

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

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WHOLE NO. 491.

## How Can the Grange Secure Legislation?

BY E. D. HOWE, MASTER MASSACHUSETTS STATE GRANGE.

Inasmuch as no small part of the efforts of the Grange is expended in securing legislation which shall be favorable to the agricultural interests, it is well to consider the means and methods best adapted to accomplish this end. In states where the farmers constitute a majority of the voters, it is not usually difficult to secure anything that is wanted. And this very ease of accomplishment is just as apt to be detrimental as otherwise, for matters are oftentimes rushed through which later experience shows to be ill-considered and unwise. For this reason it is far from being an unmixed evil to have the tillers of the soil in a minority. The American love for justice is usually so strong that sound argument will win fair play where numbers alone would not. The process is always slower, but the results are more permanent and more satisfactory. The fact that the agriculturists must win the votes of those not particularly interested stimulates them to present strong arguments, backed up by incontrovertible facts, if they hope to win the day. This incites to study, thought and investigation; calls for vigorous powers of debate, and the putting forward of clean, able candidates. So much in a general way; in the line of special things to do, the plans pursued by the State Grange of Massachusetts may not be uninteresting and may possibly afford helpful suggestions to others.

### THE PLAN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

For several years now, we have employed one of our number to act as our Legislative Agent, and to him is assigned the duty of scrutinizing all proposed bills which are liable to effect in any way the interests of tillers of the soil. Such bills as those to exempt foreign stocks, municipal bonds, etc., from taxation; bills to increase the capital stock of corporations by the "watering" process; bills governing the standard of milk, the suppression and control of contagious diseases of cattle; peach yellows, food adulterations and imitations, etc., etc. Too many farmers know nothing about laws which disastrously effect their interests until they run up against them in actual operation. The mischief is then done and the remedy difficult if not hopeless. For this reason we have found it to our advantage to be forewarned and thus forearmed for the defense of our rights and privileges.

By far the most effective work of the Legislative Agent is done in the committee hearings, presenting arguments himself, and calling in other representative Patrons to give in a clear and concise manner the views of the farming class upon the matter at issue. After the committee has closed its hearings, the Legislative Agent then tackles the members of the senate and house and endeavors to secure their support or opposition according as the proposed legislation is favorable to farmers' interests or otherwise.

Supplementary to this, petitions and resolutions without number are sent in by the various Subordinate Granges, each adding their quota of influence until finally our "importunity" and "continual coming" wearies the legislature into granting our request.

### RESULTS ARE SATISFACTORY.

In this way, after six years of continued struggle, we finally secured our anti-color oleo law which, although bitterly opposed and denounced by the bogus butter men, has lately been declared constitutional by our Supreme Court.

We were also enabled to secure "full, sound value at time of slaughter" for all cattle, condemned by the Cattle Commissioners, afflicted with tuberculosis.

Our agricultural college was saved from annihilation and made, instead, an honor to the state as well as a most efficient exponent of scientific agriculture.

At our request, the governor is by law required to proclaim an annual Arbor Day and while it is not a legal holiday and its observance is permissive rather than man-

datory, its annual proclamation has done more than a little to stimulate the planting of fruit and ornamental trees and vines by which to beautify our villages and rural homes.

Other measures are also in that process of debate and discussion by which public opinion is being educated to our position and we expect in future years to report, still greater achievements in the line of legislative work.

The three great elements necessary for success in this field of Grange usefulness are, "at it—all at it—always at it."

Marlboro, Mass.

## The Money Question Again.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:—In justice to myself I will notice what seems to be a misunderstanding between Bro. Bowers and myself with regard to a certain resolution which was read by him in our Grange. On the night in question the Grange was called to order as usual. After a time we went to work in what we called a school of instruction. While so at work Bro. B. offered the resolution referred to, which was tabled. We afterward resumed the regular work of the Grange and closed at the proper time. Now I claim that the resolution was offered in the Grange. Bro. B. claims that it was offered outside of the Grange. I have no disposition to argue such an unimportant point. It seems to me as though the resolution is of too much importance to be left forever resting on the table, even though it was offered when we were working under a school of instruction. I am not the only member of our Grange who stands ready to engage the silver men in debate whenever the resolution shows itself again.

I wish to call the attention of sound currency men to what I believe to be a fact, that the silver men spend more time in trying to prove that an overwhelming majority of the people are with them than they do in demonstrating the practicability of their theories. It has been a characteristic of the cheap money party from its birth, over twenty years ago, to claim everything. They claim everything and get nothing. Their majorities are always large and appear regularly on paper about six months before election.

Of all the papers on this subject which have appeared in the VISITOR none have attracted my attention more than the one written by Bro. Kelley. In his paper he enumerates some of the parties which will be injured by free silver. In the list he includes "the wage earner, the retired aged, the life and fire insurer, the old soldier, the widow, and the orphan." I have hoped that some free silver Patron would attempt to show that Bro. Kelley is mistaken, but up to date I have seen nothing. Every sound money man believes this charge to be true, and therein lies the secret of our unwillingness to yield to the opposition. We firmly believe that these parties will be greatly injured and we fail to understand what great benefits can be brought about which will atone for the injury done these people. The arguments, which to silver men seem to be weighted down with common sense, fall on our ears with a disagreeable sound because we know that their theories put into practice will violate the property rights of the most dependent of our citizens.

Sound currency men and free silver men agree on one point—that free silver will advance prices. Prices will nearly or quite double. Prices will advance because we shall substitute for our present currency a cheaper one. The farm which today is worth five thousand dollars in gold will then be worth ten thousand dollars in silver. A horse which to day is worth fifty dollars in gold will then be worth one hundred dollars in silver. A wagon which today costs the farmer fifty dollars in gold will then cost him one hundred dollars in silver. A plow which today costs him eight dollars in gold will then cost him sixteen dollars in silver, and so on through all prices. Doubled prices may sound pleasantly to a farmer, but he should not fail to look on the dark side of the picture. When free silver comes prices will go up with a bound and the average man will not have time to prepare for it. Speculators will watch

matters closely and will doubtless make a fortune out of it.

Let us illustrate by taking a farmer who wishes to change his location. There are many farmers who wish to change their present location for one which suits better. He must first exchange his present farm for money. Then he must hold his money until he can locate again. Suppose now that free silver becomes the policy of the government while he is holding his money. Prices of all kinds will double, including price of farms. The money which he is holding will buy only one half of his old farm back or another only one half as valuable. Any free silver Patron who should meet with such a misfortune would get a lesson on finance which he could understand. Every farmer who at any time in the past has sold his farm and is still holding his money would be equally unfortunate.

We have with us everywhere the retired aged, men who have spent their lives making a farm, but who have very properly decided to sell their farms to younger men. They are trying to make the decline of life as comfortable as possible. Free silver will reduce the value of their property one half. It will take away from them one half of their support. It requires no great stretch of imagination to perceive that many of them must renew the struggle for an existence in their old age. I ask my brother Patrons to look on the dark side of this picture for a little while. I am for a sound currency and there is no mistake about it. I want a currency as solid as the earth. If a man is going to exchange his farm for money he wants something in return which will hold its value equal to his farm. Let us not debase our currency. When a young man earns his first hundred dollars let him understand that he has something of real value, something which will stand by him in sickness and in health from youth to old age. Let him understand that the people of this nation are too honorable to vote a party into power which will legislate one half of the value out of his hard earned dollars. I believe that this free silver movement is going down to an inglorious defeat and when it goes down I don't want it to take the Grange with it. It is characteristic of the American people that when they repudiate a doctrine they repudiate its chief boomers with it. Whenever a free silver Patron feels like booming free silver let him not do it in the name of the Grange.

O. A. VANDERBILT.

Batavia, Branch Co.

## For the Commission.

I have read the Redfern Liquor Commission Bill and I, for one, think it ought to become a law. We are satisfied that the expense of caring for the rum traffic is enormous, and we should know the exact cost to this people as well as we should know the cost of raising a bushel of wheat. Then when we find the cost and misery it brings, vote the accursed stuff from our midst. The remedies are within our reach. The ballot is before us every time we vote, and how can a Christian man vote to perpetuate a curse that is blighting the homes, that is choking the mothers, beating the little ones by a drunken father, made so by our own hand placing this hellish curse in the hands of the worst brutes in our land?

Why, one man says he gets a portion of the whiskey tax, and it lessens his taxes. Would it not be better to let the blood money go to buy a field to bury strangers in? Surely it is the price of blood, and are you Christians more greedy than Judas the betrayer?

The great M. E. church was divided on the slave question. The north claimed the holding of slaves as chattels was a sin, and the south claimed it was not a sin, and so today. Some of our church members claim they can vote with the party that legalizes the rum traffic and still be Christians. But listen to what Paul said. He thought he was doing God's service when he persecuted the church of the living God, but his eyes were opened and he saw his mistake and turned about. Is it so with you Christians? Here is the utterance of the General Conference of the M. E. church

in 1892: "We insist that the United States government in tolerating the liquor traffic for a money consideration is guilty of wicked complicity with a business whose awful work of destruction brands it alike an enemy of God and man." Hundreds more similar quotations might be given from the conferences of the leading churches but space forbids. I am of the opinion that the most gigantic evil, the most destructive curse, of our fair land, should be fought with the most energy of anything else, and all else before the people of today.

Yours Truly,

J. R. POTTER.

Dansville.

## Of Interest to Office Seekers.

The following from Bill Nye is very appropriate at this season, when the politician flourisheth:

"According to my notion, our candidate should be a plain man, a magnetic but hairless patriot, who should be suddenly thought of by a majority of the convention and nominated by acclamation. He should not be a hide-bound politician, but on the contrary he should be greatly startled, while down cellar sprouting potatoes, to learn that he has been nominated. That's the kind of man who always surprises everybody with his sagacity when an emergency arises.

"I have always thought that the neatest method of calling a man to public life was the one adopted some years since in the case of Cincinnatus. He was one day breaking a pair of nervous red steers in the north field. It was a hot day in July, and he was trying to summer fallow a piece of ground where the jimson weeds grew seven feet high. The plough would not scour, and the steers had turned the neck twice on him. Cincinnatus had hung his toga on a tumbrel to strike a furrow by, and hadn't succeeded in getting the plow in more than twice in going across. Dressing as he did in the Roman costume of 458 B. C., the blackberry vines had scratched his massive legs till they were a sight to behold. He had scoured old Bright and twisted the tail of Bolly till he was sick at heart. All through the long afternoon, wearing a hot, rusty helmet with rabbit-skin ear tabs, he had toiled on, when suddenly a majority of the Roman voters climbed over the fence and asked him to become dictator in place of Spurius Melius.

"Putting on his toga and buckling an old hame strap around his loins he said: 'Gentlemen, if you will wait till I go to the house and get some vaseline on my limbs, I will do your dictating for you as low as you have ever had it done.' He then left his team standing in the furrow while he served his country in an official capacity for a little over twenty-nine years, after which he went back and resumed his farming.

"Though 2,300 years have since passed away and historians have been busy with that epoch ever since, no one has yet discovered the methods by which Cincinnatus organized and executed this, the most successful 'People's Movement' of which we are informed."

Much that is learned in school appears to be dismissed from memory on the day of graduation and is never recalled or utilized, but its good influence lasts through life if it has helped to train the mind of the student in habits of close study, of logical reasoning, and of persevering effort to conquer difficulties. These are among the chief purposes of true education, for they help to develop the mind and strengthen character.

—Baltimore Sun.

## The Ingersoll Paints.

New Haven Co., Conn., May 18, '96.

Mr. O. W. Ingersoll,  
DEAR SIR:—I always take pleasure in saying a good word for the Ingersoll Paints, doing so at every opportunity. We have no occasion to regret our use of them.

Cordially,

S. E. FRISBIE.

See Adv. Ingersoll's liquid rubber paint.

## Field and Stock.

### Summer Feeds for Milch Cows.

BY R. M. BATES.

One thing seems sure regarding summer feeding of cows and that is that the old way of turning to pasture in the spring and leaving stock, regardless of whether there is any feed or not, is a poor way.

The best way has not yet been found, and what was the best way last year may prove anything but the best this year. The man who intends to feed cows to advantage this summer should have begun about the middle of last August by sowing one of his corn fields to rye. Rye can be sown in standing corn after a good rain and cultivated in both ways with any one-horse cultivator. Sow from 1 to 2 bushels per acre. About 1½ is perhaps the best. If the fall is favorable considerable pasture may be had after the corn is removed. I sowed 15 acres in this way last fall, and pastured it from Oct. 13th until winter. It was good pasture this spring long before June grass pasture was big enough to turn out to. It was pastured close until the last of May, and then plowed again for corn. I have sowed about six acres of oats and peas to be used for green feed, to be cut and carted to the cattle if other feed gets short, or to be allowed to ripen if not so needed. This is an experiment with me, as heretofore I have depended entirely on corn for soiling, but last year it was not ready to cut quite early enough, so I thought to try the oats and peas. I also turned the cows on June grass sod intended for corn and kept that pastured down till planting time, about May 15. Then they will go back to the rye field again until all is eaten, or the field is plowed. In May they run on the rye day times and on the June grass nights. All this time I saved my regular pasture, so the field does not need to be large, as it will only have to carry the stock from about June 1st to July 10th, when the meadows will be clear and they can go there. Should pasture run short before regular haying time, I start the mower in the hay field and cut each day what is needed for all the stock, and carry it to them in the field. The important thing in feeding is to give the cow all she wants all the time.

