

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

VOL. XXI. NO. 5.

CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN, MARCH 5, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 485.

Declaration of Purposes

Of the Patrons of Husbandry.

PREAMBLE.

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

GENERAL OBJECTS.

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

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

SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

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

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

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

BUSINESS RELATIONS.

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

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

We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes.

In our noble Order there is no communism, no agrarianism.

We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise

as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between labor and capital removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant per cent profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers. We desire only self-protection, and the protection of every true interest of our land, by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits.

EDUCATION.

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

THE GRANGE NOT PARTISAN.

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

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to all.

We must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OUTSIDE CO-OPERATION.

6. Ours being a peculiarly farmers' institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks.

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

We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromises, and

earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success.

CONCLUSION.

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

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

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

The Liquor Commission.

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

CYRUS G. LUCE.

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

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

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

Gov. Luce's Appeal.

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

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

for the VISITOR.

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

Fraternally,

C. G. LUCE.

Report of Assistant Steward.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters of the Grange:

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

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

J. H. MARTIN.

The Marvels of our Bodily Dwelling.

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

J. B.

Answers all Expectations.

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

I am respectfully,

JOHN CHAPLIN.

See Adv. Ingersoll's liquid rubber paints.

Field and Stock

The Busy Bee.

M. H. HUNT.

Those who do their work on time and with ordinary care as to details, have good reason to expect success in the care of bees.

The fine indexing of the elegant works now published on the subject, makes it only a moment's work to turn to any matter you wish to investigate.

One or two swarms are enough to begin with, letting your increase keep pace with your increase in knowledge, thus insuring almost certain success.

A novice should never open a hive for examination without first smoking a little at the entrance, then as you open at the top puff a little smoke on them so as to drive them down sufficient to leave the tops of the frames clear of them.

Bell Branch, Wayne County.

Northern Michigan.

Alcona County.

BY J. VAN BUSKIRK.

I wish to correct the erroneous impression that is quite general in southern Michigan regarding our resources as an agricultural county.

WHEAT GROWING.

We grow spring and winter wheat very successfully, and spring and winter oats are raised in large quantities for feed.

SITUATION.

Alcona county is situated along the west shore of Lake Huron. The Detroit and Mackinac R. R. runs parallel with the shore about 10 miles back through the whole county from north to south.

We have a variety of soil to suit the prospector. If a man should want clay loam we have it in abundance, and any other loam he may want.

FRUIT GROWING.

We are getting settled down to fruit raising now, especially plums. We have not had any curculio here, and plums are a great success.

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

Harrisville.

Missaukee County.

BY L. VAN METER.

Missaukee county does not materially differ from its neighbor counties in its general characteristics and make-up. It is as good as the best—better than the average.

LUMBERING GONE.

The era of pine lumbering in this county may be said to be over, but the new one of hardwood lumbering has just begun.

It is no longer necessary for the person who buys a piece of timbered land in this county from which to make a farm, to roll the timber into log heaps to be burned.

It has been estimated by those who are in a position to know, that about three-fourths of the county is fit for ordinary farming purposes.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

there being over fifty school houses in the county. The county is crossed by the T. & A. railway, while the G. R. & I. has a branch from Cadillac to Lake City.

No part of the state offers better advantages for people seeking a place where they can locate and "grow up with the country," than does Missaukee county.

Lake City.

Magnitude of Poultry Industry.

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

Table with 3 columns: Year (1886, 1890, 1895), Fowls, and Total value.

Despite the big increase in the poultry business the last five years, and the close attention now given it, there is room for still greater expansion before it is overdone.

try, which will do something to bring up the average value of barnyard fowls, together with the relatively higher values of both poultry and eggs in producing sections adjacent to large cities.

It is probable that the annual product of the poultry industry, the meat and eggs consumed, represents almost as much money to the producer as does the wheat crop.

INCREASE IN PAST FIVE YEARS.

Census figures on this important adjunct of the farmer's business, now available for the first time, show a decided gain over those of a decade earlier.

HOME MARKETS NOT SUPPLIED.

Up to the present, the production of poultry yards is all wanted at home, while it is a noteworthy fact that millions of dozens of eggs are imported annually.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE IN EGGS.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Exports (Doz, Value), Imports (Doz, Value).

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY BY STATES.

The figures below under 1890 are the federal census taken in June, '90, of the number of poultry on farms and eggs produced in previous year.

