

VOL. XXI. NO. 17.

## CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 497.

#### State Agricultural Society. Its History and Work.

HON. I. H. BUTTERFIELD, EX. SEC'Y OF THE SOCIETY.

The Michigan State Agricultural Society was organised at Lansing, March 17, 1849. The call for such organization was made as follows: "The undersigned, executive officers of the state and members of the senate and house of representatives, would respectfully recommend that a meeting be held at the capitol, on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of taking measures to organize a State Agricultural Society." The call was signed by state officers and members of the legislature to the number of 63, Gov. Ransom heading the list. The State Agricultural Society is, in effect, the child of the state, Gov. Ransom being its first president.

An act of incorporation was immediately passed, and also an act granting an annual appropriation of \$400 to continue for five years. J. C. Holmes of Detroit was elected secretary, and John J. Adam of Lena-wee county, treasurer, with an executive committee of ten members, and a president and a corresponding secretary from each county. The first fair was held at Detroit, September 25-27, 1849. \$1,000 was appropriated for premiums, of which \$808.50 was awarded and paid. The entries of live stock numbered 208 and of other articles 426. In the premium lists, cattle were classified as Durham, Devon, native, working oxen and fat cattle. Horses were draft and all work. Sheep; long wool, middle wool, Merino and Saxon. Swine had but one class. Premiums were also offered for farm implements, butter and cheese, domestic manufactures, needle and fancy work, fruits and flowers, vegetables, flour and grain. A plowing match was also held and premiums were paid for the best plowing. It is also noted that a premium of \$10 was awarded for the best essay on agricultural subjects.

The gate receipts of this fair were \$2499.10. The citizens of Detroit contributed \$523 toward local expenses. Much interest was taken in this first exhibition by the farmers of the state, as well as by public men and citizens of Detroit.

The act of incorporation and

bred, Draft horses and trotting stock; for sheep, Spanish Merino, French Merino, Saxon, Silesian, Southdowns, Leicesters, and Cotswolds; for swine, Essex and Suffolk. The list of farm implements had also greatly increased in variety and quality, showing that the growing and cultivation of crops could be much more cheaply done than ten years previously.

During these years the state and county fairs furnished the one week of the year in which farmers gathered for instruction or recreation. On one day of the fair at a certain hour all work was suspended and the people gathered at a central point to listen to an address by some person of state or national reputation. Up to 1864 the fairs, with one exception-that of 1850, were held at Detroit, Detroit being at that time the only city with sufficient population and means to aid the state society in providing buildings and grounds for its annual exhibits. With the growth of in-terior towns and the building of railroads there came demands from other sections of the state for the State Fair, and in 1864 it was held at Kalamazoo. From that time to 1889 it was moved from one town to another representing different sections of the state, with varying success as to finan-cial receipts, but every year offering a large and attractive exhibit of live stock, farm products and implements, domestic manufactures and fruit. The premium awards gradually increased until they reached upwards of \$13,000 annually, divided among forty different classes of live stock, not including poultry, as well as grains, vegetables, domestic manufactures, art, needle work and horticultural products. As showing the extent and variety of exhibits at later fairs, the number of entries in the several departments, at the fair of 1892 are given as follows: Live stock 2,184; grain and vegetables 286; dairy products 57; bees and honey 63; manufactures 78; art 241; needlework 331; children's work 74; horticultural products 444; making a total of 3,774 entries for premiums, besides over 1,000 articles and implements on exhibition for which premiums were not offered.

The annual fairs of the society aided in the dissemination of agricultural knowledge and interest, not only by stimulating production of the be animals by the offering of premiums, but also in the opportunity it gave to the farmers and their families to examine and compare specimens of the different breeds of live stock, varieties of grain, vegetables and fruits, and particularly farm implements for various uses on the farm, thus encouraging the production of better crops. the growing of better stock and the use of better implements. The earlier fairs of the state and county societies also brought the farmers together in a social way, enabling them to meet people from the cities and from other sections of the state, doing, in a measure, the work that has since been delegated to farmers' clubs, granges, farmers' institutes, and the like. The transactions of the State Agricultural Society, published annually from 1849 to 1859 inclusive, were the beginning of a system of annual reports of the agricultural interests of the state and form a very complete history of agriculture in Michigan during those years. We find among the early members and officers of the state society not only the foremost farmers of the state, but also professional men who seemed as greatly interested in the success of the society and the promotion of agricultural knowledge as any of the farmers. The managers of the society have through its whole history been chosen from the most active, progressive and patriotic farmers and business men of the state. These men have given of their time freely and without reward, other than the consciousness of being a large factor in improving the farming and manufacturing interests of the state, and thus upbuilding the material, intellectual and moral welfare of the commonwealth. The State Agricultural Society must also be considered the founder and promoter of the Agricultural College. In January, 1850, the executive committee presented a memorial to the legislature in which occurs | the great variety of desires and expecta-

the following: "Having established successfully a State Agricultural Society with its annual fairs, it is hoped a great step has been accomplished towards perfecting our agricultural system. Still, all this must be looked upon only as a beginning and means for increasing the interest in and opening the way to the further improve-ment of which the subject is susceptible. The next most important step in this process is a founding of a State Agricultural College and model farm. That we may not be thought to be running too rashly into new measures, permit us to lay before you our views of the character and relation of such an institution, its importance to our state, and the means to sustain it." Then follow some most excellent reasons for the establishment of an agricultural college and of the advantages which would inure to the farmers of the state by its establishment. There can be no doubt that the provision in the constitution of 1850 which provided for an agricultural college was due to the interest awakened by this memorial, and the solicitation of prominent members of the State Agricultural Society. The society did not stop with procuring this clause in the constitution, but followed later by soliciting appropriation by the legislature until they succeeded, in 1855, in obtaining sufficient appropriation to begin work. And as showing the position of the State Agricultural Society in the view of the legislature, it may be mentioned that the executive committee were directed to select the site for the agricultural college, being limited in their choice only by the number of acres to be purchased and the distance from Lansing, the capital of the state. We believe that this action of the State Agricultural Society should be included in a resume of its work, as being one of the most important things that it has done for the state. Agricultural College.

#### A State Fair.

#### What Should It Try to Accomplish?

BY WM. BALL, PRESIDENT MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A subject so important should receive more time and consideration than I can ve to it One of the objects to be obtained by a state fair is the education disseminated among its visitors as well as exhibitors, by bringing into competition the best products of the soil, the manufactories of various kinds, the results of scientific investigations, the improvements in educational methods and in art. In order to accomplish all this and make it selfsustaining, is a question that is taxing the thought and ingenuity of many good men and women all over the country. No plan has yet been devised that will insure all demands in all places and under all conditions. Every man and woman is benefited by a careful comparison of the best productions of the soil, the choicest collection of various breeds of stock, the exhibitions of the best products of the loom, the forge, or the painter's brush. This principle has for centuries been recognized and is being recognized in a greater degree as time moves along and brings so many new and wonderful developments in art, manufactures, ed-ucation, science, and agriculture. The Columbian exposition was ample proof of the good done by bringing into competition and display the best of all the productions of the whole world, human beings included. In order that the people of a state may have an opportunity of examining the results of all the industries mentioned, the state fair is a necessity. Its management should tend to develop the resources of the whole state by offering premiums liberal enough to induce those engaged in the different industries to bring out the best results of their labor. It should be broad gauged, liberal, moral, recognizing the fact that to make it a paying as well as an excellent exhibition attractions aside from the exhibition of the state's industries of a proper nature must be added. There is a great diversity of interest among the American people, and it should be borne in mind that if a fair is to be perpetuated something must be on exhibition to satisfy

tions. How this can best be done and at the same time be free from censure is the conundrum of the hour. To recapitulate: A state fair should be an educator in the broadest sense of that term. It should be so managed as to make it a self sustaining institution. These two things being ac-complished the destiny and object of a state fair is fulfilled by its yearly exhibitions.

A word or two relative to the Michigan State Agricultural Society, its history and aims, may not be out of place. The society is a creature of the state legislature of nearly fifty years ago. Its board of directors is elected by a vote of its members, which includes all who have paid a yearly membership fee of one dollar. Half the directors are elected each year for a period of two years. The president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer are elected each year and hold office for one year. The secretary and treasurer each receive a consideration for their services. All other officers receive their actual expenses while employed in the services of the society but no pay for time spent. It has to rely upon gate receipts and booth rents for its support. Unlike most states it has no state aid. In these times of depression when all branches of industry are partially paralyzed it is particularly essential that a state fair should be held annually. Anything that will stimulate an interest in the work of the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, or citizen should be encouraged. Hamburg.

#### County Grange Conventions.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: At the county convention for electing delegates to the State Grange, held in Oakland county, last October, there was some dissatisfaction expressed about the manner of holding such conventions.

In our county, we have Subordinate Granges enough to entitle us to two delegates to the State Grange, so that from thirty to forty people gather at the county seat to perform the duties imposed upon them, but without any previous knowledge of where the meeting is to be held. After some hunting about, the members become known to each other, and a hall or some other suitable place is secured for the meet-

tution of the society made it the duty of the executive committee "annually to award premiums on such articles, productions and improvements as they may deem best calculated to promote the agricultural and household manufacturing interest of the state, having special reference to the most economical or profitable mode of competition in raising the crop or stock, or in the fabrication of the article offered." It also provided that before premiums were awarded, the person claiming the same should "deliver to the president of the society, in writing, a statement giving the costs and method of growing the crop, the character of the soil, including labor employed; also the kind and quality of food used in feeding the animal, including the total expense in producing the crop or animal with a view of showing the exact resulting profit."

The main idea of the work of the society at its organization seems to have been, to make it an aid to the farmer and producer. by introducing better and more economical methods in the growing of farm products, including stock, and it seems that during the early years of the society a great impulse was given to the agricultural interest, especially in the line of improved live stock.

We find in the early reports of that society that these statements of costs of production were made by exhibitors and a large number of them are published in the second volume of the transactions, that for 1850. Premiums were also awarded on farms, taking into consideration the arrangement of buildings, the quality of live stock, the condition of fences and crops, and general appearance of the farm. The great impetus given to live stock growing is shown by the list of premiums for the fair of 1859, ten years after the organization of the society, in which we find premiums offered for the following breeds of cattle: Shorthorn, Devon, Hereford, Ayrshire, cross-bred; for horses for all work, Black Hawk and Morgan, Thorough-

Where there happens to be a Grange located at the place where the convention is to be held, their hall is, of course available for the occasion; but in our case the Granges are all located outside.

Then too, under the present system, no person is designated or authorized to call the convention to order, or make the necessary provision for the occasion.

In order to improve, if possible, on the present order of things, we arranged for a certain Patron, Bro. G. M. Trowbridge, of Pontiac Grange, to call this year's convention to order and aid in its organization for the work to be done. Also we appointed a committee to secure a place for meeting and arrange a program of literary exercises for the entertainment of the delegates and other members who might be present.

The delegates are to bring their baskets, if they choose, and have a picnic dinner. It requires considerable zeal in the cause to drive 20 miles or more as some of us have to, to do up a little business that is sometimes through in thirty minutes, without having a chance to get acquainted with Patrons from other parts of the county.

The opportunity this plan presents for extending acquaintanceship and exchanging views, I feel to be a matter worthy the consideration of the Patrons of Michigan. It is also educational and progressive and I hope may be given a trial in other counties and a report made of its result in the VISITOR. Fraternally, J. G. NOBLE. Oxford.

It seems to us that Bro. Noble's suggestions relative to "County Grange Conventions" are worthy of thought and imitation by every Grange county in the state. How many will inaugurate this progressive move this autumn?

In writing advertisers, please mention the VISITOR.

# Field and Stock

### Small-Fruit Culture For Market.

BY WILLIAM A. TAYLOR, ASSISTANT POMOL-OGIST, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRI-CULTURE.

[Reprinted from the Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1895.]

#### IIII BLACKBERRY.

The blackberry can be profitably grown on lighter and drier soils than the strawberry, but requires frequent rains during the summer to mature its fruit. It should be planted very early in spring or in fall in the lower latitudes, plants being commonly secured as suckers from newly established fields, though plants grown from root cuttings are preferred by many grow-Where planted in hills for cultivaters. ing both ways, 6 by 6 feet (requiring 1,210 plants per acre) to 8 by 8 feet (requiring 680 plants per acre) is the proper distance, varying according to vigor and habit of variety. If in rows, they should be about 7 feet apart, with plants 4 feet apart in the row, taking 1,556 plants per acre. Plants should be set 3 or 4 inches deep, with the tops cut back to 2 or 3 inches in length. Potatoes or other hoed crops may be grown between the blackberries the first year if well fertilized when planted. Not more than four or five new canes should be permitted to grow to first year, and after that only such as give evidence of being healthy and vigorous. Superfluous suckers should be treated as weeds. Most varieties yield better and larger fruit if the canes are pinched back at the height of 18 to 24 inches in summer. The branches, should there be any, are cut back one-third or more in the spring. Old canes may be cut out at any time after fruit is picked. This is generally done in spring. Varieties not subject to rust or other fungous disease should be chosen. The following are chiefly grown for market: Early Harvest, Wilson, Snyder, Erie, Taylor, Ancient Briton. The first two varieties named need winter protection wherever the peach is subject to frequent injury by cold. With good treatment, a wellestablished plantation may be expected to continue profitable for six or eight years, though much depends upon the effect of severe winters.