Last year I began cutting feed for my cows early in June, and from that time on they were fed almost the entire summer. Sometimes it was grass from the meadow; sometimes green corn from the field; at other times hay, bran and oil meal from the barn, but feed they had and all they wanted. You cannot get something from nothing with cows any better than anything else, and if the cow once dries down she cannot be brought back again to a full flow of milk.

The most important crop for summer feed for cows is corn. Begin planting early and keep it up till long after your neighbors are done. I began by drilling my fodder corn, using a common grain drill, stopping all the feeds excepting the end and center ones, and sowed from 16 to 20 quarts per acre. This way has its advantages and disadvantages. The great advantage is that the field is quickly sown, but the disadvantage is the rows cannot be kept clean of weeds. I shall try this year planting all corn in hills. The first will be planted 24 inches each way, the intention being to plant just as closely as I can and cultivate with a two-horse cultivator. This was planted about six kernels to the hill. Next comes the rye field, which I have been pasturing all the spring.

Plow, drag and roll, and plant the same as the first planting. Do not forget the rolling. If the ground is dry, and it is apt to be about the first of June, roll before marking and again after planting. Now, if this is not likely to make feed enough, prepare a field for millet. Like the late-planted corn the ground should be thoroughly harrowed and packed down with the roller. Sow about ½ bushel per acre and harrow lightly.

A little from last year's experience and I am done. I planted corn May 22 on sod ground, May 29 on rye pasture, and again June 13th on rye pasture. Drilled more corn June 29th. This was clover and timothy sod from which the hay had just been taken off. This ground was so dry that the corn did not come up till July 27th. Yet with all the late planting the corn matured, excepting the last, and that all tassel and set for a few ears.

I also plowed and sowed millet after hay July 19th, and harvested eight good wagon loads of fine hay from about nine acres.

Hastings.

### How to Prevent or Control Swarming.

You are not able to be at home, and we will assume that the rest of the folks are either afraid to tackle swarms or prefer to do it with as little labor as possible, when they do come out; or it may be you have an out-apiary. In either case you desire to discourage, and, if possible, prevent swarming, or so manage it that the swarming tendency will take care of itself largely in your absence.

### PREVENTION BY CAGING THE QUEEN.

In the production of comb honey there is only one reliable method, and that means so much work that the majority of beekeepers do not practice it. Cage the queen of each colony over the brood-nest at the approach of the swarming season, and then in eight days cut out the queen-cells, and in eight days cut out the cells again; but if you haven't a large apiary, and you have spare time nights and mornings, the labor will not figure much. The cutting-out of the cells alone or giving plenty of surplus room will help greatly to discourage, if not prevent swarming.

### THE CLIPPED-WING PLAN, THE EASIEST WAY OF MANAGING SWARMING.

But most apiarists think it an advantage to let the bees swarm once; and as all their queens' wings are clipped, when the swarm comes forth the queen is caught in a Miller queen-catcher as she is crawling around in front of the entrance. The old hive is then removed to a new stand, and an empty one (several such should be kept in readiness) put in its place when the queen is put in front of the entrance caged. The bees, on discovering the absence of the queen, will soon return pell mell to the old stand. The surplus chamber, if there was one on the old hive, is put on the new one now on the old stand.

This manner of catching the swarms is so little labor that the "women-folks" do not object to it since there is no handling of the swarm itself, no climbing of trees after it, and it is all done, practically, by catching the queen. The empty hive is easily handled, and the old hive need be moved but a few feet, when you will take care of it when you get home. You will also need to release the queen.

### THE ENTRANCE-GUARD PLAN.

In place of clipping the queen's wings, many apiarists prefer the entrance-guards, one of which is attached at every entrance. The queen can not, of course, pass the perforated zinc, and there is, in consequence, no danger of her getting lost in the grass. Then if the women-folks won't go near, the bees will go back to the old hive; but you may be sure they will try it over again unless you give them a new hive full of empty combs or frames of foundation. They will then go to work, and probably give it up for the rest of the season. This plan has the advantage that everything will take care of itself till you get home, and there is no danger, either, that you will lose any swarms.

### THE ALLEY TRAP

Catches the queen in a compartment by herself. The whole trap may then be detached, and the queen liberated in a new hive of combs on the old stand, carrying out the plan outlined under the "clipped-queen" plan above.

### PREVENTION OF SWARMING WHEN RUNNING FOR EXTRACTED HONEY.

This is far easier to accomplish. Give the queen unlimited room for egg-laying, and, if necessary, put on another eight-frame body. From the lower story draw out a couple of combs and put them above, filling out the space in both stories with empty combs or frames of foundation. Extract from both stories as often as need be, or put on a third story of empty comb or foundation. The main thing seems to be to give the queen and bees abundance of room. You may ask why you could not do this for comb honey. Before the bees go into the sections they will fill the combs next to the brood with honey; and if the season should be short you would get no honey in the sections. But in extracting you can take from the bees just as much as, in your judgment, the bees can spare.

Geo. E. Hilton.

### Pure Seeds.

Standards of the Purity and Vitality of Agricultural Seeds.  
Circular No. 6, United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Botany.

### NECESSITY AND OBJECT OF STANDARDS.

In considering a subject of such great importance to the farmer and gardener the necessity and object of standards must be kept in mind. The need is shown in the fact that scarcely two seedsmen have the same idea as to what constitutes first class commercial seed, while many persons who should be the most interested have never given the matter any serious attention whatever. The prevailing idea seems to be that much more seed will be sown anyway than will come up, also that even with rather poor seed more will come up than is needed, necessitating a considerable amount of thinning out; hence the buyer usually depends entirely upon the statements in the seed catalogues or on the packets and often sows a quart where a pint would suffice if the seed were up to a good standard of germination. It is unnecessary to call attention to the fact that the larger the amount sown the more profitable it will be to the dealer, while at the same time it is eminently true that the planter can not afford to be stingy in this matter.

An exceedingly important consideration

generally overlooked, is that a low germination often means more than a lack in quantity. It frequently indicates a matter of vastly more importance—a lack in quality as well; in other words, that the seed is likely to be of different ages, from plants differing in strain, having been grown and gathered under different conditions. Such seed produces very uncertain results, the plants being uneven in their size, time of maturing, and quality, all very serious drawbacks to the farmer or gardener, especially if the crop is grown for sale.

It is insisted, and rightly too, that differences in conditions under which seed is grown and harvested seriously affect its vitality. Seedsmen recognize this fact well, and frequently pay their seed growers accordingly, having previously inspected the crop while growing, if practicable. If from severe drought, an unusually wet season, or other causes the seed crop of peas, for instance, promises to be of poor quality, the seedsman contracts to pay less for it than if conditions were favorable. Would it not be to the best interests of the trade eventually, as well as to those of the agriculturist, if seed whose vitality had been reduced owing to conditions of climate, harvesting, or manner of keeping were sold at a lower price than first-class seed? The farmer and the seed-buying public in general should be in precisely the same position as any other body of purchasers. If a certain standard is adopted for any variety of seed and the price based upon this standard, either wholly or in part, it does not seem reasonable that the public should be expected to pay full price for a given lot of that variety which germinates 50 per cent for example below that standard. The fact that the low germination may be due in this particular case to climatic or other conditions beyond human control does not affect the argument.

### BASIS OF STANDARDS.

Standards of purity and germination should be based upon fresh (i. e. not over one year old) seed grown, harvested, and kept under favorable conditions. The low standards of germination suggested by some horticulturists and seedsmen are due largely to the fact that they are based upon tests of ordinary commercial seed, which is often a mixture of different years' growth, part of it raised and harvested under unfavorable conditions. For example, it is no uncommon thing to find standards based in this way: Supposing ten tests of radish seed germinated 95 per cent each; two 90; four 81; five 72; three 26; and two nothing at all; in all 26 tests, averaging a little less than 73 per cent—according to the custom above mentioned this would be fixed upon as the proper standard. Would any fair-minded person acquainted with the real vitality of fresh radish seed claim that 73 was an adequate germinating per cent in this case? The injustice of such a method would not be lessened if the standard were based on 2,600 or 26,000 tests instead of 26.

Standards of germination cannot be considered satisfactory which are based alone upon averages of tests even if the seed is known to be not more than one year old. In such tests there may be many seeds which show a very low germination, even failing to sprout at all, owing to some fault of testing or securing and handling the crop. As previously stated, the buyer should not be expected to pay the same price for such seed, therefore such tests should not be given equal weight in making up the standard; in fact they should not be counted at all.

Standards for germination should be based upon tests conducted in such a way as to reduce the chances of error to a minimum; also by such means as will best bring out the vitality in the different varieties.

All of our experience and information shows that in most instances a germinating chamber in which the heat, moisture and air supply can be controlled will best secure these results. Furthermore, the process of germination can be more easily watched in this way, and the causes of variation or failure better ascertained and avoided than in tests conducted in soil. Supplementary soil tests should be conducted, however, as a check; also because a few kinds of seeds seem to germinate better in soil than between blotters or cloths in a germinator. For example, Kentucky Blue Grass has been found by numerous experimenters, to show a uniformly higher germination in soil than in the "Geneva Tester" or in a germinating chamber. It may be said in passing that the Geneva pan method has been found inadequate in many cases, especially of smaller seeds.

### VALUE OF DIFFERENT GRADES.

A fair standard of germination does not mean that formed by an ideal lot of seed, but a high grade which first-class seed under favorable conditions will attain without difficulty. It is not expected that seedsmen will offer such seed at the same price as that of inferior grades. As it is now, however, with no standards fixed by law or custom, the dealer obtains no more for a lot of seed which will readily germinate

at 95 per cent than he does for one of the same variety which shows but 80 per cent vitality, therefore the seedsman who is careless in his crop, farming it out to the cheapest hands, putting little or no scientific study and method into his work, gets the same price as the conscientious and careful man who may raise less seed, but of a much better quality.

It has been said that in the production of new and valuable varieties by hybridization and selection, virility is necessarily sacrificed to a certain extent, hence vitality is not the only criterion of the value of a seed. This is true, but vitality is certainly an exceedingly important criterion, although not the only one. Like that of other articles, the price of a given variety of seed should depend largely upon its scarcity and cost of production. As a matter of fact, seedsmen usually charge a great deal more for the seed of new varieties than for those which are well established. We believe that the better class of American seedsmen are trying to furnish seed of a high grade, a movement which the Department wishes to encourage in every way as being to the best interest of all concerned. Let us have adequate standards of purity and germination and a corresponding price for seed which meets those requirements.

### GENUINENESS OF SEED.

Were the knowledge of American horticulture sufficiently advanced and the obstacles not so great it would certainly be desirable to include the genuineness of seed, or "purity" as the seedsman knows it, in any standard given. This, however, is impracticable at present, as in the case of vegetables an experiment field of large size would be required, and this is not now at our command. Besides, a complete and scientific classification has not yet been made of the multitudinous varieties of garden crops whose seeds are being offered to the farmer and gardener each year. The importance of establishing the genuineness of varieties can scarcely be overestimated, and it is gratifying to note that some of the Experiment Stations, notably Cornell, are doing a great deal of valuable work along this line. The proper study, classification, and description of horticultural varieties of the common vegetables is a very laborious and slow process, however, and inestimable gain will accrue to American horticulture and agriculture if seed be kept up to a high standard of purity and vitality, leaving the matter of genuineness out of the question at present, so far as garden crops are concerned. In the matter of grasses and forage plants, genuineness can be easily established, and should receive a very prominent place in the consideration of the value of the seed.

It should be stated here that the term "purity of seed," as used by the Department, refers only to freedom from foreign material, whether other seeds or inert matter.

### VITALITY OF SEEDS.

It is frequently alleged that among vegetable seeds some, especially those of an oily nature, as the cucurbits or "vine seeds" (melon, squash, cucumber, etc.,) germinate better when two years old than when but one year old. This, if true, is probably due to the fact that certain chemical changes necessary to bring the reserve materials in such seeds into a proper condition to be used by the plantlet may require more time in oily than in starchy seeds. However, careful experiments are necessary to establish this idea, which can hardly be said to be more than a hypothesis, especially in view of the fact that one-year-old cucurbit seed frequently germinates as high as 95 and sometimes even 100 per cent.

Certain tests with first, second, and third year seeds, showed the vitality to be in every instance considerably less the second year. Cucurbits fell from 80-90 per cent the first year to 70-75 per cent the second, and 60-70 per cent the third. It is unquestionably true that many seeds do not germinate well when perfectly fresh, that is, when first harvested, but require in nature a few weeks or months, sometimes longer, to become thoroughly prepared for germination; on the other hand, some seeds germinate vigorously when first harvested, especially if not quite mature. It is not safe to generalize too much on the behavior of seeds in this respect, since different varieties of the same species often act very differently. Very much depends upon the conditions of climate, growth, harvesting, and manner of keeping as well as upon varietal peculiarities. A great deal also probably depends upon the chemical composition of seeds, the relation of which to germination opens an important field of study, almost untouched in this country. Whether or not certain varieties of seeds germinate better after the first year has no bearing upon the question of standards, since the tests made to ascertain the germinative capacity of any seed are to be conducted the same season that the seed is offered for sale. It would be an easy matter for the dealer to hold back a seed lot from the market until the second year, if its vitality would be improved thereby.