POULTRY ON FARMS IN 1890, AND ESTIMATE INCLUDING TOWNS, JAN. 1, 1896.

Large table with columns for Fowls, Turkeys, Ducks and geese, Eggs, and various state abbreviations.

Table with columns for State (S.D., Neb., Kan.), Fowls, Turkeys, Ducks, Eggs, and Total value.

Table with columns for State (Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Ore., Ark.), Fowls, Turkeys, Ducks, Eggs, and Total value.

Total 258,871 352,984 10,754 12,154 15,985 17,824 819,723 1,140,886

—Orange Judd Farmer.

The Cow Power of Wisconsin.

Secretary of State Casson has nearly completed the compilation of the state census of 1895. The enumeration of cows, two years old and over, shows that Wisconsin has 842,042, with a total valuation of \$17,412,144.

There are fully 2,500 cheese factories and creameries in the state, and their number is increasing every day.

The northern portion of Wisconsin is covered with a vast stretch of forest. In that portion of the state the finest butter and cheese, particularly the latter, in the northwest will some day be made.

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

The Farmer's Winter Study.

During the summer season the farmer has no time for study. The demands of the crop push him from morning until night, every week and every month.

Rush in your Grange news.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Songs of Love and Joy.

Can anything be sweeter than our brighter songs of joy?
 Long and loud the joyful chorus swells, all free from earth's alloy;
 And then our happy hearts respond—our better thoughts approve,
 Radiant faces beaming brightly, sparkling eyes o'erflow with love.
 As love, and joy, and song abound, they fill us with delight,
 Do not our brighter blessings wing their way from realms of light!
 Each day shows richer treasures, and the circles wider grow,
 And we see beyond the shadows brighter visions come and go.
 Ring in the swelling songs of joy. "Peace and good will to men."
 In sweeter strains the world will learn to sing the glad refrain.
 Nor should the sound of war be heard, but love our powers employ;
 Go teach the nations of the earth the songs of love and joy. S. TROTMAN.

Alden, Mich., Feb. 14, 1896.

Woman's Influence.

Read at Newaygo county institute, Fremont, January 30, by Mary Robertson, Hesperia, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Has woman any influence in state? Let us see. Abraham Lincoln said; "All that I am or hope to be I owe to my mother." From the earliest ages woman has had

more or less influence in the political world. During the French revolution the influence of Madam De Stael was felt so keenly that Napoleon, jealous of her power and wonderful abilities, banished her.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Those Farmers' Wives.

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

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

Charity.

Report of Committee at State Grange.

Brothers and Sisters:

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

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

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

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

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

The woman's meeting of yesterday afternoon struck the key note to all our hearts. We must everyone of us exercise charity.

First, We respectfully recommend the giving of one dollar, or more as each Subordinate Grange may designate, for the help and support of the Fresh Air fund;

Second, If there is a family, in or out of the Grange, who needs our help, can we not go to them and help them for a day and make life easier and sweeter? There are times when charity soothes and blesses;

Third, Teach our children, as we have been taught, this lesson, "Faith, Hope and Charity; but the greatest of these is Charity;"

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

Respectfully submitted,
 MRS. J. T. NORRIS, MRS. ELLA SMITH,
 MRS. H. SLOTTAN, MR. A. S. BENTON,
 MR. JACKSON GILLAM, MR. EUGENE SMITH.

The Juveniles.

One Hundred Years Ago.

It being February 22, 1876.

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

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

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

As they did not, he grew up, and forty-four years after that first birthday in the farm house, he spent another one in watching and waiting for the birth of liberty. It was the twenty-second day of February, 1776.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

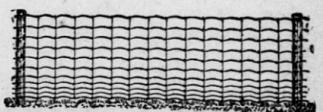
Washington never appears as a greater man, than when, in sending to the congress the result of this council of war, he adds the words, "It being almost unanimous I must suppose it to be all right." And all this when the ice he had so wished for was come, the enemy daily expecting reinforcement, the army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

Under such circumstances George Washington kept his forty-fourth birthday.

One hundred years later the nation whose birth he watched over through long years of bitter strife, keep it for him.

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

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



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THE GRANGE VISITOR

CHARLOTTE, MICH.

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OUR WORK.

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

OUR OBJECT

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

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

1. (a) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.
- (b) By co-operation for financial advantage.
2. (a) By frequent social gatherings, and the mingling together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations.
- (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.

