDER and CULTI-
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will work corn, sugar-cane, potatoes, peas, beans, squashes, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbages, beets, carrots, parsnips, cauliflower, celery, onions, (think of it, onions!) strawberry plantations, both new and old, asparagus, during cutting season, and many other crops, all without other cultivation hand-hoeing or hand-weeding, while for grain fields they have no equal.

Our No. 1 and 2, two horse, will work clean 25 to 28 acres per day. No. 3, 4, and 5, one horse, will work 15 to 18 acres per day. With our No. 5 some man's time will care for 5 to 7 acres of onions until they are 3-4 inch in diameter without hand-weeding.

\$100 in prizes for largest crops and largest increase in crops grown by the use of our weeders in 1896.

Send today for circular describing nine sizes and styles of Sulky, Walking and Hand Machines. It also contains an article on "Weeds and Tillage" by Prof. Taft, of the Mich. Agr. Coll., "Shallow vs. Deep Cultivation" by Prof. Hunt, of Ohio Agr. Coll., and "How I grow 300 to 400 bushels of Potatoes in Mass.," by C. W. Russell, Esq., of Upton, Mass., an authority on potato culture. Address

Desk No. 1. The Z. Breed Weeder Co.,
26 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.



"The fact is, Kitty, I'm already married."



The ZEPHANIAH BREED WEEDER and CULTIVATOR.

Grange News.

Enley Center Grange No. 544 mourns the loss of Bro. Abram Terwilliger who died at his home in Enley in April. The sympathy of the Grange was tendered to the bereaved family.

VAN BUREN POMONA.

The May meeting is the 23d, instead of the 21st, as announced in last issue. The correction came too late for last issue.

SEVEN SINCE JANUARY 1.

On Wednesday evening of May 6th Ogden Grange, Lenawee Co., was reorganized with four of the old, and forty new members. This Grange made repeated trials to live in the village, and failed. It has now planted its flag staff out in the clear, open country where the true mission of the Grange can best be realized.

GRANGE WORK STILL ADVANCING.

Three more new granges have been added to our list since the organization of Antrim county Pomona: Echo Grange No. 717, 25 charter members; Rockery Grange 718, 21 charter members; in Antrim county; and Wilson Grange, No. 719, with 41 charter members many more anxious to join in the near future. We all feel that an era of Great activity in Grange work has just begun in our part of the state and feel assured that our interests as farmers will be advanced thereby.

Fraternally,
E. B. WARD.

DANBY GRANGE NO. 185,

is in a prosperous condition, with sixty-eight members in good standing. The Grange has just purchased a set of officers' badges which are fine. When our grange hall was built, some seventeen years ago, the granges thought they were not able to put up a two story building, so a stock company formed to build the lower hall. This the Grange has just purchased at a cost of one hundred and sixty dollars. The Patrons have been repairing fences and setting out trees this spring to adorn and beautify their Grange home, and at present everything looks bright for the future in Grange work here. A word for the GRANGE VISITOR. It is the first paper to be read by our family. I think that the VISITOR should be in the hands of every farmer in America. It is the best farm paper that we take, and if the farmers would take the VISITOR and read it thoroughly they would not be bit by every little swindle that passes over the country. Try it for six months for 25 cents and be convinced.
D. J. GUILFORD.

HILLSDALE POMONA.

Hillsdale Pomona held its may meeting with Adams Grange on the 7th. Reports from Subordinate Granges continue to be encouraging; there having been between twenty and thirty accessions to the Granges of the county during the month, with more on the way.

Welcome address, by sister Hunker: "There is nothing that breaks up the monotony of farm life like Pomona. Pomona should be made a lever to lift humanity to a higher condition of manhood and womanhood. We get but very little of value in this world that we don't work for."

Response, Bro. VanOrsdale: "If farmers get their rights they will have to hustle. For the want of this our boys are leaving the farm. We have been content to take what the other fellows have had a mind to leave us, and they don't leave much."

Paper, Sister Phillips, "What then?" "Now is the time when an army of office seekers are abroad in the land with a full complement of soft soap. We should select men for official position of a clean record. Don't see why we should not try a cheese maker and a Patron."