#### RASPBERRY.

The three types of this fruit—red, black and purple—differ considerably in their requirements.

The red raspberries proper, and of these the market grower need concern himself only with the varieties of our native species, succeed through a much wider range of soil and climate than the blackcaps. Both do best, however, on a well-drained but moist, rich clay loam. Both fail on thin, sandy or gravelly soils, unless highly fertilized and irrigated during the fruiting season.

The reds are commonly grown from 1year old-suckers, though sometimes from root cuttings, and are usually planted in rows 6 feet apart, with plants 4 feet apart in the row, taking 1,815 plants per acre. As with blackberries, superfluous suckers should be promptly removed with the hoe. With many varieties fully half of the suckers that spring up should be thus destroyed each year. Planting is done in the same manner as with the blackberry, in either fall or spring. Plants may be moved short distances, as on the same farm, at any time during spring or early summer, provided damp cloudy weather is selected for the work. Pruning is commonly limited to heading back canes to the extent of onethird of their growth, in spring before the leaves start. At the same time the old canes are removed, if this has not previously been done. The varieties most widely grown and successful are Hansell, Marlboro, Cuthbert, and Turner. The blackcaps are less popular than the reds for eating fresh, but are considerably grown for canning and in recent years for evaporating. They endure shipment well in the fresh state, and by evaporating may be grown with profit at a greater distance from transportation lines than other small fruits. Plants are obtained from rooted tips and should be set out the same as the reds, with rows running both ways. The canes should be pinched back on reaching the height of 18 to 24 inches, and unless plants are desired for new plantations or for sale the tips should not be allowed to root. Spring pruning should consist in the removal of old canes and the cutting back of branches to a length of 12 to 18 inches.

# THE GRANGE VISITOR.

CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY.

These allied species require much the same soil and treatment. Both fail on dry or poor soils, and both thrive on moist clayey or sandy loams. They are essentially cool-climate plants and south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers do best if given partial shade. These may be planted in fall with impunity on any soil suited to their growth, and need no winter protection in most latitudes. The site selected should be one where snow does not accumulate to a great depth, for this breaks down the branches during alternate thaws and freezes, doing much damage to the bushes.

Plants 2 years old with good roots, grown from cuttings, should be chosen.

Most of the tops should be cut away unless symmetrical, and in any case the leading branches should be headed back. They are essentially low headed trees, and should be treated as such. If planting be delayed until spring, it must be done very early, as these are among the first to start growth. Four by six feet, requiring 1,815 plants yer acre, is about the right distance apart. Cultivation must be shallow, as these are surface-rooting plants. On some soils they are frequently grown profitably by substituting a heavy mulch for cultivation.

Pruning should be done in fall or very early spring, and should consist in the thinning out of weak and old branches, and the heading back of those making a vigorous growth. The markets are seldom overstocked with these fruits, and though the maximum price per quart is often less than for other berries, they are likely to net the grower as much in the long run. The gooseberry, which is chiefly marketed in this country in the green state, is perhaps the small fruit best suited to planting for market by the general farmer, as it interferes less with ordinary farm operations than any other. The fruit is in marketable condition for a longer time, and can be picked with the minimum of outside labor. By protecting the hands and wrists with leather gloves the green berries may be stripped from the bushes into pails with little injury to either fruit or bush. The fruit is then quickly cleaned of leaves and rubbish by running through a common fanning mill, which completes its preparation for market.

The varieties of currants commonly grown for market are: Red—Red Dutch, Cherry, Prince Albert, Victoria, Fay; white—White Grape, White Dutch; black —Black Naples.

The gooseberries most widely grown are Houghton, Pale Red, and Downing, all of American origin and parentage, though in some localities Industry, and English variety, little subject to mildew, is profitably grown. Concluded.

#### Sheep for Profit.

I will say that in regard to the choice of breed, you should study your farm and your tests and capabilities. If you are going to put your lambs upon an early market, say two to four months of age, I would say from my experience that you should get a moderately large sized breed that will develop their lambs rapidly and put them in marketable form at an early age. But if you do not want to get them to market till from ten to twelve months, you should choose a smaller breed that will better meet the requirements at that age. You understand that light weights are at a premium today, especially when accompanied by mutton of good quality. Then study yourself as to your likes and dislikes. If your personal preference is for the Southdown I am afraid you will not succeed best with the Shropshire or some other breed, If you like the Cotswold or the Lincoln best you will be likely to give them more care than any other breed, and honestly I think they need it. I live near the lake, and we have cold rains and storms of sleet in the fall and winter which are especially trying to sheep, and I have watched my long wools after such a storm, wet to the skin, and with their backbones bent in the form of a rainbow, and blowing their noses the next morning, while my middle wools would shake off their tight fleeces and would come out without having to blow their noses. So that says to me that for my situation I had better take the sheep with the close coat. But I understand you don't have those sleet storms here.

tion of the sire rests half the battle. There is nothing that will damage a grade flock like an inferior pure-bred sire, and there are Eastern breeders who will sell you such sires, thinking that anything is good enough for Dakota. You know that a pure-bred sire will impress his characteristics a great deal more certainly than a grade, so if you take such a sire with defective form and weak constitution your flock will retrograde with wonderful rapidity, because of his greater impressiveness. Don't look for the largest ram, nor still for the smallest, but one of medium size. I have been disgusted time and time again when men of fair intelligence would write to me for a ram and would say, "I want a big one." Not a word about quality, only size. I could generally sell the larger sized ram a little cheaper, but I never wanted to see that fellow again, because I didn't dare ask him how his ram turned out. The professor has outlined pretty well the kind of ram you should choose. It is a common adage that the sire is half of the flock. This is true in regard to pure-breds, but I stand here to say that the sire used upon a common or grade flock is more than half the flock. He is a good two-thirds in many cases, so far as improvement is concerned.

#### THE BEST TYPE FOR SIRE.

I consider constitutional development the most important thing in choosing a ram. This is shown in his form; in good heart girth, giving plenty of play for his vital organs, and in the bright pink color of his skin. Still I have seen many a good ram whose skin showed a pale color through being tied up and fed on dry feed, so the color is not always a sure sign. Look for a bright, full, vigorous eye; for a strong muscular neck, gradually widening from the head back of the shoulders; for a masculine head-not coarse-coarseness and masculinity must not be confounded-with a rather thick, strong nose, and wide between the eyes, showing a good deal of brain. And then he must show a bold, vigorous step, in action. I don't care if he is vigorous enough to drive you out of the yard, so long as he doesn't hit you. For mutton quality he should be wide over the shoulders and on the back, with well sprung rib, wide over the loin, and full in the thighs. It is along the broad back and the full thighs that the high-priced cuts of mutton lie. I found this when I was dressing sheep for the market, that the butchers would take the first pick of my load by turning them over on their backs and taking those carcasses which had the thickest back and widest loin. They wholesale on the Chicago market on the basis of eight to ten cents a pound for the leg, thigh, rump and back, while the lower lines-the flank, brisket and neck-go at from one to three cents. Farther east there is a still wider difference, the choice rounds running for from twelve to eighteen cents. You can plainly see that it makes a great difference in the sale of your load of lambs in Chicago, Buffalo or New York whether the wealth of flesh lies along the wide back and full thighs or whether the larger percentage of it lies along the lower lines of

the body. In New York City last fall, at the Madison Square Garden Fat Stock Show, I saw an Ohio man sell a carload of fat wethers, one and two years old, at 8 cents per pound, live weight, averaging 250 pounds each. He sold his last year's rams at 8½ cents, averaging 160 pounds, and bringing about \$12 to \$15 each. His wethers brought an average of \$20 each. The butcher who bought them said, "I could not afford to pay this price because they are big, but because the great percentage of meat lies along the back, and in the thighs. They are well backed." ing from green food to dry, they should have a little grain.—Geo. Mc Kerrow.

#### Our Forest Resources.

The Division of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture, has issued a pamphlet entitled, "Facts and Figures Regarding our Forest Resources, Briefly Stated," from which the following is excerpted:

"The forest area of the United States (exclusive of Alaska), may be placed at somewhat less than 500,000,000 acres; of this seven-tenths are found on the Atlantic side of the continent, one-tenth on the Pacific coast, another tenth on the Rocky Mountains, the balance being scattered over the interior of the western states.

"Both the New England and Southern states have still 50 per cent, of their area more or less under forest cover, but in the former the merchantable timber has been largely removed.

"The prairie states, with an area in round numbers of 400,000 square miles, contain hardly 4 per cent. of forest growths, and the 1,330,000 square miles—more than one-third of the whole country—of arid or semi-arid character in the interior contain practically no forest growth, economically speaking.

"A very rough and probably very liberal estimate of the *amount of timber standing* in the various regions ready for the axe would give the following figures:

Southern States	Feet, B. M. 700,000,000,000
Northern States	500,000,000,000
Pacific Coast	1,000,000,000,000
Rocky Mountains	100,000,000,000
Total	2,300,000.000,000

"The total annual cut, including all material requiring bolt or log size, is estimated at 40,000,000,000 feet, B. M.

"In this cut the various regions participate in the following proportions:

New England								Feet, B. M.
lantic States.								6,000,000,000
Central States								5,000,000,000
Lake Region	 		 					13,000,000,000
Southern States	 		 					10,000,000,000
Pacific States	 		 					4,000,000,000
Miscellaneous								

"The consumption of fuel to the extent of probably 180,000,000 cords of fence material, etc., the waste in the woods and at the mills, and loss by fire, bring the total annual wood consumption of the United States easily to 25,000,000,000 cubic feet or 50 cubic feet per acre, a figure nearly corresponding to the yield per acre realized in the well-kept forests of Prussia, where reproduction is secured by skillful management.

"The consumption increases from decade to decade in greater proportion than the population; and new industries, like the wood pulp industry, add constantly to the demand.

"The value of forest products used in the census year 1890 was estimated to exceed \$1,000,000,000.

"The imports of wood and other forest materials amount to between twenty and thirty million dollars annually, about 25 per cent. of which consists of materials which do not grow on this continent. The balance comes mainly from Canada

The varieties most widely grown are Ohio, Gregg, Nemaha, and Doolittle.

The purple class has never become very popular in market, and only one variety, Shaffer, is now extensively grown. The treatment required is similiar to that advised for the blacks, but owing to its larger growth the Shaffer should not be planted closer than blackberries.

Raspberries rarely yield more than three or four profitable crops from a single planting.

#### THE BEST PLAN FOR A START

in sheep is to go out and buy the best common stock of ewes you can get. The American Merino makes a good foundation stock. We have many flocks in Southern Wisconsin graded up from this foundation by the use of pure-bred rams till they are now fifteen-sixteenths, or higher, of pure blood. I am a breeder of purebreds myself, and I like, of course, to sell all the stock I can, but I cannot say conscientiously that you had better buy a flock of pure-breds to start with, even if you want to make so heavy an investment. Then grade up by the use of pure-bred sires, true to the type of the particular breed you select as an ideal. In the selec-

#### WHEN TO SELL THE INCREASE.

The surplus product of the flock should be sold in lamb form at about twelve months old. There are various reasons for this. You can make mutton cheaper on the young lamb than on the growing sheep. It has been proven by actual experiment that the animal takes a certain amount of food as the food of support; that it takes nearly twice as much food to keep a 200 pound pig just alive as to sustain a 100 pound pig and keep him adding to his weight. So you might be making a profit on feeding the 100 pound pig while you would be throwing away all your feed on the larger one. This is something for the farmer to consider and count upon, whether he is living on the \$2 land of the West or the \$100 land in the East.

Another reason for feeding off lambs is that lamb mutton brings the highest price in the market. You make the flesh cheaper and you get more for it. Another reason is that if we feed off our lambs much more mutton would be eaten. In the hotels we call for lamb chops, and instead we get a cut that tastes as if it had been taken from the loin of some ten-year-old patriarch of the flock. Market your surplus in lamb form and you...will help to vastly increase the consumption of mutton.

One thing more; you must give them the feed. Your prairie grasses may be sufficient for a good portion of the year, but when winter comes and they are chang"The exports of forest products and partly manufactred wood materials varies between twenty-five and thirty million dollars, with twelve to fifteen millions more of manufactures in which wood plays an important part.

'According to census statistics of 1890, agriculture ranked first in capital, persons employed, and value of products, the industries relying upon forest products stand easily second, exceeding in the value of products the mining industries by more that 50 per cent. The industries relying directly or indirectly on forest products employ readily more than one million workers (enumeration being imperfect), producing nearly two billion dollars of value. The manufactures relying on wood wholly, or in part, more than double the value of the lumber and wood used, giving employment to more than half a million men and about equaling the combined manufactures of all woolen, cotton, and leather goods, in persons employed, wages paid, and values produced.