A Great Meeting.

Oceana and Newaygo Grangers and Teachers Association.

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

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

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

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

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

FRIDAY A. M.

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

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

1. From the standpoint of the home, Mrs. Julia McClure.
2. From the standpoint of the editor, E. R. Reed, Newaygo.
3. From the standpoint of the teacher, Emma H. Reynolds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EVENING MEETING.

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

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

SATURDAY'S MEETING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. E. McCLEURE.

From the Master.

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

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

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

GEO. B. HORTON.

General Topics for March.

Suggested by National Lecturer.

IMMIGRATION.

Question 1. Should immigration be restricted?

What educational qualifications, if any, should be required of immigrants?

SUGGESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

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

Cost of keeping, income and profits per cow.

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

Comparative influence of men and women.

Could farmers get better returns by more systematic methods of marketing their products?

Should novels be excluded from the farmers' library?

Who is the ablest congressman from this state? What has he done for agriculture?

What is the record of the United States senators from this state in regard to the interests of the country?

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

Grange News.

Hillsdale Pomona.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The last meeting of Hillsdale Pomona was held at South Jefferson Grange hall February 6th. There was a good attendance. The papers presented and discussions were intensely interesting. Our next meeting will be held at Adams Grange hall March 5th. We are specially pleased with the plan of work outlined in the Quarterly Bulletin for the coming year and intend to make an effort to concentrate forces along the line therein specified. MRS. H. A. HUNKER, Lecturer.

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

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

It has been some time since I saw anything in the VISITOR from our Grange. Acme Grange is situated in the southeast corner of Hillsdale county, and although we have met with a great many reverses, yet we are still living and doing some good work. We are not as strong in membership as we once were, but we have those left that are good Grange workers. We have done business in the way of purchasing to the amount of \$500 in 1895, and we hope to increase this year. The Granges in Hillsdale county are in a better condition than they have been for a few years. Ransom Grange has been organized with 39 charter members. Let the good work go on. S. E. HAUGHEY, Secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STILL THEY COME.

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

OCEANA COUNTY'S STRONG NEW GRANGE—ELBRIDGE CENTER—63 CHARTER MEMBERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

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

H. R. EAGLE & Co.

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\$1.00 Worth of Groceries FREE!

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A Large Package Griddle Cake Flour,	" "	.10
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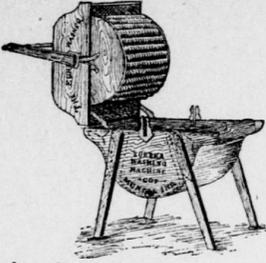
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Alfalfa.

Continued.

SOWING THE SEED.

In the east and northeast.—Alfalfa should be sown in the spring as soon as the ground is warm and there is no further danger from hard frost. This usually is from about the middle of April to the middle of May. Young alfalfa plants are tender, and liable to be injured by cold. The seed may be sown either broadcast or drilled. Drilling is more economical of seed; and a better stand can usually be obtained. If sown broadcast, from 20 to 25 pounds of seed per acre may be used; if drilled, from 15 to 20 pounds. When a permanent hay meadow is desired, the larger amount of seed is the best; but when the crop is to be raised for seed, a smaller amount will suffice. To get a good quality of hay, the plants should be grown close enough together, so that the stems will be small and not woody; but when a crop of seed is desired, they should be grown so far apart that, while covering the ground, they will put forth the greatest number of flower clusters. A clean field will require less seed than one that is very weedy. The most even stand is to be had by drilling the seed and then harrowing the field lightly across the drill rows. Cover the seed very lightly; if sown broadcast, a light harrow or a brush will be sufficient; or, if there is rain immediately after sowing, no harrowing will be necessary. A better stand will be obtained if the land is rolled after sowing. In western New York the practice is to roll without harrowing. This presses the seed into the loose soil, and covers it to a sufficient depth. On light, sandy loams, sow without any nurse crop. On clayey, cloddy soils, however, a light crop of wheat, oats, or barley, is by some considered beneficial. This practice is also to be recommended when the field is liable to be very weedy. But it is really a waste of seed to sow alfalfa on foul land. The young alfalfa plants are more tender than young red clover, and are easily choked out by weeds, or by the nurse crop, if the latter is too thick. A good and sufficient stand can not be counted on if the field is weedy, or if the seed is sown like that of clover and timothy, with some small grain.

