

GRANGE VISITOR



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

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A. C. GLIDDEN, Editor,
PAW PAW, MICH.

The Farmer and the University.

BY A. W. HAYDON, DECATUR, MICH.

In attending the meetings of the county Grange, one has frequently to give the assent of silence to propositions he believes to be wrong, because there is not time, or opportunity for full discussion.

In these, and other farmers' meetings, we have heard either covert or open attacks upon the University of Michigan, calculated to mislead public sentiment and place that institution in a false light before the people. No college man hears his Alma Mater unjustly assailed without wishing to stand up in her defense, but I have restrained myself by the mental resolve to do this upon the first favorable opportunity which, thanks to the invitation of our Lecturer, is afforded me to-day.

We have heard the advantages of a college education denied and the policy of spending the people's money for teaching Greek, Latin and the higher mathematics and sciences has been questioned. Some going so far as to claim that such an education lessened one's chance of success, and was a detriment, rather than a benefit and that public economy, which is the hobby of the would be reformer, demands that the people be no longer taxed for such foolishness. Instances have been multiplied, ad infinitum, to prove that the most successful men have been unlettered, or of limited education.

This line of argument, if it proves anything, proves too much. If a complete college course greatly diminishes a man's chance of success, a high school course would hinder him some and a common school course a little, and to have a free and unrestrained chance to go ahead and achieve the fullest success, he ought to know nothing of books at all, but depend entirely on his natural ability.

But, conversely, the sequence is equally perfect, and the conclusion more reasonable, that if a knowledge of elementary rules is an advantage, which is generally conceded, a more thorough understanding of them and of kindred branches, would still further improve a man's chances of success, while a complete college course, which should make him master of the facts of nature, science, literature and art, and the laws that account for those facts, the acquirement of which by long and severe application must inevitably give him greater mental breadth and depth and keenness and vigor, would make better his chances of success, under any circumstances, in any business or any undertaking.

This is not only logic, but it is fact. To deny it is to reject the axiom of the ages, that "Knowledge is power," and hoist in its place the absurdity that ignorance is power. But upon this assumption how account for the apparent fact that illiterate or partially educated men succeed

as well as college graduates?

We do not have to account for it, because it is an apparent and not a real fact. Of one thousand graduates and one thousand illiterate men invariably a larger number of the former would achieve success. That the contrary at first glance may seem true, is explained by the fact, that when an uneducated man succeeds it is exceptionable enough to be noticeable, while we take no thought of the many others that come short of success; and if a graduate succeeds it is no more than we have a right to expect, after the advantages he has had, and provokes no comment, but if he fails we make a note of it.

It must be admitted that some comparatively uneducated men succeed better than some college graduates but this is not owing to difference of education at all, but to the difference of their natural ability. But who would claim that the illiterate man would have been less successful if he had been highly educated? Certainly never the man himself, and he ought to know. The rough diamond has its value, which the cutting and polishing does not diminish, but immensely augments.

If we hold the word success to be synonymous with money getting, there is some truth in the claim that the college man is not more successful than others. In proportion as people are educated, they see that there are better things to strive for, and that a life spent in an all-absorbing struggle for wealth, for its own sake rather than the good that can be done with it, has not been a success in the best sense of the word, but a miserable failure. He is most successful who enjoys most, and does most for the advancement and happiness of others.

There are good and great and noble characters, who come near to a realization of this idea, though all untrained in the wisdom of the schools. But how much more could they do if to those lovely and admirable natural gifts, was added the strength and beauty and skill, that comes of thorough and careful mental discipline and training.

Dr. Windship, a slight and delicate man, developed his strength by a course of physical culture, till he could lift over a tons weight. If we could measure in pounds avoirdupois the increase of power that results from thorough mental training, the results would be often still more phenomenal.

Moreover if the hopes and belief of all mankind in all ages has not been one great and awful mistake, our earth life is but the first stage of an endless existence, and it is but fair to presume that they who most, by culture, broaden and deepen and strengthen the undying faculties of mind and heart, will enter into the fullest realization of the happiness to come.

Eternity is before us and believing that Dr. Holmes was right in saying that "The education of a child should begin a hundred years before he is born," may we not well add: the education of a soul should begin a generation before he dies.