A paper, Sister Bowditch: "Should we have a plan of Grange work outside of the Order?" "That depends on circumstances. Every Grange should have literary work. Children's Day, and Arbor Day should be observed. There should be days for Pomona and Flora. Picnics should be held to hold the children to the Grange."

A paper by Bro. Moore on the first topic for May in National Quarterly Bulletin was good, but can't report.

General, animated and interesting discussion on the silver question, can't report. By test vote, with one exception, Pomona goes on record as solid for free coinage of silver.

Sister Hunker offered resolutions which were adopted expressing our appreciation of the support given by the members of our last legislature to measures that organized in the Grange in reference to the appointment of a tax statistician, pure food law, and increased appropriation, for farmers, county institutes; and that we believe in their efficacy to accomplish the objects for which they were intended, and that we are opposed to the measure known as the Township Unit School System.

Our next meeting will be held with Lickley Grange on the first Thursday of June.
W. KIRBY.

A List

Of Delegates to the Round-Up Institute at Grand Rapids.

The following is a list of delegates sent by various agricultural organizations to the round-up farmers' institute at Grand Rapids, last February:

Huron County Farmers' Institute Society, A. L. Wright, Bad Axe; Allegan Central Grange, L. C. Root, Allegan; Burr Oak Grange, No. 303, M. A. Dexter, Findley; Ottawa County, A. G. VanHess, Zeeland; Rural Grange, St. Frank

Chamberlain, Wayland; Mecosta County Institute Society, Albert Winter, Morley; St. Joseph County Institute Society, B. J. Wilcox, Centerville; Menominee County Institute Society, Magnus Nelson, Stephenson; Ashland Grange, W. W. Carter, Ashland; Olive Center Grange, No. 652, John Owens, Olive Center; Rockford Grange, No. 119, C. L. Giles, Rockford; Crawford County Institute Society, O. Palmer, Grayling; Libson Grange, No. 313, Samuel Stauffer and Roxy Stauffer, Gooding; St. Clair Institute Society, Moses F. Carlton and L. B. Rice, Port Huron; Glass Creek Grange, No. 425, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Newland, Hastings; Tallmadge, No. 639, Fred Brown, Hiney; Alpine Grange, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Chambers, Ula; South Lowell Grange, T. L. Stewart, Alto; Charlotte Grange, No. 67, James Murray; Wittenberg Grange, No. 640, Luther E. Hall, Ionia; Bradley Grange, No. 669, A. B. Condon, Bradley; Cascade Grange, H. C. Denison and M. H. Foster, Ada; Moline Grange, No. 218, J. H. Miller, Moline; Enley Centre Grange, J. H. Haskins, Enley; Ingham County Farmers' Institute Society and Fitchburg Grange, A. C. Lawrence, Fitchburg; Spartans Grange, No. 340, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hart, Sparta; Wittenberg Grange, S. C. Peterson, Alaska; South Haven Grange and Pomological Society, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Monroe, South Haven; Clinton County Institute Society and Essex Grange, No. 433, F. W. Redfern, St. Johns; Harmony Grange, No. 357, A. R. Edison, Grand Rapids; Berrien Centre Grange, No. 14, Thos. Mars, Berrien Centre; Newaygo County Institute Society, Dr. J. M. Stone, Newaygo; Hopkins Fruit Growers' Union, J. R. Snyder, Hopkins; Grattan Grange, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Luster, Grattan; Ravenna Grange, No. 373, H. C. Tuttle, Ravenna; Old Mission Farmers' Club, Mrs. H. E. Golden, Old Mission; Cascade Grange, No. 63, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Brass, Cascade; Kalkaska Farmers' Institute Society, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Palmer, Kalkaska; Kalkaska Grange, Mr. and Mrs. L. Carlisle, Kalkaska; Oakland County Institute Society, C. S. Bartlett and wife, Pontiac.

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-food, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

Money Made in a Minute.