Some farmers cut for hay the first season. This depends entirely upon the rapidity of growth during the first summer. If the field is weedy, the weeds must be mowed two or three times and raked off the field. This must be done as often as the weeds grow up and threaten to choke out the alfalfa. If the field is very weedy, it should be mowed early enough in the summer to keep the weeds from seeding. If this be done, the alfalfa will soon take possession of the ground, and there will be little trouble from weeds or grass until after the third year. If a good stand is secured and the field is not weedy, a small crop of hay may be secured the first season. As a result of frequent cutting during the first season, the plants will form a good root system and consequently make a better growth. The crop should not be cut too late in the autumn of the first year. The young plants will stand the rigorous cold of winter much better if they have been allowed to put out at least five leaves. In the preparation of a field for alfalfa, the farmer must keep in mind the fact that alfalfa will yield better the second year than the first, and better the third year than the second; hence the advantage of enabling the crop to pass through the first winter in good condition.

ALFALFA HAY.

There is no better hay plant than alfalfa in regions where it will grow. The making of hay requires considerable skill on account of the nature of the plant. If the hay is put into stacks or into barns before the stems are cured, it is liable to heat and mold, and if it is allowed to lie on the ground too long before stacking, the leaves get dry and brittle, and will drop off, and a large share of the most valuable part of the forage will be lost. To make the best hay, the field should be cut just when the first flowers commence to appear. If allowed

to go until the flowers are in full bloom, or until after the plants have finished flowering, the stems become hard and woody, and are unfit to be eaten by stock. To make good hay, cut alfalfa in the forenoon. Let it lie in the swath until the leaves are thoroughly wilted, but not dry and brittle; then rake in windrows and leave it awhile, and remove it from the windrows directly to the stack or to the barns. The best machine for this purpose is a stacker, or some machine constructed on the same principle of the old-fashioned "go-devil." It is better to stack in the field than to carry it a long distance to a barn, for alfalfa hay should be handled as little as possible. Every time it is forked over some of the leaves will be lost, and the leaves are the most palatable and nutritious part of the hay. The art of making good alfalfa hay is to be acquired by practice rather than by following directions, as the quality depends upon putting it in stack when it is just sufficiently cured to keep without heating and is yet green enough for the leaves not to drop off. This happy mean can be acquired only as the result of practice. In the eastern states the general practice is to cure in windrows, and then put in cocks 5 or 6 feet high and as small as will stand. If the cocks are too large, they must be opened out in a day or two, so that the hay in the middle will have a chance to dry. The piles or lumps must be small enough to allow the air to get at every part of the hay. If the weather is hot and dry, the alfalfa will soon be thoroughly cured, and there will be no danger of its molding or heating. The curing process may be materially hastened if a tedder is used before the hay is raked, especially if the growth is a very rank one. The value of the hay will depend upon its being well cured before the leaves have commenced to drop off. Alfalfa will not turn water as readily as red clover or timothy; hence rain must not be allowed to fall upon it. A hard, soaking rain will decrease its value one-half, so that at an average price of \$10 per ton the loss will amount to \$5 per ton in feeding value. Where the land is under irrigation, the field should be flooded immediately after the first cutting is taken off, and again after each subsequent cutting during the season, unless there have been rains.

The number of cuttings will vary from two or three in New York or Pennsylvania to seven or eight, and sometimes more, in California and the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. When grown on the most suitable soils, namely, those which are rich and well drained, and which abound in lime, potash, phosphoric acid, and magnesium, and with the stimulus of heat and moisture, alfalfa yields with ordinary good care and cultivation from one to two tons of rich nutritious hay every four or five weeks. It, however, deteriorates rapidly after the third year, unless taken care of. But, as already shown, with proper care the limit of profitable production need not be set at five or twenty or even fifty years. There is in the state of Sonora, in Mexico, a field which is known to have been kept in alfalfa continuously for over sixty years, and it is said to be in as good condition today as it ever was.

WEEDS.

Alfalfa is often run out by weeds after the third or fourth year. This can easily be prevented. There is no excuse for such a proceeding, other than shiftless farming. Alfalfa is a very strong grower, and will hold its own if given but half a chance. If given a whole chance there is no forage plant that will beat it. If there is a poor stand in places in the field these should be reseeded as soon as they are noticed. Every spring the field should be gone over with a heavy harrow to loosen up the surface of the ground and kill out the weeds. With this small amount of cultivation, and an occasional dressing of composted stable manure or commercial fertilizer, an alfalfa field may be cut continuously for many years.