#### What the Spider Told.

"I was spinning a web in the rose vine," said the spider, "and the little girl was sewing patch-work on the doorstep. Her thread knotted and her needle broke, and her eyes were full of tears. 'I can't do it!" she cried. 'I can't! I can't!'

"Then her mother came, and bade her look at me. Now every time I spun a nice, silky thread, and tried to fasten it from one branch to another, the wind blew and tore it away.

"This happened many times, but at last I made one that did not break, and fastened it close, and spun other threads to join it. Then the mother smiled.

"What a patient spider!' she said.

"The little girl smiled, too, and took up her work. And when the sun went down there was a beautiful web in the rose vine and a square of beautiful patch work on the step.—*Babyland*.

#### SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

# WOMAN'S WORK.

Woman's Work at County Fairs, What Has Been Done, and the Possibilities.

#### BY BELLE M. PERRY.

The space given me will not permit even the briefest general consideration of this topic, and at the same time allow me to tell the story of a beginning which has been made in our county in a particular direction,-a direction in which I believe lies woman's highest opportunities for work, profit, and enjoyment, at county fairs,-I refer to what we in Eaton county have called a Woman's Congress, auxiliary to the county fair.

To begin at the beginning. About two years ago, after a particularly helpful and inspiring meeting of about thirty-five women at my home, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the contributors to the Woman's Department of our paper, the Charlotte Tribune, I was deeply impressed with the possibilities for good of just such conferences of women, and I could not get over the thought that there must be a way in which a larger number might come together annually in a similar way. It was for the women of the country that I especially desired such opportunities, for they are at present so much cut off by their comparative isolation from much that comes to the women of towns and cities. My own desires were encouraged by the frequently-expressed wish of different women who were present at the contributors' meeting, that one and another of their friends or acquaintances could have been there, "She would have been so helped by it," or "She would have enjoyed it so much" it so much.

Finally, all at once as it seemed, the way was clear, and I said to myself, "I have it now, our county fair is just the place." And then it came to me that this was just the lesson which the World's Congresses in Chicago in 1893 ought to be to all the state and county fairs. I have since learned that this is the lesson which Texas made of them and a Woman's Congress has come to be a permanent feature of the Texas state fair, and a building has been erected on the grounds for the purpose.

But to return to our little effort in Eaton county. We consulted with the officers and easily won their consent and cooperation. A tent was provided, the assistance of Mrs. May Stocking Knaggs of Bay City secured to lead in discussions, and otherwise to contribute to the interest of the meetings, a program of topics of every-day interest by our own Eaton county women arranged, and, in October, 1894, was held the first Women's Congress auxiliary to the Eaton county fair. The meetings were crowded. A heavy rain on the second day disclosed the weak qualities of the tent and the last two meetings were held in the Pioneer house near by, which place proved so much more satisfactory in case of rain or cool weather, that the same building was used for this purpose last year, and much pains was taken by the Fair authorities to make it as convenient and comfortable as possible. Eaton county women were placed upon the program again last year, and the valuable services of Mrs. Knaggs again secured as assistant. An effort was made each year to interest the different localities in the country by securing women from every of the country for the program. part The papers were uniformly excellent and practical, and the discussions following them of a most interesting and helpful kind. Many have expressed themselves as delighted with the effort. The meetings were eminently successful and there is little doubt but this will become a permanent feature and that a building will in time be erected where meetings of this and other kinds can be held auxiliary to the county Fair. I will say further in regard to our program that only one general topic was taken up at each session last year and this was treated as a symposium, a number of short papers being given, each of which was followed by a discussion which was quite equal in interest to the very valuable papers given. Four sessions were held, on the mornings and afternoons of the last two days. Here is the program: Home and School Sanitation.

(d) Beauty. The Laws of Michigan as They Relate to Women.

(a) Some of the Most Important Legal Enactments of the Century.

(b) The Rights of the Widow in the Settlement of Estates.

(c) The Justice and the Advantage of Joint Ownership of Property by Husbands and Wives.

(d) From the Point of View of the Judge of Probate.

Hon. J. L. McPeek gave a very interesting and practical talk which contained some excellent advice to men and women in regard to arrangement of property, which his experience as judge of probate has shown him that people were very careless about and in consequence cases of pitiful injustice to widows are of very common occurrence.

In conclusion I will say that it has been proven that all I had hoped in an annual meeting-place for Eaton county women to become more truly acquainted and to talk over together questions of common interest in which we are all in very grave need of light, has already been proven practicable in our experience in Eaton county, and if the story of what we have done will do aught to hasten the day when similar meetings will come to be recognized as a necessary and permanent feature of the truly successful county Fair, I shall indee d be glad of this opportunity to tell what we are doing in a small way here.

#### The Possibilities of the New Woman on the Farm.

Charlotte

# Paper read before the "Woman's Section" of the Farmers' Institute at Jonesville, Jan. 30, 1896. by Mrs. E. D. Nokes, Church.

II

Psychology, the conscious phenomena of soul existence and soul growth, might be grouped with these, latter with its mysterious prenatal, subnatal and ethical effect upon humanity. They were as dead languages to the average mother of the man or woman who is upon the stage of action of this decade. How applicable that prayer "Father forgive 'them, they know not what they do." Many of them crucified the results of their very best intentions.

Early and late through summer's heat and winter's cold they labored to acquire a home and competency for themselves, and to add acre to acre, house to house, that their children might begin life where they left it. Sweet rest and recreation they scarcely knew. How many of them with their own hands broke the "golden bowl" that held their dearest hopes and lived to see their broad acres in the hands of tenants and their children in the employ of strangers. Every boy and girl who goes out from under the roof tree bears high hopes of bettering their condition. They seek intellectual activity. Their eyes are blinded by the glamour of political preferment, all which seems so far removed from the farm. The wear and tear is an unknown factor. Only the successes are recorded. The manifold failures are unheard of, and away they go leaving the old home desolate, and parent's hopes blasted.

thought, every pure act builds into the body conditions of perfection, weaving woof into warp that will create a fabric which will clothe a human soul all through eternity. Give a child short measure of food and he will suffer for the time being, give him adulterated food and perhaps he will die; give him a tainted heredity and angels will weep over the results. Pity will fill her breast for the short comings of her race. The type of woman I heard praised a few days ago, will be obsolete. There will be no hearers for her. She was pronounced such "entertaining company because she knew something disagreeable about everyone and told it so exquisitely.' Her enlarged vision of the why's and wherefore's of the weakness and frailty of her brothers and sisters will enable her to exercise that charity which is divine by covering them up with sacred silence.

What a wonderful transformation that will be. The social customs which so often take the bloom of health and the blush of modesty from our maiden's cheeks, and tempt our young men from their highest manhood with results fraught with misery and disgrace will vanish under the censure of her social ethics. Politically there will be no more sex in citizenship than in soul. It is only made to appear so now by the force of circumstances which are rolling away like the mists of a summer morning. Ruskin says "the path of a good woman is strewn with flowers but they rise up behind her steps, and not before them." Suffrage will be one of the least of things which will come to this queen of majestic presence in rural homes. Her good works will make it necessary. If she has to vote, knowledge that in a just government right and principle should prevail may not always enable her to recognize and reconcile party claims to those convictions, but she will be equal to the Irishman who was importuned to consider the different qualifications of two candidates, one whose name was Oates, the other Holland. The son of Erin listened attentively for a momont then ejaculated, "Be'gorra, my wife is a Dootch woman and faix I'll vote for Holland ivery time, I will. She will remember that the soil from which springs her livelihood is thrice hallowed by the blood of freemen; that her husband and sons are the embodiment of the highest conception of the word "free," that they are Americans and she will vote for America every time.

These possibilities are the birth-right of Michigan's daughters. Is it easy for you to come into possession of your inheritance? It is a law of heaven that you shall not judge what is easy, unless you are first resolved to find what is just and then will to do it. Do you see the justice in these possibilities and then will to obtain them. The necessities of the times demand that you shall make the effort. We are on the brink of an era of great revelations which will advance agriculture all along the line. Are you ready for your opportunities? Your many handed work underlies the superstructure of all the world's industries. Shall it carry with it elements of perfec-tion which will give an upward trend to all the world's efforts? Many good wo-men are "blazing" the way. My sister Mayo here has been the length and breadth of this state telling in Grange halls and on picnic platforms the glimpse of what she sees may come to you and yours if you but arise to your possibilities. Mothers, awaken to the solemnity of your obligation to your daughters, and do away with this artifical education that is a mere subterfuge and leaves them in such a pitiable condition to meet the stern realities of life. Give them something practical and substantial. Make it easy to do justice to yourself by persistently touching the heart of public sentiment and knocking continually at the door of state legislation until you get the needed appropriations. Opposition and ridicule will be aroused and enemies made. "You have no enemies" you say. Alas! my friend the boast is poor. He who has mingled in the fray of duty that the brave endure must have foes. If you have none,

to the starry heavens above, its shadow from the deepening twilight of a closing life to the glorious sunrise of eternity; its triumph, the multiplying the homes of the nation upon every hillside and valley whose influence will reach out into society, business, and government, demonstrating that an agricultural co-education is the complete education, giving the individuals an intelligent use of all their powers, fitting them for every emergency of life and the serene satisfaction which comes from a contented, happy home.

# The Juveniles.

#### The Cork in the Bottle.

"Rob," called his mother from the bedroom where she was finishing her dressing for church, "have you studied your Sun-day school lesson this morning?"

"Bother! No!" Rob answered in an impatient tone, scarcely glancing up from the book in which he was very much interested.

"Why, Rob!" said his mother, with astonishment, "I thought you told me you didn't know anything about it, and I expeted you would spend the hour trying to learn something.

"I have tried, mother, as hard as ever I could, but I can't get a bit of it into my head. Some way or other, it is so dry and stuffy that I can't get interested in it.

His mother at that moment came out of the bedroom and took a glance at the situation. In an instant she saw what was the matter. Going to her room she came back holding in her hand an empty bottle with the cork driven tightly into its mouth. She walked over to Rob and handed it to him, saying:

"I wish you would please take this to the kitchen sink, and fill it for me."

Rob arose and left his book quite reluctantly. He went to the kitchen slamming the door behind him in a way which indicated either that he was very careless or in a very bad humor. After a little while he came back, as he entered the room exclaiming in a tone which showed that he was out of sorts:

"Mother, how do you suppose I am going to get water into this bottle with the neck corked up tightly ?"

"I didn't suppose you could, Rob," was the quiet reply.

"Then why in the world did you tell me to do it ?" he demanded, half indignantly and half in wonder.

"Just to show you," said she, how impossible it was, and that you might understand another matter about which I heard you complaining a moment ago.

"What was that?" asked Rob, dropping his eyes as though he half suspected.

"Why," said his mother, "don't you remember about the Sunday school lesson? You said you couldn't get it into your head, and you threw the blame for it on the lesson, declaring that it was so dry and stuffy. But don't you see it was simply another case of trying to pour something into a bottle while the mouth was corked?" "Corked? what do you mean, mamma?"

asked Rob, now very much interested. "What corked me up?"

(a) The Home.

(b) Some Common Careless Customs in Home Sanitation.

(c) School Sanitation.

Food and Its Preparation.

(a) Food Elements. (Their use and proper combination, and the evils of excess or deficiency in certain elements.)

(b) Suggestions in the Cooking of Grains and Vegetables.

(c) Economy and Adaptability in Selection of Meats and Some Best Methods of Cooking.

(d) Some Uses of Left-Overs.

(e) A Convenient Kitchen. Some Kitchen Conveniences.

Rational Dress from the Standpoints of

- (a) Utility and Comfort.
- Health.
- Economy. (c)

Who knows but this is the result of the crystallized longings of mothers impressed on prenatal life, to get away from the life of drudgery and continual sacrifice which the necessity of the times compelled them to live. If heredity and environments largely control these things, then the new woman will have the power to turn the tide of young life toward the tarm. She will understand her responsibility to the embryo of the created and so order her life to insure its highest development. Her knowledge of art will enable her to see beauty and symmetry in allanimal creation, bursting bud, changing landscape, or golden sunset.

The mysteries of the transformation of God's soil mingled with God's rain and sunshine under the intelligent direction of him unto whom she is handmaiden and helpmeet unto life-giving products for the teeming millions, without which men and governments cannot exist.

The thought that she is co-partner in this one divinely instituted calling; that its best results will depend upon her intelligent action; that he or she who causes a two fold increase in anything that is beneficent "is greater than they who conquer empires" will enthuse her to do her best in everything she undertakes. Economics will teach her that the true use of money is for the greatest good of the greatest number; that close economy to add acre to acre, dollar to dollar may develop a spirit of avarice and monopoly, and its misuse should be avoided.

