

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

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WHOLE NO. 484.

## For Grange Discussion.

The last State Grange, through its committee on legislative action, passed the following resolution: "We recommend a thorough discussion, by the Subordinate Granges of the state, of the bill known as the Redfern liquor commission bill." In order that each Grange may know the exact provisions of this bill, we publish it in full. Following the bill is a letter from Brother Redfern, who introduced it in the last legislature. We also comment editorially on the subject.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR A COMMISSION TO MAKE INVESTIGATIONS RELATIVE TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, AND TO MAKE APPROPRIATIONS THEREFOR.

Sec. 1. The people of the state of Michigan enact, That the governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and within thirty days after this act shall take effect, appoint three persons, who shall constitute, and shall be called and known as "The State Liquor Commission." They shall be citizens of the state, and shall be fitted by reason of their experience and interest to carry on with equity and thoroughness the duties hereinafter imposed upon them. The term of each shall be six years, during which time they shall complete their labors. Vacancies in the commission shall be filled by appointment by the governor.

Sec. 2. The said commission shall appoint a competent person, not of their number, as a secretary of the commission, who shall perform such duties and shall receive such compensation as the commission may determine. He shall have and keep his office in the city of Lansing. The board of State auditors are required to furnish him with such office and office equipment as may be necessary.

Sec. 3. The said commission, by themselves or by their secretary, shall collect the facts obtainable, from any source, regarding the statistics of the liquor traffic in this state. Such facts shall include, so far as may be possible, the number of breweries, distilleries, saloons, and bars where liquor is made or sold; the capital invested in the same, the number of employees, and the profit made, at wholesale and retail; the number of visitors to saloons, the amount of liquor consumed, the number of drunkards, and the amount of money spent for liquors; the number and nature of violations of the liquor law, the number of trials of the same, and the number of convictions of the same, with the costs attending such convictions; the classes and occupations of moderate and habitual drinkers; the extent and effects of Sunday and holiday drinking; the effects of "treating," and of drinking on the premises where liquor is sold; and all other such facts and statistics as can be discovered which pertain in any manner to the manufacture, sale, and consumption of brewed, distilled, malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors, in this state.

Sec. 4. The said commission, by themselves or by their secretary, shall make a thorough study of the consumption of liquors in this state in relation to its bearing on pauperism, charity and charity hospitals; disease and accidents; crimes and criminals of all classes; insanity and other mental and physical defects; the effect on the laboring classes, as to their savings, comfort, health, ability to find labor, and efficiency of earning power; the effect of the sale of liquor on taxes and taxation; the effect of the "saloon in politics;" and all such other investigations as will show the effects of the liquor traffic upon the inhabitants, or upon any part of them, of this state.

Sec. 5. The said commission, by the members personally, shall make a thorough investigation of the methods in vogue in this country and in other civilized countries, for the regulation, control, or suppression of the liquor traffic. They shall investigate especially the "license system," "local option," prohibition, the South Carolina "dispensary system," and the Fotherburg system; and other methods or laws which are or have been in operation in this or in other countries or states. The said committee shall study these methods and laws as to the relation of the same to such conditions and effects of the liquor

traffic as may be discovered by them in carrying out the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of this act. The members of the commission may incur necessary travelling expenses if it is deemed necessary to make these investigations by personal presence.

Sec. 6. In their reports to the legislature, hereafter provided for, said commission shall make such recommendations as they may deem important with respect to the enactment of laws that will most effectually regulate, restrict, or prohibit the liquor traffic.

Sec. 7. The said commissioners and their secretary shall have power to summon witnesses, to take testimony under oath, to enter places where liquor is manufactured or sold, and to demand and receive of any state, county, city, township, or village officer any facts that may be in his possession with respect to any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. The state liquor commission shall issue a biennial report to the legislature, showing in full the facts and figures collected, the investigations made, the expenses incurred, and recommendations in accordance with Sec. 6 of this act. Not more than four thousand copies of such report shall be printed. Within six months after this act shall take effect, the commission shall begin the publication of a monthly bulletin, which shall contain a brief report of the work done during the preceding month, with such facts and figures as have been received or as may be deemed of interest to the people of the state. Such bulletin shall not exceed in number one thousand, and shall be sent to the newspapers and to persons interested who may apply for the same.

Sec. 9. Said commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services. Their necessary expenses, the salary of their secretary, and such other expenses as may be incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be paid by the state treasurer, on certificate of the chairman and secretary of the commission, and the warrant of the auditor-general, out of the general fund. The expenses of office equipment, the necessary stationery and postage, and the printing of bulletins and reports shall be in addition to the appropriation made by this act, and shall be audited and paid for as are other similar expenses.

Sec. 10. For the purposes of this act, there shall be appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars annually, for a period of six consecutive years, from the general funds of this state, which sum shall be annually included in the state taxes apportioned by the auditor-general on all taxable property of the state, to be levied, assessed and collected, shall be paid into the general fund to reimburse said fund for the appropriations made by this act.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: You ask in the VISITOR for an expression of opinion on the question of a state liquor commission. I am strongly in favor of such a measure. We often hear assertions made that the liquor traffic is responsible for three-fourths of the crimes committed. That the murders, the highway robberies, the suicides, the bodily assaults are largely chargeable to the use of intoxicants; that poverty and insanity are, in the great majority of cases, caused by over-indulgence in strong drink; that the necessity for state prisons, jails, poorhouses, asylums and homes for the feeble minded, spring largely from this same source. All of these things and much more we are told are hatched and fostered by this great evil.

While I believe that the rum traffic is an unmixed curse, I also believe that many of these assertions are made without authority. Where can we find any evidence on record that will show beyond a doubt what per cent of any kind of crime is directly traceable to the use of rum? There is absolutely nothing to show what per cent of those in our almshouses were brought there by over indulgence in strong drink, near or remotely used.

No one can tell you if you should ask how much more we are paying in taxes than we would be paying if the liquor traffic was not in existence. Has anybody made such a computation? If they have where are the figures? What is the use of making assertions which we are not able to

verify under existing circumstances? I believe that the fullest light should be thrown on this question. That it should be examined in all of its phases in order that the people may be brought to see the immensity of the traffic in strong drink and how it acts and reacts on the body politic; how it dictates nominations in the primaries, controls elections, smothers or subverts beneficial laws and corrupts courts of justice; how the great majority of the vendors of rum are law breakers and that their places of business are hotbeds of vice. These and many more things need to be shown, and shown with authority that can not be questioned.

A state liquor commission will fill all the requirements and lay the ground work for all those interested in doing away with the "curse of the still."

F. W. REDFERN.

Myrtle Rd., ds.

## Grange and College.

Report of the Special Committee on Agricultural College, State Grange, 1895.

Members of Michigan State Grange:

There is no public institution in this state nearer to the hearts of the Michigan farmer than the Agricultural College. The first of its class in the country, maintaining for years an unquestioned ascendancy among institutions of its kind, it has made a record of which every Michigan farmer is proud. Its interests, its welfare and its work are intimately connected with the progress of our calling, and it is but proper that the State Grange, a body of representative farmers coming from all parts of the state, should consider matters concerning the work the college is striving to do. The Michigan State Grange believes in the Agricultural College. We believe that the work should be broadened and strengthened. We appreciate the difficulties under which it labors, and desire, as a representative body of the people in whose interests it exists, to aid with our best counsels and our strength as an organization every effort to make it all it should be.

## PRESENT CONDITION.

The college at this time is attracting general attention because of one of those outbreaks of trouble and ill feeling which have been too common during the last few years, and is again without an executive.

There is and has been for a number of years a lack of students from farm homes who intend to become farmers after graduation. While this is no doubt due partly to the depressed condition of agriculture it is also largely due to a lack among farmers of confidence in the college itself.

We regret to say that in many sections the farmers seem to feel that the influence of the college tends to draw students away from the farm instead of attracting them toward it. That this sentiment exists is proved abundantly by evidence placed before your committee. While it is only justice to say that this feeling is owing partly to misrepresentation and unfair criticism on the part of enemies of the institution, still it is due largely to the fact that only a small proportion of its graduates become practical farmers.

There is also a feeling of disappointment in many sections in the results of experimental work and a wish for different and more practical lines of investigation, and an idea is prevalent among many of our more progressive farmers that in some respects the college is falling behind the times. These conditions can not be remedied by attacks on the college, neither will defense and explanation win the much needed support of the great masses of farmers in the state.

The fact must be fully recognized that agriculture is in a state of transition. Newer conditions are arising which must be met and provided for. The same general course will not fully meet the needs of young men who intend to pursue the many different lines of modern agriculture. Thorough courses of instruction, which shall be practical, should be given in stock breeding, stock feeding, the manufacture of cheese and butter, market gardening, fruit growing, bee keeping and perhaps other lines of work. These courses should

be kept fully up to the times and be elective in the general course. They should be so arranged that young men who feel unable through lack of time or money to take the full course, may come and take one of these special courses. We feel fully warranted in saying that the farmers of the state desire the arrangement of such courses, and that many young men who would not otherwise go farther than our graded schools would gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to fit themselves more fully for the various lines of agriculture or horticulture which they intend to follow. The fact must be fully recognized that the farmer should make his influence more largely felt in public affairs. The best preservation of his interests demands that he shall be a lawmaker and executive. His rights as a citizen and property owner will not be recognized unless he himself sits in legislative halls and executive chairs. Careful and thorough training with this end in view should be a part of the course.

We feel that the time has arrived to change the regular college year; that the year should begin about the first of October and should end the first of June. The great reason for the long winter vacation, namely, affording students opportunity for earning money by teaching, is owing to the low wages paid in district schools, largely done away with. More money can be earned by farm work in the summer months while a rest will be given the mind and needed outdoors exercise be gained. Provision, of course, will have to be made for such practical education or work as will have to be done during the summer months.

Believing that no calling requires for its perfect master more practice combined with the theory than that of the housekeeper, this committee favors the establishment at the college of a department of domestic economy, thus securing to young women a knowledge of practical and systematic methods of rendering the home a pleasant and healthful abode. We ask that our state legislature make suitable provision for such department including a class kitchen well equipped with the most improved and labor saving utensils used in general housework, thus enabling a young woman to perform intelligently those duties which it is woman's highest privilege to assume in her capacity of housekeeper.

But in this connection to secure the full advantages which the above suggestions offer to the college, it is absolutely necessary that at the head of the college there should be the right sort of a man as president. A man of strong executive ability, a man of tact, who will be able to attract, not repel, the boys and girls who are students at the college. One who is in touch with the agricultural classes and whose sympathies and ideas are identical along the line of progressive agriculture, a little in advance, perhaps, but not so much as to lose sight of our specific object as an agricultural institution nor develop a comparison or a tendency to transform it into a professional or scientific school. The literary attainments of such a man need not be beyond that which will maintain the dignity of the position he occupies and such as to command the respect of both students and patrons. We are confident that upon the selection of a man for president as to his fitness in a general way rather than specific qualifications depends in a large measure the success of the college as a strictly agricultural school. We firmly believe that the main difficulty of placing and supporting a man in the presidential chair of the college is in a large measure due to want of more progressive, active agriculturists upon the State Board of Agriculture, and we are fully convinced that a change in the method of selecting these members should be made.

We, therefore, recommend that the legislature be asked to submit an amendment to the people to the state constitution whereby the members of the State Board of Agriculture shall be elected by a direct vote of the people as are the members of the state board of education and the regents of the university. We also believe that the progressive, active, energetic farmer is best fitted to keep the college abreast the advancement of our calling.

Continued to page 4.

## Field and Stock

### Impure Food.

From Chemist's Report for December, 1895—Michigan Dairy and Food Commission.

In respect to the number of samples found pure, this month's work shows a marked improvement over that of the preceding reports. This may be partly due to the character of the substances examined; as certain articles, as allspice and ginger are less subject to adulteration than mustard or pepper. It is almost universally a custom among manufacturers when selling goods in a state having no food law, to adulterate ground mustard with from five to fifty per cent of wheat flour and color it with turmeric. Since the pure food law went into effect, this class of goods is being gradually driven from the market, and many manufacturers claim that although they formerly sold these goods in Michigan, they are now putting nothing but pure goods into the state.