**WOMAN'S WORK.**

**Bring Flowers for All.**

Along the city streets, through rustic lanes,  
Sweet with the breath of new born nature, soft  
And sad, the music of the muffled drums  
Moves slowly on to the low green sepulchers  
Of heroes. Plodding 'Toil gives o'er his task,  
And, girt in floral chains, resigns one day  
To Memory's sacred claim. "Bring flowers,"  
says  
The Nation, and they bring the rich red rose  
For Valor, grimly wrestling with despair;  
White lilies, for patient woman, whose heart  
The grisly lists of death struck deeper than  
The lethal steel, and the blue forget-me-nots,  
That speak the unswerving faith of him in  
bonds,  
To whom lean Famine fed her visioned feast,  
That vanished when he woke to die. "Bring  
flowers  
For all, and with the flowers blend the flags!"

Bring out once more the ragged colors;  
Flaunt their rusty shreds in air.  
The unscarred silk may serve for others,  
These, the soldiers' pride and care.  
They are the flags

That heard the roar and clash of battle,  
Cannons' crash, and muskets' rattle—  
A awful agony of battle,  
Shrieking wild and high;

That saw heroic deeds before them;  
Faced the shot and shell that tore them;  
Wrapped the heroes, dead, that bore them.  
Gray and blue.

That is why the soldiers loved them;  
Thrilled them when they flamed above them—  
With their last heart throbs they loved them—  
Blue and gray.

On many a shapeless earthen mound,  
Buried amid the dreary solitudes,  
Wide-rolled from Susquehanna's azure stream,  
Far South where Mississippi's stately flood  
Swells onward to the sea, the rosemary gray  
And bluebells sweet in loving kinship twine.  
There the tender violet holds aloft  
Her tiny cup to heaven's font, nor asks  
Nor cares what color fired the soul of him  
Whose crumbled mold restores her tranquil life.  
If Nature can forgive, why cannot we?  
For answer, note a sorrowing Nation's tears,  
Pure as the lustrous beads of weeping Spring,  
Falling on all alike. See where our country  
Gathers the beautiful gems, yet dewy sweet  
From Nature's crucible, and shares their charms  
With equal hand. Not this for blue, and this  
For gray, but these for all. The deathless glory  
That waits on their heroic deeds is hers.  
And, like to kindly Mother Earth, she wraps  
Her ample mantle round her sleeping children—  
Her heroes all. "Let us have peace." So spake  
The silent warrior—he of mighty arm  
And generous soul—and, lo! sweet peace is here.  
Not for the dead alone. Who lives and loves  
Our country, him she nurtures with her love,  
Whether his birth-land lie beneath the rich  
Magnolia blooms, or the dark pines that nod  
Their tasseled heads on rock-bound Northern  
shores.

Out of the fierce, white furnace heat issues  
The gleaming steel; so, from the fiery blast  
Of flaming war are drawn the stronger links  
Of brother love. We are one, and our common  
Mother is America. Yea! by all  
Our memories of the patriot blood  
That sanguined Saratoga's plain; that sank  
In Chalmette's reeking ooze; that glistened dull  
In the hot sun that scourged the hotter heights  
Of Monterey! The ruddy seed there sown  
Will yield today a richer harvest than  
The fabled Cadmean dragon's teeth; and when  
Columbia calls, millions of loving sons  
Will rise to front whatever foe that dare  
Assail her honor. Here, from sea to sea,  
From pine to palm, where'er "Old Glory" flings  
The rippling undulations of his flowing  
Folds, we are her children—living and dead—  
Her children all.  
—John Ritchie in *Inter Ocean*.

**A Hint from Nature.**

The following is the report of a lecture given by Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras," at Leland, Stanford University, California. The abstract is furnished by Miss Boush Weeks, for a member of Hamilton Grange, and now a student at Leland Stanford.

The American people are unhappy and discontented. In their frantic endeavor for the "almighty dollar" they rarely find the serene happiness of the European. This is due in a great measure to their lack of appreciation of nature. The average American is superficial; he affects a love for nature which he does not truly feel. To him "A primrose by the river's bank, a yellow primrose was and it was nothing more." It would be much better for him to leave off the folly and affectation of the Englishman and to take up his love of nature. For an Englishman truly loves nature. An English gentleman lives under the Druid oaks the greater part of the year. He lives in town only a few weeks, while the American calls those living in the country "hayseeds."

Are Americans humorous? No, their humor is gloomy. They are a grim, sad people. They are too far from the truth. They must leave off faultfinding. I would have every man say on rising, "Hail, holy light, heaven's first-born!"

How little we appreciate the beauty of color in nature. It takes years to know the infinite hues which every day presents to us.

Then there are the smells and perfumes of the morning! The whole world hangs heavy with perfume. Consider the beauty of the twilight when it softly lulls the tired day to sleep. Think of the swift-flying snowflakes and the patter of the rain upon your chamber roof, the eloquent wind, the unchained lightning and the awful thunder. The love for nature cannot be put on, it must be felt.

Man's books are man's outlets. On and on his lessons go. But he can never know the alphabet of nature, the smell or touch of a rose, or the songs of birds by merely

reading them. Christ was a lover of nature; he knew the "birds of the air and the lilies of the field." Learn to be at home with nature and you need fear no man.

Another thing which Americans need to learn is simplicity. Milton used seventeen thousand words, and Shakespeare twenty-four thousand, but the authors of recent dictionaries boast of three hundred thousand words. At this rate we shall soon have more words than the Chinaman, and fewer ideas. A good thing to remember is that it *doesn't* taken any words to tell the truth.

The Infinite Finger has written that we shall earn our bread by the sweat of our brow. And it must be so. Honest work is noble, and it ennobles the man who does it.

Above all, do not lose faith in man's truth and woman's purity. It is better to be betrayed one day than to suspect your fellow-beings three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. Live truly and nobly today, for "there may be many tomorrows, my love, but this is only *one* day."

**Decently and in Order.**

BY JENNIE BUELL.

Almost everybody, young or old, man, woman, or child, is in some kind of an organization; while the hours of the day and night do not suffice for the "joiner" to make the rounds of his or her clubs and societies. More and more are we coming to recognize the value and need of concert of action, and orderly action. Upon this necessity parliamentary law is founded. It derives its name from its source, the English Parliament. It is the great economizer of time in deliberative bodies. Without it, confusion, waste and discord are almost sure to rule. With it, order, despatch and harmony are equally certain to prevail.

It has just been my opportunity to attend a short course of lessons in parliamentary law, given by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, well known as parliamentarian of the national W. C. T. U. Her aim was to fix in the minds of her pupils the primary rules common to all deliberative bodies—not having adopted any specified code. A few notes made from her lessons are as follows, and were made with the remembrance in mind of actual confusion on these very points.

It is not often that a member rises without addressing the chair, but he often begins to speak before he has been recognized by the chair, which he should never do.

A chair should never ask a body "to rise to their feet;" not, at least, till the body has wings or something besides feet to rise to.

The proper form in which to make a motion is, "I move" so and so, not "I move you, Mr. Chairman," or "I would move," neither, "I would like to move," but plain, brief, "I move."

Brevity is the secret and strength of good parliamentary action, therefore a chairman after stating a motion says, "All in favor say 'yes,' all opposed, 'no.'" Breath is precious when every superfluous word costs the time of two or three hundred, or even twenty, busy people.

It was new to me to learn that the erroneous form of seconding a motion by saying, "I support" is a Michiganism, so to speak. The word "support" seems fitting until we recall that we may second a motion for the sake of bringing it before the meeting, although we propose to vote against it. "I second the motion" is correct.

A committee has the right to choose its own chairman just as much as its own secretary. The first-named member may or may not become the permanent chairman of the committee, as the members may elect.

A motion may be withdrawn without the consent of its second.

When there is no time limit especially fixed in a discussion, it is ten minutes.

Who has not been in despair over "amendments and amendments to amendments" and their consequent entanglements? All plain and easy—when you know how. Two amendments only may be entertained at one time. The last one must be acted on first, and finally the motion as amended. A "substitute" is treated as an amendment.

A motion to lay an amendment on the table carries with it the whole subject, amendment and original motion. It is a motion to kill in a milder term.

"The previous question" is a misnomer and a stumbling block to infantile parliamentarians. "I move the previous question" simply means the person making the motion wishes discussion stopped and the vote taken. The chair says, "Shall the main question be now put?" If two-thirds vote "yes" the vote is taken at once, but if "no" the discussion goes on.

One issue of the VISITOR could not contain all a bright woman could tell about this interesting subject in three evenings, hence these few extracts must suffice as a report for this number.  
Ann Arbor.

**The Farmer's Table.**

BY MRS. MARY A. MAYO.

We believe that if any one has earned a well-spread table and should have it, it is the farmer's family. By well-spread we mean clean white linen, pretty dishes, and plenty of well-cooked, wholesome food.

We are fearful that sometimes we do not give sufficient care to the appearance of our family table. When company comes we want to make it look as nice as possible. The best dishes are brought out, silver knives and forks taken out of the wrappings, any piece of silver we may have is brightened, dainty dishes prepared, all for the stranger or friends who are to break bread with us. Why not use the best every day? The best we have is none too good for our dear ones. For whom should we do more than for those we love?

A well-spread table, dainty dishes, and a few flowers make the plainest meal appetizing. There is no sweeter sight to us than to see a family—father, mother, and all the children, with perhaps a dear old grandfather or grandmother, gathered about the table. We like to see the father serving, giving as much consideration to the youngest as to the oldest, and each doing all in his power to make every other body comfortable and happy. We believe most emphatically in teaching children proper table manners. We think the little children, just as soon as they are old enough to come to the table in their high chairs, should be taught to keep their hands out of the food and themselves off from the top of the table. It can be done, and with very little trouble either to mother or child, if it is begun soon enough and in the right way.

Not long ago we invited a mother and her little girl of four years to come to dinner. The mother declined because, as she said, her child behaved so at the table she could not take her anywhere. Our children will go from home some time, and there is nothing that shows good breeding and training more than their demeanor at table. I pity the young person who is obliged to go out into the world and meet people, who has not had proper training in regard to manners and deportment at home.

With the plenty that is ours (and despite the hard times we have had food in abundance) we need not sit at meagre boards—plenty of flour, fruit, vegetables, meat, cream, butter, ice, and the necessary groceries—every farmer's wife can set a table fit for kings to dine if you have flowers, and every family should have a few at least. Let a small, low bouquet grace the farmer's table; not a high arrangement that is easily overturned, or that hides even the face of the smallest child; but a few loose flowers nicely arranged in a low, flat dish.

Let each meal have the best of all qualities served with it, and that is *good cheer*. We believe every person should be at their best at the table. Let no disappointment or failure be recounted; whatever may have gone wrong on the farm out of doors, let it be left there, and the father bring nothing but kind words and a happy heart. If mother is tired, head aching, or feet so weary, let her show a brave face, keeping back any complaining, for, surely, though all may pity, the recounting of ills will only sadden the hearts that else would be gay.

We have seen some families that found or made it a convenience to take their medicine at the table. If it must be "taken before meals" let it be where others will not have the benefit of seeing the nauseous stuff swallowed.

Never wait until the family are at the table and then tell of the misdemeanor of some of the children. We have known parents to be so injudicious as to do this. The little eyes would fill with tears, face all aflame at the thought of being reproved before others, sobs rise in the throat, and the whole meal spoiled because a parent has been so unwise. Not only was the child deprived of its food, but the shock to sensitive nerves and a feeling of injustice has so smitten it that it has been wounded worse than blows would have done. Study these children's natures, know how best to train each one, and never wound its spirit nor crush or break its will, but train it, helping it to take care of and help itself.

We believe in having good times at the table, taking plenty of time to eat, and all the time you want to talk. Talk about what you have read; let the conversation be so directed that the children will be drawn out, and let them talk, telling funny stories and good jokes. If friends or strangers sit at the board, make no excuses as to the quality or quantity of the food, but make them feel that they are heartily welcomed.

Over all and with all *let love abound*, for "better is a dinner of herbs where love is than a stalled ox and hatred therewith."  
Battle Creek.

**The Study of Flowers.**

If there could be a course of instruction in horticulture in our common schools in connection with the study of botany, and practical demonstration made in growing

hardy plants so that the pupils could get an idea of the composition of soils, the chemical constituents of plant food, botany and chemistry would not seem so dry to the average boy or girl. If this practical knowledge could be acquired in youth, much valuable time would be saved, and our young girls would be cultivating as well as wearing roses. The woman with a head that needs adorning, and who comprehends the possibilities of flowers, has great happiness within her grasp. An old plain house may be made beautiful with climbing roses and the innumerable ornamental vines offered by the growers. A shady nook may be converted into a fernery, and the stiff fence lines be concealed by the shrubbery and perennials our grandmothers loved so well.  
—Philadelphia Ledger.

**The Juveniles.**

**The Cat Bird.**

Oh, the happy cat bird!  
How joyful, how gay,  
His clear notes come warbling  
Down the airy way;  
Ringing, singing, singing, ringing,  
All the livelong day.  
Singing, ringing, ringing, singing,  
From the topmost spray.

On the leafy summit  
Where the June winds play,  
Steeped in golden sunshine,  
His coat of Quaker gray:  
Swinging, clinging, clinging, swinging,  
All the livelong day.  
Clinging, swinging, swinging, clinging  
To the topmost spray.

—St. Nicholas.

**A Man Who Loved to Study Nature.**

There is a house on the shore of Lake Morat in Switzerland. It is in a beautiful place, and the scenery about it is perfectly charming. Over the door in French are a few words that tell the traveler that this house was the birthplace of Louis Agassiz in 1807. Back of the house there is a large stone water basin, and it was here Agassiz in his childhood had a collection of fishes. From the lake and streams near by he had captured them. He studied the habits of his fishes and watched over them with all the boyish care he had. He had about the place other pets as well as these. Birds, rabbits, mice and other animals were among them. He fed them from day to day, but all the while he was watching them and studying their habits.