She will be familiar with municipal law not only in regard to her own person, but propertyirights and children's inheritance. The decree that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation will compel her to exact the same degree of purity in her husband as he expects of her. Every impure thought, every impure act, sets in motion a wave which will smirch the lives of generations to come. Every pure

# "You've hit no traitor on the hip. You've dashed no cup from perjured lip, You've never turned the wrong to right, You've been a coward in the light."

In the world's work, are two lines drawn up in battle array waging continual warfare, the right against the wrong; and no loyal heart ever won a good cause without making enemies. And the one who has none has never made much stir in the world. To encounter ridicule is disheartening, but console yourself with this truth, anything of worth that has foundation enough to excite ridicule, has material enough within itself to accelerate its own growth, and by its momentum hurl the revilings into a consuming fire from whose ashes will rise Phenix like a sentiment which will advance it speedily along. Don't fear ridicule. There will be no retrograde in this movement. Alice Cary wrote.

# "I hold this true, whoever wins Their highest stature here below, Must grow and never cease to grow, For when growth ceases, death begins.

Its substance will reach from the mysteries of the fertile mold of mother earth,

"For answer his mother simply pointed her finger to the book which he had been reading.

"I don't care," half whimpered Rob. "Uncle Jack said it was a good book for a boy to read." "Possibly there is nothing wrong in it,"

said his mother, "if you would read it at the right time; but when you use it on Sunday morning as a cork to stop up your mind, so that the Sunday school lesson, which is God's message to you, can't get in, I think it is a clear case of a book out of place."

Rob thought the matter over, and evidently came to the same conclusion as his mother; for presently he walked deliberately to the book case, and put the book in its place upon the shelf. Then picking the Sunday-school quarterly out from under the pile of papers and magazines on the library table, he sat himself down in his chair with a resolute look upon his face, saying to himself: "There, now the cork's

out. See if you can't go in." And the bright, interested face with which he came home from Sunday-school a couple of hours later, repeating to his mother some of the things he had learned, and some of the explanations the teacher had given, proved that attempting to fill the bottle with the cork out was an entirely different thing from attempting to fill it with the cork in. J. F. Cowan, in the Sunday School Times.

#### Another Kick.

Armstrong Co., Pa. Aug. 19, '96. Ingersoll Paint Works,

DEAR SIR: Your paint lasts too long, it does not wash off and fade so a house requires repainting every two or three years, and this is why some unscrupulous painters condemn your paint. My friends use Ingersoll's Paint.

W. R. RAMALEY. See adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints. 4

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

## CHARLOTTE. MICH.

The Official Organ of the Michigan State Grange.

Published on the First and Third Thursdays of Each Month

EDITOR :

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD, LANSING, MICH. To whom all exchanges and all articles for publication should be sent.

MANAGERS AND PRINTERS: PERRY & MCGRATH, CHARLOTTE, MICH. To whom all subscriptions and advertising should be sent.

TERMS 50 Cents a Year, 25 Cents for Six Months. In Clubs of 20 more 40 Cents per Year each.

Subscriptions payable in advance, and discontinued at expiration, unless renewed.

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft. Do not send stamps.
 To insure insertion all notices should be mailed no later than the Saturday preceding issue.

Entered at the Postoffice at Charlotte, Mich., as Second Clas matter.

NEXT ISSUE, SEPT. 17

#### OUR WORK.

The following has been approved by the State Grange as a fair statement of the objects the Grange of Michigan has in view, and the special lines along which it proposes to work. We hope every Grange in the state will work earnestly in all these departments, so that by a more united effort we shall rapidly increase our numbers, extend our influence, and attain more and more complete-ly those ends which we seek.

OUR OBJECT

ly 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:

(a) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.
(b) By co-operation for financial advantage.
(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.
(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.
(b) By matronizing and attending farmers' institutes; reading in the Reading Circle; establishing and using circulating libraries; buying more and better magazines and papers for the home.
(a.) 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.

#### For Discussion.

The following are questions suggested for discussion in Subordinate Granges and in the VISITOR between now and State Grange session. We hope that Lecturers will have each one thoroughly discussed in the Grange, and brief reports of results of such discussion sent to us for news items. We also invite short, pithy articles from our readers bearing on these subjects. We have divided some of the topics so that we could arive at details. "Come, let us reason together" and then we shall be able to know what is best for our interests and for the general welfare.

Are the present tax laws of Michigan just and fair to all classes? If not, why not?
 Are the tax laws complied with in making

assessments? If not, where is the blame? 3. What specific changes in our tax laws would be advantageous?

- (a) Specific taxes.
- (b) Inheritance tax.
- (c) Mandatory assessment under oath.
  (d) County boards of auditors,
- (e) Personal property.
- 4. How can expenses in our state govern-ment be reduced? (a) The departments at the capitol.
  - (b) The legislature.
    - (c) Miscellaneous.

The past importance and usefulness of agricultural fairs, apart from their present significance, imparts interest to the subject. They have not only occupied a large place in the life of the farmer as social affairs, but they have contributed in no little measure to the improvement of farm methods, to the rapid adoption of improved farm machinery, and especially to the improvement of the live stock of the country. Some one, with the proper training and the genius, could make a real contribution to American history by tracing the influence of agricultural fairs upon the social, educational, and material advancement of the American farmer, and through him upon American civilization. Fairs have drawn people from the toil of the farms to a vacation, have enabled them to form and renew acquaintances, have inspired healthful competition, have taught powers of observation and comparison, and have given object lessons in higher class farming.

If we can trust the records and the "traditions of our elders," the average agricultural fair of today is not the equal of its predecessors. In some things possibly this assertion may be true. In some things doubtless it is not true. Many of the features of the modern fair are not commendable. We believe that many, perhaps most, fairs are not living up to their op-portunities—have not progressed as rapidly as the advancement of agriculture would warrant. On the other hand there is evidence that many of our fairs are better than ever before, that their scope is broadening, and that they still retain their hold on the hearts of the farmers.

The true purpose of the fair may be said to be to educate by the use of object lessons,-the most effective educational method in vogue. The broad back of a prize winning steer is a more convincing argument for improved stock than volumes of written appeals about improving the stock. It is here that the fair has done some of its best work. It is indeed the peculiar province of a fair to so teach. The social value of the fair is not so great as formerly, for farmers now have in the Grange far more social life than the fairs ever brought them. But the fair always will be valuable just because it is a fair, an exhibition, an object lesson.

If the true purpose of a fair is to educate by object lessons, the true success of a fair must lie along the line of presenting the best possible exhibition of those things which interest the farmer and which will be most valuable to him and his family in their daily work and home life. A fair must be self-sustaining, and all legitimate efforts must be used to attract an attendance. But it is hardly necessary to say that we believe a fair had better go to the dogs than to lure attendance by any method which is questionable. Amusement and recreation there should be for their own sake as well as for a drawing card. But better close the fair than permit a single sport or amusement that will degrade. A good rule for directors would be to prohibit anything to which a man

We call attention to the great importance of the questions presented under the title "For Discussion." We propose to keep this list in print until State Grange. and shall be glad to add any question, not partisan, that is suggested. We have asked the heads of all state institutions to state the expenses of their institutions, and we invite honest criticism of the same by our readers. We have also personally urged many Patrons to write for the VISITOR their opinions on these topics, and we hope to receive many communications from our friends on these lines. Agitation is the prerequisite of reform. Knowledge is essential to proper agitation. Let us then agitate with wisdom, thereby gaining the knowledge necessary to ask for wise measures. The record of the Grange in the last legislature was a proud one. What it shall be in the next legislature depends on ourselves. Let us have abundant discussion on all these topics.

"Read, study, and think," is a motto that suggests itself in connection with the present political campaign. The questions at issue cannot be intelligently settled on the basis of sentiment, nor by appeals to sectionalism, nor by arraying one class against another, nor by calling names. The questions at issue are economic questions, complicated, and necessitating considerable reading, careful study, and calm independent thought. The business of political newspapers and orators is to simplify this education so far as possible, and not to complicate it still further. Read both sides, study indisputable facts and figures, think out what you deem will be best for the whole people and vote accordingly But don't let pride of party, sectional prejudice, or class passion dictate your vote.

#### The Value of County Fairs.

BY WALLACE E. WRIGHT, SEC'Y BRANCH CO. AG'L SOCIETY.

"Show me the man who cares no more for one place than another, and I will show you in that person one who loves nothing but himself.

The love of home, the success of local, township, county and state societies for the progress, improvement and enjoyment of the people is a laudable ambition. Early in the 18th century in France, Germany, and Holland we read of agricultural shows. Also in Great Britain, of cattle shows, while on this continent it was not until 1802, that we find any state agricul-tural organization. New York was the first to move in that direction. But the fairs and shows of that date were held in largest cities, and were not participated in to any great extent by the common farmers, much less by our mothers, wives, and daughters. In 1810 the first county fair was organized in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Twenty-six sturdy farmers met around the tall elm, which then stood in solitary grandeur on the village green that is now known as the Pittsfield park. This organization was known as the Berkshire Agricultural Society, and had for its president Elkanah Watkins.

This society was called into being by a necessity and opened a new era in the history of agricultural fairs. A burning desire was prevalent among the people to free America from dependence upon British looms for our manufactured articles, as well as to stimulate agriculture. And indeed these were the primal motives of the founders of this society. From that time to the present, agricultural fairs have been looked upon as great factors in the upbuilding of more approved methods of agriculture and manufactures. The new fair places special stress upon school day at the fair, where the work of our city, graded, and common schools seen and compared; where the children of the farmers, tradesmen, and merchants meet for a few days of mutual enjoyment, while learning something of the customs, deeds, and possibilities of the different professions between which they must soon choose. Local pride is a close second to godli-ness-pride in producing the very best of everything and to put it in the very best condition possible for exhibition,-pride in your own county and every local enterprise. Up to about 1850 the county fairs were a veritable farmers' and manufacturers' fair. Our first fair in 1811 had for its parade the local band followed by sixty voke of oxen driven by two of the oldest farmers in the county. The exhibits were from the farm and loom. Women were conspicuous by their absence. In 1818 the plowing match was first seen at a county fair. Since that time all sorts of changes have taken place to keep pace with the times. The agricultural horse trot has come to be considered a necessity to a county fair. When conducted for speed alone it is usually a drawing card for the fair. But where races are for revenue only (for the owners) they are no help to the fair or agriculture.

fidence and enthusiasm of the people of the vicinity where it is held. The people make the fair or "break it." The fair is the place for farmers to compare kinds of grains and products of the farm, with the mode of production, also to compare diferent breeds of stock and manner of feeding. Make desired changes with your brother farmer. Make your fair a farmers' institute with the products of your profession at hand to prove your claims to recognition.

Lend your experience to your brother farmer, that he may be made to feel that he has been paid full value for the little time and money spent at the fair. Exchange of grains and seeds from one locality to another, selected with a view to change of soils, may be made of value to both parties. The social value of county fairs cannot be overestimated. Forget for the time that you ever had any preference in party politics. Feel that you are all kind, forgiving, and patriotic American citizens, working hand in hand for the upbuilding of your county, and the greatest value obtainable is yours. Coldwater.

#### Special Attractions - Their Place at Fairs.

#### BY F. E. MILLS, SEC'Y WASHTENAW COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

First, we must take into consideration the fair as an American institution, an educator, a great civilizer, an advertiser of the nation, state or county of which it is a part. Thinking and observing people must admit that social gatherings are necessary for the advancement of a community, and that these gatherings are to the advantage of the farming part of the community. We often hear the remark, "Fairs are out of date. There is nothing new to be seen since the World's Fair." I think this is a wrong idea.

The people of state and county should put forth an extra effort to make attractions which are both moral and educational, which will get the whole community together on a common level. Let them see all the improvements that have been made during the year; learn what their neighbors, far and near, have been doing; exchange ideas, and I will warrant they will go home feeling better, having gone to the state or county fair. Their children enjoy it equally well, and, if allowed to do their part toward making an exhibit, feel that they, as well as the older ones, are a part of the people.

The fair or the exhibits which constitute the fair proper should be diligently cared for by the board of managers, and no neglect allowed in any department from least to greatest value, by the fair officers and superintendents. See that the best there is in the county finds its place in the exhibits, whether it be mechanical, of the vegetable kingdom, live stock, art, or of the more homely industries. Let one neighbor induce another to compete. Don't be afraid that the departments will be too full, or that the fair will be dubbed a "pumpkin show," for the ones who dub it as such usually don't know whether a pumpkin grows on a tree or in the ground.