The demands of the times is for educated people, and especially for educated farmers. No profession has need of greater knowledge and mental training, if we would lift its members from

the cold, selfish mania for accumulation, or the loose unsystematic struggle for livelihood, to a realization of the beauties of the world in which they move; to an interested study of the mysteries and economies of their business, and to the possibilities of their lives for development, for usefulness and for happiness. The instruction of technical schools is valuable before entering upon a special line of business, but for laying broad and deep the foundations of a truly successful life, the fullest culture of the best of schools is indispensable. The University ever in close touch and sympathy with the most advanced educational sentiment of the times, stands to-day the foremost college of the world, and the keystone of Michigan's wonderful educational arch, and should quicken the pride, command the respect, and receive the hearty and liberal support of every citizen of our state.

Another objection that is made to the University and its policy, is that its fees are merely nominal, not only to residents of the state but also to foreign students, who come here from other states and other countries, to secure an education almost wholly at the expense of the state of Michigan. The claim is made that this is not good policy or economy, and that in justice to our people, the fees to foreign students should be so increased as to make the institution largely self-supporting.

In determining whether this position is well taken it will be necessary to consider the nature of the institution and the circumstances under which it was founded and has been maintained.

The government of the United States originally donated to the state two townships, or 46000 acres of land for founding and supporting a University, evidently not a mere state affair although its management was left to the state, but a great institution of learning, clearly meaning, from the magnitude of the gift, that it should be of National importance and benefit. After this great generosity of the government, does not fairness and justice dictate that its privileges should be equal and impartial to all, regardless of state lines?

But even if the general government had never contributed anything for the University, we still think it would be better to pay the slight amount of additional tax and allow it to continue as in the past, practically free to all. Before its time, Europe and America had many colleges where a full and finished education could be obtained by those who had the means to complete the course, but they were and are mostly colleges for the rich. But with the University of Michigan came the first great step towards popular collegiate education. Here was an institution, thanks to the liberality of its founders, that made a college course possible to the poor as well as the rich; and many a poor boy who would otherwise have abandoned his hope in despair, was made glad by this opportunity. And later, when our University with its finger on the popular pulse, declared for coeducation of the sexes, and flung open the doors of its departments to women, what a glorious day was that my friends!

Another wall of old time bigotry and injustice had gone down before the touch of enlightened

thought and all who would were free to climb Parnassus' heights.

When this great institution swept away the barrier that had debarred woman from an equal chance of attaining to the highest intellectual training and development, liberty took a long step upward and forward, towards the time when that inbred inheritance of barbarism, the idea of the inferiority and subservience of woman shall give place to the truth that in mind there is no sex; that the brightest, purest, deepest, noblest thought, regardless whence it springs, shall best advance and elevate the states of the faultful human race.

But it is said that the rich, who are able to educate their children in any college of the land, send them here to feed upon the generosity of our state, and this is true. But if you could realize, as I have done, the boon it has been, and is, to men of limited means, you would not have it changed even though our liberality is abused.

Hundreds of others have been able to realize their heart's desire for a college course, and they have gone forth into every state, and every land, bearing hearts warm with love for their Alma Mater, and gratitude to her generous supporters.

Here came in limited circumstances, Miss Alice Freeman, Wellesley college and Miss Chapin and Miss Coman, also professors there, and Miss Salmon, professor of history at Vassar. Here too, in poverty, aided by a mother whose sacrifices were as heroic as those of Hannah Jane, graduated James Watson, the brilliant mathematician and astronomer, whose genius bore the name and fame of Michigan and her University throughout the scientific world. How proud we were when, time after time, the papers and the telegraph flashed abroad the news, "Prof. Watson, of Michigan University, has discovered another planet." Poor boys also were Pres. Adams, of Cornell University, Judge Grant, of our supreme court, Gen. Cutchon and Jonas H. McGowen, who have so well represented us in Congress, and many others who here struggled manfully against adverse circumstances and laid the foundation of future success.

Who would bar the way against the multitude who seek to climb by the same route to usefulness and fame, to lighten, by a trifle, their own burdens? Are the men who cry economy so loudly and would fain have the people believe they are being taxed to death, and among other things that the University is costing them too much money, aware what it does cost? Do they know that of its income of about \$200,000, over \$40,000 is from interest mainly from the sale of lands given us by the United States; that over \$80,000 more comes from fees paid by students, and that the balance of about \$80,000 is all that is paid by the people for the current expenses, and that this spread upon the property of the state amounts to less than two cents on each hundred dollars valuation.