Although pure goods are more frequently found than formerly, yet there is still plenty of room for reform not only in regard to fraudulently adulterating goods, but also with regard to the labeling. Some manufacturers seem to have the idea that the face label can show the article to be pure if there is only in some obscure corner on the back of the package a statement of the composition of the article contained therein. Labels of this kind are plainly attempts to evade the law and intended to deceive the consumer. In regard to the labeling of "Imitation Jelly," the law explicitly states that if "composed in whole or in part of glucose, dextrine, starch or other substances," they shall not be colored in imitation of fruit jelly. "And every can, pail or package of such jelly or butter sold in this state shall be distinctly and durably labeled 'Imitation fruit jelly or butter,' with the name of the manufacturer and the place where made."

The quality of the cream of tartar handled by the grocermen throughout the state is probably fairly represented by the samples collected in the city of Lansing. This article is not very extensively handled by the grocermen and only five different producers are represented out of the whole number of samples collected. One sample was found to be pure, two adulterated with starch, acid phosphate of lime, gypsum and alum; while two contained no cream of tartar.

The favorite scheme for adulterating honey is to put a small piece of comb honey in a jelly glass filled with glucose, or glucose and cane sugar syrup, and the deception is quite complete so far as appearance is concerned.

The jellies examined were illegally labeled, had a strong apple odor; and contained glucose, starch, dextrine and a trace of sulphuric acid; and were probably made from the skins and cores of apples with the addition of starch partially converted into glucose by the use of sulphuric acid.

Out of nine samples of mustard examined, five were adulterated with wheat flour varying from three to fifty per cent. Another, although containing no wheat flour, was highly colored with turmeric to hide the inferior quality of the mustard. All containing wheat flour, had coloring matter added in the form of turmeric to hide the addition of the flour.

Pepper is probably subject to adulteration to a greater extent than any other spice. The samples examined serve as good illustrations of the extent to which the consumer is defrauded. Refuse of every description finds its way into ground pepper, and it would seem that the supply is not equal to the demand, as large concerns make a business of manufacturing an article especially intended to adulterate pepper.

Three out of the four samples of vinegar analyzed proved to be adulterated, being spirit or distilled vinegar colored with caramel, and one was below the legal standard in acetic acid.

In brief, the results of the analyses may be stated as follows:

- Allspice, four samples; all pure.
- Buckwheat flour, six samples; one pure, four adulterated with wheat and corn flour and one with wheat flour.
- Cinnamon, three samples; all cassia.
- Cloves, two samples; both pure.
- Cocanut, two samples; both pure.
- Coffee, two samples; both pure.
- Cream of tartar, six samples; one pure and five adulterated with varying proportions of corn starch, acid phosphate of lime, alum and gypsum.
- Ginger, five samples, all pure.
- Honey, one sample; adulterated with glucose and cane sugar.
- Strawberry jam, one sample; pure.
- Jelly, two samples; both illegally labeled.
- Maple syrup, two samples; pure.
- Mustard, nine samples; three pure, five adulterated with wheat flour and colored with turmeric and one adulterated with turmeric.
- Pepper, ten samples; one pure and nine adulterated. The adulterants being rice, wheat, corn, rice hulls, buckwheat hulls, cayenne pepper, mustard hulls, pepper

hulls, long pepper, tapioca and olive stones. Vinegar, four samples, one pure and three adulterated by being colored with caramel.

### The Michigan Weather Service and Michigan Agriculture.

BY LIEUT. C. F. SCHNEIDER, MICHIGAN WEATHER SERVICE.

Hon. J. M. Rusk, Ex-Secretary of Agriculture, once said of the farmer that "he must be sufficiently well educated in science as far as it is applicable to agriculture, and he must be intelligent enough to study his surroundings and to apply his knowledge to the conditions about him. The farmer of the future will be a business man, able not only to compel his soil to do its best in the matter of production, but to study the markets and know what will sell best and what will command the highest price. As to the question of his education, when you consider that he must have a knowledge of all the principles of animal and plant life; that he must understand the constituent elements of soils and fertilizers, and that he must have some knowledge of meteorology, chemistry and the other sciences closely connected with crop raising, you will see that the ideal farmer of the future will have to be not only a brainy, but a well educated man."

This opinion comes from a good source and it seems to the writer that it cannot be impressed too much on the farmer, for his own benefit and also in order that the coming generation may be able to cope with these conditions which will then most likely surround the farmer. Of these various conditions there is no element or condition which enters so much into his profession as does the weather; he meets it every day, and all the day, and upon the climate of his locality depend the productions he can most successfully bring forth.

The national weather bureau is an organization which has charge of the forecasting of the weather and every phase thereof which may in any way effect the commerce and agriculture of this great country of ours; for the collection and study of statistics relative to the effects of weather on health, on the affairs of the engineer, the shipper of perishable goods, the mariner, the farmer, the lawyer, and in brief all professions and all people, but owing to the peculiar effect of the weather on agricultural operations it is of no greater benefit to any class than to the farmer. It is of great value to the farmer to know the amount and distribution of rainfall, the extremes of temperature, the occurrence of frost and heavy rainfalls at critical periods, such as at the maturity of the corn crop and at the time of gathering the hay or wheat crops.

The Michigan weather service co-operates with our national bureau. The instruments used by the state are furnished by the state. The salary of the director and office expenses, together with the stationery used are furnished by the national bureau. The state service is for the purpose of going into more minute record and investigation of our state's climate and production than the national bureau is able to do; it is for the purpose of carrying the practical benefits of the daily forecasts and warnings into every agricultural district, as far as the mail, telephone, and telegraph will permit, and at the present writing the Michigan weather service supplies daily over 600 out of the 2000 postoffices with the daily forecasts, frost and cold wave warnings, and the number is rapidly being added to.

One special feature of the work of the state service I wish to present as forcibly and commend as highly to the farmers of Michigan as I possibly can: The uses and benefits of the weekly weather crop bulletin. A merchant, for example, buys a large stock of goods and his object is to sell them at the highest price he can get for them; he advertises what he has for sale; the more he advertises the greater will be his sales. Now, if the merchant who does not produce that which he has for sale, advertises to sell it, why not the farmer, to whom good times means good times for the country, why should he not advertise what he has for sale. Now the Michigan weather service does that for the Michigan farmer every time it issues its weekly weather crop bulletin. In that report the general conditions, advancing from week to week during the planting, growing and harvesting season are reported; it is an advertisement, for from those reports the farmer can closely determine the approximate results of harvest, the general supply and demand, and hence the prices which will enable him to sell at the most advantageous time. The manufacturer sells, when he can, when the supply is the shortest and the demand is the greatest, and by a systematic study and comparison the farmer may become just as successful as the manufacturer is in selling his goods, or the middle man in selling what the farmer produces. Aside from the immediate benefit of these bulletins a file of them running back for a number of years will teach us what crops will average best in certain localities and by the history

of the past can we in a great measure regulate present and future affairs. During the coming crop season the Michigan weather service will again call on the farmers of the state for their cooperation by becoming correspondents and furnishing the central office at Lansing with weekly reports of the crops and weather conditions. It will take but a few minutes to prepare such a report for a locality or township for which the government furnishes blanks and postage. Above all, the Michigan weather service desires the good will and moral support of the farmer, it desires them to become interested and to study for themselves, with help that the service can give, every phase of weather conditions by which better results can be obtained in the agriculture of Michigan.

### We can Have Good Roads. Why not?

In the present age of aggressive improvement, good roads are not only needed, but they are necessary to the industrial interests of the country. The question, what will good roads cost, is provoking a great deal of discussion at present in all parts of the state. Its answer must be in a measure local, depending upon the demands made upon the road in the locality where it is to be built. A road that would meet the requirements of one locality, would fail in another. The cost varies, perhaps, with the ideas of those having supervision of the road building to some extent, but must be influenced a great deal by the kind of soil, amount of grading to be done, etc. The officials having the work in charge should determine by careful study, the kind of road best adapted to the requirements of their locality, and not build a road at great expense because someone else has.

A road costing \$10,000 per mile to build, would, most likely, frighten the novice in good road building; but good roads need not cost that amount. From the report of the delegates from this state, to the good roads parliament, at Atlanta, it will be seen that New Jersey, one of the pioneer states in good roads, expended from \$5,000 to \$8,000 per mile on some of the roads earliest built in that state, but is now building good stone roads for the country highways, six or eight inches in thickness, and sixteen feet wide, at a cost varying from \$900 to \$1,200 per mile. The statement is also made that, at whatever cost the roads are built, the people were satisfied with them, as the price of real estate has advanced upon the assessment roll, so that the rate on the dollar of taxation has actually decreased. This would undoubtedly be the case in any country, and in the southern part of Michigan \$1,200 or \$1,500 per mile, will probably cover the cost of building a road suitable for the purposes of ordinary traffic.

The success of any road, no matter what its cost may be, depends upon the skillful adjustment of its grades, and the drainage of its bed. Most of our road beds were laid out with the object rather of meeting the immediate necessities of their time, than with a view to future improvement. If we incorporate these roads in a county road system, they must be made to conform to the requirements of such a system. Long, steep hills must be cut down so as to conform to the best practice in grading for the heaviest loads likely to be hauled over them. Or the road should be relocated if this can be done cheaper, everything considered, than cutting down the hill. It is better that an individual or two shall be inconvenienced somewhat by the change in the location of a road, than for the public to pay twice what it is worth to grade a road over the original route when it is impracticable. In grading the road its drainage should not be overlooked, as this is, perhaps, the most important feature of a good road. After the grade and drainage of a road have been completed, almost any amount of money can be expended on the upper crust. There are too many methods of paving a road to admit of discussion in this paper.

A method of sub-drainage, much used in Belgium, is to put a deep bed of ashes immediately above the sub-grade; this, it is claimed will absorb all moisture coming through the paving material, and deliver it to the side drains without damage to the roadbed.

An argument in favor of good roads is given in a recent issue of *Engineering News*, an editorial based upon a clipping from the *San Francisco Chronicle*, stating that, according to that paper, the Southern Pacific Railway is charging so high a rate for carrying sugar from San Francisco, to Fresno, that one wholesale grocery firm is shipping sugar to Stockton by steamer, and transporting it from there to Fresno, a distance of 146 miles with six mule teams, and freight wagons, at a lower rate than is charged by rail. If the above is true, if freight teams can compete with the railways in transporting freight over ordinary country roads in California, who knows but that the mission of good roads in this state will be the keeping down of railway freight rates. Let us have good roads anyway.

A NEWCOMER.

### Cost of Family Berries.

R. M. KELLOGG.

You can have strawberries on the table three times per day until the last of June, then raspberries and strawberries together for a while, then raspberries, dewberries, currants, and gooseberries which overlap on the delicious blackberry, and then grapes until December. Meantime an abundance of canned fruit to last till fresh berries come again next season. These are not the stale berries bought on the market, but fresh and clean directly from the garden and worth double as much as the stale ones bought in town.

I think I know something of the cost of growing berries, and while I concede that they cannot be grown as cheaply in a small way as the wholesale grower would produce them, yet I will contract to pay the hired man his wages, buy the plants and do all the work connected with them till they are ready to pick, at two cents per quart for strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants; blackberries at three cents, and grapes at half a cent per pound and have them all ready for picking, and the latter work can be done for less trouble than you can go to the grocer for them.

Besides if purchased, you must produce something else to get the money. Then you must pay for picking at least two cents per quart, boxes and commissions to dealers at least three cents more. You buy a crate and carry them home, and before you can eat them up or can them, they are stale and have lost their flavor. You have so many that you are rushed to get rid of them before they spoil and eat too many at once, often bringing on serious disorders, and then go without for a considerable time; in fact, most farmers go without them pretty much altogether. In the eyes of the law, it is not a crime to deprive your family of these cheap, God-given, delicious luxuries, but it is an offense against them, and the rush of the boys from the farm to the cities, where they see these things in great abundance, bears evidence that it has more to do with the breaking up of families so early in life than any one thing. A steady diet of "hog and hominy," pork and potatoes, makes both boys and girls restless and they long for a change.

Dr. Vaughan, dean of the medical faculty of the university at Ann Arbor, in a lecture before the state horticultural society, pointed out that there were many families seriously affected with a disease closely resembling scurvy, and the only effectual remedy yet found were the rich fruit acids. All such diseases yield promptly to this treatment. A careful computation of your bills for medicine during the year will show them to be considerably more than the cost of the fruit garden, and so in many cases you can take your choice at the same price; so, unless you really enjoy grunting and sickness, you should begin at once to prepare for your spring planting.