He learned the habits of the fish, and he and his brother used to enjoy hunting for them and capturing them. It was a mystery to every one how the boys ever caught the fish, for the best fishermen were not equal to the task, and with all their skill could do no better than they, and often the boys would beat them.

When Agassiz was a small boy he began to write out notes of his doings and what he thought about the objects he saw and studied. When he began doing this he was only ten or eleven years of age, and he continued this until he was eighteen or nineteen with hardly a break. These notes are very full, and are now in possession of the family. They are clearly written, and contain very few errors. The boy took great pains in writing these notes. He always had something to write about what he had seen or what he was doing, and more than all this, he was careful to do his best when he wrote. Many have found this the very best way to learn to write and to use words correctly.

As Agassiz grew older he showed a great love for the study of natural history; and when his father and mother found out that Louis had a taste for these things, they did all they could to help him along in his studies. His book on Brazilian fishes gave him a name among the scientific men of Europe.

He studied the glaciers, and then told the world how the glaciers moved. A great many scientific men were not willing to believe what the young man said about these things, but it proved in time that Agassiz was right, and that they had been wrong in all they had said on the subject.

He met the scientific men of Europe, and then came to this country to study the movements of glaciers in the past ages. The result was that the visit proved all he had said upon the subject. But the part that is most interesting to us, is that he decided to settle in this country and devote his life here to study and teaching.

He became a professor in Harvard college, and taught a great many young men how to study natural history. He also taught them a great many things about the animal life of the world. He lectured to a great many people upon this great subject, and wrote numerous books.

Sometime when you are in Boston, go over to Cambridge and visit the Museum of Natural History. This will give you some idea of the great work this man did. He planned it, arranged the objects so as to show the relation of one animal to another. Look at the objects found in this museum, and you will always remember Agassiz, and thank the people whose generosity made it possible for him to establish this great object lesson of nature.—Ez.

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

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## OUR WORK.

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

### OUR OBJECT

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

- (a.) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.
- (b.) By co-operation for financial advantage.
- (c.) By frequent social gatherings, and the mingling together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations.
- (d.) By striving for a purer manhood, a nobler womanhood, and a universal brotherhood.
- (e.) By studying and promoting the improvement of our district schools.
- (f.) By patronizing and aiding the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in their legitimate work of scientific investigation, practical experiment, and education for rural pursuits.
- (g.) 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.
- (h.) By diffusing a knowledge of our civil institutions, and teaching the high duties of citizenship.
- (i.) 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.

It is time to begin preparations for your August picnics. Heed the Master's words on this subject.

We have some articles in this issue that ought to be read carefully by every Patron in Michigan. Don't miss them.

Is it not possible for the Grange to aid the Michigan cyclone sufferers? All farmers feel poor, but these people in many cases are absolutely destitute.

Bros. Horton, J. J. Woodman, Luce, and Ramsdell attended the meeting of the National Tariff convention in Detroit. Bro. J. H. Brigham was elected chairman of the convention.

We notice by the Detroit papers that the Grange Fresh Air work has been organized in that city for the coming season. Fifty dollars were subscribed at the preliminary meeting. Are your hearts and houses to be open to this work this year?

### THE SHEEP AND THE GOATS.

Inasmuch as the time is approaching when certain citizens of Michigan will present themselves as candidates for election to the legislature of the state, we believe it would be pertinent and valuable for us to publish the record of the members of the last legislature on measures favored by the Grange. We suggest that this list be preserved by those interested, and that it be occasionally consulted during the summer. If any of these gentlemen desire to come to the next legislature, it might be a good thing to discuss with them their attitude on Grange measures in the last legislature, as well as what they think about various reforms that the Grange would like to see brought about. We publish here the vote, on final passage, on the various measures advocated by the State Grange in the last legislature:

### FARMERS' INSTITUTE BILL.

The vote in the House was as follows:

YEAS—Mr. Allen, Belknap, Bradbury, Brown, Campbell, H. F.; Campbell, J. T.; Cathro, Chamberlain, Clark, Cook, Cousins, Covell, Curtis, G. M.; Curtis, M. S.; Davis, Donovan, Edgar, Ferguson, Fitzgerald, Flood, Foote, Foster, Fuller, Graham, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Hicks, Holden, Hoyt, Huggett, Kelly, W. D.; Kelly, W. J.; Kempf, Kent, Kimmis, Kingsley, Latimer, Lee, Linderman, Madill, Marsh, Marsilje, Moore, Morse, Mulvey, Norman, Otis, Parkinson, Partridge, Pearson, Peer, Place, Redfern, Rice, Rich, Rose, Rowley, Sherwood, Smiley, Smith, Taylor, Voorheis, Wagar, Ware, Weekes, Westcott, Whitney, Wildey, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Wortley, Speaker—74.

NAYS—Mr. Baird, Stoll—2.

In the Senate the following was the vote: YEAS—Mr. Barnard, Barnum, Bialy, Brundage,

Clapp, Gaige, Jamison, Jewell, Johnson, Keeler, Kilpatrick, Martin, McLaughlin, Merriman, Pascoe, Prescott, Preston, Smith, Warner—19.

NAYS—None—0.

### THE TAX STATISTICIAN BILL.

The vote in the House was:

YEAS—Mr. Allen, Amidon, Baird, Brown, Campbell, H. F.; Campbell, J. T.; Chilver, Clark, Cousins, Covell, Curtis, M. S.; Davis, Donovan, Edgar, Ferguson, Fitzgerald, Fuller, Graham, Hicks, Hilton, Hoyt, Huggett, Jones, Kent, Kingsley, Latimer, Lee, Linderman, Madill, Marsh, McNall, Morse, Norman, Otis, Parkinson, Place, Partridge, Pearson, Redfern, Saxton, Sherwood, Smiley, Stoll, Voorheis, Waite, Waldo, Ware, Weekes, Westcott, Whitney, Wildey, Woodruff, Speaker—53.

NAYS—Mr. Aplin, Belknap, Bradbury, Curtis, G. M.; Foote, Foster, Henderson, Henry, Herrig, Kelly, W. J.; Kempf, Kimmis, Lonsbury, Marsilje, Peer, Rose, Smith, Taylor, Wood—19.

The vote of the Senate was:

YEAS—Mr. Barnard, Briggs, Brundage, Earle, Eaton, Gaige, Jamison, Jewell, Johnson, Keeler, Kilpatrick, Merriman, Preston, Shaw, Smalley, Smith, Warner, President pro tem—18.

NAYS—Mr. Barnum, Bialy, Chittenden, Wheeler—4.

### THE BILL FOR STRENGTHENING PURE FOOD LAWS (WITH THE ANTI-COLOR CLAUSE LEFT OUT).

The vote in the House was:

YEAS—Mr. Allen, Aplin, Baird, Belknap, Brown, Camburn, Campbell, H. F.; Campbell, J. T.; Clark, Cousins, Curtis, G. M.; Curtis, M. S.; Davis, Donovan, Ferguson, Fisk, Fitzgerald, Flood, Graham, Harris, Henry, Hoyt, Huggett, Kelly, W. D.; Kelly, W. J.; Kempf, Kent, Kimmis, Lee, Linderman, Lonsbury, Madill, Marsh, Marsilje, Matthews, McNall, Moore, Morse, Norman, Otis, Parkinson, Pearson, Peer, Place, Redfern, Rogner, Rowley, Smiley, Voorheis, Weekes, Westcott, Wildey, Williams, Wortley, Speaker—55.

NAYS—Mr. Chamberlain, Foote, Foster, Fuller, Holden, Holmes, Jones, Partridge, Rice, Rich, Rose, Sherwood, Smith, Stoll, Taylor, Ware, Wood—17.

The vote in the Senate had no opposition.

### THE BILL ENLARGING THE POWERS OF DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER.

The vote in the Senate was:

YEAS—Mr. Barnard, Bialy, Brundage, Chittenden, Clapp, Earle, Eaton, French, Jamison, Jones, Jewell, Johnson, Keeler, Kilpatrick, Mason, McLaughlin, Merriman, Pascoe, Preston, Sheldon, Smalley, Smith, Thompson, Townsend, Warner, Wheeler—26.

NAYS—Mr. Barnum—1.

The vote in the House was:

YEAS—Mr. Amidon, Baird, Bradbury, Brown, Camburn, Campbell, H. F.; Chamberlain, Chilver, Clark, Cook, Cousins, Curtis, G. M.; Curtis, M. S.; Davis, Ferguson, Fisk, Graham, Hicks, Hilton, Hoyt, Kelly, W. J.; Kempf, Kent, Kimmis, Latimer, Lee, Linderman, Madill, Marsh, Matthews, Moore, Morse, Mulvey, Norman, Parkinson, Pearson, Peer, Redfern, Rich, Richardson, Rowley, Saxton, Voorheis, Wagar, Waite, Waldo, Ware, Westcott, Whitney, Williams, Wood, Wortley—52.

NAYS—Mr. Campbell, J. T.; Cathro, Covell, Donovan, Foote, Foster, Fuller, Henderson, Henry, Jones, Kingsland, Miller, Otis, Partridge, Perry, Place, Rice, Rose, Sherwood, Smiley, Taylor, Speaker—22.

### ANTI-COLOR LAW IN WISCONSIN.

The following letter, written to Hoard's Dairyman by the Wisconsin Dairy and Food Commissioner, is self-explanatory, and emphasizes the need of a similar law in Michigan against the coloring of oleomargarine yellow in imitation of butter:

ED. HOARD'S DAIRYMAN:—The case of the state against Corry for selling butterine colored in imitation of butter, contrary to the provisions of the law of 1895, which was taken to the supreme court for final decision, was acted upon by the court last week and appeal dismissed. This leaves the judgment of the circuit court, which was \$50 fine and costs, to be executed. The case was dismissed without argument, the appellants having evidently reached the conclusion that the decision of the lower court would be sustained.

This action of the court establishes beyond question the constitutionality of the law of last winter. Under the operation of that law the number of licenses in the state for the sale of oleomargarine has been greatly reduced and the sale has been cut down to a comparatively small figure. In February, 1895, there were 133 licensed dealers in Wisconsin. Six weeks ago that number had been reduced to 33, and a large portion of these dealers are selling oleo uncolored, in conformity with the provisions of the law. During a recent investigation of the principal dealers in Milwaukee, we found none who were selling oleo colored. The dealers in Racine are selling it uncolored. Two merchants in Marinette were arrested for selling it colored in imitation of butter and their cases are now pending.

The law has had a most wholesome effect in restricting a dishonest traffic in butter, and the time is not far distant when it will be entirely driven from the state.

H. C. ADAMS.

### August Picnics.

It is now the season of the year for Pomona Granges and others to prepare for picnics, assemblies and harvest festivals during the month of August. There is no better or more efficient way of bringing the Grange with its work and principles to the attention of farmers in general than through these public out-door gatherings; and no work of the Grange should be more carefully planned and executed for a specific purpose.

For three years past the State Grange has engaged the services of some of the National Grange officers to make a tour of the state and speak at these August picnics, and thousands of our people have listened to them with interest and profit. For the

season of 1896 it is thought best to utilize the talent of our own state people.

In saying this it does not follow that our assemblies this year are to be less interesting or profitable than those gone by, for we have a good number of speakers of national reputation and others equally capable with equal opportunities. Programs should be prepared to include one or two speakers from outside the county and extra from that, utilize home talent. In so doing do not neglect the ladies, for the Grange has educated and prepared many for creditable work on the platform. Preparations for these meetings should be placed in enterprising and thorough hands so that every detail will be properly cared for. Program, advertising, transportation with special trains, etc. all add to or detract from the success of the plan, in proportion as each is well or poorly done. It is none too early to appoint committees, select speakers and all those who are to take part in the exercises of the day. To save answering many inquiries that might follow this communication, it is well to here state that each of these picnics and assemblies are to be self-supporting. The entire available funds of the State Grange in accordance with plans already made is to be used for Grange extension purposes during the fall months.

The Order throughout the state has, during the present year, made substantial gains in membership and efficient work. The pace now set should not be slower or less firm until every Dormant Grange charter is again utilized, every vacant Grange hall the center of activity, and a new Grange planted in every available neighborhood.

These August demonstrations can and should do much to assist this work. Let us unitedly work to accomplish the above named grand results.

GEO. B. HORTON.

### New Digest.

National Grange P. of H.  
John Trimble, Secretary  
514 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

May 20, 1896.

MR. EDITOR:—We have now in stock the new, revised and enlarged Digest, and the Secretary is prepared to fill all orders. If in filling the orders already on file, any party should be overlooked, I will be obliged to them to promptly notify this office.

The Executive committee has made no change in the price of this book.

I will mail you a sample copy.

Fraternally Yours,  
JOHN TRIMBLE,  
Secretary.

### Summer Reading for the Farmer.

These are busy days. The summer campaign for which we have been planning is now upon us. How to use time and strength to the best advantage is the all-absorbing problem. But we should not forget the VISITOR's motto, "The farmer is of more consequence than the farm and should first be improved," nor that foundation principle of Grange wisdom that "Knowledge is the foundation of happiness."

We believe these precepts to be true, and if so we can hardly afford to neglect entirely the systematic effort to increase our stock of knowledge and develop our mental faculties.