CUTTING FOR SEED.

When alfalfa is grown for seed, the second crop is the one usually saved. The yield from this is heavier, and, what is of more im-

portance the crop ripens uniformly. The first crop does not often seed well, probably because the insects which aid in the fertilization of the flowers are not present in sufficient numbers in May or early June, when the flowers first open. Cut for seed when the pods are dark brown. Rake at once into heaps and allow it to cure there; then place in the stack, and thrash directly from the stack. Stacks of alfalfa, whether cut for hay or seed, will not turn rain, and there should be a cap of some kind put over each stack. If the hay gets wet it will heat and mold, and there will be considerable loss. In Colorado the first crop is considered the best for seed, especially if it has not been irrigated. The plants are smaller and coarser than later in the season, and more thickly set with flowers than the ranker midsummer growth.

Considerable success has been had in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado in the cutting of seed alfalfa with a twine binder and thrashing directly from the field or from the stack. A higher yield is claimed for this method, because the alfalfa is more easily handled, and does not shell so readily as when it is cured in heaps or windrows. It is claimed that there is a sufficient increase in the amount of seed saved to more than pay the additional cost of the binding twine, besides the saving in time and labor, and the greater ease in handling the crop. The yield of seed varies from year to year, according to natural conditions. The average is probably from 5 to 9 or 10 bushels per acre. Larger yields are sometimes reported. There are 60 pounds to a bushel of alfalfa seed. The price ranges in different parts of the country from 7 or 8 to 15 cents per pound. Alfalfa can be thrashed with any of the ordinary machines, which have been provided with a set of screens of small mesh, such as are used for hulling clover. Seed intended for sale must be recleaned, and run through a fanning mill before it is placed on the market. Higher prices are always to be got for clean seed. The alfalfa straw which is left after thrashing is worth less than half as much as the hay for feed.

FEEDING VALUE.

Alfalfa hay that has been properly cured is worth as much, weight for weight as any other, and is eaten by all kinds of farm animals. It must be remembered, however, that it is not in itself a complete ration. It is very rich in protein; that is in the albuminoids and similar nitrogenous compounds which, when fed to cattle, are transformed into blood, muscle, tendon and bone. On the other hand it is deficient in fat and the carbohydrates. To make alfalfa a complete ration, therefore, we must add something which contains large amounts of the latter substances. Fat and the carbohydrates must be fed at the same time as the protein, or the excess of the latter will not be digested by the animal. In order to get the best and most profitable results from feeding alfalfa, or any other forage plant that is rich in nitrogenous compounds, some of the coarser forage plants, such as corn fodder, ensilage, wheat or oat straw, millet, sorghum, or root crops, must be added to the ration. These are all poor in protein, and rich in carbohydrates and fat, while alfalfa is rich in protein, and poor in the sugars, starch, fat, and cellulose necessary to make the best feeding ration. It has been found by experiment that a mixture of one ton of alfalfa hay and three tons of green corn fodder or ensilage will furnish food for one milch cow of 1,000 pounds weight for 136 days, without notable loss of any of the digestible compounds in the forage.

Alfalfa hay is a substitute for such substances as wheat bran and cotton-seed meal, usually purchased by the farmer to utilize the excess of carbohydrates furnished by his corn fodder or timothy hay, and since this can be grown on the farm, there is a great saving in the actual cost of producing beef, pork, and mutton. Alfalfa hay can be fed profitably to all kinds of farm stock. It is especially valuable for young and growing cattle and horses and for sheep. It may be fed to working horses

with the addition of a small grain ration, and they will keep in good condition upon it. If fed in combination with prairie hay, wheat straw, ensilage, or corn fodder, it makes a very nutritious forage, and there is no better grass or clover with which to prepare stock cattle for fattening. Alfalfa-fed beef, fattened up with corn, commands a high price in the markets. The farmer who wishes to save every bit of the valuable food substances which are in his corn and alfalfa will feed the two together, so that what one lacks will be supplied by the other. In this way beef and pork can be grown for the market rapidly and at the lowest possible cost.

SOILING VS. PASTURING.