All the buildings on the grounds should be clean and well lighted. The grounds should not remain littered, every morning should find them clean. This requires work, "eternal vigilance." Those who have had to do with fairs know what it means. Plenty of seats should be provided. No tired mother, out for a day of diversion from home cares, with her family of little ones, will ever want to come again if she is obliged to stand all day, holding her tired child when she herself is ready to sink from weariness. I have seen this too often. Such days to mothers are days of pain instead of pleasure. Get those to assist you who have some taste in order to make the exhibit attractive, and above all let your attendants be kind and respectful. Let them remember that the whole community are patrons and are entitled to respectful answers to their questions. My idea in regard to special attractions is that they are a second consideration in connection with the fair. The agricultural, horticultural, and mechanical departments are the ones which interest ninetenths of the people and they should not be allowed to suffer for the sake of introducing some high-priced "jim crack." But after the better part of the fair has been provided for, see what you can afford to give the people extra for their money. Show these attractions later in the day when your patrons are tired with other sights. Almost every society has tried speed contests and has had years of debt and curses from those who owned the horses because they couldn't carry away the grounds. Large purses and trotting horses have not, as special attractions, put money into the treasury of any fair society. A moderate amount of track speed with purses that develop good horses in the vicinity, are not objectionable; but as a gambling attraction, they are a failure. I would not have you confound the good driving horse with the gambling specialist.

5. How can expenses in our state institutions be reduced, without injuring their efficiency? (a) Educational institutions. 1. University. Agricultural College. Normal School.
 Mining School. (b) Prisons. At Jackson, 2 At Ionia 3. At Marquette. (c) Asylums. 1. At Kalamazoo. 2. At Pontiac. At Traverse City. 4. At Newberry. 5. At lonia. (d) Other institutions. 1. Industrial school for boys. girls. State Public School. School for deaf. School for blind. 6. Home for feeble minded. Soldiers' Home,

6. How can county and township expenses be reduced?

(a) Courts.

(b) Schools.
(c) Jails and poor houses.
(d) Roads and drains.

- (e) Salaries. (f) Miscellaneous.
- 7. How can our pure food law be strengthened?

What can we do for temperance :

(a) As to enforcing present laws.
(b) An investigation of the liquor traffic
by a commission, or by the Board of Corrections and Charities.

(c) The formation of an anti-saloon league. 9. Shall free passes for state officers be prohibited?

10. Shall we have a uniform text book law?

11. Shall we have a free text book law?

12. How can we bring about the election of the United States Senators by the people?

13. Is free rural mail delivery practicable?

14. Are farm statistics valuable?

15. Can gambling in grain be prevented?16. Shall we have state inspection of grain?

- How improve district schools 18. Shall women vote in Michigan?

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers a "fair edition" of the VISITOR. We have secured what every one will recognize as able articles on this theme, and we want you to read every one of them. does not care to take his wife and daughter when he participates.

Our own notion is that the permanence of the agricultural fair as an institution of any strength depends upon the success with which it can continue to educate. Exhibitions of fat stock and big vegetables do not educate as they once did. What do farmers most need in a county or state, that can be shown at a fair? Show them that. Is it the use of a Babcock tester, making good butter, thoroughness in spraying? Have these demonstrated before their eyes. Scores of things suggest themselves, and each community has its own wants. All this presupposes up-to-date management. But we do believe that the ordinary "pumpkin show" cannot long survive.

We have a practical suggestion to make to the managers of the state and county fairs of Michigan. Form a state association of fair managers, hold an annual meeting, and thus strive to unite and co-operate in fair work and plans. It is probably not practicable, and possibly not desirable, that there should be maintained a more centralized system of fairs, with the state society as authoritative or advisory head; but it certainly is practicable, and it seems to us eminently desirable as well, that the various fair societies should voluntarily strive to co-operate in their work. The mere discussion of the purposes and methods of fair work will be advantageous. Too many of our fairs are in a rut. A few are successful financially, and they are usually the ones that are most progressive and the cleanest from objectionable features. Let these matters be discussed in detail among their managers, and there can be no doubt of the beneficent result. The fair is too valuable an institution to lose, but our firm belief is that it will not long survive unless more progressive methods are generally adopted.

The value of a county fair is measured by the amount of energy and push shown by the management, coupled with the con-

#### SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

If your locality demands special races, the purses should not be made at the expense of other premiums, and one race each day is as much as the society should offer a large amount for.

For many years balloon ascensions were quite the fad. People seemed to like something sensational and daring. But the expense for these was more than the income, compared with what we were giving the people in premiums. Traveling shows of any kind, trained animals, track-performers, or athletes, are popular. If the society chooses to give these extra, it must arrange matters so that all can see the performance. The exhibition must move quickly, for otherwise it is wearisome and uninteresting. These exhibitions should be clean in character and the committee should know before just what they are, in order to arrange the program to the best advantage. Those entertainments which show skill and agility usually give the best satisfaction. I am not in favor of tented shows where admission fees are charged and an effort is put forth to see how much money the show-keeper can get out of every man, woman, and child. When these people have returned home, they

think over how much they have spent and fully resolve that another fair will not be made richer by their attendance. When people have paid their admission to the grounds the rights there should be free of charge.

There is an old feature of the fairs for special attraction that city patrons have ridicaled until it is almost lost to us. But it was one, I find, which was generally likedthat is a good, open-air speech made by a first-class orator. Not all the readers and thinkers live in the city. But our city patrons have the privilege of hearing addresses by all the first of our country. while those who live in the country do not have this pleasure. To the latter a talk on the topics of the day is a treat to be long remembered. The orator must not be a cheap, second-rate one, but the best that can be obtained.

An exhibit of musical instruments, especially if the booth is made attractive by good vocal talent, always draws a crowd, more perhaps of women and children than the men. But if you please this part of the gathering, the lords of creation are sure to be close behind them. Who was ever in a place where the women could

chat and be entertained at the same time, who didn't think those women would like to be as nicely entertained again? Five thousand women on a well arranged fair ground with a good exhibit, means five thousand men and as many children, for one must go to care for the other.

I cannot refrain from saying, don't try to give a dollar show for fifty cents, and don't allow fakirs of any kind on your grounds. They rob you of- all they can and send your patrons home thoroughly disgusted with fairs and all connected with them.

Ann Arbor

#### The National Grange.

Office of the Secretary.

Dear Sir and Brother: In accordance with the provisions of its

Constitution and the resolution adopted at the session of 1895, the thirtieth session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will be held in the city of Washington, D. C., commencing on "the first Wednesday after the second Monday in November" (11th) at eleven o'clock a.m.

Accommodations for the National Grange

have been secured at the National Hotel (as headquarters) at the rate of \$2.00 per day, including heat and light.

5

Members of the Order visiting Washington during the session, and friends accompanying them, will be entitled to the above hotel rates on presenting a certified card to the hotel officials from the Secretary of the National Grange.

Arrangements have also been made for visiting Patrons and their friends, who prefer to stop in private families or on the European plan, which they can have by applying by letter in advance to the National Secretary, at the following rates: Rooms, 50c; each meal, from 20 to 50c, or by the day or week, in private families,

for \$1.25 a day or \$6 per week. By order of the Executive Committee. JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary National Grange.

> Ripans Tabules: at druggists. Ripans Tabules assist digestion. Ripans Tabules cure indigestion. Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative. Ripans Tabules cure bad breath. Ripans Tabules cure headache. Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

#### Notice.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 13, 1896 The books of this office show at this date the following Granges entitled to elect delegates to the county convention to be held on Tuesday, October 1, 1896, by virtue of section 3, article IV, by-laws of Michigan State Grange. of Michigan State Grange. Allegan, 1 rep.—37, 53, 154, 247, 296, 390, Antrim, 1 rep.—676, 691, 709, 716, 717, 718, Berry, 1 rep.—127, 256, 424, 425, 472. Berrien, 2 rep.—40, 14, 80, 81, 104, 122, 194, 84, 82, 700, Branch, 2 rep.—88, 96, 97, 137, 152, 136, 95, 86, Calhoun, 1 rep.—65, 85, 129, 200, Cass, 1 rep.—62, 291, 695. Clinton, 1 rep.—629, 291, 695. Charlevoix, 1 rep.—689, 705, 706, 707, 719. Eaton, 2 rep.—387, 694. Grand Taverse, 1 rep.—394, 569, 563. Gratiot, 1 rep.—394, 560, 508, 514, 553. Hillsdaie, 2 rep.—194, 292

Huron, 1 rep.-618, 667, 668. Huron, 1 rep.—-015, 064, 005. Ingham, 1 rep.—-115, 262, 289, locia, 1 rep.—-175, 185, 190, 192, 272, 640, Jackson, 1 rep.—-65, 155, 698, 710, Kalkaska, 1 rep.—-664, 674, 692, 697, Kalamazoo, 1 rep.—-16, 24, Kent, 2 rep.—-19, 63, 110, 113, 170, 219, 222, 337, 340, 348, 560. Lapace, 1 rep.—246, 549, 607

ment practicable, and delegates duly elected, who at the conven-tion show a receipt for dues tor the ment practicable, and delegates tion show a receipt for dues tor the quarter ending March 31, 1896, on which is endorsed, "Entitled to representation," should be allowed to participate in the work of the convention.



your local dealers' prices. We are selling more of these goods than ever before, because they are all high grade, satisfactory goods. Our prices with freight added are lower than you can buy anywhere else. We will furnish freight rates to any point.



# BUGGIES, \$36.00 Favorite Feed Cutter.



End spring, drop axle, wide or narrow track, full leather quarters, and stays top, all wool body, cloth or leather trimmings, valances sewed on, three bow tops, round corner seat, deep cushion, high back and foot carpet, dropped forged body loops, oil tempered springs, Norway clips and bolts, double reach, full plated and full bolted, axles round on bottom, double collar steel, wood caps on axle, are perfectly fitted and cemented to the axle, making it perfect, Sarven patent wheels, %-inch steel tire, edge of tire crimped down over the wood; painting is put ok to stay. We also carry a full line of other bug-gles, road carts, road wagoes, surreys, carriages and farm wagons. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. gies, road carts, re and farm wagons.





HUSKING

GLOVES.

This cutter is made on the most approved pattern, with an adjustable gauge to regulate the length of cut; has the best steel knife, which can be readily ground, and a double ten-sion nut to set blade close up to its work its work. Price ..... \$2.75



Send for Folding Sawing Machine Catalogue. It gives thousands of testimonials.



THE GRANGE VISITOR.

The following Granges are delinquent for the quarter ending March 31, 1896.

The following Granges are delinquent for the quarter ending December 31, 1895.

68, 347, 417, 650, 659

JENNIE BUELL, Secretary.

#### The Star Algol.

Astronomical interest in that wonderful star, Algol-which has been observed more accurately than any other variable star in the heavens-does not seem to diminish with the lapse of centuries. Spectroscopic observations now show that the well known variations in the light of this star are caused by the intervention of a dark body between our system and the star. Before a minimum, it is found to be moving away from our system wholly independent of a continuous translation toward us, at the rate of over three miles a second, and immediately after a minimum, it approaches us with equal speed. By the aid of spectroscopy and photography Dr. Vogel of Potsdam, Germany, has determined the following most interesting elements of the system of Algol: Diameter of Algol, 1,061,000 miles; diameter of dark body, 830,000 miles; distance from center to center, 3,230,-000 miles; orbit velocity of Algol, 26 miles per second. -New York Sun.

#### Why the Engagement Was Broken.

"Yes," said the baseball enthusiast to the girl who didn't understand the 'it was simply great. You see, game. Punchleigh of the opposing team made a two bagger, but died on third, and"-



Weight, 15 po nds; simple, strong, convenient, cheap; capacity, eight to ten bushers per hour. A sheller that is portable and can be used winter evenings near the kitchen fire, or to shell corn or poultry, pop corn, seed corn and othe .. \$1.05

The king of corn mills. Nothing better at any

price. One-horse capacity, 8 to 14 bushels per

**BIG GIANT CORN MILL.** 



HALL'S H& RHGCO

Send IO cents to partly pay postage and we will send FREE Our Mammoth Catalogue, Complete Grocery List, Sheet Music Catalogue and Fashion Sheet.

H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



Cannot be clogged in the worst kind of mud, being fitted with a scroll scrape, which is placed in such a position that the earth, roots and rub-bish are forced outward as they are carried up-ward by the disks; all steel and iron except pole; ball bearing in all four boxes; light, strong and first-class in every way. No. 2, 14x16 inch disks, cut 6½ feet....\$18.00 No. 3, 14x16 inch disks, cut 7½ feet....\$18.00 No. 4, 12x20 inch disks, cut 8½ feet....\$20,00 No. 5, 14x20 inch disks, cut 7½ feet....\$20,00 No. 5, 14x20 inch disks, cut 7½ feet....\$20,00 No. 6, 16x20 inch disks, cut 8½ feet....\$20,00 No. 6, 16x20 inch disks, cut 8½ feet....\$20,00 No. 6, 16x20 inch disks, cut 8½ feet....\$20,00 No. 7, 14x20 inch disks, cut 8½ feet....\$20,00 No. 7, 14x20 inch disks, cut 8½ feet....\$10,00 Every one of these disks guaranteed. Our prices will show a great saving to the purchaser. It will pay you to place your order at once.