One must know something of what is going on in the great, rushing world around him, hence a certain amount of newspaper reading is necessary. But the tendency is to spend too much time on this to the neglect of more useful reading. One who is trying to make the most of his opportunities may well inquire if some better use may not be made of his time than reading mere items of news to be at once forgotten.

Some time must be given to other topics—to literature, to politics, and to religious reading and study.

But these requirements apply to all who would keep abreast of this progressive age. To improve himself as a farmer, to gain from day to day a broader knowledge of his own business, to lift that business above mere drudgery to the plane of profession, followed not because he can do nothing else but chosen because in it he sees the highest manhood and the best development possible to him; to do this the farmer must cultivate the student spirit—must have a desire, constant and never satisfied, for knowledge along all lines and upon all subjects that affect his success.

### FARM PAPERS.

Farm papers are a necessity for every progressive farmer. The time spent in reading them is not thrown away. A suggestion there found will frequently set one to thinking along new lines and result in better methods and increased profits.

Then there are the agricultural reports and experiment station bulletins to be had for the asking, which every farmer should examine and profit by as far as they apply to his line of farming.

There are many books of great value to the up-to-date farmer but he can read few of them during the busy season. But he

may wisely review what he has already read and make the valuable points more emphatically his own, a part of his mental furniture. A few paragraphs here and there may bring to mind a whole chapter. A good book deserves more than one reading.

But when and where? He is doing all he can do now. I would not add to his already heavy burden. But time is so short and the need of clear thinking and broad understanding is so great that we should not be discouraged at anything less than an impossibility.

### THE LACK OF TIME.

To most who are anxious to increase their store of knowledge the lack of time is the greatest hindrance. The hours of work must not be encroached upon; the hours of sleep are none too many at this season. The only time for reading is the fragments usually wasted as of no value. A few minutes at noon while the teams are eating; a half hour at night while the tired baby is resting—many a book has been read in this way, keeping the mind of the reader from "rusting out," and furnishing something to think about while the hands held the plow or cultivator during the day. Sometimes a half day is spent at the blacksmith shop waiting to have the horses shod. Take book or paper with you and improve the time. It comes not again.

Sometimes, when traveling, trains must be waited for. Another opportunity for self-improvement. And so, without interfering with the regular hours of work or rest, one may accomplish something—much more than he would think possible—along the lines of mental improvement, by a careful use of the "odds and ends" of time. This is no fancy scheme, but just what has been done and may be again. Remember our F. H. R. C. motto: 1st, "Begin"; 2nd, as important and more difficult, "Keep at it."

Jackson Co.

J. W. H.

### Good Citizenship.

I have been pleased to see the stand taken by so many of our societies of late for good citizenship, notably by the Grangers as represented by the VISITOR.

For some reason, many of our people seem to think that it is beneath them and wrong to attend a primary or to take any part in politics except when election day comes to stoop from their lofty position and daintily take a ballot between their finger tips and drop it into the box, no matter what the name or what the character of the man whom their party has placed on their ticket.

It is not at all strange to hear an intelligent minister say that some of the members of his church will even stay from prayer meeting to attend a political caucus. I would have them not only leave their prayer meetings, but any other meetings and get out on these "watch towers" of Zion and stand there day and night to see that God-fearing men were placed in power. I believe that the man serves his God better who is faithful in the service of his country. In the dark days of the rebellion, men felt it a duty toward God and humanity to go forth and, if need be, to give their lives for their country. And now their duty with their vote should be just as sacred. A man's vote should be considered a birthright that requires all his powers to keep pure and holy. In the discharge of this duty, the poorest laborer stands on a level with the mighty of the earth, and why should he not cherish it as a God-given privilege?

I care not to what party he belongs, or whether he believes in the gold standard or free silver, or both, in protection and reciprocity, or in free trade, his duty is the same.

I believe that the majority of the members of the Grange are temperance men, and a large proportion of them are Christians and members of our Christian churches. Why then should they not choose Christian men to make and adjust and enforce our laws. Can a man who lives at enmity with God, and in violation of his laws, be trusted with making and enforcing just laws?

Let Christian men, men of sound principles, convey their principles and their religion to the primaries with them and see that no man is put on their ticket who is given to drink or profanity, and be plain with the leaders of the party and tell them that if such men are put on your ticket you will not vote for them. Never under any circumstances cast a vote for a man who will go direct from the caucus or convention to the saloon and buy drinks for your son or your brother or may be your father. Never blacken your vote by giving it for such a man.

It is the individual votes that will purify the politics of the country and give us a God-fearing man to rule over us. Now let every man see that his individual vote is cast for such men. Don't pray that our rulers be just men, and then vote for the opposite just because they are on your party ticket. Shame on the Christian men that are more devoted to their party than to their God. I have admired the course the

VISITOR has taken for good citizenship, and may it always in the future, as in the past, be found the champion of the best interests of our country.

Port Huron.

L. B. RICE.

**Why Senators Should be Elected by Popular Vote.**

The arguments in favor of the proposed change in the method of choosing United States Senators may be thus summarized:

First. United States Senators, like members of the National House of Representatives, are, under our system, elective officers as contra-distinguished from federal judges, who do not come in that category, and the proposition to elect by a direct vote of the people is, it is believed, elemental as well as fundamental when considered in the light of the underlying principle upon which individual suffrage is based. The existence of the right of suffrage implies the right, or at least should carry with it the right, to exercise it directly and not vicariously. The political and moral supremacy of the people can only in this manner be rightfully expressed and maintained.

Second. It will afford a prompt and effective remedy for the manifest evils made possible by, and unfortunately resulting too frequently from, the present system of senatorial elections, namely, the great length of time consumed in the election and resulting frequently in a failure to choose, and the consequent distraction of the legislative mind from important legislative business.

Third. It will render less possible, and therefore discourage, the use of improper means to influence the control of senatorial elections.

Fourth. It will greatly diminish the temptation to gerrymander senatorial and representative districts by State legislatures in the interest of the political party in control.

Fifth. It will be an enlargement of the political rights of the individual voter relating to suffrage, and, therefore, a concession upon the part of the Government, the effect of which, it is believed, will be salutary, intending to discourage unjust criticism of the Senate.

Sixth. It will in a great measure eliminate from primary and other elections, involving the selection of members of the legislature, one great cause for irritation and unseemly contention, wherein as a rule the question upon which everything is made to turn is as to how this or that man will vote for Senator, rather than upon the question as to his fitness for the office of legislator.

Seventh. No reform movement will so effectively as this tend to the elimination of political "bosses" from American politics.

Eighth. A thoroughly aroused and enlightened public opinion demands the change.

Hence, unless some good reasons exist to the contrary, this demand should be respected by Congress, to the extent at least of giving the people of the several states through their representatives in the legislatures an opportunity to pass upon the question. And it is safe to say no harm is likely to come to representative republican government in America by intrusting to the qualified electors of the nation the right to choose by popular vote the men who are to make their laws, State and National.—*Senator John H. Mitchell, in the June Forum.*

**The Township Unit System.**

Read at Teachers' and Grangers' Association for Muskegon and Newaygo counties, at Ashland, May 9, by Percy M. Glanville, Newaygo.

Mr. President, Fellow Teachers, Ladies and Gentlemen:—If we believe "education to be the strongest defence of republican governments and human freedom; free education and liberal culture the best means for securing the happiness and prosperity of a people," there is no question which should be of greater importance to the American people. Ranking at least equal to religion or politics, it should be the work not alone of patriotism, but of enlightened philanthropy, to perfect our educational systems.

No one will deny that Michigan, as a rule, has been liberal in the support of her schools, and that the educational institutions have made a great advancement in the past few years; yet many of the greatest educators who have given this matter careful consideration are sounding warning after warning that the schools are not doing all that might be done considering the vast annual outlay.

It is our duty as teachers to build up and improve the schools of our state and thereby improve the teacher's profession; and the most practical plan that has come to my notice is the "Township Unit System."

There was a bill before the Legislature last winter to provide for the establishment of township school districts in this state; but through the efforts of the State Grange it was defeated. I have been unable to learn why the farmers, and especial-

ly members of the Grange, are not in favor of improving the educational system of this state. Will notice be served on inventors that they need not trouble themselves with the improvement of farm machinery, and on doctors that they need not longer interest themselves in protecting a farming community from contagious diseases from abroad, or labor to restore the sick to health? It seems strange to me that the Grangers in the state should be opposed to the township system, when their brethren in other states, where it is in operation, are not only heartily in favor of it, but helped to secure its adoption.

Now let us look into the question more fully. When we consider that civilization and our country's future history depend to a certain extent upon the work done today in the schools of our land, should we not, with all earnestness, ask ourselves the question, "Are we obtaining the greatest possible results from the expenditure of energy employed?"

If, after a careful study of the history of education in this and other countries, we come to the conclusion that we are obtaining the highest possible results, then the question is settled; but if our conclusion is in the negative, and we agree with all the prominent educators in Michigan since 1873, in saying our present district system defrauds the majority of people living in rural communities and that the returns for the expenditures are not what should be required, we will see the importance of demanding an immediate change.

One of the greatest principles of our government is "equality before the law."

The state recognizes this principle in the support of our schools, and it was unquestionably the intent that taxation shall be uniform and that all children shall have equal advantages in acquiring an education; yet there is hardly a township in this state where the school taxes per capita are uniform.

While the children of the wealthier districts may have the privilege of attending a good school nine, or even ten, months during a year, the poorer districts have to economize by having only three or four months' school, and letting it out to the lowest bidder.

Will any one attempt to deny that the child in the poorer district should have the right to attend school as long and to as good a teacher as the child in the more wealthy district? Is not a system which permits such injustice, and under which thousands of the children of the state are prevented from attending school at all, robbing the children of an education, and the state of educated citizens?

Select any county you like and you will find many districts in which school is held only long enough to draw public money, nay there is one in our township of Ashland, and ridiculous as it may seem, these are among our most expensive schools; and then children are frequently compelled to go much farther to their own miserable schools with its short term of three months than would be necessary to attend a good school, simply because the desirable school is not in their district. It is true they might attend the better school by paying an exorbitant tuition of \$2.00 a month, as some schools require of pupils who reside in an adjoining district. But is it just to the tax payer to have to pay twice, and yes, sometimes thrice, as much school tax as his neighbor across the street, who happens to be fortunate enough to reside in the more wealthy district, and still be compelled to pay tuition in order to give his children a common school education?

And then the conditions in the more sparsely settled district are made much worse by the difficulty in electing a progressive board. For one of the worst features of the district system is that it "practically that economy that tendeth to poverty;" this is especially true of the poorer and more sparsely-settled districts. And in many such districts no man can be elected a member of the school board unless he agrees to an iron-clad rule that he won't pay more than \$20 a month for a teacher, and that he won't "squander" the district's money needlessly on brooms or a dictionary. I do not mean to degrade the school officers of our state, for I believe they are, for the most part, men who honestly desire good schools, and some of them are progressive and well-informed men. The fault lies not with them; they are the victims of a system which compels a weak district to bear the full burden of excessive taxation, and are elected by tax payers who feel the injustice of paying five or six times the per capita tax of an adjoining district, and in their desire to economize, force a board to this short-sighted, selfish policy. It is the testimony of all State Superintendents and other prominent educators, in states where the township unit system has been fully tested, that the tendency is to elect the best and most progressive men in the township; that it is much easier to find five able men in a township than twenty-five; that the schools are much better equipped, teachers better paid; length of school year is longer and taxes less; that all children in the township have equal educational advantages at the same price. Following are some of the

many advantages of the "township unit" which I have selected from articles written by the State Superintendents, educators, and members of the Grange in states where said system has been in operation and fully tested.

1. Under the township system the affairs of the district are managed with business system.
2. It equalizes school taxes in the towns.
3. The erection of better and more commodious school houses.
4. Fewer and more efficient school officers than under the district system.
5. Fewer schools, better wages, better teachers, weak schools annexed to others.
6. To the inhabitants of all communities it guarantees the privilege now enjoyed by residents of graded school districts.
7. Better facilities for grading country schools, establishing uniform course of study, and uniformity of text books.
8. Advanced or high schools can be established at the center of the township and thus all the pupils of the township may have the advantage of obtaining a high school education.
9. Cheaper, better schools, lower taxes, longer terms for less money. (Michigan report for 1888 refers to a township organized under the township system, where the average length of school was nine months at an expense per capita of \$13.71, and compares with a township retaining the district system, where the length of term was only four and one-half months, at an average expense per capita of \$14.80.)
10. District boundary quarrels are impossible.
11. Schools are in all ways better equipped with apparatus, books of reference, etc.
12. Better and higher grade teachers.
13. Where there are conflicting opinions such as are liable to occur between parent and teacher, the arbitrator had better be a non resident of the community. It is hard for a trustee to oppose a neighbor with whom he is to live, so frequently the teacher becomes the victim of injustice and lack of support.
14. The township system always results in a general uplifting of educational interests of a state, and with such a system general in our state, our schools would rank first in the Union.

I have been unable to find any account of educators, members of the Grange or any other similar organization (in states where this system is in force) being opposed to the township system, or who would say one word in defence of the district system.