Alfalfa is one of the very best soiling crops. It may be fed in this way to better advantage than if the stock are pastured on the field. Cattle and sheep cannot be safely pastured on alfalfa, particularly when it is young and tender, or after there has been a heavy dew or rain. They are always liable to bloat if fed on green or wet alfalfa. Horses and hogs are not effected in this way. The loss of sheep and cattle from tympanitis, hoven, or bloat, as it is called, is very great every year, and, though a herd may go through an entire season without loss, it is never perfectly safe to permit it to depasture the alfalfa. By a proper arrangement of the feeding pens and corrals alongside or near the field, the method of soiling—that is, mowing the alfalfa and feeding it in a partially wilted condition—is a cheap and perfectly safe one. The additional cost and labor of cutting the crop and hauling it to the feeding pens will be less than the loss that will be sustained if several head of stock die of bloat during the season. Young horses will make a rapid growth if pastured on alfalfa, especially if supplemented by the daily addition of a small feed of oats. One of the disadvantages of depasturing alfalfa is that the soil soon becomes trampled and hard, and for this reason the roots are not able to make a sufficiently strong growth, and the field is sure to deteriorate.

SUMMARY.

Alfalfa seed weighs 60 pounds to the bushel. For a hay crop, sow 20 to 30 pounds of seed per acre. For a crop of seed, sow 14 to 18 pounds per acre. Sow clean seed. North of the latitude of Washington, sow alfalfa in the spring, as soon as the ground is warm—from the middle of April to the middle of May. Sow in drills or broadcast. In the South and Southwest and in California sow alfalfa in the spring or autumn. Sow in drills. In the South sow in drills 16 to 20 inches apart, and cultivate the first season. Do not cover the seed too deep. Alfalfa does not attain maturity until the third or fourth year; therefore do not sow it expecting to get the best results in less than that time. Alfalfa grows best on a deep, sandy loam, underlaid by a loose and permeable subsoil. It will not grow if there is an excess of water in the soil. The land must be well drained. Alfalfa is a deep feeder. Plow the land thoroughly; the deeper the better. Alfalfa thrives best in soils containing lime, potash and magnesium. It does not grow well in soils containing an excess of iron, or where lime is wholly absent. Cut for hay when the first flowers appear. If cut in full bloom the hay will be woody and less nutritious. Cut for seed when the middle clusters of seed pods are dark brown. To make alfalfa hay, cut in the forenoon and let it wilt; then rake into windrows. It should be cured in windrows and cocks, and stacked or put in barns with as little handling as possible. Great care is required in order to get it in stack before the leaves become too dry and brittle. The leaves are the most palatable and nutritious part of the hay. Cover the stacks with caps. This will prevent loss by molding when it rains. In the arid regions, where irri-

Notices of Meetings.

TRAVERSE DISTRICT GRANGE to be held with Silver Lake Grange at Monroe Center, March 11 and 12, 1896. Afternoon of First Day. Opening of Grange in fifth degree; address of welcome, Mrs. W. Wightman, Worthy Master of Silver Lake Grange; response, Lowell Sours, Worthy Master Traverse District Grange; exemplification of unwritten work of fifth degree; other fifth degree business, resolutions, etc; close in fifth degree and open in fourth; general business, reports of Subordinate Granges, committees, delegate to State Grange, etc. Paper, "General Farming, or the crop that will pay us best in '96," by Purshall Dean, Lecturer Elk Lake Grange; discussion opened by Wm. Rose, Summit City. Paper, "Our homes, their comfort and adornment," by Mrs. Hattie McWethy, Lecturer Traverse City Grange; discussion opened by Mrs. Emily Jamieson, Mapleton, followed by Mrs. E. M. Voorhees, Traverse City.

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

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

Neuralgia of the Heart. The Terrible Disease That Attacked Mrs. Henry Osting.

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

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

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

The Osting residence is a very hand some one, and on every hand is seen the footprints of good fortune. Mrs. Osting herself, hale and hearty, invited us into her cosy parlor. One could hardly believe by looking at the lady, who showed all signs of good health, that she was but nine months ago a despondent victim of that dread disease, neuralgia of the heart and stomach. In answer to the question if she had been cured of a bad case of neuralgia by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as to whether she objected to an interview, she replied in her pleasant way, "Why, do sir, I don't, for they have done me such a wonderful good that I feel that I owe everything to them." And the statement was to be believed for she was the example of perfect health, and we were informed by her neighbors and friends that but a short while ago she was only a living corpse.