Select the highest and best piece of ground you can find, and as near the house as possible so the good wife and children can step out and pick the berries just before the meal. Have all rows long so the work can be done with the horse with as little hand work as possible. Draw out at once and spread a coat of well rotted manure and let the winter rains wash the juices down into, and incorporate it with the soil. The coarse straw should be raked off and not plowed under, as it seriously injures the ground in case of drouth.

Next to the fence set a row of asparagus. Fifty or a hundred plants will supply all the family can eat, and it is fully equal to green peas. Five feet from this row and three feet apart, set 25 Palmer, 50 Older or Conrath, and 25 Gregg black raspberries; seven feet further away, set 25 Hansell, 25 Marlboro and 50 Cuthbert red raspberries. Another row, some distance, put 25 Western Triumph, and 25 Taylor blackberries, and then a row of grapes; two Early Ohio, three Moore's Early, five Delaware and Moyer, ten Worden, ten Concord and a few Agawam for early winter. This is the permanent garden which should last for several years.

Now we set for strawberries. 50 Warfield, 25 Bederwood, 50 Haverland, 25 Lovet, 50 Greenville, and 50 Enhance. Now with this put such vegetables as you need. I am perfectly well aware that I have provided for several times as much as any family of six can eat, but I wanted the children to have something to take to town and sell for their pin money. You will be astonished to see how much money you can pick up from such a garden, to say nothing of interesting the children in the work, and the general good cheer it will infuse into the home life.

Ionia.

In a country school located among farms, with cultural purposes connected with it, agriculture can be better taught and studied than anywhere else. Agriculture will sometime be a part of the curriculum in country schools. This fact alone should induce farmers to oppose the abolition of country district schools.—S. B. Keach.

**WOMAN'S WORK.**

**Motherhood.**

The fair young earth hushed all her sound of life,  
As evening gathered in the western sky,  
And calmed the sportive winds, that she might hear  
The world's first mother's first fond lullaby.  
A rapture such as mothers share with God,  
By sweet melodious cadence expressed;  
"My child! part of my heart in human form—  
My living thought, plucked from my throbbing breast."

How good was God to give such balm divine  
To sinning Eve, bereft of paradise!  
To grant her, mourning over Eden lost,  
To find new Edens in her baby's eyes!  
And every mother, crooning o'er her child,  
Catches the same sweet rapture from the skies,  
And, though shut out of earthly Edens, finds  
In mother-love, a sinless paradise.

Each height of bliss but measured depth of woe,  
And mother joy is watched by mother-pain.  
Eve's gentle heart bled o'er her sinning child,  
And Mary wept o'er hers who had no stain.  
Mothers alone drink sorrow's deepest dregs;  
Did God need sympathy, that he should deign  
To grant to woman, through her mother-love  
Some comprehension of his love and pain?

Mothers alone climb joy's most rapturous heights;  
Here, too, they touch the heart of love divine.  
O Father, God, how very good thou art,  
To grant us joys that else were only thine.  
A partnership with God is motherhood;  
What strength, what purity, what self-control,  
What love, what wisdom shall belong to her  
Who helps God fashion an immortal soul!  
*Mary Wood-Allen, in Teaching Truth.*

**Three Booklets.**

By Mary Wood Allen, M. D. Ann Arbor, Mich.  
CHILD CONFIDENCE REVEALED. PRICE, TEN CENTS.

The benefit this book might be to children were it in the hands of mothers everywhere is immeasurable.

The degree of sorrow caused by a barrier between parents and child can be measured by that of pleasure where perfect confidence is enjoyed.

In beautiful and simple language the author gives instruction how to retain the child's purity of thought regarding himself and the origin of life, instead of leaving him to receive it in fragmentary and impure forms from chance companions.

Is it not blasphemy to couch the thoughts of the holiest gifts of God in such suspicious secrecy that they are regarded as vile, degrading?

TEACHING TRUTH. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

This book is to supplant poetical falsehoods with facts.

The facts of sex are not to be received with downcast eyes and blushes, but with a reverent recognition of their sacredness. Through sex comes all the sweetest ties of life."

Francis Willard says, "I would invite public school teachers to examine this rare little book. It would be an evangel to every young person in whose hands it might be placed."

ALMOST A MAN. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Frequent requests for an inexpensive book for the instruction of boys approaching manhood led to the writing of *Almost A Man*.

The story is of a note, containing phrases of sentimental and sinful significance, which was picked up in a schoolroom. A conversation is given between the writer of it, a young boy, and a neighboring physician. It explicitly shows how he was led to change his whole life by learning to have a reverence for himself, and a deeper regard for all womanhood.

A teacher says the suggestions of Dr. Wood Allen have been one of her greatest helps in the management of boys. Are there not other teachers who need such help? This contains also, *A Gateway and a Gift*.

At each of the three gateways of birth, of the land of teens, and of death, a wondrous gift is presented to each individual—viz, earthly life, creative life, and continued life. It is not indifference that causes parents to permit rude chance to soil the souls of their children, as much as a lack of wisdom as to how to teach the truth. To tell *how* has been the purpose of these books. They are delightful books to lend, for they find response in every true parent's heart.

If every woman's work committee would secure the reading of them in their neighborhoods, it would help to purify the state of which we are so proud.

FLORA C. BUELL.

Ann Arbor.

**Intemperance.**

At the annual convention of the state board of correction and charities held at Flint, in December, it was generally conceded by those present, that crime was steadily increasing in the state of Michigan. In spite of the efforts put forth to check it, sin and crime are marching on at rapid rate, and it is astonishing to learn the number of children that have committed crimes of every conceivable description, with the exception of murder. If

this continues to be so, we shudder to think what the future years will bring forth, and what our beautiful peninsula state will ultimately be.

There never was an effect without a cause, and what is the cause of the present generation being more degraded and sunk in sin and vice, than those of the past?

Can we not attribute a large percentage of this slum of society, and those poor, degraded children, tracing their fall directly to the curse of intemperance? How can parents addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors raise a family of children, with a strong and healthy body and mind, with an intellect capable of retaining only pure and noble thoughts? It is a fact to be deplored that it is just the class of parents that are supplying the majority of the children today. In the last census report of June 1, 1894, submitted by the secretary of state, the number of illiterate persons, ten years of age and over, was 95,037, of whom 70,772 could neither read nor write, and 24,265 can read, but cannot write. Of these there are three-fourths more illiterate males than females. The total male population of illiterates aged twenty years and over, the age that all men are allowed to vote in Michigan, is 65,102, of whom 34,545 can neither read nor write. Is it any wonder that saloons receive a liberal patronage, and that crime is increasing in Michigan? The official report of Inspector Cole, internal revenue, shows that there are 232,295 licensed liquor dealers in the United States. The city of Chicago alone took out 14,982 liquor licenses last year, and the number is steadily increasing all over the state.

People may talk about free trade, tariff, etc, but just get the monster intemperance out of the land and there will not be so much complaint about hard times. Every kind of occupation has suffered the last few years and business men of every class have felt the pressure of hard times except the saloon keeper. We have not heard one single moan from him. His business is just as brisk as ever. What does it matter to him if the father gives him every cent he can get hold of, and the children have no home, except such as the street offers them? What matters it to him if this state is turning out tramp children by the hundreds? He knows this will benefit his business, and at the very next election, these men that are so bitterly crying hard times and are deploring the fact that crime is advancing in our land, will go to the polls and deliberately vote to license saloons.

But when the last trump is sounded and they are called on to give an account of their stewardship here below, will they not be called on to give an account of that vote that helped to send these children to perdition? How often we hear the words in the beautiful prayer "Lead us not into temptation." In this sentence the word "us" means not only ourselves, but those we love. Perhaps these words are uttered in all sincerity, but it seems to me that it is our duty to keep temptation out of our own and out of our children's way if it is in our power to do so. It seems almost incredible to me that any man or woman in this Christian land could vote any ticket that did not have a prohibition platform. We send missionaries to foreign countries and speak with pride of our free America, but it seems that we had a fitting rebuke to our vanity when one of our foreign ministers dined with some of the nobility, in drinking the health of his guest. The host passed sweet pineapple juice, with the remark, that "they could get wine to make them drunk in free America, but they would not allow the stuff on their island."

Mrs. May French Sheldon, the first, and we believe the only lady that has explored Africa, travelled across the Dark Continent without one rude word or act from those uncivilized, savage people. Could we say the same of our land if the lady chanced to meet some half intoxicated brute? Yet we are proud of our country, and if the people would exterminate this fatal curse, it would be as great a blessing as the liberation of the slaves during the civil war, and we trust that ere the cycle of time shall have ushered in the year 1900 there shall have been another Harriet Beecher Stowe, with a second Uncle Tom's Cabin to electrify the people with the horrors of the crimes committed through the direct agency of this dreadful demon that is making slaves of our people, by this fearful monster "Intemperance."

MRS. IDA ENGLISH.

Clarksville.

**Pomona's Report.**

At State Grange, 1895.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:

Pomona comes down to us in Mythology as guardian especially of the apple orchards, but presiding also over other fruits. Vertumnus was guardian over fruit trees, gardens and vegetables. He was the husband of Pomona. This nymph had scorned the offers of love made her by Pan, Sylvanus, and many other suitors. Vertumnus, too, she had time and again refused. But he continued to woo her. Now as a

reaper, now as haymaker, now as ploughman, now as vine-dresser, now as apple-picker, now as fisherman, now as soldier—all to no avail.

Finally, as an old woman, he came to her, admired her fruit, admired especially the luxuriance of her grapes, descanted on the dependence of the luxuriant vine, close by, upon the elm to which it was clinging; advised Pomona to choose some youth—say for instance the young Vertumnus—about whom to twine her arms. "If she would do this," said the seeming old woman, "frosts should never blight the young fruits, nor furious winds destroy the bright blossoms." When Vertumnus had thus spoken, he dropped his disguise and stood before Pomona in his person—a comely youth. Pomona accepted him. Pomona was a great favorite with the Romans whose greatness founded as much upon the arts of agriculture as upon arms. Annually a great feast was celebrated in honor of the products of field and garden. The famous Temple of Janus, the gates of which were opened in time of war, but closed in peace, was dedicated to agriculture. During the best days of the Roman Republic the gates of this temple remained closed thirty-nine years.

Since we met in State Grange one year ago, our own Michigan has yielded more than an abundance of nearly all kinds of fruit. In the Oceana "Fruit Belt," we were much alarmed, at one time, for the safety of our fruit, an industry upon which hundreds of our people depend. The nineteenth of May came with a blinding snow, followed by a hard freeze. Plums, strawberries and apples were much damaged, but the chief crop, peaches, was little injured. From the village of Shelby alone there were shipped one hundred and sixty-three carloads of peaches the past season. An idea may be had of the wonderful development of peach raising in western Michigan when one takes into consideration one day's shipment from that section. The following is clipped from a Chicago paper:

"Nine great steamboats bearing Michigan fruit reached Chicago Saturday morning. The city of Chicago, from St. Joseph and Benton Harbor brought 31,000 baskets; the city of Louisville, 26,000 baskets; the H. A. Root, from Glen Pier, 12,000 baskets; the Mabel Bradshaw, from Pentwater, 8,000 baskets; the Puritan, from St. Joseph, 2,800 baskets; the City of Kalamazoo, from South Haven, 12,000 baskets; the Glenn, from the same place, 5,000 baskets; the Douglas, from Douglas, 6,000 baskets, and the Saugatuck, from Saugatuck, 12,000 baskets. At the same time there arrived by the Chicago & West Michigan railroad ten carloads, or 20,000 baskets. The grand total was 134,000 baskets, or 26,000 bushels. There never were before so many peaches unloaded here in one day."

While prices were low many a home saw the shadow of the pitiless mortgage banished forever.

But the compensating returns were not all measured by dollars and cents alone. There is a refining, educative influence connected with the cultivation and harvesting of the beautiful luscious fruit which the most uncultured cannot resist. How beautiful is the orchard. First we see the shining sap, the budding, and while we look, the tree bursts forth in one great bouquet of fragrant flowers, soon to be followed by the golden fruit. Who is there who may not see the hand of the great Master of the vineyard? The lesson, too, is instructive. The fruit tree yields up its fruit that the home may be beautified, the mortgage paid, the taste satisfied, the parched lips of the fever stricken one moistened, and that all be made happier.