There are three classes of people who are opposed to the "Township Unit"; first, the wealthy who, in pure selfishness, resist any change, whatever be its merits, if they think there is any possible danger of an increase in taxes. But when you prove to them by statistics in this and other states, that it not only does not increase taxes, but, after the second year, reduces taxation, their opposition is not very strong. The second class is the extreme conservative, who does not see the necessity of the advancement of our schools; he says that he learned how to read and write and cipher when he went to school, and got along in the world all right and don't see why his boy couldn't do the same; he can't see the use of these "new fangled" ways of teaching. As it requires many years of custom to produce the conservative, this class yields not to argument. Only after many years of use will this class cease to be croakers and mourners for the "Good old days of the three R's, the pine slab seat, the invigorating birch, and all the other beatitudes of a school boy's life of thirty years ago." The third class which are opposed to the township system is the uninformed. Their argument is that it is a centralization of power and that "the schools should be nearer the people." The township is the smallest unit in the civil system, which makes it very desirable, for the sake of uniformity alone, that it should correspond with the smallest unit of the educational system. Why is it more important to have a board of three officers in the country than in the city? If the same plan was used in the city of Detroit it would require about five hundred trustees to supply the schools with offices.

What would be the results if each board acted its own pleasure in regard to hiring teachers, adopting text books, etc?

There is no question but that the superiority of the graded schools over the district schools is due to the economy of system and the better business methods.

Why are not the schools organized under the township system, and conducted according to the best business methods, its board elected by the people of the township, as near the people as under our odious district system?

What advantage is there in maintaining an army of more than 30,000 school officers in Michigan, each with different ideas, and no system or organization?

How much farther from them would the people of Michigan remove the schools if, by adopting the township system, they were to reduce the number of school officers in the state to 10,000; or if by systematic management all the schools in the

township were made as near equal in excellence as possible, and children allowed to attend the school most conveniently located? Though they have been "near the people" for over forty years, we find that many of them have not derived much benefit by such nearness.

To any one who is thoroughly familiar with the workings of their system, and who looks at the question on its merits, it doesn't seem possible that it is any farther from the people than the district system.

Would not the "Township Unit System," which has worked such wonderful results and proved so satisfactory in other states, revolutionize education in Michigan? Michigan should keep abreast of the times in education as well as in other professions. And we as teachers and Grangers should work for the adoption of the township system if we sincerely believe it would improve the standard of our schools and give the children of our state a better opportunity of acquiring an education.

**The Leading Question.**

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:—I cannot refrain from a word relative to farmers business organization. The Grange, up to the year 1890, was perhaps fulfilling its mission as an organization for the financial, social, mental and moral benefit of its members, for the reason that its financial capabilities were not put to the test. Composed, as it then was, of prosperous farmers in flourishing times, little or no demand was made upon this important function of our order. But we contend that our commanding necessity is now to expand this order, which within its construction, is a creature of our own making, sufficiently to meet the new demand which has come upon it.

We cannot hope, nor have we the right to seek, to obtain and retain the effusion of young and fresh blood, so necessary to the continuance of our prosperity as an order, until we render that order so valuable, from financial as well as other standpoints, that not only every farmer can afford to belong to it, but that no farmer can afford not to belong to it.

The farmer of the present and future, laboring under financial burdens unknown to his predecessors, cannot afford to belong to a mere society for debate and social culture. The relief of which he stands most in need of today cannot be afforded through legislative enactment, nor is it promised him in any adequate measure by any existing farmers' organization.

It would seem the plain duty of the Grange of the state, and of each Subordinate Grange in particular, to resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of devising ways and means to remove, as far as possible, the adverse conditions which surround the sale of farm produce and the supply of necessities in each of our farming communities.

It is in this respect that we are most severely oppressed, and not until we evince a disposition to grapple with these business problems, can the Grange hope to gain the allegiance of the host of valuable and influential members who should be crowding our doors.

The only excuse for the existence of this or any other similar organization lies in the benefit it furnishes the farmer.

We should discard the narrow view of working for the Grange to build up the Grange. It is not the Grange for the Grange. It is not, in the larger and best sense, the Grange for the members thereof. It is the Grange for the farmers generally, and when it makes itself necessary to them, when it supplies that discarded link in our chain of noble purposes, financial benefit, then, and not until then, will farmers generally seek its protection. Let us make this word organization mean something definite and tangible. At every depot of sale and supply there are conditions demanding the immediate attention and the organized action of all farmers to correct.

Let us put the Grange in a position to work out the will of these waiting masses, and by so doing fully assure the future well-being of this, our order.

When we are strong enough to successfully cope with the evils lying at our very doors, then, and only then, can we hope to reach the more distant, but no greater, ills arising from state and national legislation.

J. Y. CLARK.

Orion Grange.

**Notices of Meetings.**

The next meeting of Huron County Pomona Grange will be held with Hope Grange on June 25th. All interested in a Grange picnic should attend.

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Prof. Thomas Shaw, in Bulletin Minnesota Experiment Station.

The following are the most important of the conclusions that may be drawn from the experiment:

- 1. That under its conditions steers averaging 1,044 pounds in live weight during the fattening period, will consume a daily ration of 25 pounds corn ensilage, 8.34 pounds of hay and 8.60 pounds of meal, or a total of 41.65 pounds per day. 2. It furnishes an illustration of the fair measure of adaptability for fattening possessed by grades of the respective breeds from which the selections were made, without assigning a marked superiority to any one of them. 3. It demonstrates the important truth that when animals are being fattened, they will consume more meal than they can properly digest and assimilate, even when they do not get "off their feed," hence the necessity for adjusting the meal fed to the digestive capacity of the respective animals. 4. It shows the necessity of carefulness in feeding the meal portion of the ration, as the cost of making one pound of increase in weight with the steers in lot 1 was but 5.52 cents, while with those in lot 2 it was 6.36 cents and with those in lot 3, 6.19 cents. 5. The increase in the consumption of meal, the more costly food, by the steers in lots 2 and 3 respectively, did not effect a corresponding decrease in the consumption of the coarser and cheaper food factors. 6. It emphasizes the inability of animals nearly equal in live weight to take similar quantities of food, as evidenced by the Short-horn grade in lot 3 getting somewhat "off his feed," while the steers of the other grades getting food similar in quantity and kind were not so affected. 7. The inseparable relation between quality in food and well doing in the animals is also emphasized, as when the quality of the ensilage or of the hay diminished, the effect was at once apparent in the decrease in the gains of the steers. 8. The fact should be recognized in fattening cattle, that the same diet in kind may not be equally relished by all the animals, as witnessed in the shy consumption of corn ensilage by the steers, No. 1 in lot 1 and No. 3 in lot 3; hence, in practice, such foods should not be forced upon them. 9. Wheat at \$15.86 per ton or 47.6 cents per bushel, can be fed with advantage and profit to steers that are being fattened, when the prices of the other food factors used and also of the meat are as in this experiment. 10. If the food given to the steers in lot one had been charged at home values, the cost of making the increase in the live weight during the experiment proper would have been less than the cost of the food used in making it, a result not often realized in finishing cattle for the block. 11. In fattening steers, when the difference between the buying and selling price per pound live weight is 1 1/2 cents, a good profit can be made from feeding well graded steers of the beef breeds when the relation between the prices of food and meat are the same as in this experiment. 12. The value of the animals was nearly doubled in feeding for 140 days, since the value of the animals at the commencement of the experiment was \$286.38, and the increase in the value at the close of the experiment was \$271.02, hence the wisdom of fattening cattle upon arable farms on which they may have been reared. 13. This experiment emphasizes the importance of selling fat animals with promptness when the conditions of sale are favorable, as the profits from carrying the steers through the after experiment were reduced to the extent of \$20.05. 14. Well finished steers with an average weight of about 1,200 pounds, will lose about 50 pounds each in live weight, when left in the stall without food or water for 15 hours.

Dandruff forms when the glands of the skin are weakened, and if neglected, baldness is sure to follow. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best preventative.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A Batch of Notes.

ONION CULTURE.

There are few vegetable crops of more importance to the rural population of the United States than the onion crop. The relatively large profits which it is possible for the skillful grower to obtain from a limited area have rendered the cultivation of this bulb especially popular with those possessing small tracts of land, while gardeners residing in localities whose soils and climate are preeminently adapted to onion culture have found it profitable to till large areas. Twenty-five to 100 acres in one field is not an unusual thing in such localities. Large yields overstock the market some years, resulting in very low prices; but the prices received during a series of years make onion culture, as a rule, a profitable enterprise where the soil and climate conditions are favorable.

Notwithstanding the extensive production of onions in the United States, hundreds of thousands of bushels are annually shipped to our ports from Bermuda, France, Spain and Cuba. This fact demonstrates that the home demand at all seasons of the year is not yet fully supplied by growers of our own country. The bulbs of foreign varieties are superior in quality to those originated in this country—such as the Yellow Danvers, Red Wethersfield, and Silver Skin. The imported bulbs are also placed on the market before the gardeners of the North can mature their crop, but the long season of California and certain parts of the South renders it possible for these sections to cultivate successfully the foreign varieties and mature the onions almost, if not quite, as early as the countries named.

The above is an introduction to Farmers' Bulletin No. 39, "Onion Culture," by R. L. Watts, instructor in horticulture at the University of Tennessee and horticulturist of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station. The bulletin has thirty-one pages and three illustrations, and considers such topics as selection and preparation of soil, fertilizing, cultivating the crop, selection of seed and of varieties, growing onions from sets and from seed, transplanting, irrigating, harvesting, production of onion seed, and mentions two important enemies of the onion.

This bulletin is for free distribution, and requests should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington D. C., or to Members of Congress.

GENERAL ORDER TO INSPECTORS.

It is the desire of this Department that the influence of all employees should be used, so far as is warranted by the law, for the purpose of securing the humane treatment of animals in transportation and in the stock yards. Depriving animals of food and drink for unusual periods, and beating and worrying them, are practices calculated to make the animals feverish and their meat unwholesome, and should be discontinued and prevented. You will, therefore, give such instructions to your subordinates as will insure careful treatment of any animals which they may be called upon to handle, and as will also lead them to use their influence for the same end with all other persons with whom they come in contact.

You will please make an investigation of the manner in which animals are transported and handled by the railroad companies and stock yards which come under your observation, and make such suggestions as may occur to you, with a view to improving the service and protecting animals from undue suffering or cruelty. Injured animals which are evidently suffering severe pain should be promptly reported to the humane societies, unless the owner or the stock yard company properly cares for them within a reasonable time.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, Acting Secretary.

SPRAYING.

There is now ready for distribution by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to all applicants a bulletin on "Spraying for Fungous Diseases"—No. 38 of the Farmers' Bulletin series. It is four years since there was published in a former bulletin "a summary of the more important methods of com-

bating some of the destructive diseases of fruits." During this time many improvements have been made in the work, and for this and other reasons it seems desirable to now bring together, in brief, practical form, our present knowledge on the subject. The question as to whether it will pay to spray has long since been answered in the affirmative, so it is not necessary at this time to enter upon any argument in regard to this phase of the subject.

During the past four years numerous solutions, powders, etc., have been tested, with a view of determining their value as economical, effective, and practical preventives of fungous parasites. While a number of these preparations have given promise of value, none have been found which fill so many requirements as bordeaux mixture and the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate. Of the two preparations, bordeaux mixture has long been recognized as possessing the most valuable qualities, and it is probably more generally used today than all other fungicides combined. The chief points in its favor are (1) its thorough effectiveness as a fungicide, (2) its cheapness, (3) its safety from a hygienic standpoint, (4) its harmlessness to the sprayed plant, and (5) its beneficial effects on plants other than those resulting from the mere prevention of the attacks of parasites.

So far as we are at present concerned, therefore, it is necessary to consider only the two fungicides in question, setting forth the recent improvements made in preparing and using them.

The contents of the bulletin are as follows: Fungicides or remedies for plant diseases; methods of applying fungicides; treatment of grape diseases—black rot, downy mildew, powdery mildew, and anthracnose; treatment of apple diseases—apple scab, bitter rot, and powdery mildew; treatment of pear diseases; treatment of quince, cherry, and plum diseases.

Experiments With Corn.

Bulletin Illinois Station.

Commonly medium maturing varieties have given slightly the highest average yield, but in the season of 1895 the heaviest average yield was from the late varieties.

The earliest plantings did not secure the greatest yield.

Corn frozen to the ground recovered, and yielded a fair crop, though some of the earliest planting was killed outright.

Medium plantings grow faster, attain a greater development, and secure a higher yield than extremely early or extremely late plantings.

Thicker plantings give the higher yields, but smaller ears and more nubbins.

A considerable number of stalks are barren, usually for all varieties about 11 per cent.

Barrenness varies greatly with both variety and season for unknown reasons.

Maximum yields are generally from about 10,000 ears per acre.

The same variety raised on neighboring plats varies from early to late, and from 45.8 bushels to 100.8 bushels in yield per acre.

Land continuously in corn without addition of fertility shows a decided tendency to decrease of yield.

Barnyard manure applied annually has added to yield, but is no advantage in extremely dry seasons.

Commercial fertilizers have exerted no effect in these experiments.

In rotation with oats corn shows the same tendency to decrease of yield, but apparently in a lessened degree.

Land under a rotation containing clover gives decidedly superior yields.

Dormant Granges.

Report of Committee at State Grange.

WORTHY MASTER AND PATRONS: Your committee on Dormant Granges have very little to report, not because of the scarcity of them, but from the fact that no resolutions or petitions of inquiry have been made concerning them.

The question before this committee, and before the order in our state is, "How shall we revive and build up the dormant Granges?"

We recommend to our county deputies the reorganizing of dor-

mant Granges, as the expense is less than the obtaining of a new charter, and the members understand the work of the order, and therefore can be of great help to the younger and new members. We believe that it needs the co-operation and interest of all the Subordinate Granges in the county and they should work with the intention of succeeding.