The millionaires and capitalists so often charged with selfishness and greed and made the targets of the fiery assaults of the popular orator, are going into history as the patrons of literature, science and the arts, and various charities, and with gifts ranging from half

a million to \$5,000,000 each, they are founding schools, colleges and libraries. Shall we as farmers grudgingly give mites where they freely give millions?

In our state capitol is a bar of gold, presented by Australia, ascribed to the effect that that government, after a thorough examination, awarded to the state of Michigan the first prize for having the best school system of all the states, and all the countries of the world. Shall the University, the crowning excellence of this model system, that leads the advance sentiment of the world in the march of education be sustained by sympathy, and by means of abundance enough to remove the last obstacle in the path of aspiring youth by making it absolutely free? Or shall we call a halt and say to all who wish to enjoy its advantages: Hold! If you enter here you must pay enough in tuition to make this institution self supporting. Michigan is not going to educate the whole world, the poor need not apply.

Once understood there is no doubt of the answer from the generous, patriotic citizens of the state. They will never consent to dim the luster of any of the educational and charitable institutions which gleam like jewels in the coronet of our fair peninsula; least of all of our University, the fairest gem of clear and brilliant rays which reach every land and cross every sea, bearing this message to all seekers after knowledge and truth, "Here all are welcome, native or alien, male or female, rich or poor. We sound the key note of our progressive age; free common school and free collegiate education for the people."

The crops of the United States were never more promising; those of other lands scarcely ever less so. The London Standard of April 6 predicts that wheat will probably reach the highest price in many a year. The cold winds and frosts have almost destroyed the French crop. Germany, Holland and Belgium all furnish most discouraging reports. Roumania has a decreased area and India a bad wheat season.

The examination that the United States has agreed to make of all its meat exports, in order to remove all doubt of their wholesomeness, and the implied threat that the U. S. would refuse to take the \$16,000,000 of German beet sugar, opens the gateway of Germany to American pork. The demand for American beef is increasing in Great Britain, Holland, Belgium and France. So that the prospect of an immense export of raw products and excellent prices was never so bright.—Detroit Journal.

Give the boys a chance. Begin when they are young to allow them to transact business, and give them a share of the proceeds of the farm; and when you have given it to them, do not borrow it and never return it. Be honest with them, and make them so interested and contented that they will want to stay on the farm. Interest of a money value in some of the farm products, coupled with a certain share of the responsibility connected with it, will be found excellent remedies for this disease of "the boys leaving the farm."—Country Gentleman.

For restoring the color, thickening the growth, and beautifying the hair, and for preventing baldness, Hall's Hair Renewer is unsurpassed.

Points in Potato Culture.

These questions are often asked me: What variety of potatoes do you grow? How do you cut your seed?

In regard to the first, my experience is that frequent changing from one variety to another is not profitable—indeed I think it very unprofitable. I have lost a good deal of money in changing and depending too much on some new and comparatively untested variety. It takes not less than three years to thoroughly test any variety on any particular soil. One kind will do well on a certain soil, while another sort will not do so well; one variety will do well one year and the same variety the next year, on the same kind of soil, with all the conditions equally good, will prove very unsatisfactory. This has been my experience with the Burbank. The grower should be careful to choose some good variety with as many good points as possible, and then with good management keep it good. Don't plant the culls year after year and expect good crops. The man who would plant the "nubbins" of his corn, and sow the light grains that the fanning mill would blow out of his grain crops, or use a scrub animal to breed from, would be considered little less than a fool; yet the majority think that "scrub" seed potatoes are good enough. I have not planted a bushel of culls in the last eight years, and in those eight years I have been making the Late Hebron my main variety. In all these years I have planted nothing less than marketable size, and some years when the season was unusually favorable I would select large, uniform tubers for the bulk of my seed, and am certain it has paid me well. I have found the late Hebron reliable, and can plant it knowing if I do my part I will get a fair crop. I have become about disgusted with the newer kinds that I have tried, thinking perhaps I would find something that would beat the record of the old; but thus far I have been disappointed. I shall be very cautious hereafter in spending time and labor on the newer sorts, except in a very small way.

In reference to the second question, the cutting of the seed, that can be answered only in a general way. The size and condition of seed at planting time are two very important points that should largely determine how the seed should be cut. If the seed is from large to medium size, and has not been allowed to sprout, I think with most varieties one eye to the piece is ample. But if the seed is small or is sprouted, as it very often is, enough to break off in handling, I would prefer the sprouts be all rubbed off and then allowed to start, just slightly, before cutting.