I shall never forget the lesson taught in an incident related of that fatal field of Shiloh. Gen. W. H. Wallace was wounded unto death on that fatal Sunday which will live forever in American history. He was carried on board of a steamer anchored at Pittsburg Landing, where his wife was anxiously watching the battle. During the few remaining moments of life he lay with his head in Mrs. Wallace's arms. Suddenly his eyes brightened and he looked fixedly at a little girl who stood near with a calla lily in her hand. His wife, rightly interpreting the look, beckoned the little girl to come near, and, receiving from her the beautiful flower, handed it to the dying general who passed away inhaling its perfume. As the flower dies to give place to the fruit, so our lives fade into eternity. May they blossom with good deeds. Respectfully submitted,  
JULIA E. McCLURE.

**Report of Lady Assistant Steward.**

Worthy Master and Members of the State Grange:

We are taught by our noble Order that as matrons in the Grange we are to look with earnest solicitude upon children and their welcome and remember that they are to follow in our footsteps and occupy our positions. May it not be that in our reaching out after something more grand and beautiful in this world, we may overlook

the duties that lie in our pathway?

Perhaps we are not guiding our footsteps in the path we would most wish our children to walk in. Let us be very careful that we do not act or approve no principle that we would not have them follow.

A farmer's wife has her children much to herself while they are young and may she not, by being refined and kind herself, do much to mould her children in the same fashion?

Let us look for the bright things of life in our surroundings and make our homes pleasant and adorn the family circle with noble traits of a kindly disposition, fill its atmosphere with affection and thus make our homes the brightest and happiest places on earth.  
MRS. J. H. MARTIN.

**The Juveniles.**

**Mediaeval Eventide Song.**

Come hither, lyttel childe,  
and lie upon my breast to-night,  
For yonder fares an angelle  
yclad in raimaunt white,  
And yonder sings ye angell  
as only angells may;  
And his songe ben of a garden,  
that bloometh farre awaye.  
To them that have no lyttel childe,  
Godde sometimes sendeth down  
A lyttel childe that ben  
a lambkin of his own;  
And if so be they love that childe,  
He willetth it to stayer,  
But otherwise, in His mercie  
He taketh it awaye.  
And sometimes, though they love it,  
Godde yearneth for ye childe,  
And sendeth angells singing,  
whereby it ben beguiled;  
They fold their arms about ye lamb  
that woodleth at his playe,  
And beare him to ye garden,  
that bloometh farre awaye.  
I wood not lose ye lyttel lamb  
that Godde hath sent to me,  
If I could sing that angell songe,  
how joyesome I sholde bee!  
For with mine arms about him,  
and my music in his eare,  
What angell songe of paradise  
so ever sholde I fear?  
So come my lyttel childe,  
and lie upon my breast tonight,  
For yonder fares an angell  
yclad in raimaunt white,  
And yonder sings that angell,  
as only angells may,  
And his song ben of a garden,  
that bloometh far awaye.  
—Eugene Field.

**Dick's Summer Playmates.**

When Dick got to his grandfather's he found a great many things to keep a boy busy. His dog Carlo he brought with him from the city, but the old cat and kittens he found in the barn at grandfather's.

Carlo and the cat didn't get along very well at first, for Carlo wanted to chase her and frighten the kittens. One day he thought it would be fun to chase the cat, but the old cat just put out her sharp claws and scratched Carlo on the nose. After that he and the cat got along very peaceably together.

Grandfather showed Dick how to make a wagon, and this he enjoyed very much. When he and his sister were together the doll rode in the wagon.

When the wind blew hard he flew his kite, and it was rare sport. The hired man helped him make his kite. One day there was a nice breeze and the kite was sailing through the air when it was struck by a squall. This was not the worst of it for a shower came and before he could pull it in the kite was ruined by the rain. Grandmother helped him repair it.

He made pets of the poultry, the calves, the lambs and the pigs. The cosset lamb made him lots of fun, but the lamb grew faster than Dick. One day when Dick was not looking for danger the lamb came up behind and knocked him over. It was a bad trick and cost the pet lamb its life, for grandpa said it would not do to have such an animal on the premises.

Dick wanted to take all his country pets back to the city, but his mother allowed him to take only a playful kitten.—*School Days.*

From a child's composition: "The climate of Palestine is very hot and mountainous especially where the country is flat."

Patron—"This set of teeth you made me is too big." Dentist—"Yes, sir. Sit down in the chair, and I'll enlarge your mouth a little."

**How 's This?**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, Ohio. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., WALKING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

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## OUR WORK.

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

### OUR OBJECT

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

1. (a.) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.
- (b.) By co-operation for financial advantage.
2. (a.) By frequent social gatherings, and the mingling together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations.
- (b.) By striving for a purer manhood, a nobler womanhood, and a universal brotherhood.
3. (a.) By studying and promoting the improvement of our district schools.
- (b.) By patronizing and aiding the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in their legitimate work of scientific investigation, practical experiment, and education for rural pursuits.
- (c.) By maintaining and attending farmers' institutes; reading in the Reading Circle; establishing and using circulating libraries; buying more and better magazines and papers for the home.
4. (a.) By diffusing a knowledge of our civil institutions, and teaching the high duties of citizenship.
- (b.) By demanding the enforcement of existing statutes, and by discussing, advocating, and trying to secure such other state and national laws as shall tend to the general justice, progress and morality.

We have good reports of Grange and teachers' meeting at Shelby, but advertising crowds it until next issue.

A friend of ours, speaking of attending an institute, says: "I was surprised to see how everyone was interested in the GRANGE VISITOR. I took my copies for the year down there to the meeting, and everyone was taken in a few moments. At the same time other farm papers, well known in Michigan, were lying on the table untouched all through the meeting, although I made special efforts to have them taken by the farmers in attendance. I think this speaks well for the VISITOR."

The State Board of Agriculture, at their meeting in Grand Rapids February 11, elected Dr. J. L. Snyder of Alleghany, Pa., as president of the Agricultural College. Dr. Snyder will assume his duties as soon as he can make arrangements to leave his work in Alleghany, which will be in the course of two or three weeks. Dr. Snyder has before him an opportunity given to few young men. We sincerely hope that he has the breadth and energy to solve the problem of agricultural education in Michigan.

We have been so busy with institute and editorial work that we have hardly had time to mention the advent of a newspaper contemporary,—the M. A. C. Record, published at the Agricultural College. This is a weekly, sent out in the interests of the College, and primarily to acquaint the farmers of the state with the work at the College. In the last issue Prof. Smith thus speaks of one thought that occurred to him while attending farmers' institutes:

A second suggestion from the institutes attended this winter was the evidence of the steady decline of superstition and ignorance in farm methods. Wherever a Grange or farmers' club was alive in a community, there we found men not only well acquainted with modern ideas and practices, but men and women capable of clearly and precisely stating their opinion to the audience. All honor, then, to the Grange and the farmers' club for the good work they are doing in suppressing superstitions and extending both knowledge and the ability to use it!

The weather service is a subject that is frequently discussed at farmers' gatherings. On page two of this issue, among other articles, we have one from Lieut. C. F. Schneider of the Michigan Weather Bureau, relating to the advantages that accrue from the system in vogue in this state, especially the advantages to the farmers. We think this may be considered a strong presentation of the case, and we would like to have the matter somewhat

discussed in our columns. How many farmers and fruit growers of Michigan take advantage of the weather forecasts? How many try to learn the signals or to get forecasts? And how many would make practical use of them if they knew them? These are some practical questions that we would like to have some of our intelligent readers answer.

The "round-up" institute at Grand Rapids was a decided success. The attendance was all that could be expected, and was especially representative of the best farming communities of the state. We know that at least thirty counties of the state were represented, either on the platform or among the audience. The program was rather crowded but was carried out on time. We took occasion to ask a great many what they thought of the meeting, and all voted it a decided success. As soon as we can secure it, we shall give a list of accredited delegates to the meeting. We heard the list read, and as we recollect it, four-fifths of the delegates were from Granges from different parts of the state. This speaks well for the Granges.

The institutes have now closed for this season. Sixty-eight have been held in the state. If we can judge by the words that come to us from individuals all over the state, we are assured that the institutes of this season have been a great success in almost every county where held. There have been criticisms and of course just ones, but as has been remarked by some one, "In 95 per cent of the counties, 95 per cent of the farmers are 95 per cent satisfied." We believe this would be a low estimate, because we have had personally many words of commendation for the success of the institutes. We speak of this because we feel that the Grange members should know how successful this institute law is. The Grange has never done anything in Michigan that is more popular than this, and we doubt if it has done anything that has been of more real and lasting value.

### FOR TEMPERANCE.

Not long ago a correspondent criticised the Grange for not taking an advanced step in regard to temperance. We had to say that the Grange has taken an advanced step in regard to temperance. The following resolution was adopted by the last State Grange:

"Believing that no law is stronger than the public sentiment back of it, we favor the strict enforcement of the present temperance law, and that temperance legislation be made more stringent as soon as public sentiment demands it and will enforce it. We recommend a thorough discussion by the Subordinate Granges of the state, of the bill known as the 'Redfern Liquor commission bill,' published in the GRANGE VISITOR of October 3.

This resolution embodies three distinct points. First, that the present laws shall be enforced to the letter. Second, that just as soon as public sentiment can support more stringent laws than those at present existing, they shall be put on the statute books and enforced with similar strictness. Third, as a means of determining what advanced steps shall be taken, and of educating public sentiment to the demand for stricter laws, it is recommended that there be a thorough discussion of the Redfern Liquor Commission bill. Now we submit that these points are all well taken, and that it places the Grange on record as a temperance body, conservative, yet progressive. We believe the doctrine embodied in this resolution to be eminently sound. First enforce the laws we have, and then educate public sentiment to better laws, and as soon as possible get those laws and enforce them. To our mind this is as sound temperance doctrine as has ever been preached, and ought to secure the support of every farmer of Michigan who cares a whit for morality and temperance.

In order that the Granges of the state may carry out the purport of the resolution above quoted, we again print the text of the Redfern Liquor Commission bill. We hope that this will be preserved for the use of Granges during their discussions so they may know exactly what they are talking about. We also present a letter from Mr. Redfern mentioning the advantages of this measure. In future issues we shall present letters from prominent men in Michigan on both sides of the question. We hope that our readers will also give their views through the VISITOR. Let us

have this subject thoroughly discussed in the Granges of Michigan during this present calendar year. We hope that lecturers will make it a point to bring this question before their Granges at an early date. Let us hear the results of your discussion.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor expects to be absent from the state when the issue of the VISITOR of March 5 is published. Therefore if you have any news notes or other matter that you are anxious should appear in that paper, kindly send the same to Perry & McGrath, Charlotte, Mich., as early as February 29. After that, send as usual to the editor at Lansing.

### Grange and College.

Continued from page 1.

Such a man may not be able to afford the expenses of frequent meetings of the state board, and he should be paid for such services.

While we are aware that many of our farmer boys are seeking an education in other institutions of learning in preference to the Agricultural College, we are also aware that very many more who ought and could, from any financial reasons, secure the benefits of an advanced education are permitting their opportunities to slip away. Very few comparatively, are aware of the facilities and equipment offered them at the college for a broader education in their line of special work. The boy who desires to be a professional man recognizes the necessity for a higher education and seeks it in such colleges or universities as offer him the best opportunity, but of our boys who intend to follow in our footsteps in the line of agriculture too many are satisfied with the meagre education offered in our district schools. Now we do not wish to belittle the advantages of our district schools, but rather would broaden their scope of usefulness by requiring as a part of the mental training therein imparted that special attention be given to the teaching of the simple problems of agriculture, and we believe that the time has now come when some steps should be taken to gradually introduce science and agricultural teachings into the district schools of our state. From this we fully believe will grow an increased desire on the part of boys to secure the more extended and broader education of our Agricultural College. Now if this college does not inaugurate this new policy and devise some means to carry this suggestion into practical operation we fear that it will lose a grand opportunity, and some other institution will reap the beneficial results of this important addition to our public school system. The condition of agriculture today is altogether different from that of ten or fifteen years ago. The changes are still being rung more and more rapidly. These changed conditions call for different methods. The farmer of yesterday, today and of the future has but little in common. The increased necessities call for enlarged advantages and an advanced broadened and more technical education is of all things most needed. The general government recognizing the great need of a specific and technical knowledge among the agricultural classes has made large appropriations for their particular purpose, and through the Agricultural college and the experiment station connected therewith is to read the farmers the results of these appropriations.