I have not made less than \$16.00 any day while selling Centrifugal Ice Cream Freezers. Anyone should make from \$5 to \$8 a day selling cream and from \$7 to \$10 selling freezers, as it is such a wonder, there is always a crowd wanting cream. You can freeze cream elegantly in one minute and that astonishes people so they all want to taste it, and then many of them buy freezers as the cream is smooth and perfectly frozen. Every freezer is guaranteed to freeze cream perfectly in one minute. Anyone can sell ice cream and the freezer sells itself. My sister makes from \$10 to \$15 a day. W. H. Baird & Co., 140 S. Highland Ave., Station A., Pittsburg, Pa., will mail you particulars free, so you can go to work and make lots of money anywhere, as with one freezer you can make a hundred gallons of cream a day, or if you wish, they will hire you on a salary.

Plant Breeding.

The following is a review of Prof. Bailey's book with the above title, by Prof. Taft:

L. H. Bailey, M. A. C., '82, Professor of Horticulture in Cornell University, has recently published a little book upon "Plant Breeding" that cannot fail to interest botanists and horticulturists. It contains five lectures which were originally prepared for use with his classes, but they have been recently elaborated and now appear in book form.

The first lecture deals with the philosophy of variation, and the effects of environment, of struggle for existence and of crossing, in bringing it about. The work of nature and of man in selecting and fixing types is also discussed in this lecture.

In the second lecture, the philosophy of crossing receives notice, including paragraphs upon the limits and function of crossing, and the uncertainties of pollination. This has been previously published as "Cross Breeding and Hybridizing." The methods by which domestic varieties of blackberries, apples, beans, and cannas have originated are explained in the third lecture. He also gives here a number of rules or directions for the breeding of plants and the origination of new and improved varieties. The advice is based upon the principles outlined in the two previous lectures and is clearly expressed and entirely practical.

Lecture IV is made up of "Borrowed opinions." It includes extracts from the writings of Verlot, Carriere and Focke, upon the subjects of variation in plants, crossing and hybridization.

The art of pollination is explained in the fifth lecture. It describes the structure of several of our common flowers and shows the

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 containing at least 10% of

Actual Potash.

Without the liberal use of Potash on sandy soils, it is impossible to grow fruits, berries and vegetables of a quality that will command the best prices.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars boasting 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.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
92 Nassau St., New York.

manner in which they are prepared for pollination.

This book will prove of interest to all plant growers. The price is \$1.00. It is published by McMillan & Co., New York.

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By the Persistent Use of

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"I was troubled for years with a sore on my knee, which several physicians, who treated me, called a cancer, assuring me that nothing could be done to save my life. As a last resort, I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after taking a number of bottles, the sore

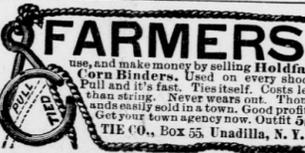


began to disappear and my general health improve. I persisted in this treatment, until the sore was entirely healed. Since then, I use Ayer's Sarsaparilla occasionally as a tonic and blood-purifier, and, indeed, it seems as though I could not keep house without it."—Mrs. S. A. FIELDS, Bloomfield, Ia.

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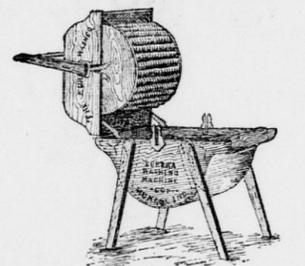
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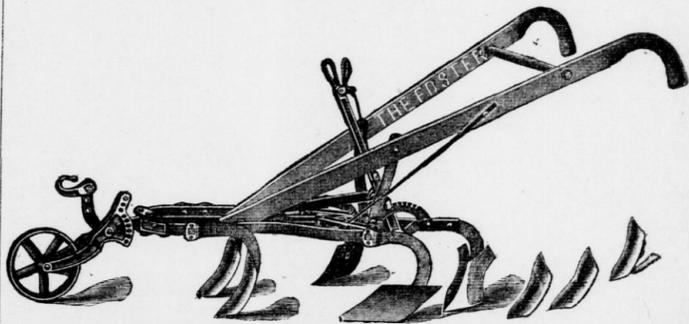
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