Better not let the seed sprout at all if possible to prevent it. The grower should aim in cutting the seed to get two good eyes as, with sprouted seed, it will not do to depend on one eye alone. My experience with culls for seed is so limited that I hardly have an opinion as to the limit in cutting such seed, but I would not cut too small if the planting is to be done with the planter. I consider planting anything below marketable size poor potato farming.

My consideration of the variety and cutting of the seed has, perhaps, been rather lengthy, but these two points I consider the most important, as with poor seed and two many eyes in a hill no amount of labor can secure a thrifty, even stand of plants, without which it is useless to look for the best results.—J. H. Palm, in National Stockman and Farmer.

Pointers on the Stove Business.

Agents are traversing Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania selling a range that deserves a little free advertising. It is built entirely of steel (?), has room in the oven for about 3 loaves of bread, only 4 lids on top, a big copper reservoir that will make enough steam in the kitchen to raise the roof and furnish the advantages of a Turkish bath at short notice, is riveted together in such a manner that only an expert from a boiler shop could put in repairs, and is covered with a coating of Japan that will

last at least a year. When the evaporating apparatus known as the reservoir gets in motion it makes more noise than a juvenile earthquake.

The agent may not think to call your attention to these advantages, but they are there nevertheless.

He will demonstrate that the lids may be hammered and banged about with impunity, also, that the oven door, which opens downward, may be jumped upon without danger of breaking.

These are very important points to consider in buying a stove.

Many irritable people are in the habit of knocking stove-lids about with an ax, and spring-board exercise on the oven door will be good for the children.

"What is the price?" do you ask. Well the agent will take your note for \$68, or if you pay cash he will take \$62, not a cent more—perhaps a little less if you tell him I recommended it.

To be sure you could buy a better range of any regular dealer in your own town for \$40, and one just as good for \$32, or one just like it for \$30; but perhaps you don't mind the price of an article provided it pleases you.

My quotations are accurate, and can easily be verified. If you buy one be very quiet about it, or every agent in the country who has patent churns, washing machines, bee hives, lightning rods or Bohemian oats to sell will recognize in you a liberal patron of the arts (of swindling) and you may be tempted to buy something you do not need.

I hope the agent will appreciate my efforts to advertise his goods. I have done so with the best of motives. If he calls get his range, by all means. I think about twenty yards for fine shot, up to fifty yards for buck shot, will be the proper thing.—C., in Stockman and Farmer.

These rangers have begun in Michigan also. We hear of them in Cass county. The last paragraph above is recommended for trial.—[Ed.]

Just at this time, "when in the multitude of organizations there is danger" that the strength of the people is frittered away and the agricultural Samson shorn of his locks by the Delilah of politics, the following note of warning rings clear through the air and should be heeded. It comes from the master of the National Grange and is taken from the address recently issued by him, reviewing the work of the year and the prospects of the year to come.

"We desire," he says, "in this connection, to give the sign of caution. There is danger that in some of the political 'storm centers' our members may be tempted to compromise the Grange by forming entangling political alliances. Remember that our members are as free as the air in the exercise of their political privileges, but the Grange as an order cannot call political conventions, nor send delegates thereto, nor nominate candidates, nor discuss their merits at any Grange meeting. This word of caution seems necessary because of reports received from some sections of the country. I trust our members everywhere will see the importance of keeping the organization out of all partisan struggles. Attend party caucuses and conventions, and make our political power felt, but do not go as a delegate from any Subordinate or Pomona Grange. Rash and inconsiderate action may undo the good work of years. The old reliable remedies do sometimes seem a little slow in their action but they are safer than the untried nostrums of irresponsible quacks."

Who Says Ingersoll's Paints? 1876 to 1891.

LUZEME Co., Pa., March 18th, 1891. Mr. O. W. Ingersoll, Dear Sir:—Fifteen years ago last fall I painted my dwelling and a school house with Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber White Paint; it has given entire satisfaction. I, and my neighbors, will use your paint this spring.

Fraternally yours,

LYMAN PEDRICK.

[See Ad. Patrons' Paint Works.]

Why Should Government Loan Money to any One.

Robert Hudson, of Silver Lake, Ind., asks this question:

"What would be the difference between the Government loaning money to farmers on landed security and to the National Banks."