The very best that can be produced, no better workmanship or better material It has been our aim for years to supply our customers with a faultless Broadcast Seeder, and we take pleasure in recommending our H. R. Eagle & Co.'s, which we guarantee to satisfy the demands of all. 11-foot size, each.....\$13.00 better material. A better fitting glove is not made. Price per pair.....75 cents





\$26.00

\$38.50

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

#### SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

BY GEO. A. PERRY, SEC'Y EATON CO. AGL. SOCIETY.

I am serving my tenth term as but go home enthusiastic andcome secretary of what, in their exterme every day. modesty, the officers have for some years advertised as "absolutely the of this fair is that we give so much has the right to deliberately and At last a schooner managed to approach but the greatest county fair. day for the happy pair with en to him to improve and not to ly, the next day the sea moderated, and Others have followed us in making twenty-three children. Think of impair; a ward intrusted to his the stores were once more fully replenentitled to the distinction of being ticket to another for he wants to abuse; a trust estate to build up net is surrounded by a fringe of foam, the original claimant. As the use it every day himself. All the and not to wreck. The indifferent, and the only means of landing is by the amine the trade mark, you will ob- but most all come in anyhow on the soil, if culture it can properly placed on the rock that, in moderate base our faith in having the best after. A new feature, (e.g. parts) of plain duty. county fair on earth from a firm lar, is a Woman's Council of which lar, is a Woman's Council of which of plain duty. The fact is that science and instate in the Union, and from a VISITOR. pretty fair knowledge of other What is derisively denounced by ing the system of agriculture, so Mr. N. L. Smith, who for several miums are being increased on all year by year. The producing ca- 40 feet vertically, and then the jib, beof the past eight years has been a kinds of farmers' produce, includ-traveling man for a large carriage ing stock, and in some classes al-been reached. "A good master ing brother ing b firm of this city and who visited ready a third premium is offered. makes a good servant." If this the principal cities of the West in We always keep faith with the peo- maxim is true, the farmer who that capacity, says that often when ple and pay premiums in full. But would preserve the fertility of his people found that he was from we have learned that while people soil must cultivate his own powers, Charlotte, they would say: "That's like to see the pigs and the pump-that bright little Michigan town where they have such good fairs." at the tight-wire when the per-better results from his soil. The I say this much in substantiation former takes his slide for life. matter of preserving the soil takes of our claim. Now, what are the We all like a little spice in life, and in a wide scope, including all lines conditions operating to make our the farmer is as worthy of his of activity.-The Southern Cultifair a success? An indispensible share in the sport as are those who vator. beginning is to have a naturally make fortunes speculating on his productive county filled with intel- products. Our fair is clean, the ligent, industrious, and progress- intention being to carefully exclude ive people. If the people lack in- everything that tends to corrupt. telligence no enthusiasm can be Not even sweet cider can be sold ness is Farmer Streak, but someworked up for any cause, if they on the grounds, and no gambling how he never seems to get ahead lack in industry they will produce rights are tolerated. We pander very fast. He is considered a savnothing to enthuse over, and to no element, but give a fair ing man, too. If a friction match if they are not progressive they will worth going hundreds of miles to is wasted, Streak will lament the let the fairs die down (as they see, and, having arranged a program loss, although it does not seem to are doing in some rich counties worth seeing, we are not timid worry him that wood enough for in Michigan) making only an un- about inviting the people to attend. several cords of matches has been ceasing struggle to gather in dol- In fact the one word which would used each year in driving the sap lars. For nine of the past ten best explain the success of the from the green stove-wood which years there has been no change in Eaton county fair is the small word half the time is the only kind he the officers having the principal management of our fair and these Try it. have worked in perfect harmony. Two changes have recently been made, the policy being to give us older veterans a rest, and as the last fair was decidedly successful it is apparent that not the officers the modern successful farmer is a cure the last wisp of hay, but he at any time so much as a perfect professional man, in the very best loses dollars in its value by cutting union of effort and absence of one sense of the term. The necessity too late in the season. Of things man power has contributed to the for men of high intelligence and bought at the store not so much as payment of a burdensome debt, the broad knowledge is no greater in a pinch of salt is wasted, but last

fair they naturally feel as though thoroughly know the text books of man. their efforts were a little better ap-preciated if they are paid enough scientific and practical understandto compensate the devil for folding ing, the modern progressive farmfair supplements (which active of- er is no ordinary, every-day perficers are sure to utilize to fully son. His work is not only honordescribe program of special attrac- able, but one that demands the a principle, in its pretensions, and tions) into the papers, and have brightest sort of intelligence for its wasteful in its practices and unsaenough left to buy a warm dinner practice. There was once a time tisfactory in its results. Some for Mary Ann and self. In our when people went into farming be-system should be devised, based town the progressive merchants cause it was "so easy." All you upon property, and property own-can be depended upon each year had to do was to plow and sow and ers should not be exempt on acfor about \$500 worth of prizes to reap. Nature took care of the rest, count of age. As the case now be given out for special sports, and so many applicants there are for lead an enviable life. Farmers' road tax, year after year, all of the some always interesting features sons are made to learn their fa- members being either too young that we generally have a public thers' business, as the only avail-wedding each day of the fair. All able occupation for men of small ly able to do their share, and use the ingenuity of the brightest busi- intellects and little or no mental the roads quite as much or more from these foolish, savage, childish ness men is exercised to have some- cultivation. thing "that no one ever thought of before," and they have succeeded are no longer needed. Neither the may be, or young men without He nearly died that night, and little admirably every time and begin to stupid man, nor the one of ordi-land, must leave the crops in a work their brains at once after one nary ability can follow farming critical condition, at the whim and fair is over and quiz all the travel- without starving. Mother Earth convenience of the roadmaster. ing men for the next year's contests. refuses to yield her favors without Often the worst piece of road is Ours is largely an agricultural a good deal of coaxing, and it takes untouched, and a bit suiting the county and the shrewd business a scientific man to coax her successmen are generally in line with the fully. The value of fertilizers; the after a fashion. - Kansas Corresfarmer, knowing that their success need of different soils to make pondent, Farm and Home. must rest upon that of the tiller of them productive; the proper rotathe soil. These are only special tion of crops to renew the life of sports. The officers see to the in- the land; the care of trees; their terests of horsemen and bicyclists, protection from the various insects knowing that these sports always that infest them, necessitating a bring many to the fair. Besides familiarity with the habits of such they spend big money for attrac- insects; the best modern methods tions that others dare not consider. of butter and cheese-making, with They go after the best and general- the mechanical skill necessary to lighthouse. ly get it. It has got out already properly manage the modern mathat they are striving, with excel- chinery of the dairy; these are a rock, situated nine miles south of Crooklent chance of success to have both few of the things the farmer must haven, at the extreme southwest corner McKinley and Bryan at the fair know. In addition to the great in- of Ireland, and is, perhaps, more storm this fall. Hon. W. H. Harvey formation suggested in part by beaten than any other around our coast. The rock is 80 feet in height, and the lighthouse towers another 70 feet above, last year. He generously donated in close touch, he must have a busilast year. He generously donated in close touch, he must have a busi-another, and the society was \$1000 ness tact, a commercial common lows literally bombard the massive better off for having him here. In sense, in order to get the best prices structure and have even smashed in a

there is no waiting for something tivator. to go on, the people do not get tired,

One great cause of the success It is questionable whether a man greatest county fair on earth, the for so little. One dollar admits a systematically kill the soil or rob sufficiently near to enable a small quan-Eaton county fair." Understand, whole family to the whole gor- it of its fertility even though he be tity of food to be dragged through the we do not say the greatest fair. geous array for four days, a penny a its owner. Mother Earth was giv- sea by the hungry men, and, fortunatethe claim, but we are undoubtedly it! No one ever offers to give his care for protection and not for ished.

"Boom." It is warranted to cure. provides. A quarter's worth of Charlotte.

#### The Up-to-Date Farmer.

grounds, increase of premiums and dustry. The up-to-date farmer although the fruit would have sold way be felt. "It is all very well," he present plethoric treasury. It is all very well, "he is all very well," he childish white A great factor in the success of tific man. He cannot draw solely and church dues he has never felt people doctor a sore foot or a toothache, fair is to enlist the interest of the on his own experience for proper able to afford but he has a little but this is serious—I might die of this! a fair is to enlist the interest of the on his own experience for proper able to afford, but he has a little but this is serious—1 might die of this: For goodness' sake, let me get away in press. Editors of papers dispense methods any more than a lawyer mortgage on his farm as the result to a drafty native house where I can lie lots of wind, 'tis true, but cannot or a physician can. He must be of endorsing a note. That is Farm- in cold gravel, eat green bananas and Michigan State Grange live upon it. When they give up familiar with theory as well as er Streak-careful with cents and have a real grown up, tattooed man to a column of space weekly to boom-ing even so good a thing as a county best literature of his class; must know him?--Massachusetts Plough-

How to Make a Fair Successful. short the attractions at this fair are for products and to market them portion of the lantern at the summit of OFFICIAL DIRECTORY equal to a three-ring circus and, as economically .- The Southern Cul-

#### Preserving the Soil.

tellect should be employed in shap-

#### False Economy in Farming.

A man who understands his busipowder for the boys to celebrate the glorious Fourth he considers a sinful waste, but ten times that amount consumed in his pipe is

nothing of the kind. He rakes The fact of the matter is, that the hay field as with a comb to se-

the erection, the seas frequently sweeping over the rock with tremendous force. Some two or three years ago the stormy weather then prevailing prevented all communication with the rock for many weeks, so that the store of food was con-

Except in very calm weather the Fast-Irishman said, "If you will ex- children come in free on one day, haphazard, and reckless culture of aid of a "jib" 58 feet in length, so Fair) is blown in the bottle." We one's interest is carefully looked lessened every year, is a perver- surf. When a visitor wishes to land (an base our faith in having the best after. A new feature, very popu- sion of the trust and a disregard unusual occurrence), he is rowed in a small boat as near as the waves permit, and the lightkeepers throw out a small buoy, attached to a rope, which is secured by the man in the boat. The jib is then swung out, and the visitor, plac-Michigan fairs that are strictly some as the "pumpkin show" is by that the soil shall not only be pre-ing one foot in the loop and catching county fairs. A former treasurer, no means overlooked. The pre- served, but its fertility increased tight hold of the rope, is hoisted about

ing.-London Sketch.

#### SWEETHEARTS ALWAYS.

- If sweethearts were sweethearts always, Whether as maid or wife, No drop would be half as pleasant
- In the mingled draft of life. But the sweetheart has smiles and blushes
- When the wife has frowns and sighs, And the wife's have a wrathful glitter For the glow of the sweetheart's eyes.
- If lovers' were lovers always, The same to sweetheart and wife, Who would change for a future of Eden The joys of this checkered life?
- But husbands grow grave and silent, And care on the anxious brow Oft replaces the sunshine that perished
- With the words of the marriage vow. Happy is he whose sweetheart Is wife and sweetheart still,
- Whose voice, as of old, can charm him; Whose kiss, as of old, can thrill;

Who has plucked the rose to find ever Its beauty and fragrance increase, As the flush of passion is mellowed In love's unmeasured peace;

- Who sees in the step a lightness; Who finds in the form a grace; Who reads an unaltered brightness In the witchery of the face.
- Undimmed and unchanged. Ah, happy Is he, crowned with such a life, Who drinks the wife pledging the sweet

heart

And toasts in the sweetheart the wife! -Daniel O'Connell in Domestic Monthly.

#### A SICK SAVAGE.

## Robert Louis Stevenson Tells of the Delu-

sions of One of His Servants. Poor Misi Folo-you remember the thin boy, do you not?-had a desperate attack of influenza, and he was in a great taking. You would not like to be very sick in some savage place in the rapid and substantial improvement the "professions," as we now speak year he allowed to decay enough islands and have only the savages to to buildings, enlargement of of them, than in the farming in- early apples to have paid his taxes, doctor you? Well, that was just the Do you raise spirits and say charms over me. A day or two we kept him quiet and got him much better. Then he said he must go. He had had his back broken in his own island, he said. It had come broken again, and he must go away to a native house and have it mended. "Confound your back," said we. "Lie down in your bed." At last one day his fever was quite gone, and he could give his mind to the broken back entirely. He lay in the hall. I was in the room alone. All morning and noon I heard him roaring like a bull calf, so that the floor shook with it. It was plainly humbug. It had the humbugging sound of a bad child crying, and about 2 of the afternoon we were worn out and told him he might go. Off he set. He was in some kind of a white wrapping, with a great white turban on his head, as pale as clay, and walked leaning on a stick. than anyone. In the meantime, white people and get his broken back All this is changed; stupid men their poorer neighbors, tenants it put right by somebody with some sense. wonder, but he has now got better again, and long may it last! All the others were quite good, trusted us wholly, and staid to be cured where they were. But then he was quite right if you look at it from his point of view, for, though we may be very clever, we do not set up to cure broken backs. If a man has his back broken, we white people can do nothing at all but bury him. And was he not wise, since that was his complaint, to go to folks who could do more?-Robert Louis Stevenson's "Letters to a Boy" in St. Nicholas. Austin Craig, a cattle dealer from Maysville, Mo., fell from a stock train in Joliet, Ills., and one of his feet was so badly crushed that amputation was necessary. Nerces Bais, a young man of Fort Chartres was drowned in the Mississippi river. He was riding along the river at that place, when his horse became frightened at some object in the road and plunged into the river. Dr. Moseley, chairman of the Republic-an anti-McKinley state executive committee, has called the Alabama state con. vention for Sept. 5 to nominate contesting Republican national electors.