Shall we divert this from the purpose intended and confess ourselves unable to overcome the seeming unhappy conditions which surround us? Far from it. More vexatious questions have been solved. If mistakes have been made they can be corrected. If plans or methods are at fault they must be changed. If there is a want of confidence on the part of the farmers as to the value of the instruction now imparted leave no stone unturned until that confidence is restored or obtained. If the defect is in the law regulating its management, the law should be amended. If, perchance, the management of the institution is at fault by all means change it. The good of the college is paramount to any individual and the necessity of good work, the best work, is absolutely required by the farmers of Michigan. The demand is today for a more useful, practical education, one that will fit us to take hold of the work for which we are especially adapted, that will be complete within itself, and enable us to grasp with reasonable assurance of success the many problems of progressive agriculture, enlightened citizenship and a higher civilization.

JASON WOODMAN,  
A. E. PALMER,  
MRS. JULIA E. McCLURE,  
MRS. EMMA J. CAMPBELL,  
MRS. M. E. HAYDON,

### More Echoes.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: I read "Echoes From State Grange," by Brother O. A. Vanderbilt, who was so "humiliated" by the action of the State Grange. I

am glad to report to you that its action has had no such effect on any other member of Batavia Grange or in Branch county, so far as I can learn. I can see no object for the brother to censure that body or try to create any discord in our Order. I think there are many in the Order who are willing to extend to him their sympathies to relieve him of his "humiliation" but not willing to "take back" anything done by State Grange. The brother who can be talked out of "countenance" is not bold or very assured in his belief.

I do not wish to enter into any discussion with the brother through the VISITOR, but this "object lesson" on import duty of foreign silver, between Windsor and Detroit is nonsense. He says the executive committee should not express themselves on the current political question of the day. What party is on this question? I believe eight-tenths of the people of the country are looking for a party that will adopt a finance plank as passed by State Grange.

The State Grange is the main show and the only show the farmers have for the betterment of their wants and never will become a political side show.

L. M. BOWERS.

Batavia.

### ECHO NO. 2.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: As we read Brother Vanderbilt's article in the last VISITOR, headed "Echoes From State Grange," depicting in sombre colors the deplorable consequences if a continued discussion of the silver question shall be permitted in the Granges, we really felt like exclaiming "may the good Lord deliver us" from such a calamity. An event that transpired away down east many years ago comes to our mind. It was in the days of the militia's glory when nodding plumes and glittering tinsel was a necessary adjunct in the make-up of the citizen soldier. A captain while instructing his company in the exercise of loading and firing said, "soldiers, the crisis having arrived you must fire when the word is given." "But what shall we fire at," asked one of the men. "Fire at the crisis, of course," replied the captain. Our brother imagines the crisis in the shape of free silver has arrived and he promptly fired upon it. We do hope he will not overcharge his gun, causing it to burst, as the damage therefrom would likely be more serious to the firing party than to the crisis. It seems that Brother V., not being able to successfully meet the arguments of his "silver tongued orator, gracefully retreated from the contest, or in other words he ran away that he might fight through the VISITOR another day. The silver question is not a partisan political question. It is a question that permeates every political party in our nation. It is a question we believe nine-tenths of the people are and would be agreed upon if not controlled by partisan politics and worshippers of the "golden calf."

Our brother refers to silver as "cheap money" as compared with "sound currency." Well, he may favor, and have dear money and low prices on his plate if that suits him, but with us it is the reverse. We want money so cheap that it will require a dollar to purchase a bushel of wheat and other products of the farm in proportion. Perhaps our friend is suited with our enormous taxes this year. But we are not, as we have been obliged to go to the very bottom of our pockets for the last dime and nickle they contained. Then we would scarcely "save our bacon." What we need and should insist upon is a currency composed of gold, silver, and paper kept at par and interchangeable with each other, and made payable for all debts public and private at the option of the payer. And further, our public expenses should be reduced by cutting down the enormous salaries of our supreme judges and that of other high salaried officials. "Live and let live" should be our motto. "Cut the garment according to the cloth" is a safe maxim. Then possibly some of the many mortgaged farms may be saved to their occupants of almost a lifetime.

D. WOODMAN.

### ECHOES NO. 3.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: I was grieved and mortified at the action of the State Grange in adopting a report advocating the free coinage of silver. Will you please allow me to express in the VISITOR my disapprobation of that action? I am opposed to the free coinage of silver because I honestly think that its adoption by the nation would be a great calamity. But as much as I am opposed to it as a national measure, I am much more opposed to making a belief in the desirability of free coinage an article of the Patron's creed. What is the use, the justice or the consistency of bringing into the councils of a non-partisan organization like the Grange such an inflammatory political question? We all made a solemn promise when we became Patrons to avoid bringing political questions into the Grange for discussion. Did the members of the State Grange who made and adopted that report keep that

promise, or did they break it? Has the advocacy of this silver measure so deprived people of the sense of honor that even Patrons will break their most sacred obligations to advance the idea? The State Grange instead of being a violator of our rules should give commendable example and be an inspiration to all Patrons.

What are the many Patrons to do who are opposed to the free coinage of silver? Must they stay in an organization that promulgates a doctrine that they condemn? I believe that the great majority of Patrons are too honest to seek to inject into the dollar of the nation an element of fraud to cheat the wage earner, the savings bank depositor, the life and fire insurer, the old soldier, the retired aged, the widow and the orphan.

When it was known that the Michigan State Grange had declared for free silver, the news was welcomed by every crank, socialist, and anarchist in the Union. It was announced in every populist paper from Maine to California, as a great victory for free silver, while good people dropped their heads and queried, "has the noble Order of Patrons of Husbandry

come down to that?" After reading that report I could pronounce it nothing else but the same old straw that has been threshed over and over for the last three or four years—the same old rant that has so long disgusted the American people. When I saw those honored names subscribed to it, I could not help but exclaim, "O, how hath the mighty fallen!"

I cannot believe that these men duly considered what they were doing, or thoughtfully deliberated on the result of that action, had they seen it in the light that has since been cast upon it, I believe it would never have been consummated. But they are men of noble natures, they are reasonable men, they know that the best of human beings are fallible. If they see they have made a mistake they will honestly acknowledge it, and try to make amends for the injury done.

If any Patron should be disposed to blame me for writing this article, let him consider that when a question with two sides is forced upon us, and one side is championed by the power and prestige of fame and talent, entrenched behind the bulwarks

of the State Grange, it should be no offense for a poor humble Patron to feebly take up the cudgel for the other side.

JOHN W. KELLEY.

Herrington.

Temperance Work.

I was interested in an article in the VISITOR of December 5th by D. Woodman, headed "For Discussion" and have looked for some more on the same subject, but it has failed to appear. We were also disappointed that the State Grange did not take a decided stand somewhere on the temperance question, setting an example for the lesser lights to work after. We women get the impression that men in general are "off" on that subject. We have a report that will illustrate in our state paper from which I will quote a few lines—it was a public temperance meeting. The house was filled to overflowing, composed mostly of women, children and ministers, with now and then a noble specimen of the sterner half of the race (about 1 to 16).

Now, Mr. Editor, we secretaries will try to do better, and we want you to try and

stir up the men on the temperance question. SECRETARY.

Stebbins Grange No. 709, Antrim county, held regular meeting Saturday evening, February 8. The 4th degree was conferred on a class of seven, making the total membership of 35 for our new Grange. The officers and members take a great interest in our work. Brothers E. B. Ward, Geo. Carlisle and D. H. Stebbins assisted us by instruction and counsel. Next regular meeting February 22.

CHICKAMING GRANGE NO. 382.

I often read in the GRANGE VISITOR about the sister Granges and request to hear from the Granges in Michigan. As I have never seen anything from our Grange will just say we have a wide awake Grange. Our numbers are small but we meet regularly twice each month with nearly all the members present at nearly every meeting. February 8th we had a feast and an open meeting. Our county deputy, R. V. Clark and wife, and Dr. Royce and wife were with us. Brother Clark is the father of our Grange. He came here four years ago and reorganized us from an old broken down Grange that had laid dormant for years. We are glad to have him meet with us. He gave us a good talk, as did also Sister Royce. At our next meeting we shall confer the first degree to four new members. Fraternally yours, Mrs. A. K. CLARK, Master.

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Cash Is King! We Had It! A Few Manufacturers and Jobbers Were Hard Up, and Here Is the Result:



**K 6096.** Dark-Gray extra heavy all-wool Sack Suit, heavy, durable Farmer satin lining, linen sewed throughout, hand-worked button holes—in short, a well made, stylishly cut suit, with great wear-resisting qualities, such as retail merchants get from \$13 to \$18 for. Round-cut style only—sizes 34 to 42—at the unheard-of price of

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**7713.** A Very Dressy Fancy Worsted Pant, in black cord, with dark-brown satin stripe, solid seamless waistband, reinforced seams throughout, made in the neatest and most durable manner possible. Just the thing to finish out your winter dress suit. Retail people charge \$4 for it. We offer you 200 pairs in regular sizes, 32 to 42 waist measure, at just half—

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If you want any, get your order in early.

### STOUT MEN, Here Is Your Chance.

**7761.** Black pants with blue hair line stripe, made of wear-resisting cassimere, equal to any \$6 garment made. Sizes 38 to 44, waist 32 to 35-inch seam..... **\$2.00**

### Who Says Leather Coats?

**2005.** Double-breasted red flannel-lined, three outside pockets, roll corduroy collar, leather-faced lapels, patent snap buttons, well known, and a big seller at \$4. Only a few sizes, 36, 44, and 46. To sell them quick..... **\$2.69**

**2001.** Made of good quality black oil tan leather, lined with grey flannel, double-breasted, patent snap buttons, 3 pockets outside, leather collar, made same style 2005; price, **\$2.19**



**173.** Ladies' black hose, full fashioned, fleecy lined, fast color, and warranted not to crock; sold everywhere at 25c; sale price..... **12 1/2 cts**

**L 112.** Children's heavy ribbed wool hose, fast black, sizes 5 to 8 1/2; the 25c kind for..... **14 cts**

**L 912.** Boys or Girls' ribbed cotton hose, stainless black, fleecy lined; sizes 6 and 6 1/2; only price... **15 cts**

**169.** Men's heavy mixed wool and cotton underwear; natural grey, random and camel hair color; made to sell at 50c. We bought all the mill had left at 60c on the dollar, here they go at

**29 Cents.**

There will be weeks of cold weather yet, and, at this price, it will pay you to buy for next season.

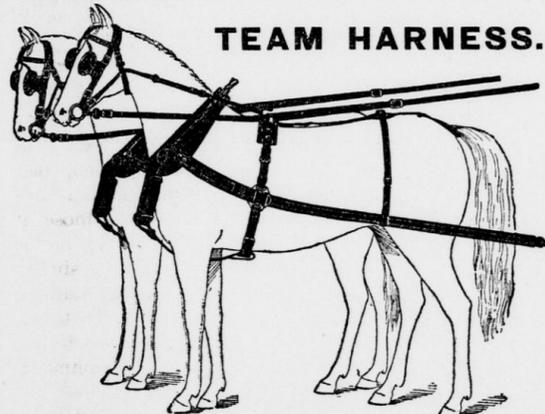


**196.** Double Carriage Harness. Traces, 1 1/2 inch, double and stitched; coach hames, with hame tugs and 3/8-inch spreaders, box loops and buckles; bridles 3/8 inch; box loops, patent leather blinkers, round blinker braces, overdraw checks, plain stitched and rosettes; coach pads, with iron plates and patent leather tops and bottoms, with housings; double and stitched skirts with single trace bearers; martingales 3/4 inch; breast straps 1 1/2 inch; lines 1 inch; solid oak tan. The most elegant \$22 harness made, nickel trimmed. Sale price,

**Only \$13.75.**

**185.** Double Carriage Harness. Bridles, 3/8 inch, box loops, patent leather blinds, round winker braces, 3/4-inch overdraw checks; hames japanned with 3/8-inch spreaders; hame tug 1 1/2 inch, with patent leather box loops; traces 1 1/2 inch, double and stitched, round edge finish; 3/4 inch turnback, scalloped and creased crupper; martingale 3/4 inch; pole straps 1 1/2 inch; belly bands double folded and stitched; coach pad with iron plate and patent leather top and bottom; double stitched trace bearers; round lines, with 1 1/2-inch russet hand part; full nickel trimmings; solid oak tan; no collars.