This question is based upon the impression that the Government loans money to the National Banks. It does nothing of the kind. The Government never loans money to any one. All Governments borrow money, if their revenues are not sufficient to meet their necessities. They should have none to loan. The National Banks buy and own Government bonds, and any farmer can do the same. The Government issues currency to National Banks, and then the banks deposit Government bonds with the United States Treasury to secure the payment of such currency. With the present premium on bonds and the restrictions placed on the banks, this circulation is no longer of any value to National Banks, and the result is that they have now for years been surrendering their circulation, withdrawing their bonds, so that there are now over \$120,000,000 less of National Banks bills in circulation than there were a few years ago.

The question which our correspondent should give his attention to is this: "Why should the General Government loan money to any one?"

Who should it loan to a farmer on his farm any more than to a man in the city or village on his lot or business block? Why not loan also to the railroad company on its track and running stock, to the manufacturer on his mill or factory, and to poor people on their cow or horse or household goods? If the Government is going to loan money, why should it select any class of citizens out and favor them? The men who need money most often, very often, have no farm to mortgage, but their wants are just as pressing, their necessities just as great.

If the Government is going into this loan business, why not help all the people? But will some one tell me why the people of this country—and they are the Government—should loan money to one class of people and not to all? Because a man is fortunate enough to own a piece of land, why should he be favored more than those who own any other kind of property? Why should the Government not rather help those who have no property of any kind?

Once let any nation start in on a career of money-lending and there is no telling where it would end? My idea is very clear, that the Government should not loan money to a National Bank any sooner than it should to a farmer, a merchant, a mechanic, or a day-laborer; and that it should never loan money to any class. That is a branch of business which the Government should not enter upon, any more than it should run a farm, handle a bus line, own a racetrack, or manage a dairy. Let the Government be confined always to its own legitimate work.—R. G. Horr, in N. Y. Tribune.

A short crop of Grain and a Large crop of Vagaries.

Having spent some three weeks traveling through the States of Kansas and Iowa, I desire to give to the readers of The Weekly Tribune some of the conclusions which I have reached from observation and from conversation with the people.

The political upheaval in Kansas will be of short duration. The hard times, brought about by several successive failures in crops, led to general unrest and dissatisfaction. It was an opportunity for the demagogue and pretender. The country was instantly taken possession of by a set of men who went about offering the wildest and most nonsensical schemes as a source of relief. One man was for free coinage of silver, one was for fiat money, one was for the Government loans of money on farms at 2 per cent interest, one was for enormous warehouses to be established by the Government, and so receive and hold produce for the farmers. In their frenzy, the

people said anything so that there might be a change from present conditions. That led up to a sort of political cyclone, which swept everything before it. The reaction has already set in.

The members of the Kansas Legislature went in with a whoop and a hurrah, big with promises. The Legislature has just adjourned, having done absolutely nothing. It became evident early in the session to all lookers on that these men did not themselves know what they wanted. The people became tired of their inefficiency and lack of business sense.

"The people are fast coming to see that the only honest way to discharge their debts is to pay them, and that all these visionary schemes are the merest makeshifts, and in the end would simply shake the confidence of business men in the integrity and capacity of the people in Kansas.

One or two good crops will put Kansas on her feet again. Nothing except that can help her out. The State is full of able, active, energetic men, and the future of the State is secure; but she is today suffering from a set-back due to following off after these wild schemes.

In Iowa the situation is very different. They had fair crops in Iowa last year, and the products of the farms are selling at advanced prices.

Manufactured goods are selling at either the old price or for less money, while wheat, corn, oats, cattle and hogs have all advanced in price. Lands are also increasing in value. In several places they pointed out lands to me which have changed hands at an advance per acre of from \$5 to \$10.

The farmers of Iowa look for a good year. Their lands are now saturated with water for the first time in four years. In Iowa the farmers raise very little wheat; but in Kansas the acreage is immense, and the wheat fields are looking finely. It is a most encouraging sight to ride over Kansas and see the marvelous quantity of wheat now growing, and bidding fair to produce an excellent yield. Let there be a good crop of corn and wheat in Kansas and another good year in Iowa and "good-by" to all these wild vagaries that have been for a day running wild over the two States.—R. G. Horr, in N. Y. Tribune.

The Needs of the Farmers.