#### Officers National Grange.

Minnesu Maine W. Va

#### Executive Committee.

Leonard Rhone.....Center Hall, Pennsylvania N. J. Bachelder ......New Hampshire J. J. Woodman .....Paw Paw, Michigan

#### Officers Michigan State Grange.

Rapids

haplain-Mary A. MayoBattle (	
reasurer-E. A. StrongVicks	
Secretary-Jennie BuellAnn	Arbor
late Keeper-William Robertson Hes	peria
leres-Mrs. Mary Robertson	peria
flora—Mrs. Estella BuellUnion	City
Pomona-Mrs. Julia McClure	helby
. A. Steward-Mrs. A. Martin Grand R	apids

#### Executive Committee.

V. E. Wright	or
1. D. Platt	iti
. G. LuceColdwat	er
Perry Mayo Battle Cree	ak
. W. Redfern	ds
K. K. Divine	V.
Lansin	10
i. B. Horton ( Ex Officie } Fruit Rid, ennie Buell ( Ex Officie }	ge
committee on Woman's Work in th	ie

#### Grange

Mrs. Mary A. Mayo. Mrs. Mary Sherwood Hinds Mrs. Belle Royce...... .Battle Creek 

#### General Deputy Lecturers.

Mary A. Mayo	Battle Creek
Hon. J. J. Woodman	Paw Paw
Hon. C. G. Luce	Coldwater
Hon. Perry Mayo	Battle Creek
Hon. Thomas Mars	Berrien Center
Jason Woodman	Paw Paw
A. E. Palmer	Kalkaska
Judge J. G. Ramsdell	Traverse ('ity
D. D. Buell	Union City

#### County Deputies. twood, Antrim Co.

D H Stehhin

9. II. StebbillsAtwood, Antrim	U
L. C. RootAllegan, Allegan	4.
R. B. Reynolds Inland, Benzie	**
George BowserDowling, Barry	44
A. L. SmithGirard P. O. Branch	44
R. V. Clark Buchanan, Berrien	
J. W. Ennest	
Mary A. Mayo Battle Creek, Calhoun	
E. B. Ward Charlevoix, Charlevoix	
James B. Mann Corey P. O. Case	
James B. MannCorey P. O Cass F. H. OsbornEaton Rapids, Eaton	۰.
W. H. Bovee North Star, Gratiot	
B. Turner	
E. O. Ladd, Grand Traverse City	
S. E. HaugheySouth Camden, Hillsdale	
Earl DresserJonesville.	
R. A. BrownSand Beach, Huron	
D. H. EnglishChandler, Ionia	
F. W. Havens	44
J. Weston Hutchins Hanover, Jackson	
Geo. F. Hall	
Robert Doglary Portage, Kalamazoo	
Robert DockeryRockford, Kent	
Geo. L. CarlisleKalkaska, Kalkaska	
Hiram Bradshaw North Branch. Lapeer	
Fred DeanBrighton, Livingston	
E. W. AllisAdrian, Lenawee	
Jacob Rosenstiel,	
George H. LesterCrystal, Montcalm	
D. R. Van Amberg Bear Lake, Manistee	**
Frank F. Upton Big Rapids, Mecosta	**
J S Lawson Disao Maasmb	

). R. Van Amberg Bear Lake, Manistee	
frank F. Upton Big Rapids, Mecosta	
. S. Lawson Disco. Macomb	
Vill G. Parish	
C. C. Smith Mogreland Muskegon	
V. W. Carter Ashland, Newaygo	
. J. Crosby	
amuel Stauffer Gooding, Ottawa	
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. Murlin	
. W. Canfield Avoca, St. Clair	
Vm. B. Langley Centerville, St. Joseph	
Robert Treby Birch Run, Saginaw	
. O. Coon East Fremont. Sanilac	
felen A. Fiske Lawrence, Van Buren	
Ienry Hurd Plymouth, Wayne	
ohn A. McDougal. Ypsilanti, Washtenaw	
R. C. NorrisCadillac.Wexford	
lary Robertson Hesperia, Newaygo	

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

And sent out post-paid on receipt of cash order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary. 50 25 25 Demits, in envelopes, per dozen..... By-laws of the State Grange, single copies, 

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 Rituals, 5th degree, set of nine.
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## Call Next Witness!!!

Name, J. W. Dewey, residence Cambridge, Mich., occupation, farmer. Bought 40 rods of Page in 1886 -gave note payable in one year, if perfectly satisfied. Paid note before due. May 21, '90, writes "10 years to-day since put up first Page." Holds all "10 years to-day since put up first Page." Holds a his stock, had no repairs, and has now 500 rods in us See copy of his note and letter in the "Hustler."

### PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



#### **SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.**

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# THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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 Grange Halls, Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, all over the land-

merits. some of them painted 15 years ago, still looking well, prove them the most durable.





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matter of fact his English diction was the net result of the common gentlemanly so-journ at Harrow and Oxford. But he was obliged to bite his lips over this matter in silence The praise showered upon the book he felt was none of his own making. Half of

it was due to Master John Collingham of Holt, in Norfolk, whom nobody believed in, and the other half was due to the actual facts of the Elizabethan narrative. What-ever little credit might accrue from the style and workmanship of the translation Arnold recognized he obtained under false pretenses as the self taught genius, while as a matter of fact he had always possessed every advantage of birth, breeding and education. So it came to pass by the irony of circumstances that he, the man who of all others desired to be judged on his merits as a human being, got all the false credit of a book he had never written and a difficulty

surmounted which had never existed. The position positively preyed upon Arnold Willoughby's spirits. He saw he was misunderstood. People took him for just the opposite of what he really was; they thought him a clever, pushing, self advertising adventurer-him, the sensitive, shrinking, self deprecatory martyr to an overexacting conscience. And there was no way out of it except by ruining his cousin Algy's position. He must endure it in silence and stand the worst that people

could say or think of him. After all, to be, not to seem, was the goal of his ambition; what he was in himself not what people thought of him, was everything to him. There was one man on earth whose good opinion he desired to conciliate and retain; one man from whom he could never escape, morning, noon or night, and that man was Arnold Willoughby. So long as he earned the approbation of his own conscience the rest was but a matter of minor importance. Nor did the boom promise to do Arnold

much permanent or pecuniary good. To be sure, it gained him no small notoriety, but then notoriety was the very thing he wished most to avoid. London hostesses were anxious, after their kind, to secure the new lion for their "at homes" and their garden parties, and Rufus Mortimer and Kathleen Hesslegrave were beseiged by good ladies as soon as it was known they had made Ar-nold's acquaintance at Venice with vicarious invitations for him for dinner, lunch or evening. But Arnold was not to be drawn. "So very retiring, you know," people said. "Doesn't like to make himself cheap. Quite a recluse, Mr. Mortimer tells me. That's often the way with these men of genius.

Think so much of their favors! Don't want to let us everyday people have the benefit of their society." But Arnold's point of view was simply this—that if Canon Valentine had been able to recognize him so might somebody else, and therefore he held it best to avoid that great world he had fled long before and to keep to his own lit-tle circle of artistic acquaintances.

Meanwhile the book made money. It was making money daily. And under these circumstances it occurred to Mr. Stanley one morning to observe to his partner:

"I say, Lockhart, don't you think it's about time for us to send a little check to

"That's not the fair way to put it. If I'a had capital enough at the time and had published it myself, I would have risked my own money and would have been fairly entitled to whatever I got upon it. But I

hadn't the capital, don't you see? And even if I had I wouldn't have eared to chance it. That's what the publisher is for. He has capital, and he chooses to risk it in the publication of books, some of which are suc-cesses and some of which are failures. He expects the gains on the one to balance and make up for the losses on the other. If he had happened to lose by the 'Elizabethan Seadog,' I wouldn't have expected him to come down upon me to make good his def-icit. Therefore, when he happens to have made by it, I can't expect him to come forward out of pure generosity and give me a portion of what are strictly his own profits." Kathleen saw he was right, her intelli-

gence went with him, yet she couldn't bear to see him let £100 slip so easily through his fingers-though she would have loved and respected him a great deal the less had

he not been so constituted. "But surely," she said, "they must know themselves they bought it too cheap of you, or else they would never dream of sending you this conscience money." "No," Arnold answered resolutely.

don't see it that way. When I sold them the book, £50 was its full market value. I was glad to get so much and glad to sell to them. Therefore they bought it at its fair price for the moment. The money worth of a manuscript, especially a manuscript by an unknown writer, must always be to a great extent a matter of speculation. I didn't think the thing worth £50 when I offered it for sale to Stanley & Lockhart, and when they named their price I jumped at the arrangement. If they had proposed to me two alternative modes of purchase at the time—£50 down or a share of the profits -I would have said at once, 'Give me the money in hand, with no risk or uncertain-Therefore how can I be justified, now I ty.' know the thing has turned out a complete success, in accepting the share I would have refused beforehand?"

This was a hard nut for Kathleen. As a matter of logic, being a reasonable creature, she saw for herself Arnold was wholly right, yet she couldn't bear to see him throw away £100, that was so much to him now, on a mere point of sentiment. So she struck out a middle course.

"Let's go and ask Mr. Mortimer," she said. "He's a clear headed business man as well as a painter. He'll tell us how it strikes him from the point of view of unadulterated business.

'Nobody else's opinion, as mere opinion, would count for anything with me," Arnold answered quietly. "My conscience has only itself to reckon with, not anybody outside me. But perhaps Mortimer might have some reason to urge-some element in the problem that hasn't yet struck me. If so, of course I shall be prepared to give it whatever weight it may deserve in forming my

decision." So they walked round together to Rufus Mortimer's London house. Mortimer was in his studio, painting away at an ideal picture of "Love Self Slain," which was not indeed without its allegorical application to himof inventing this idea as an advertising dodge, but he wrote with such earnestness in defense of his own true account of his made-let me see-I should say 700. Let's conduction of the section of the sec for love, alas, is always a wee bit selfish to the feelings of outsiders-but laid her state ment of the case before Mortimer succinctdrawing out his checkbook and proceeding | iy. She told him all they had said, down to Arnold's last remark, that if Rufus had any new element in the problem to urge he would be prepared to give it full weight in his decision. When she reached that point,



money under such false pretenses. I shall

"Don't do that," Mortimer said, laying one hand on his shoulder.

not set to work at a similar novel and see what you can make of it? If you fail, no matter, and if you succeed, why, there you are—your problem is solved for you. The 'Elizabethan Seadog' would give you a fair start, right or wrong, with the reviewers and if you've anything in you you ought to pull through with it."

But Arnold shook his head.

But Arnoid shook his head. "No, no," he said firmly, "that would never do. It would be practically dishon-est. I can't describe myself as the author of the 'Elizabethan Seadog,' for that I'm not, and if I call myself even the editor or translator I should seem to be claiming a sort of indirect and suggested authorship to which I've no right. I must let the thing drop. I'm almost sorry now I ever began

with it." "At any rate," Mortimer cried, "come along with me now to Stanley & Lockhart's

"Oh, I'll come along with you if that's all," Arnold responded readily. "I want to go round and return this check to them."



TURNING GRAY



tion, and was so well satisfied with the result that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It stopped the hair from falling out, stimulated a new growth of hair, and kept the scalp free from dandruff. Only an occasional application is now needed to keep my hair of good, natural color. I never hesitate to recommend any of Ayer's medicines to my friends."-Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Neb.



antiquarian find that everybody read his send him a check for 100 guineas. 'Pon passionate declarations with the utmost my soul, he deserves it." amusement. "All right," the senior partner answered,

CEAPTER XXVII.

name have come over to us from America.

When a thing succeeds at all, it succeeds, as a rule, to the very top of its deserving. So

in a few weeks' time it was abundantly clear that "An Elizabethan Seadog" was to

be one of the chief booms of the publishing

season. Everybody bought it; everybody read it; everybody talked about it. Conan

Doyleand Rudyard Kipling stood trembling for their laurels. And to this result Arnold

Willoughby himself quite unconsciously contributed by writing two or three indig-

CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES. This is an age of booms. Institution and

"He's immense!" Mr. Stanley remarked, overjoyed, to his partner, Mr. Lockhart. "That man's immense. He's simply stupendous. What a glorious liar! By far the finest bit of fiction in the whole book it is the fashion among certain authors to is that marvelously realistic account of talk about the meanness and stinginess of how he picked up the manuscript in a small shop in Venice, and now he caps it all by going and writing to The Times that it's every word of it true, and that if these implied calumnies continue any longer he will has bought an article for a fair price in the be forced at last to vindicate his character open market, and then has found it worth by a trial for libel. Delicious! Delicious! It's the loveliest bit of advertising I'veseen for years, and just to think of his getting The Times to aid and abet him in it."