**\$14.49.**



### TEAM HARNESS.

**R 717.** Team Harness, exactly same as cut. no collars or spreaders, stuffed pads, 1 1/4-inch market tugs, black iron overtop, stage hames; hame tugs, long Champion buckles; turnbacks, 1-inch folded cruppers, buckled on trace carriers; belly-bands, 2-inch folded, 1 1/4-inch billets; martingales 1 1/2 inch; bridles 3/4 inch, round blinker braces; lines 3/8 inch, 18 feet, with snaps; traces, 1 1/2-inch, double stitched; cock eyes; breast straps, 1 1/2 inch, slides and snaps; hip straps 3/4 inch; made of solid oak tan stock. The best \$25 harness on earth. What we have of them,

**\$15.00.**

Order now, as quantity is limited.



### The Victor Carving Set.

The best pair of carvers in the market for hot and cold meat, bread, etc. This knife is made of the best high-tempered steel wire, same as cut. Regular price, 45c. Price per pair..... **26c**



**45650.** Knives and Forks. Cocobola handle, double bolstered, English style; best high grade steel, cimeter blade, same as cut; 6 knives and 6 forks; regular price, \$1.75; our price **\$1.24**



General Greeley's article in March Ladies Home Journal upon "The Personal Side of Washington" says: "His reflective mind and acute observation soon noted the ravages made by drink, and doubtless confirmed that personal moderation which never permitted him to run into excess of any kind. In the provincial army, when general charges of drunkenness were made against the Virginia troops, there was no word against Washington personally. He had, moreover, thus early deplored it as a serious vice, forbade it by stringent orders, and applied a hundred lashes to every man found drunk." Still later he wrote that "Gin-shops serve to ruin the proprietor and those who make the most frequent application to them," and in advising his nephew he adds, "Refrain from drink, which is a source of all evil and the ruin of half the workmen of this country."

### ENRICHES THE LAND. Keeps Stock Healthy—What Land Plaster Does.

Every professional farmer is aware of the great benefits to be derived from the use of land plaster, which has been employed as a fertilizer for over 100 years. Benjamin Franklin introduced its use in this country after testing it in a manner to admit of no doubt as to its great value. The reason why it is very simple. The ammonia in manure combines with the sulphur in the plaster forming sulphate of ammonia, which is a very powerful stimulant of vegetable growth. Such is the theory, and the results bear it out. The farmer who refuses to adopt this powerful solvent is wasting half the animal manure which he may apply with great labor to his fields. It is also a powerful disinfectant, and will keep cattle healthy on the dairy or stock farm. The Michigan & Ohio Plaster Co., furnish land plaster in immense quantities to the farmers of the United States. Their brand guarantees a first-rate article. If not for sale by the local dealer a line to the office at Detroit, Grand Rapids or Chicago will bring a circular and price list, and it can be ordered, by bag, barrel or carload. We direct attention to the advertisement of the Company in another column.

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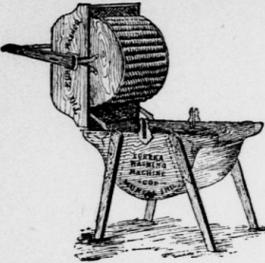
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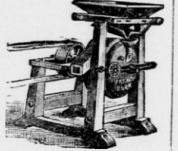
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College and Station

A Manual of Instruction in Apiculture.

"The Honey Bee: A Manual of Instruction in Apiculture," by Frank Benton, M. S., of the Division of Entomology...

The apian industry in the United States is practically a development of the last forty years, although isolated individuals were engaged in this work long prior to that time.

Table listing contents: Apian Societies in the United States, Honey produced in the United States in 1869, etc.

Prof. L. O. Howard, the Entomologist, says that, "the constant demand for information concerning bee culture has for a long time shown the need for such a public manual."

This bulletin which is No. 1, new series, of the Division of Entomology, has 119 pages, 12 plates, and 76 text figures.

In accordance with a resolution of the Senate, Secretary Morton was present at a joint meeting of the committee on agriculture of both Houses on Wednesday, January 15, for the purpose of explaining his action with reference to the purchase and distribution of seeds.

Free Seed Distribution.

Hearing before Joint Committee of Agriculture of both Houses of Congress, January 15, 1896.

In accordance with a resolution of the Senate, Secretary Morton was present at a joint meeting of the committee on agriculture of both Houses on Wednesday, January 15, for the purpose of explaining his action with reference to the purchase and distribution of seeds.

AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE—THE LAW FOR PURCHASING AND DISTRIBUTING SEEDS.

No specific amount was separately appropriated for seed distribution prior to the fiscal year 1865. Since and including that year up to date the total amount expended aggregates \$2,550,000.

seed by the Department of Agriculture shall be confined to such seeds as are rare and uncommon in the country or such as can be made more profitable by frequent changes from one part of our country to another...

DIFFICULTY IN SECURING NEW AND VALUABLE SEEDS.

Every annual appropriation act for the purchase, propagation, and distribution of seeds contains the words "as required by law."

SEEDS DISTRIBUTED—RESULTS OF SUCH DISTRIBUTION.

From July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1895, the total distribution aggregated nearly 27 million packages, of which 21,800,994 packages were distributed to senators and representatives.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT FOR PLANTS, TREES, ETC.

In a final effort to carry out the law in strict accord with its requirements the Secretary, after consultation with the Attorney-General, caused an advertisement for plants, trees, etc., stating the requirements of the Department in the language of the statute, to be published in the lawful number of papers and addressed to all seedsmen and horticulturists on the Department list.

CHARACTER OF THE BIDS RECEIVED.

Bids were called for to be opened July 1, and the board appointed to open and examine the same found only three which in form came up to the requirements of the advertisement.

been already distributed by this department. It was further found that the total amount of farm and field seeds offered under this bid if purchased would have averaged less than 10 pounds of seed for each senator, representative, and delegate in congress.

UNSATISFACTORY NATURE OF REPORTS RECEIVED.

While one purpose of the law was to secure reports as to results of actual experiment, the reports actually received did not amount to one-hundredth of one per cent of the persons supplied.

SOME COMMENTS ON THE SEED BUSINESS.

Of hundreds of papers, mostly agricultural, received at the department, not one is found to commend the distribution, many of them persistently ridicule it, most of them condemn it, while Grange associations and other agricultural bodies have adopted resolutions to the same effect.

The Foundation of America's Success.

Dotted over our vast country are the towns and cities with the ceaseless din of factories and the hurry and bustle of trade and traffic. The quiet of every community is disturbed day and night by the busy wheels of commerce as the railways sweep in every direction over their steel trackage in transit to seaboard cities, laden with the rich product of the American farm.

bodies."—From "True Source of American Wealth," by the Hon. Ben F. Clayton, President of the Farmers' National Congress, in North American Review for November.

The Singular Good Fortune of a Clayton Man.

It Came to Him Through Reading an Article About Jas. J. Corbett.

From the Times, Adrian, Mich. Two miles east of Clayton, Mich., there lives a man, Mr. Charles Smith, whose lot it has been to suffer for twelve long years without help.

He said that for twelve years past he had been troubled with sciatic rheumatism, that his sufferings had been at times well nigh unbearable, and that until April last, he had not been able to obtain relief.

Mr. Smith made a sworn statement of these facts, of which the following is a copy:

"I have been troubled with sciatic rheumatism during the past twelve years and, at times, my suffering has been almost unbearable. I had tried various remedies without help until last April, I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have taken two boxes and have been able to do more work this summer than heretofore. I think it is the only medicine in the world that would have helped me."

Sworn to and subscribed before me this second of August, 1895. H. M. COLE, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves.

Revised List of Grange Supplies

Table listing supplies and prices: Porcelain ballot marbles, Secretary's ledger, Secretary's record, etc.

At 1/2 Price



Sewing Machines, Accordions, Gramms, Pianos, Glue Mills, Cash Drawers, Feed Mills, Stones, Kettles, Bone Mills, Letter Presses, Jack Screws, Trucks, Axles, Hay Cutters, Presses, Copy Books, Ties, Bells, Road Plows, Lawn Mowers, Coffee Mills, Lathes, Banders, Dump Carts, Corn Shellers, Engine Saws, Steel Sinks, Farming Mills, Hand Carts, Furrows, Scrapers, Wire Fences, Grain Dumps, Crow Bars, Bolters, Tools, Bit Brasses, Hay, Stock Elevators, Railroads, Platforms and Comber Scales.

Send for Free Catalogue and see how to save money. 123 So. Jefferson St., CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Ask Secretary of your Grange for our Illustrated Catalogue. Aug. 15 '96

The Elephant Never Checks His Trunk

He must have it handy. For the same reason the coil of the serpy is not stored away in the end of its tail. Like-wise (y) the Fuzge Fence is coiled its whole length, and is always ready for business.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

# PATRONS' PAINT WORKS.

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

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

## CHAPTER XIV.

### THE AXMINSTER PEERAGE.

At Genoa, as luck would have it, Arnold Willoughby found a place on a homeward bound brigantine direct for London. That was all he wanted. He craved for action. He was a sailor once more and had cast astern behind him. No more dalliance with the luxurious muse of painting. In the daily drudgery of the sea, in the teeth of the wind, he would try to forget his bitter disappointment. Hard work and dog watches might suffice to cauterize the raw surface of the wound Kathleen Hessegrave had unwillingly and unwittingly inflicted.

He did not go to fly from her, of course, without giving her at least the chance of an explanation, but then that was exactly Arnold Willoughby's nature. He would have been other than himself if he had not so acted. Extreme modifiability was the keynote of his character. The self same impulse which had made him in the first instance sink name and individuality at a moment's notice in order to become a new man and a common sailor made him also in the second instance rush at once to the conclusion that he had been basely deceived and drove him to remodel without a second's delay his whole scheme of life and activity for the future. Half gentleman, half gypsy, he was a man of principle and yet a creature of impulse. The instant he found his plans going hopelessly wrong he was ready to alter them offhand with drastic severity.

And yet, he said to himself, it was never his own individuality he got rid of at all, that alone persisted. All these changes and disguises were forced upon him, indeed, by the difficulty of realizing his own inner personality in a world which insisted on accepting him as an earl instead of reckoning him up as he wished at his intrinsic value as a human being. That intrinsic value Arnold Willoughby was determined to discover and appreciate, no matter at what cost of trouble and disillusion. His naked worth as a man among men was the only kind of worth he cared one jot or tittle to realize.

When he reached London, therefore, he decided to see what steps were being taken in the vexed question of the Axminster peerage before he engaged for a longer voyage to the northern seas, which he liked best to sail in bracing summer weather. So on the very afternoon of his discharge from the brigantine, where he had signed for the single voyage only, he walked into a coffee house on the river bank and invested a ha'penny in an evening paper.

He was not long in coming upon the item he wanted. "Axminster Peerage Case. This afternoon the house of lords will deliver judgment upon the claim of Algernon Loftus Redburn, eldest son of the late Honorable Algernon Redburn of Musbury, Devonshire, to the earldom of Axminster. The case is a romantic one. It will be remembered that the seventh earl, who was a person of most eccentric habits and ideas closely bordering upon insanity, disappeared without warning from London society"—and so forth, and so forth. Arnold set down the paper with a deeper curl than usual at the corner of his genial mouth. It "bordered on insanity," of course, for a born gentleman who might have spent his time in dining, calling, shooting grouse and running race horses to determine upon doing some useful work in the world! So very undignified! Arnold was quite familiar by this time with that curious point of view. It is the point of view of nine-tenths of the world in this United Kingdom, but none the less every time he saw it solemnly com-

mitted to print it amused him afresh by its utter incongruity. The contrast between the reality and the grasp of life he obtained in his chosen vocation of sailor with the shadowy superficiality of the existence he had led in the days when he was still Lord Axminster made such criticism seem to him rather childish and unkindly.