As a means of interesting those Granges that are not holding regular meetings, we advise frequent invitations from working Granges to the members of dormant Granges in their vicinity, and should hold open meetings for greater sociability. Also show the practical advantages derived from a membership of the order, in cooperative buying and selling through the agencies established by the officials of our State Grange.

Your committee is of the united opinion that education is the great arm which must be extended to those who are falling by the way side. They forget that the Grange is the one organization that helps those who help themselves. Your committee would suggest that the Master and Lecturer of each Subordinate Grange be urged to impress upon members the importance of individual effort and earnest striving for the good of the order. They must not only be prompt in their attendance, prompt in the discharge of their duty in the Grange hall, but they must carry the spirit of the order without the gates into their business, among their associates, feeling proud of their organization, for its objects are the loftiest that man can seek. Education brings practical results. In so doing our Grange halls will again be filled to an overflowing. Dormancy and indifference will be driven away and our grand and noble order will go marching on, laden with the benedictions and blessings of former days.

W. H. MATTISON, Wm. S. JONES, DELIA A. WILCOX, Mrs. A. L. JEFFS, D. R. VANAMBERG.

DOES QUALITY COUNT?

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

We have a large line of choice

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, small fruit plants, and shrubs.

Our low prices may surprise you.

WEST MICHIGAN NURSERIES,

Benton Harbor, Mich.

R. MORRILL, O. E. FIFIELD, Sec'y and Treas. P. S.—See Confidential Trade Circular, p. 40.

HARNESSES!

Our stock of Leather that we bought before the advance will soon be exhausted and then we will have to advance our prices about 25 per cent. Any person in need of HAND MADE HARNESSES can save money by purchasing at once.

A Word to the Wise Should be Sufficient HAND MADE HARNESSES CO., Stanton, Mich.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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

Advertisement for Premium Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, and Violins. Includes text: "WONDERFUL PROGRESS in one hour by the use of our LETTERED FINGER-BOARD and SIMPLIFIED INSTRUCTION. Latest Musical Invention, which can only be had with this." and "FINEST ON EARTH. Sold Direct from the manufacturer to the user. You save 50 per cent. the Dealer's Profit. PRICES RANGE FROM \$5.00 UP." The United States Music Co. CINCINNATI, O.

# PATRONS' PAINT WORKS.

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

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

### CHAPTER XXI.

#### THE WISE WOMAN.

As soon as Reggie was gone poor Kathleen delivered herself over to pure undiluted searchings of spirit. The world indeed is pretty equally divided between people who have no scruples of conscience at all, and people who allow their scruples of conscience to run away with them. Now, Kathleen Hesselgrave belonged to the latter unfortunate self-torturing class. She had terrible fears of her own as to what she should do about Reggie.

Of course no outsider who knew Mr. Reginald's character as well as she did would ever for a moment have been silly enough to believe he really contemplated suicide. He was far too much of a physical and moral coward to ever dream of jumping over Waterloo bridge, for though it may be cowardly in one sense to run away from the responsibilities and difficulties of life, yet none the less it is often still deeper cowardice that prevents many people from having recourse to that cowardly refuge. To Kathleen, however, the danger envisaged itself as a real and menacing one. When it comes to one's own relations one is more credulous in these matters and more timorous of giving the slightest handle for offense. The threat of suicide is the easiest form of thumbscrew that a selfish, unscrupulous and weak-minded lad can apply to the moral feelings of his relations.

Moreover, Reggie had happened upon a fortunate moment. When he called that day, Kathleen had just been deeply impressed by Rufus Mortimer's goodness and generosity. Indeed she had said to herself as Rufus Mortimer left her room, "If only I had never met Arnold Willoughby, I really believe I could have loved that man dearly." So when Reggie began to throw out his dark hints of approaching suicide Kathleen seriously debated in her own mind whether or not it was her duty to save him from such a fate by marrying the man who had shown himself so truly and disinterestedly devoted to her.

All that night she lay awake and reasoned with herself wearily. Reggie wasn't worth all the trouble she bestowed upon him. Early next morning she rose and wrote him in haste half a dozen long letters, one after the other, all of which she tore up as soon as she had finished them. It is so hard to know what to do in such difficult circumstances. Kathleen wondered and waited and argued with her own heart and worried her poor conscience with interminable questions.

After breakfast a light burst upon her. Why not go and talk the whole matter over with Mrs. Irving?

Now, Mrs. Irving was a friend whose acquaintance she had made some years before on the quays at Venice—a painter like herself, older and cleverer and great deal more successful. Her face was beautiful, Kathleen always thought, with the beauty of holiness—a chastened and saddened face, with marks of its past stamped deep upon its features. Her silvery hair was prematurely gray, but the light in her eyes showed her younger by a decade than one might otherwise have judged her. It was a happy inspiration on Kathleen's part to go to her, for when a girl is in doubt she can seldom do better than take the advice of some elder woman in whom she has confidence and who can look at the matter at issue

from the impersonal standpoint. 'Tis that very impersonality that is so important an element in all these questions. You get rid of the constant disturbing factor of your own emotions.

Now, a certain halo of mystery always surrounded Mrs. Irving. Who Mr. Irving was, or whether indeed there was still or was not a Mr. Irving at all, Kathleen never knew. Whenever their talk had approached that topic Kathleen noticed that her friend glided carefully over the thin ice in the opposite direction and distracted the conversation by imperceptible degrees from Mr. Irving's neighborhood. Nevertheless there had always been some surmise and gossip about the hypothetical husband at Venetian tea tables, for you may take it as an invariable rule in life that whenever a woman, no matter how innocently, lives apart from her husband she will always abide under the faint shadow of a social cloud. Let it be 20 times his fault and 20 times her misfortune, yet it is she and not he who will have to pay the price for it.

So the petty world of English Venice had always looked a little askance at Mrs. Irving as "a woman, don't you know, who's living apart from her husband," and then, with an ugly sneer, "that is to say, if she has one." But to Kathleen the beautiful woman with the prematurely gray hair was simply the dearest and kindest of friends, the most trustworthy person she had ever come across.

It was to Mrs. Irving, then, that Kathleen went at once to impart her difficulty about Reggie and Rufus Mortimer. Her friend listened to her with tender interest and instinctive sympathy. As soon as Kathleen had finished, the elder woman rose and kissed her forehead affectionately.

"Now tell me, dear," she said, gazing into Kathleen's frank eyes, "if your sailor were to come back to you, would you love him still?" For Kathleen had only de-



The elder woman rose and kissed her forehead affectionately.

scribed Arnold Willoughby's reasons for leaving Venice in the most general terms and had never betrayed his secret as to the earldom of Axminster.

"I love him now as it is," Kathleen answered candidly; "of course I should love him then. I love him better than I did before he left me, Mrs. Irving. I seem to love him more the longer he stays away from me."

"And you don't love Mr. Mortimer?" Mrs. Irving said once more.

"No," Kathleen answered, "I only like him and respect him immensely. But Reggie seems to think that's all that's necessary."

The security was insufficient, but 'tis so that good women will bow to the opinion of their men relations. Mrs. Irving took the girl's two hands between her own caressingly. A beautiful, middle-aged woman, with soft, wavy hair, and that chastened levelness which comes to beautiful women with the touch of a great sorrow, she revolted in soul against this fraternal despotism.

"Reggie!" she cried, with a little contempt in her tone. "What has Reggie to do with it? It's yourself and the two men and the essential truth of things you have to reckon with first. Kathleen, dear Kathleen, never believe that specious falsehood people would sometimes foist upon you about the unselfishness of marrying a man you don't really love for the sake of your family. It isn't unselfishness at all; it's injustice, cruelty, moral cowardice, infamy. The most wrong thing any woman can do in life is to sell herself for money when her heart is untouched. It's not merely wrong; it's disgrace; it's dishonor. Out of the bitterness of my heart my mouth speaketh.

"Shall I tell you my own story, dear? It happened in this way: When I was young, very young—only just 17—my mother was left with a tiny little income. It was almost less than would keep us three alive, herself and me and my sister Olive. Then Colonel Irving saw me and was taken with me for the moment. He was a very rich man, years older than myself, and one of the biggest officials on the council in India. He proposed to me. I was frightened, though, girllike, I was flattered, and I told my mother. Instead of telling me to avoid the snare, she begged and prayed me to accept him. 'But I don't love him,' I said. 'You will,' my mother answered. I knew I was doing wrong, but when one's only 17 one hardly quite realizes that when you marry once you marry for a lifetime.

"I accepted him at last, under that horrid mistaken notion that I was sacrificing myself nobly for my mother's sake and was so very unselfish. He took me out to India. For a year or two we lived together, not happily indeed—I can never say it was happily, but without open rupture. Then Colo-

nel Irving saw plainly that though he had bought me and paid for me I didn't and couldn't love him. I did my best, it's true, to carry out as far as I could that wicked and cruel bargain. I tried to like him. I tried to act fairly to him. But all the time I felt it was degradation, misery, pollution, wickedness. And he saw it too. I have no word of blame for him. At last one morning he disappeared suddenly and left a note behind him. He had gone off to Europe, and—somebody else had gone with him."

"And then?" Kathleen asked, bending forward.

"Well, then, dear, I felt it was all over, and I knew it was my fault, because I hadn't had the moral courage at first to say no outright to him. I did what no woman ought ever to do—let him take my hand when my heart was not his, and I had to pay the penalty of it. And so will you, too, if you do as I did. One way or the other, you will have to pay the penalty. He was just to me after his light—severely just—I might almost say generous. He offered to make me an allowance of half his income. But I wrote back and said no. I would never again take a penny that was his. I would earn my own living. So I began at art—in a small way at first, and I worked on at it with a will till I could keep myself easily. Then I did more than that. I worked and saved till I could send him one day a check for every penny he had ever spent upon me. He refused to receive it. I refused to take it back. I sent the money in his name in gold to his bankers. He wouldn't touch it. And there it lies to this day, and neither of us will claim it."

"That was splendid of you," Kathleen cried.

"No, my dear, it was just. Nothing more than bare justice. I had made a hateful bargain, which no woman should ever make for the sake of her own dignity, her own purity, her own honor, and I was bound to do the best I could to unmake it. But I tell you all this now that you may see for yourself how wrong it is for any woman to do as I did; that you may learn to avoid my mistakes betimes, Reggie or no Reggie, while it may yet be avoided."

"You're right," Kathleen said, drawing back with a sudden flash of conviction. "It's degrading and degrading when one fairly faces it. But what am I to do? Reggie declares if I don't marry Mr. Mortimer he'll commit suicide instantly. He's in a dreadful state of mind. I had to make him promise last night he wouldn't do anything rash till he saw me today, and even now I don't know what he may have done meanwhile as soon as he got alone and was left by himself with his remorse and misery."

"Reggie!" Mrs. Irving exclaimed, with a sudden melodious drop from the sublime to the ridiculous. "Oh, my dear, don't you trouble your head for a moment about him. He's as right as ninepence. He's not going to commit suicide. Deserve and misery! Why, I was at the Court theater in the boxes last night, and there, if you please, was Master Reggie in the stalls with a pretty young woman, close cropped and black haired, with a cheek like a ripe peach, who, I suppose, was his Florrie. They were eating neapolitan ices all through the interlude, and neither of them seemed to have the slightest intention of committing suicide in the immediate future."

That was a fortunate accident for Kathleen. It relieved her mind immensely for the moment. It decided her that Mrs. Irving's advice was sound, and that she would be doing injustice to her own higher nature if, for Reggie's sake, she accepted the man she didn't love to the exclusion of the man she loved so dearly.

But while Kathleen was discussing this matter thus earnestly with Mrs. Irving her brother Reggie, on his way down to the city, had managed to drop in for a few minutes' conversation with Rufus Mortimer at his house in Great Stanhope street. He had called indeed for a double diplomatic purpose, cloaked beneath a desire to see Mortimer at dinner with his wife on Saturday.

"Our rooms are small," Reggie said airily, with the consummate grace of a great gentleman extending an invitation to a lordly banquet in his ancestral halls; "we've hardly space for ourselves even to turn about in them, and as to swinging a cat, why, it would almost amount to culpable cruelty. But we should be delighted to see you at our annex, the Criterion—first door on the right as you enter the big gate; dinner à la carte; best of the kind in London. Half past 7, did I say? Yes, that will suit you admirably. Florrie's longing to see you. I've told her so much about you."

"Why?" Mortimer asked, with a smile, half guessing the reason himself.

"Well, I thought it not improbable from what I saw and heard," he answered at last, with affected delicacy, "that we might in future, under certain contingencies, see a good deal more of you." And he looked at his man meaningly.

Rufus Mortimer was reserved, as is the American habit, but he couldn't help following out this decided trail. By dexterous side hints he began questioning Reggie as to Kathleen's intentions, whereupon Reggie, much rejoiced that Mortimer should so easily fall into his open trap, made answer in the direction that best suited his own interests.

He rendered it tolerably clear by obscure suggestions that Kathleen had once been in love and still considered herself to be so, but that, in her brother's opinion, the affection was wearing out—was by no means profound and might be easily overcome—moreover, that she cherished for Rufus Mortimer himself a feeling which was capable of indefinite intensification. All this Reggie hinted at great length in the most roundabout way, but he left in the end no doubt at all upon Rufus Mortimer's mind

as to his real meaning. By the time Mr. Reginald was ready to go Mortimer was quite convinced that he might still win Kathleen's heart and that her brother would be a most powerful auxiliary in the campaign, to have secured whose good will was no slight advantage.