"But have you seen today's Athenæum?" Mr. Lockhart responded cheerfully. "No? Well, here it is, and it's finer and finer. Their reviewer said last week, you know, they'd very much like to inspect the original manuscript of such a unique historical document and humorously hinted that it ought to be preserved in the British museum. Well, hang me, if Willoughby doesn't pretend this week to take their banter quite seriously and proceed to spin a cock and bull yarn about how the original got lost at sea on a Dundee sealer! Magnifi-cent! Magnificent! The unblushing audacity of it! And he does it all with such an air. Nobody ever yet equaled him as an tion. They persist in believing I wrote that amateur advertiser. The cheek of the man's book. But you know I didn't. I only disso fine. He'd say anything to screw himself into notoriety anyhow. And the queer part of it all is that his work's quite good enough to stand by itself on its own merits without that. He's a splendid story teller, only he doesn't confine the art of fiction to its proper limits."

Whether it was by virtue of Arnold Willoughby's indignant disclaimers, however, or of its intrinsic merits as a work of adventure, "An Elizabethan Seadog" was all the rage at the libraries. Mr. Mudie, crowned Apollo of our British Parnassus, advertised at once a thousand copies. "And it's so wonderful, you know," all the world said to its neighbor. "It was written, they say, by a common sailor!" When Arnold heard that, it made him almost ready to disclose his real position in life, for he couldn't bear to take credit for extraordinary genius and self education when as a

to act at once upon the generous sugges tion.

Generous, I say, and say rightly, though talk about the meanness and stinginess of publishers. As a matter of observation, I should say, on the contrary, there are no business men on earth so just and so generous. In no other trade would a man who open market, and then has found it worth more than the vender expected, feel himself called upon to make that vender a free gift of a portion of his profits. But publishers often do it-indeed, almost as a matter of course expect to do it. Intercourse with an elevating and ennobling profession has produced in the class an exceptionally high standard of generosity and enlightened self interest.

As soon as Arnold received that check he went round with it at once, much disturbed, to Kathleen's. "What ought I to do?" he asked. "This

is very embarrassing." "Why, cash it, of course," Kathleen an-swered. "What on earth should you wish

to return it for, dear Arnold?"

"Well, you see," Arnold replied, looking shamefaced, "it's sent under a misconcepcovered and transcribed and translated it. Therefore they're paying me for what I never did. And as a man of honor I confess I don't see how I can take their money."

"But they made it out of your translation," Kathleen answered, secretly admiring him all the time in her own heart of hearts for his sturdy honesty. "After all, you discovered the book; you deciphered it; you translated it. The original's lost. Nobody else can ever make another translation. The copyright of it was yours, and you sold it to them under its real value. They're only returning you now a small part of what you would have made if you had published it yourself at your own risk, and I think you're entitled to it.' Arnold was economist enough to see at a

glance through that specious feminine fallacy. 'Oh. no." he answered. with warmth.



"That settles the thing then," Arnold answered decisively.

"You mean you'll keep the check?" Kath-

leen exclaimed, with beaming eyes. "Oh, dear, no," Arnold replied, with a very broad smile. "Under those circumstances of course there's nothing at all left for me but to return it instantly."

"Why so?" Kathleen cried, amazed. She knew Arnold too well by this time to suppose he would do anything but what seemed to him the absolutely right and honest con-

duct. "Why, don't you see," Arnold answered, "they send me this check always under that same mistaken notion that it was I who wrote the 'Elizabethan Seadog,' and therefore that I can write any number more

# THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Grange News.

report at once for the quarter ending trast." It is a clear and concise review March 31, 1896. Masters and secre-taries, please attend to this promptly. JENNIE BUELL, Secretary.

Parkville Grange is yet alive, and is doing quite an amount of co-operating with Eagle of Chicago, and we are saving at least fifty cents by so doing, which is well worth looking after in these hard times of depression and high taxation and the low prices for farm products.

Yours Truly, DAVID HANDSHAW.

At the regular meeting of Newark Grange No. 514, held August 20, 1896, resolutions were adopted in memory of their beloved brother, James M. Quick, who died August 10, 1896.

When the twilight shadows deepen,

And the night grows on apace. Nearer seems that last sweet meeting, When is closed life's weary race;

In the silence hushed we listen For the voice that's heard no more. Knowing we shall meet our loved one

On that blissful heavenly shore.

"Children's Day" and exercises in honor of "Flora" were united in a August 15. Among the many varieties of flowers that decorated the room were two belated snow balls that looked as much at home as the more seasonable blossoms. The pieces spoken by the little people were en-tirely appropriate, and made the feast of flowers as much appreciated by the older people as the ices, fruits and cake were by the younger ones. Thus did three hours of Grange life shp happily away.

The "grand rally" under the auspices of Western Pomona Grange, spoken of in the last issue of the VISITOR, was held at the appointed time and place, and was a grand success. The day was beautiful and people kept coming from far and near until they numbered one thousand, as near as could be esti-mated. Mrs. Marg. the context of stimated. Mrs. Mayo, the center of attraction, was there as per agreement and delivered a grand lecture on the subject, "The Needs of the Hour." She explained some of the greatest needs, viz. honesty, morality, education, etc., an plained some of the the the so plainly and concisely that all could understand and profit thereby. She held the vast audience in closest attention until the close. There was also plenty of good music, both vocal and instrumental, and I think everyone went away feeling that the day had been well spent. All glory to all Grangers' August picnics.

MRS. BERTHA SMITH, Secretary.

Whitney Grange No. 513, held a very interesting meeting recently. Af ter the general routine business, the subject of how to get more young peo ple interested in the Grange, was out from Agricultural College in regard to a new department lately established for young women, the bene-fits to be derived from same, etc. Secles of county ometals

#### Magazines.

A very valuable article at this time is one in the September Forum, by Mr. J. J. Lalor of the United States treas-In order to be entitled to representa-tion in the State Grange, Subordinate Granges that have not done so should Recent Currency Legislation; A Conof our currency legislation, and concludes with a computation of the cost the source of all wealth. Then the land to the country-almost \$1,000,000,000of our present complicated and cumbersome currency system.

> In the September Review of Re-views the editor discusses different phases of the presidential campaignespecially the revolt of the gold-stand-ard democrats, the attitude of eastern wage earners toward Mr. Bryan, and the spread of free silver doctrine among the farmers. Another important topic of discussion in the depart-ment of "The Progress sf the World" is Lord Salisbury's Venezuelan proposition, in connection with the general

scheme for a permanent tribunal of arbitration. The editor also covers most of the striking developments of the month in British and European politics.

In an article entitled "The Right of Woman to the Ballot," by Charles H. Chapman, the September Arena publishes one of the strongest arguments in favor of Woman Suffrage that has appeared in recent years. Mr. Chap-man discusses the subject in a broadminded spirit of justice and fair play, and completely shatters the silly sophistries and threadbare fallacies advanced single entertainment at Leonidas. by those who are still non-progressive enough to oppose the enfranchisement of women. No fair-minded person, be he friend or foe to the movement, can read Mr. Chapman's article without conceding the justice of the claims he makes in regard to woman's right to the ballot.

> The "Atlantic Monthly" for September will contain two important articles bearing on the political campaign—one on "The Election of the President" by

the historian, John B. McMaster, and the other a very striking paper on "The Problem of the West" by Prof. Frederick J. Turner, of Wisconsin. He traces the apparent eastern and western sectionalism and maintains that the true American is the man of the Middle West. The economic reasons for a divergence of opinion, on the currency question for instance, are so clearly indicated that the article is particularly illuminating as a study of opinion as shown in the present campaign.

#### THE CRIME OF 1873.

Mr. B. C. Keeler of St. Louis has just published "History of Demonetization." This is a strong pamphlet of 112 pages and is apt to be used as a campaign document by the Democrats. It seems that a strong case is made out against John Sherman. Mr. Sherman is preparing a statement which is to be sent out by the national Republican committee.

#### MONEY AND LAND.

Some currency reformers assert that the money question is as important as brought up and discussed at some the land question, and others believe length. Master read a circular sent that it is more important. It is claimed the land question, and others believe that money is to the body politic what blood is to the human body. But the analogy is imperfect. The human body cannot live without blood, but men mend calhoun County Grange in regard to having a change made in our state laws man's existence as is the blood in h and having fees paid into the veins, but money is not. Therefore land county treasury, etc. A motion prevailed for Master to appoint a com- ience. Suppose that today all the money in existence was destroyed. Would any fore Progress Farmers' Club at their next meeting, and to formulate some definite plan for future action. Master appointed C. M. Pierce, Daniel Willitt action of the season propitious, the soil fertile and the people industrious? No and Mrs. Sylvester Seach on committee. fertile and the people industrious? No. Now suppose that the money and prop-erty remained, but all the cultivable land was sterilized. Would all the money they had and all they could (We take the liberty of quoting from make save them from famine after the a personal letter relative to the recent exhaustion of the supplies of food on circulars sent out by us as field agent hand? No. Then should not the land of the College, in regard to the new question take precedence of the money women's course.-Ed.) women's course.--Ed.) I received your circulars Saturday evening just before Grange meeting. and read as requested by you, and it was listened to with much interest. I was course of the money for the money What change in the amount or char-acter of money could prevent the wealth produced by Irish tenants from being was ordered to write you that it was resolved by our Grange, Stebbins sentee owners of Irish land? What Grange No. 709, that we as a Grange change in the amount or character of and individuals use our influence for the good of our M. A. C. in this as well as other movements that will be for the interest of the farmer or his family. The circulars were taken very cuickly and more were wanted. Please quickly and more were wanted. Please of landlords who live in the east or in send them to me, and you may send Europe? In short, what system of cur-me any other information that would rency will prevent the landlords from be of interest to the farmer, and I will appropriating in the form of ground Last winter when the farmers' insti-because of growth of population and the tute met here, I took time by the fore-industry, thrift and enterprise of the because of growth of population and the community?

issues money at one point; the landlord gathers it in at another. If issuing money by the government was abolished and a system of mutual banking was established by and for the people, the effect would be the same.

Benefits of Natural Taxation.

Land is the source of our living and question should be settled first, for it is the foundation on which we must depend for the security and permanency. of all other reforms, and it can be settled right by the adoption of the single tax. Once adopt this ideal system of taxation and the worst possible money system could not deprive the poorest worker of a decent living, but without the single tax the best possible money system would only accentuate the evils of land monopoly-the private appropriation of ground rent.

W. L. CROSSMAN. Boston, Mass.

## \$100 Reward, \$100.

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

Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toleds, O.

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and experience have already proved the necessity of fertilizers. Low prices and sharp competition demand their intelligent application.

Successful farmers will tell you that they use fertilizers containing a high percentage of .

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We have collected in our pamphets the results of long and carefully conducted ex-periments by leading authorities, which we send free to all farmers who apply for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

## Hand Made Harness Co., Stanton. Manufacturers of and Dealers in Horse Furnishings.

See what good people say of our harness and send for catalogue. Master's Office. Michigan State Grange | Fruit Ridge. January 10, 1896. The Hand Made Harness Co., Stanton Mich. Dear Sirs: The five sets of harness bought of you by members of our local grange are entirely satisfactory and I can safely recom-mend your harness as being first-class in qual-ity of leather and workmanship. Geo. B. Horton.



# Rev. William Tucker was in Agony Many Years.

Says He Felt as Though He Had Been Stabbed by a Thousand Knives. He was Stricken Blind and Feared He Would Lose his Mind. All this in Defiance of the Best Medical Skill. His Recovery Looked Upon as a Miracle.





#### REV. WILLIAM TUCKER. PIERCEVILLE. INDIANA.

<text><text><text><text>

P

W. D. BABCOCK, Master. C. M. PIERCE, Secretary.

lock and got names enough, 28, and we organized a Grange, and now we have a good one. Our Pomona Grange meets a good one. Our Fomona Grange meets the 26th and 27th of this month, at East-port, on Grand Traverse Bay. We ex-pect a big time. A graduate of the M. A. C. and two students of the M. A. the exchange medium, must work for C. are members of our Grange, so you it and perform labor for some person see we have good material.

If I get to Lansing 1 shall come to College as I always do when I can, for if there is anyone of our state institu-going to employ labor? If he is a farmer tions that I feel proud of, it is the Agricultural College.

FRANK A. LESHER, Master.

The Great Master of the universe saw fit to remove from our midst our faithful brother, Emmerson Blodget. All increased demand for land, which B friends and members mourn the loss. 

#### More Money Benefits the Landlords.

who has money. What is the first thing Pe he must either buy or rent a farm; if a T manufacturer he must procure a site; if a storekeeper he must secure a location M for his store. All these require land. B This is the first effect of an increase in the medium of exchange. The next is Ni increases its value, and increased value N means more money for the landlord, and he renders no service for the ground Be



March 20, 1896,

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