He made up his mind at once. He would go down to the house and see them play this little farce out. He would be present to hear whether, on the authority of the highest court in the realm, he was dead or living. He would watch the last irrevocable nail being knocked into his coffin as Earl of Axminster and would emerge with the certainty that some other man now bore the title which once was his, and that he was legally defunct by decision of parliament.

Go down to the house! Then a little laugh seized him. He was thinking of it to himself as he used to think in the days when he had but to order his carriage and drive down from Eaton place to the precincts of Westminster. What chance would there be for a sailor in his seaman's dress to get into the house by mere asking for a place? Not much, he confessed to himself. However, he would try. There was something that pleased him in the idea of the bare chance that he might be turned back from the doors of the chamber to which he hereditarily belonged on the day when he was to be declared no longer living. It would be funny if the lords refused to let him hear them pronounce their decision of his own death—funnier still if they solemnly declared him dead in his living presence.

So he walked by St. Paul's and the Embankment to Westminster and presented himself at that well known door where once—nay, where still—he had by law and descent the right of entry.

It was a private business day, he knew, and their lordships would only be sitting as a committee of privilege. In other words, half a dozen law lords would have come down sleepily as a matter of duty to decide the vexed question of the peerage before them. On such occasions the strangers' gallery is never at all full, and Arnold hoped he might be lucky enough to corrupt by his eloquence the virtue of the doorkeeper. The doorkeeper, however, was absolutely incorruptible, except of course by gold, which was too rare an object now for Arnold to bestow upon him lightly.

"I don't know all the peers by sight," the official said, with some contempt, surveying the newcomer from head to foot. "These peers from the country that turn up now and again when there's important bills on that you wouldn't know from farmers. Times like that let any gentleman in who's dressed as such and who says he's a markis. But you ain't a peer anyhow—you ain't got the cut of it. Nor you don't much look like a distinguished stranger." And the doorkeeper laughed heartily at his own humor.

Arnold laughed in turn and walked away disconsolate. He was just on the point of giving up the attempt in despair when he saw an old law earl enter whom he knew well by sight as a judge of appeal and who had the reputation of being a good humored and accessible person. Arnold boarded him at once with a polite request for a pass to the gallery. The old peer looked at him in surprise.

"Are you interested in the case?" he asked, seeing the sailor's garb and the weather beaten features.

Arnold answered with truth, "Well, I knew something of the man they called Douglas Overton."

Lord Helvellyn—for it was he—scanned the bronzed face again with some show of interest.

"You were a shipfellow?" he asked.

And Arnold, without remembering how much the admission implied, made answer with truth once more, "Yes—at least—that is to say—I sailed in the Saucy Sally."

The old peer smiled acquiescence and waved him to follow to the door of the waiting room. Arnold did so, somewhat amused at the condescending air of the newmade peer to his hereditary companion. In the house of lords he couldn't somehow altogether forget his traditions.

"Pass this man to the gallery," the old law lord said, with a nod of command to the doorkeeper. The doorkeeper bowed low, and Arnold Willoughby followed him.

The proceedings in the house were short and purely formal. The committee, represented by one half blind old gentleman, read their report of privilege in a mumbling tone, but Arnold could see its decision was awaited with the utmost interest by his cousin Algy, who, as claimant to the seat, stood at the bar of the house awaiting judgment. The committee found that Albert Ogilvie Redburn, seventh earl of Axminster, was actually dead; that his identity with the person who sailed in the Saucy Sally from Liverpool to Melbourne under the assumed name of Douglas Overton had been duly proved to their satisfaction; that the Saucy Sally had been lost, as alleged, in the Indian ocean, and that all souls on board had really perished; that among the persons so lost was Albert Ogilvie Redburn, alias Douglas Overton, seventh earl of Axminster; that Algernon Loftus Redburn, eldest son of the Hon. Algernon Redburn, deceased, and grandson of the fifth earl, was the heir to the peerage, and that this house admitted his claim of right and humbly prayed her majesty to issue her gracious writ summoning him as a peer of parliament accordingly.

Algernon Redburn, below, smiled a smile of triumph, but Arnold Willoughby, in the gallery, felt a little shudder pass over him. It was no wonder indeed. He had

ceased to exist legally. He was no longer his own original self, but in very deed a common sailor. He knew that the estates must follow the title—from that day forth he was a beggar, a nameless nobody. Till the report was read he might have stood forth at any moment and claimed his ancestral name and his ancestral acres. Now the die was cast. He felt that after he had once stood by as he had stood by that day and allowed himself to be solemnly adjudicated as dead he could never again allow himself to be resurrected. He should have spoken then or must forever keep silent. It would be wrong of him—cruel of him, cowardly of him, unmanly of him, to let Algy and Algy's wife take his place in the world with his full knowledge and assent and then come forward later to deprive them of their privilege. He was now nothing more than "the late Lord Axminster." That at least was his past. His future would be spent as mere Arnold Willoughby.

Had Kathleen proved different, he hardly knew whether at the last moment he might not have turned suddenly round and refused so completely to burn his boats, but as it was he was glad of it. The tie to his old life which laid him open to such cruel disillusion as Kathleen had provided for him was now broken forever. Henceforth he would be valued at his own worth alone by all and sundry.

But no more of women! If Arnold Willoughby had been a confirmed misogynist before he met Kathleen Hessegrave by accident at the academy doors, he was a thousand times more so after this terrible reaction from his temporary backsliding into respectable society.

He went down into the corridor and saw Algy surrounded by a whole group of younger peers, who were now strolling in for the afternoon's business. They were warmly congratulating him upon having secured the doubtful privileges of which Arnold for his part had been so anxious to divest himself. Arnold was not afraid to pass quite near them. Use had accustomed him to the ordeal of scrutiny. For some years he had passed by hundreds who once knew him in London streets or continental towns, and yet, with the solitary exception of the Hessegraves—for he did not know the part borne in his recognition by the Valentines—not a soul had ever pierced the successful disguise with which he had surrounded himself. A few years before the same men would have crowded just as eagerly round the seventh earl as round the eighth earl, and now not a word of the last holder of the title—nothing but congratulation for the man who had supplanted him and who stood that moment, smiling and radiant, the center of a little group of friendly acquaintances.

As Arnold paused, half irresolute, near the doors of the house a voice that he knew well called out suddenly:

"Hallo, Axminster, there you are! I've been looking for you everywhere!"

Arnold turned half round in surprise. What an unseasonable interruption! How dreadful that at this moment somebody should have recognized him! And from behind, too, that was the worst, for the speaker was invisible. Arnold hesitated whether or not to run away without answering him. Then with a smile he realized the true nature of his mistake. It is so strange to hear another man called by the name that was once your own! But the voice was Canon Valentine's, fresh back from Italy, and the "Axminster" he was addressing was not Arnold Willoughby, but the newmade peer, his cousin Algy. Nevertheless the incident made Arnold feel at once it was time to go. He was more afraid of Canon Valentine's recognizing him than of any other acquaintance, for the canon had known him so intimately as a boy and used to speak to him so often about that instinctive trick of his—why, there, as Arnold thought of it he removed his hand quickly from the lock in which it was twined and dodged behind a little group of gossiping peers in the neighborhood just in time to escape the canon's scrutiny. But the canon did not see him. He was too busily engaged in shaking Algy's hand—too full of his salutations to the rising sun to remember the setting one.

Arnold strolled out somewhat saddened. If ever in his life he felt inclined to be cynical, it must at least be admitted he had much just then to make him so. It was all a sad picture of human fickleness. And then the bitter thought that Kathleen had been doing just like all of these was enough to sour any man. Arnold turned to leave the house by the strangers' entrance. In order to do so he had to pass the door of the peers' robing room. As he went by it a fat little old gentleman emerged from the portal. It was Lord Helvellyn, who had passed him to the strangers' gallery. But now the little man looked at him with a queer gleam of recollection. Then a puzzled expression came over his sallow face.

"Look here," he said, turning suddenly to Arnold, "I want one word with you. What was that you told me about having sailed with Lord Axminster in the Saucy Sally?"

Arnold scented the danger at once, but answered in haste: "It was true, quite true. I went out on her last voyage."

"Nonsense, man," the little fat law lord replied, scanning his witness hard, as is the wont of barristers. "How dare you have the impudence to tell me so to my face after hearing the evidence we summarized in our report? It's pure imposture! Douglas Overton, or Lord Axminster, made only one voyage on the Saucy Sally, and in the course of that voyage she was lost with all hands. It was that that we went upon. If anybody had survived, we must have heard of him, of course, and have given judgment differ-

ently. How do you get out of that, eh? You're an impostor, sir, an impostor!"

"But I left the ship," Arnold began hurriedly—he was going to say at Cape Town when it was borne in upon him all at once that if he confessed that fact he would be practically reopening the old field of inquiry, and with a crimson face he held his peace, most unwillingly.

That was hard indeed, for nothing roused Arnold Willoughby's indignation more than an imputation of untruthfulness.

Lord Helvellyn smiled grimly.

"Go away, sir," he cried, with a gesture of honest contempt. "You lied to me, and you know it. You're an impudent scoundrel, that's what you are—a most impudent scoundrel—and if ever I see you loitering about this house again I'll give orders to the doorkeeper to take you by the scruff of your neck and eject you forcibly."

Arnold's blood boiled hot. For a second he felt himself once more an aristocrat. Was he to be jostled and hustled like this, with insult and contumely, from his own hereditary chamber by a new fangled law lord? Next moment his wrath cooled, and he saw for himself the utter illogicality, the two sided absurdity, of his own position. It was clearly untenable.

The old law lord was right. He was not the Earl of Axminster. These precincts of parliament were no place for him in future. He slunk down the step like a whipped cur. 'Twas for the very last time. As he went he shook off the dust from his feet metaphorically. Whatever came now he must never more be a Redburn or an Axminster. He was quit of it once for all. He emerged into Parliament street more fixedly than ever a plain Arnold Willoughby.

If Kathleen Hessegrave wished to make herself a countess, she must fix her hopes somewhere else, he felt sure, than on Memory castle. For him the sea and no more of this fooling! Life is real, life is earnest, and Arnold Willoughby meant to take it earnestly.

## Grange News.

Barry county Pomona Grange met with Glass Creek Grange Friday, Jan. 10. A large crowd and good time were enjoyed by all. Forenoon session was for the election of officers. Afternoon session followed with the installation of the following officers for the ensuing year: Master, Bro. Henry N. Bowman; sec'y, Bro. Chas. Newland; lecturer, Sister Naomi Slawson. At 6 p. m. sharp the Grange opened in the fifth degree. All being prepared, our peaceful enclosure was disturbed by a signal from our worthy assistant. Attention to the alarm being given, a class of nine were initiated in the beautiful lessons from the courts of Pomona which did credit to the newly installed officers. Light and order being again restored, the rest of the evening was very pleasantly enjoyed with recitations and song until a late hour. The Grange was closed in due form to meet with Johnston Grange fourth Friday in February.

P. S. Received 17 subscriptions for Grange Visitor with more to follow. GEORGE R. BOWSER, County Deputy.

### IONIA POMONA

met with Berlin Center Grange, Jan. 16. The weather being fine and the roads good, there was a good attendance from Ronald, Banner, Woodard Lake, and South Boston Granges.

The subjects to be discussed were taken up, and occupied the time for program, to our regrets, as we would like to have heard Brother Mattison's report of Brother J. J. Woodman's address, and the work of installation of officers of Ronald Grange. Also Sister Bert Powell's recitation, and Sisters Betsy Butler's and Clara Howard's music and singing, but we look forward to next program for their assistance. Debates must be brief to give more time for lecture hour and institute work.

Sister Mattison gave us a very interesting report of the State Grange work, and woman's work conference meeting held in the senate room. She thought it very successful and entertaining, and much good had been accomplished on charity, many children had found good homes.

Worthy Secretary gave us a few instructions on institute work, and thanking Berlin Center for their hospitality and dinner, for it was a success.

The Worthy Master pronounced the labors of the day ceased, to meet in Ronald Grange hall Feb. 20th, promptly at 10 a. m.

Subject, "Of what benefit have you derived from Ionia county institute?"

Subject of taxation will also again be discussed. Candidates in fifth degree will be initiated. All fourth degree members invited to fourth degree work. A. R. B., Lecturer.