Mrs. Osting continued: "No sir, I never did have good health; I was all ways naturally weak. When quite young I began experiencing trouble from my heart and stomach which the doctors said was neuralgia. I was continually suffering great pain, but not one of the many well versed physicians from whom I received treatment was able to do me any good. Severe sharp pains would shoot over my entire body and more severely through my heart and stomach. My entire system became nervous as pains would increase; my appetite began to fail, and for weeks I could not eat a meal—just mince over the victuals. I couldn't sleep and would only pass the nights in agony. It's a wonder that I kept up at all, for it's so little that I could eat for I suffered so. No physicians could do me any good. My family physician said the case was hopeless. I was discouraged. I had tried every medicine that I could hear of, that was claimed to be good for my troubles, but not one did me the least good. Finally, I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and our druggist, Mr. Bigney, advised me to try them for he said they had done so many people good. I had no faith in patent medicines then, for none had done me any good, but I thought I would try them, for surely they couldn't hurt me. I found relief immediately after I began taking them, and the longer I took them the better I got. By the time I used six boxes I was entirely cured. I never had been able to do my work before. I began taking the pills last October and in December I was well and able to do my work. I can truly say, for the benefit of other sufferers, that I owe my health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

To confirm her story beyond all

ROLL OF HONOR

A. N. Hatch, 3; E. O. Ladd, 6; K. L. Butterfield, 1; A. C. Estes, 2; R. E. Guilford, 2; J. W. Ennest, 2; L. A. Powell, 5; Romania Shaffer, 10; R. V. Clark, 2; Isaac M. Wilcox, 20; Jennie Buell, 2; J. K. Campbell, 23; John Greenshields, 19; L. C. Clark, 3; Mrs. Ira Buell, 19; B. L. Dean, 2; Perry & McGrath, 2. The above represents special hustling, since our last issue, for the VISITOR. For our own part we hope to secure many names during 1896 for this excellent paper. We ask all who read this item to be sure and weigh well the appeal which Governor Luce makes in this issue. As he says, we get a certain price for the job of printing the VISITOR, and we furnish all the material, pay postage and so forth. It will cost the Grange no more for the job if the list of subscribers be doubled than it does now. We took chances and will "stand to the rack." Very soon you will find larger lists furnished by us. Why can we not depend upon every Patron in the state doing his full share toward increasing the list of subscribers and so placing the paper's future out of all danger? PERRY & McGRATH.

doubt, Mrs. Osting made the following affidavit:

STATE OF INDIANA,) ss COUNTY OF RIPLEY,) Mrs. Henry Osting, being duly sworn on her oath, saith the foregoing statement is just and true.

Mrs. HENRY OSTING. Sworn and subscribed before me, July 20, 1895. V. W. BIGNEY, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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

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

Successful growers of fruits, berries, and all kinds of vegetables, know that the largest yields and best quality are produced by the liberal use of fertilizers containing at least 10% of Actual Potash.

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When good, live seed is sown, the planter's battle is half won. The seeds for wide-awake farmers and gardeners are GREGORY'S HOME GROWN SEEDS. Their vitality is assured. Everything that pays they grow. Get Gregory's Seed Catalogue for 1896 (mailed free) and you'll have a book worth reading. Filled with hard facts for planters. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

will work corn, sugar-cane, potatoes, peas, beans, squashes, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbages, beets, carrots, parsnips, cauliflower, celery, onions, (think of it, onions!) strawberry plantations, both new and old, apparatus, during cutting season, and many other crops, all without other cultivation hand-hoeing or hand-weeding, while for grain fields they have no equal. Our No. 1 and 2, two horse, will work clean 25 to 28 acres per day. No. 3, 4, and 5, one horse, will work 15 to 18 acres per day. With our No. 8 one man's time will care for 5 to 7 acres of onions until they are 3-4 inch in diameter without hand-weeding. \$100 in prizes for largest crops and largest increase in crops grown by the use of our weeder in 1896. Send today for circular describing nine sizes and styles of Sulky, Walking and Hand Machines. It also contains an article on "Weeds and Tillage" by Prof. Taft, of the Mich. Agri. Coll., "Shallow vs. Deep Cultivation" by Prof. Hunt, of Ohio Agr. Coll., and "How I grow 300 to 400 bushels of Potatoes in Mass.," by C. W. Russell, Esq., of Upton, Mass., an authority on potato culture. Address Desk No. 1, The Z. Breed Weeder Co., 26 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

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