At the door Reggie paused.

"Dear me," he said, feeling abstractedly in his waistcoat pocket, "I've left my purse at home and I meant to take a cab. I'm late already, and now I'll have to tramp it. That's a dreadful nuisance, for their death on punctuality at our office in the city."

"Can I lend you a few shillings?" the unsuspecting American asked, too innocent to see through Mr. Reginald's peculiar tactics.

"Oh, thanks, awfully," Reggie answered in his nonchalant way, as if it were the smallest matter in the world. "I should be glad of a sovereign. I can pay it back on Saturday when we meet at the Criterion."

"I've nothing less than a five," Mortimer observed, drawing it out.

Reggie's hands closed over the piece of paper like a shot.

"Oh, it's all the same," he replied, with a smile he could not suppress, sticking it carelessly into his pocket. "I'm awfully obliged to you. It's so awkward to go out without one's purse in London. Ta ta then, till Saturday."

"He's going to be my brother-in-law," Reggie thought complacently to himself as he descended the stairs, "and, after all, a gentleman may borrow any day from his brother-in-law." So firmly did he act upon this prospective relationship indeed that this was only the first of many successive fivers, duly entered in Rufus Mortimer's book of expenditure, as "Advances on loan to K. H.'s brother." But notes of their repayment on the credit side were strangely absent.

Nay, so much elated was the honest-hearted young American at this fraternal visit, with the opportunity it afforded him of doing some slight service to a member of Kathleen's family, that as soon as Reggie was gone he sat down and dictated a letter full of love and hope to Kathleen herself, declaring that he would honestly do his best to find Arnold Willoughby, but asking with much fervor whether, if he failed in that quest, there would yet be any chance for any other suitor. He wrote it in a white heat of passionate devotion. It was a letter that Kathleen could not read without tears in her eyes, for no woman is unscrupulous to the pleasure of receiving a declaration of love couched in ardent terms from a man she can respect and admire, even if she cannot accept him. But she sat down, none the less, and answered it at once with tenderness and tact in the decided negative.

"Your letter has touched me deeply," she said, "as all your kindness always does, and if I could say 'yes' to any man apart from him, I could say 'yes' to you, dear Mr. Mortimer. If I had never met him, I might perhaps have loved you dearly. But I have loved one man too well in my time ever to love a second, and whether I find him again or not my mind is quite made up. I cannot and will not give myself to any other. I speak to you frankly, because from the very first you have known my secret, and because I can trust and respect and like you. But if ever I meet him again I shall be his and his only—and his only I must be if I never again meet him."

Mortimer read the letter with dim eyes. Then he folded it up with reverence and placed it securely in a leather case in his pocket. There he carried it for many days and often looked at it. Rejection though it was, it yet gave him a strange delight to read over and over again those simple words, "If I could say 'yes' to any man apart from him, I could say 'yes' to you, dear Mr. Mortimer."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### Michigan Food.

#### CHEMIST'S REPORT.

During the month of April 37 samples of dairy and food products have been analyzed. The detailed analysis of the adulterated articles only, are here given.

The following articles were examined:

Two samples of butter, both proving to be oleomargarine.

One sample of cheese examined for tyrotoxon and none found.

Two samples of chocolate, one being pure and the other adulterated with wheat flour.

Two packages of "Coffee Compound," illegally labeled.

Seven samples of corn starch, all pure.

Two samples of cream of tartar, both pure.

Two samples of ginger, both pure.

One sample of lard, with the lard oil removed.

Molasses consisting of commercial glucose, colored and flavored.

Five samples of mustard, one pure and four adulterated with flour and colored with turmeric.

Seven samples of pepper, three being pure and four adulterated.

Two samples of vanilla extract, one pure and one adulterated with extract of tonka bean.

Three samples sold for cider vinegar, two pure and one adulterated.

W. L. ROSSMAN,  
State Analyst. □

## A WAR ECHO.

EVERY HONORABLE VETERAN DESERVES HIS PENSION.

And the Lone Limb is not the Only Reason for a Government Reward Either.

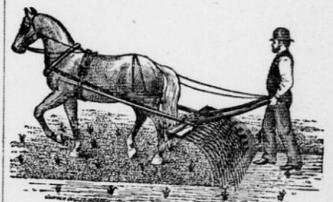
From Journal, Lewiston, Me.

Samuel R. Jordan has just given the Journal an account of his life, which in view of his extremely hard lot for the past few years will be read with interest.

"I am 48 years old and have always lived in New Portland. I enlisted in the army in 1862 as a private in Company A, 28th Me. Volunteers. My army experience injured my health to some extent, although I worked at blacksmithing some part of the time, when suddenly, several years ago, I was prostrated with what able physicians pronounced Locomotor Ataxia. At first I could get around somewhat yet the disease progressed quite rapidly until I had hardly any feeling in my legs and feet, they felt like sticks of wood and I grew so much worse that I could not move for three years without help, as my neighbors and friends could testify. I employed several physicians in my vicinity, and elsewhere, and they all told me that medicines would not help me, that they could do nothing to effect a cure, and that in time I should become entirely helpless. I became discouraged. I was a great care to my wife and friends. Shortly after I met an old army comrade, Mr. All. Parlin, a resident of Madison, Me., and he incidentally mentioned how he had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for a severe case of rheumatism and a spinal and malarial trouble, that he had suffered with consequent of his army life, and had been earnestly recommended I was induced to try the pills. After taking them for a time I began to feel prickly sensations in my legs and a return of strength so I could move them a little. After a few weeks I began to feel a marked improvement in my condition. I soon was able to walk around a little with the help of crutches. After taking or some time I can now walk without crutches, my general health is much improved and I have regained my old time vigor. I can walk about and enjoy life once more, for which I feel very thankful, and this happy result is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

## The ZEPHANIAH BREED WEEDER and CULTIVATOR.



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

Our No. 1 and 2, two horse, will work clean 25 to 28 acres per day. No. 3, 4, and 5, one horse, will work 15 to 18 acres per day. With our No. 8 one man's time will care for 5 to 7 acres of onions until they are 34 inch in diameter without hand-weeding.

\$1000 in prizes for largest crops and largest increase in crops grown by the use of our weeders in 1896.

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

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

Grange News

EATON RAPIDS GRANGE NO. 360. passed resolutions of condolence and sympathy on the death of Brother Silas R. Crittenden at their last meeting held May 9, 1896. O. B. LAKE, Sec'y.

MONTCALM GRANGE NO. 318 is in a prosperous condition, with 86 members in good standing. The Grange has recently purchased a set of officers' badges which are beautiful. The members met at the hall on the 30th with flowers and went in a body to the cemetery to decorate graves of deceased members. Montcalm Pomona held its April meeting in Greenville with a good attendance. We also expect to have exercises for "Children's Day" in June, Bro. A. B. Brown, of Crystal, gave an address at our last meeting on "Christian Patriotism" and was listened to with deep interest. Mrs. C. H. THOMPSON, Sec.

June Magazines.

THE JUNE ARENA.

The Arena opens its 16th volume, appearing in a new dress, and being printed by Skinner, Bartlett & Co. It is an unusually strong number. The president of the Mercantile National Bank of New York contributes "A Proposed Platform for American Independents for 1896," which illustrates how strongly the silver movement is taking hold of Eastern financiers no less than the mass of voters in the South and West. Recently Jay Cook, the veteran banker, who floated the government bonds in 1861, at the time of our sorest need, came out boldly for free silver. Mr. St. Johns who has made finance a study for more than twenty years, and who is president of a bank having a capital of \$1,000,000, is no less pronounced on this subject. Another paper of special merit, on "Bimetallism," appears in this number by A. J. Utley. It is able and from a silver point of view very convincing. Prof. Parsons of Boston University Law School continues his masterly papers on the "Government Control of Telegraph," a series of careful papers hitherto unapproached in authoritative character. Mr. B. O. Flower, the editor of The Arena, writes in a most captivating manner of Whittier, considering him in the aspect of a "Poet of Freedom," and giving many of Whittier's most stirring lines. A fine portrait of the Quaker Poet forms a frontispiece to this number. The editor also discusses somewhat at length in his editorials, the message of Whittier to men and women of to-day, and the proposed platform of Mr. St. John. Another interesting feature of this issue is Mr. Eltwed Pomeroy's illustrated paper on the "Direct Legislation Movement and its Leaders." These are by no means the full quota of the strong attractions of this brilliant number of America's great progressive, reformatory and liberal review.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

The political situation in the United States on the eve of the Presidential nominating conventions is admirably covered by the June Review of Reviews in its departments of "The Progress of the World," "Current History in Caricature," and "Record of Current Events." Prospective convention-goers will be greatly interested in Dr. Shaw's sketch of "St. Louis: This Year's Convention City." Apropos of this season's rush of gold-seekers to Alaska the Review presents an authoritative description of the Alaskan gold-fields prepared by a member of the staff of the U. S. Geological Survey. There is also an interesting illustrated account of the services of that intrepid pioneer, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, by whose efforts reindeer have been introduced into Alaska, and who has done so much to establish civilization in Seward's great purchase. The coronation of the Russian Czar is a fitting occasion for the publication of a character study of that modest young ruler. The Review gives in this number the most complete statement ever published of the methods and results of the Government investigation into foods, commenting at length on the work of Professor Atwater, of Wesleyan University. Timeliness and practical interest are the characteristic qualities of the June Review of Reviews.

THE FORUM.

The Forum for June contains a dozen articles of more than usual interest and timeliness by as many distinguished writers: The leading article is contributed by Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon, who for many years has advocated the election of United States senators by popular vote and who has lately introduced a bill in the senate to that effect. In his Forum article he makes a powerful and convincing argument in favor of the proposed change in the present system of choosing senators—which he considers republican, undemocratic and vicious in all respects—and he contends that if the individual voter has any interest in being represented by a United States senator, he should be permitted to vote for him directly and not vicariously. Prof. Wm. G. Sumner of Yale, in his usual brilliant style, exposes "The Fallacy of Territorial Extension"—a very timely and valuable article. A paper of great timeliness just now, when so many thoughtful men are asking themselves if Democracy is a failure, is an elaborate and thoughtful discussion of the question by Prof. F. W. Blackmar of the University of Kansas. Although he finds much to complain of, he comes to the conclusion that Democracy in America, in the form of a representative republic, is not a failure. Prof. Thomas Davidson, who has just returned from a two years' sojourn in Europe and the East, contributes an article entitled "The Democratization of England," keenly analyzing the various social and economic forces which are working in England towards Democracy—a very noteworthy paper. Mr. E. V. Smalley, editor of the "Northwest Magazine," who is a recognized authority on matters relating to the development and resources of the great Northwest, discusses the present and future of "Our Sub-Arid Belt." He advocates the establishment by the government of experimental stations through the sub-arid belt

with a view to reclaiming for agricultural purposes as large an area of that region as possible.

The Outlook's seventh annual Recreation Number contains nearly a hundred pages and scores of illustrations. Nearly all of the special articles relate to outdoor life, sport, recreation and vacation possibilities. Among the writers are Ian Maclaren, the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Kirk Munroe, General A. W. Greeley, Ponitney Bigelow, and many others. Stories of fishing, hunting, and of adventure on land and sea; an illustrated account of the Olympic Games at Athens; articles on mountain photography and mountain climbing; snap shots by a New York bicyclist; a charming sketch of the "Real Broadway" (in England)—all are fully and beautifully illustrated. Ian Maclaren's serial story continues. A list of summer schools, conventions and other coming events is published. \$3 a year. The Outlook Company, 13 Astor Place, New York.

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

Shall Boys Go To College?

Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., in his paper to young men, in May Ladies' Home Journal, discusses "Shall We Send Our Boy to College?" answering the query with the assertion, "That depends a great deal on the boy." He announces himself to be a thorough believer in the college, but holds that "it might not be best for him (our boy) to go to college; it might not be best for the community that he should. College can fit a man for life, and, also, it can unfit him. There are styles of education that disqualify the student for doing what he is competent to do, without qualifying him to do that which he might like to do, but for which he lacks, and always will lack, the prerequisites. As a general principle, the more a man knows the better, but so long as the present order of things continues a great amount of very ordinary work will require to be done and ordinary people will do ordinary work better than extraordinary people will, and be a great deal more comfortable while doing it. Hordes of both sexes are entering college for the reason that they do not enjoy doing commonplace things. The result is that commonplace things are left undone, and commonplace things fare still worse. Agriculture is the material basis of a nation's strength and prosperity. We could dispense with either lawyers, doctors or ministers better than we could with farmers. Probably we should not quarrel so much if there were fewer students of the law; should not be sick so much if there were fewer students of medicine, and should not be so wicked if there were fewer students of theology. All of these could contribute liberally to the ranks of the agriculturists with advantage to the professions and to the grain and vegetable markets. I am not disparaging anybody, neither am I saying that it would not be a good thing, in itself considered, if every one, however material or menial his occupation, could receive all that the finest school or college training could confer; but that is not practicable at present, and never will be till people get over thinking that there is a disgrace attaching to the doing of ordinary things."

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

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The Only World's Fair Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Pills Regulate the Liver

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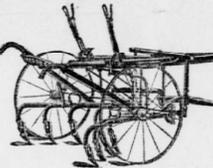
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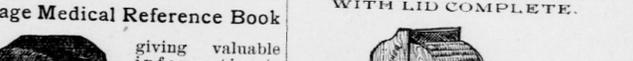
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