Bro. Bovee, County Deputy for Gratiot county, assisted by several members of Liberty Grange, succeeded in re-organizing Newark Grange on the 16th of January, with a membership of twenty-three. There were several more, thirty-eight in all, who signed the paper for re-organization, but, owing to some misunderstanding, only twenty-three were on hand. A recess was taken of two

weeks, to allow the others to come in, when the organization will be completed.

We find nearly all the farmers admitting the necessity of organization, the only trouble being to convince them that the Grange has come to stay, and can be made a real help to them. Pointing out what the Grange is doing in the way of legislation and how much more it might do with double its present membership, usually convinces the more intelligent farmers that it will pay them to join.

Liberty Grange is increasing its membership, having lately admitted three, with two more to be voted on at the next meeting, and a good prospect of three more applications.

F. G. PALMER.

Saturday, January 11 1896, occurred the annual installation of officers of Olive Centre Grange No. 652. Every one present seemed to be full of fraternity and good will. But it was astonishing to see how much good provision they stowed away. After dinner the officers elect were duly installed by Brother Joel M. Fellows. Every officer was present to be installed. This had not happened before in several years. After the ceremony the roll of officers was called and each responded in a manner that was proof conclusive that the Grange is a school of a high order and those who do not embrace the opportunity there offered are making the mistake of their lives. The one grand feature of the meeting was the appearance of the speaker and audience when Brother J. M. Fellows delivered the closing address. The unanimous verdict was that he is the Grand Old Man of the Grange. The discussions were lively and interesting and the new Lecturer announced a question for discussion at the next regular meeting, which is an indication that Brother Henry Soerheide intends to keep the standard of excellence already established up to the line, and if properly supported will no doubt make a substantial advance. The question was "Which is the mightiest, the pen or the sword?" The question was very interestingly discussed and was declared in the affirmative.

W. D. PIERCE, Secretary.

### FRATERNITY GRANGE.

Those of the readers of the GRANGE VISITOR who are of middle life, or past, will remember the services rendered the state, both in the senate and house of representatives, by the Hon. J. Webster Childs. More vividly than all will you remember his earnest work in the Grange and, as a member of the state board of agriculture.

Mr. Childs was Master of Fraternity Grange from its organization till the time of his death. His wife, Mrs. L. A. H. Childs, a woman of rare business tact, and fine social qualities, has always been our most earnest worker. In June of last year Mrs. Childs was stricken with paralysis, and while she feels keenly the fact that she can no longer lead the active life of the past, she rejoices that her mental activity is the same. A rich feast is always in store for her visitors, the choicest from book, magazine or papers. Truly the path of the just shineth more and more. I will tell you in my next of a golden wedding in our Grange family. WRS. JOHN R. CAMPBELL.

### WESTERN POMONA

Grange met with Tallmadge Grange at their hall, January 23 and 24. A goodly number were in attendance considering the weather, which made a very good test of Grange enthusiasm as most of the Pomona members present had to drive from ten to twenty miles over roads of ice and through a rain-storm. After dinner which the sisters of Tallmadge Grange had prepared, the meeting was called to Order in open session by the Worthy Master of Tallmadge Grange, who after welcoming Pomona, invited the Worthy Master of Western Pomona to the chair. The latter responded to the welcome address in a very appropriate manner. The program was then taken up and consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and the discussion of the subjects "What kind of men should the future farmers be?" and "The liquor question and its relation to hard times." The leaders of the subjects were well prepared and a lively and interesting discussion followed each. The program was well rendered and proved very entertaining to all present. The evening session was devoted to the election of officers which resulted as follows: Master, H. C. Tuttle; Lecturer, Mansor Smith; Sec., Bertha Smith. Friday morning the officers elect were duly installed by Bro. D. C. Wells. After listening to the reports of officers, Subordinate Granges and our delegate to State Grange and the transaction of the necessary business, the Grange closed a very enjoyable and profitable meeting. SECRETARY.

### FOR SALE

At reasonable prices, a choice selection of April and May Poland China pigs. Can furnish pairs. Pedigree with sale. O. P. C. R. Correspondence solicited and communications promptly answered.

JOHN BOWDITCH,  
Hillsdale, Mich.

Mention VISITOR.

Notices of Meetings.

Traverse District Grange meets with Silver Lake Grange March 11 and 12. We shall print full program in our next.

The next meeting of Ingham county Pomona Grange will be held at White Oak Grange hall Thursday and Friday evenings, February 27 and 28. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Yours Fraternally, DELIA PROCTOR.

The next meeting of the VanBuren Pomona Grange will be held, by invitation, at Bangor, February 27, 1896. A good program will be arranged and all Patrons are cordially invited to be present. MRS. JENNIE BUSKIRK.

A union meeting of the Granges of Washtenaw county will be held in Ypsilanti February 27. The following topics will form part of the program: "Is there any connection between the food of childhood, and the alcohol habit of adult life?" "What is to be learned from the recent war between Japan and China?" "Fathers and Sons;" "Mothers' Meetings;" "What must be done to establish and maintain the gold standard in this country, and what would be the effect?" FLORA C. BUELL.

Kent county Pomona Grange will meet with Grattan Grange February 26, 1896. The forenoon will be devoted to business. In the afternoon will be an open session to which the public are invited. Address of welcome by Mrs. Clara Stanton, Master of Grattan Grange; response by W. T. Adams, Master of Kent Pomona Grange; discussion of export bounty bill, O. J. Watkins and Robert Dockeray; recitation by Kate Lessiter; paper by E. P. Nash; "What change do we need in our monetary system?" John Preston and W. T. Adams; song by Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Keech; "Rambles through eastern New York," C. M. Slayton; recitation, Mrs. O. J. Watkins; "Government of Children," Wm. Lessiter and Mrs. W. T. Adams; paper, W. C. Slayton; recitation by Mrs. Moffatt; singing for the occasion will be furnished by the Grattan Grange choir. MRS. ADELIA PETERSON, Lecturer.

BERRIEN COUNTY GRANGE. The first quarterly meeting of Berrien county Pomona Grange will convene with Johnstown Grange on Friday, February 28, 1896 at 10 o'clock a. m. Morning session will be devoted to business. Afternoon session commencing at 2 o'clock, will be an open meeting to which all friends of the Grange are cordially invited. Program.

Address of Welcome, Hiram Bristol; Response, by Pomona; "The School Question," D. C. Warner; "The Farmer's Garden," C. Newland, F. Otis; "Shall Farmers keep bees?" H. Bowman; Instrumental music, Chas. VanSickle, Zera Newland, Edna Bird, "Farmer's Homes," Mrs. J. Dawson, Mrs. Howard; "Good Roads, the best system," G. Sheffield, F. Merrills, V. Bird; Recitations, Orab Newland, Nelson Bird, Sybil Stanton and Nellie Woodmansee; Papers, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. C. Rice; Selections; Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Renkes, Mrs. Merrill and Mrs. Woodmansee; Vocal music, Mabel and Nellie Bowman, Belle Bowser; Question box and current events. MRS. N. SLAWSON, County Lecturer.

Grange News.

We have just received the January issue of the Coil Spring Hustler, and find it full of interesting matter pertaining to fencing. If any of our readers are not receiving that paper a copy will be mailed them gratuitously by addressing the Page Fence Co., Adrian, Mich.

Brother Geo. B. Horton reorganized Ransom Grange, Hillsdale county, on the evening of January 29th, with 30 members, mostly new material. This charter has been sleeping for twenty years and starts out again as good as new. May the good farmers in the community keep it in active use.

Wadsworth Grange entertained the Huron county Pomona, December 26th. It was very stormy but there was a good turnout from other Granges and we all enjoyed ourselves. It was late when we gathered so there was no time for a program. We enjoyed a good report from our state delegate, Brother Hunt. Wadsworth Grange had an open installation of officers January 18. There was a good program and afterwards supper was served. S. A. KAY.

The Order throughout Berrien county is booming, 54 having been added during the quarter ending December 31, as shown by the reports at meeting of Pomona on 14th and 15th inst., and a large list of initiations and applications since the close of the quarter. The findings of the Tax Statistician are proving an eye opener to the farmers, and many are asking what they can do to be saved from the iniquity and injustice in practice in our present taxing laws. May it prove a lever by which tens of thousands of farmers will come into the Grange and bless and be blessed in return. We have a couple of dormant Granges on the string and we hope to succeed. R. V. CLARK.

Verona Mills Grange is in a prosperous condition. Within the last eight months we have initiated ten new members into our Grange and at our next meeting expect to confer the first and

ROLL OF HONOR

We propose hereafter to give credit in the VISITOR columns to the kind friends whose efforts are put forth to increase the circulation of this paper and thus benefit the cause of the farmer. Those who have forwarded special lists are as follows: K. L. Butterfield, 12; J. S. Briggs, 4; H. H. Dresser, 12; L. A. Crawford, 32; O. B. Lake, 3; H. M. Tuttle, 13; Mrs. C. L. Pearce, 3; Mrs. John Preston, 16; F. G. Palmer, 33; Anna A. Banks, 5; E. B. Ward, 10. We credited Mr. G. A. Bowser in last issue with only two names, when we should have credited nineteen. Will our friend overlook errors? Let us see how many special lists can be sent in. A little special effort on the part of each friend of the VISITOR will give it the strength necessary to continue to battle for the farmers' rights. Let us all work together. Send in a list of subscribers.

second degrees on another candidate. We have lately reinstated two. Our Lecturer, Mrs. Ellen Murray, furnishes a good program for each evening. Her report for last year shows that out of twenty-three meetings held within the year there had been a program carried out every evening with the exception of four. We are planning for a literary entertainment to be held in the near future. MRS. LAURA HUNT, Secretary.

A GRANGE INSTITUTED.

Messrs. E. B. Ward of Charlevoix, and D. H. Stebbins of Banks, effected a Grange organization here last week with 28 charter members. We see no reason why the organization, if rightly conducted, should not be productive of good. There are many advantages to be derived from it, both in a social and intellectual way, and if the members but give it the attention and the interest they ought, a year from now will see the membership doubled and trebled. While the local branch starts out very modestly, the quality of the material which it embraces more than makes up for the lack of quantity. In other words it has enrolled in its membership a number of our best and most influential farmers, and their names are, we believe, a guarantee that the organization will be permanent. The officers elected are as follows:

Master, F. L. Lesher; Overseer, Z. T. Swan; Lecturer, George Lesher; Steward, G. W. Gunther; Assistant Steward, T. E. Niles; Chaplain, A. C. Elder; Treasurer, D. W. Marsh; Secretary, T. H. Glover; Gate Keeper, H. Lesher; Lady Asst. Steward, Fay Lesher; Pomona, Mrs. V. F. Elder; Flora, Kate Diebold; Ceres, Mrs. E. E. Millard; Executive committee, D. W. Marsh, G. Palmer, G. J. Millard; Financial committee, Maud Lesher, F. E. Woodhams, John Bush; Sick committee, Z. T. Swan, Mrs. D. W. Marsh, E. Goodwin, H. Lesher, T. E. Niles.—Mancelona Herald.

CLINTON POMONA.

Clinton county Pomona Grange met with Bengal Grange, January 29, 1896. The day as well as the roads was all one could wish for. The attendance was very large. Bengal Grange furnished a chicken pie dinner with many other toothsome dainties. After dinner, Sister Bertha Lyon, one of Clinton county's most successful school teachers, welcomed Pomona in such a royal manner that none could but feel glad they were there. Brother J. C. Bronson responded in a few well chosen words. The officers of Pomona were then duly installed by Sister Estella Dills, who, by the way, has installed five different sets of officers this year. The Bengal choir furnished music whenever called upon. The question, "Resolved that it is policy for Clinton county to adopt local option," was taken up and well discussed. A standing vote was called for and about two thirds responded. None arose on the opposite side. Whether it is best to adopt local option or not, it is very certain that the Grange has no use for the saloons. Your scribe furnished several copies of the GRANGE VISITOR and urged each Grange to appoint a person to solicit subscriptions. We hope each will respond and that the subscription list will roll up a long number of names. At the close of the afternoon session supper was announced. The young people of Bengal Grange gave an entertainment in the evening entitled "Aunt Hannah's quilting party." It was a very laughable affair and the speakers did splendidly. Members of the Grange were admitted free. Those outside the gates paid ten cents apiece. \$12 were taken at the doors. MRS. C. L. PEARCE.

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