Now, as to the ignorance of American citizens not farmers regarding the needs of agriculture and the conditions of the farmer, I must in this respect ask my readers to take my statement on trust, as that of a man who has had opportunities for judging and who is conscientiously convinced of the necessity for absolute sincerity on this subject. I ask the readers to take my word for it that, great as is the ignorance of the average farmer in regard to business matters and city life, it is no greater than that of his city brother in relation to things agricultural, nor, indeed, is it as great. This being the case, we find ourselves confronted in the present grave economic emergency with a serious condition of affairs. We have a patient who is sick with a disease our physicians do not understand; as a result the sick man and his friends, blinded a little, perhaps, by suffering and sympathy in their efforts to arrive at a true diagnosis, yet endeavor to secure relief from suffering by such means as they can command or devise; and who shall blame them if, in the absence of physicians who know something about the case, they are perhaps misled into the adoption of certain nostrums? The farmers at least know their own condition; and of what use is it to decry the remedies they suggest, if ignorance of their true condition and of their needs makes it impossible for you to suggest one? For the last twenty-five years you have been giving the farmer and his needs little or no thought; you have been letting agriculture take care of itself and him. All other classes, all other interests and industries, existing as they do only by reason of the fact that agriculture has called them into existence and supports them, have received your consideration,

have been the object of your special study. Is it surprising, then, that, as the result of your selfishness, the farmer should be indisposed to trust anyone but himself? Even when you talk to him fairly, he detects at once that, while you talk well and know much about many things, you know little or nothing about him and his surroundings. If, on the other hand, the farmer lacks business training and experience in affairs, you, on the other hand, who have both, lack to an even greater extent, and in a most pitiful degree, knowledge of agriculture, acquaintance with its followers, and familiarity with their needs and conditions.—Secretary Rusk, in North American Review for April.

Cheap Money, and Mortgages.

The moneyed class is always in the position to guard itself against the bad effects of disturbing financial legislation, and even to profit by it at the expense of the poorer class. A competent authority upon the subject of farm mortgages declares that ninety per cent. of them are negotiated by systematic lenders, banks, and corporations organized for this express purpose, and that it has been the custom of many of these lenders to make the mortgage debt, both principal and interest, payable in gold. It is believed that fully one half of all the mortgage indebtedness of the country is in terms expressly payable in gold, though this is more generally the case in urban than in farm loans. If we were to have free silver coinage, and the country were to reach the silver standard, and gold were to rise to 120 or thereabouts, mortgagors who are counting upon having their debts reduced by the change would soon discover their error. They would find that they would have to pay \$120 in silver for every instalment of \$100 interest in gold. In other words, they, and not the capitalists and money-lenders, would be the losers from this as from every other form of "cheap money."—The Century for April.

Well Said.

"It is the curse of this country that it is governed by men who belong to parties. No great men ever belonged to a party. Parties belong to great men, who use them as instruments for the accomplishment of great ends. The man who belongs to a party ceases to belong to the nation and humanity, to truth, freedom and justice."—A. F. H., in the Nation.

Messages from the Sea.

The custom of enclosing letters in casks and bottles, and consigning them to the care of the sea when danger threatens the ship, is an old one; many of these messages are never found, old ocean being a faithless carrier. The famous parchment describing his discoveries, and cast into the water by Columbus in 1493, was lost forever. Clement Wragge, the meteorologist, threw overboard one hundred and fifty bottle messengers during the passage from Australia to England, in 1878. Only six of them have been heard from. One was picked up in Mobile Bay, having traveled five thousand five hundred miles in two years. Sometimes a sea-messenger long escapes notice on a little frequented beach. One sent from an American ship, in 1837, was picked up twenty-one years later on the west coast of Ireland. Another, sent adrift in 1826 from the English ship, Blonde, was picked up sixteen years afterward on the coast of France. In 1849 a whaleship found a sealed bottle floating at sea. It contained documents from Sir John Franklin, dated June 30, 1845, which was but a few weeks after that illustrious navigator set sail toward the North Pole, never to return.

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We sell direct to the consumer, and can save you 20 per cent on the Buggy. The "Complete Horse Book" tells how. Sent for 10 cents, silver or stamps. Pioneer Buggy Company, Columbus, O.

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Song of a Disgruntled Granger.

[The author sends the following lines to the Visitor with request to withhold the name.] I never had a porker, such As fully filled my eye. But it would surely eat too much, And keel it up and die. I never order'd aught of fare, To fit my notion quite, But it was burned or baked too rare, Or made me sick at night. I never saw a maiden dear, With beauty, virtue, pelf, But, seen like other people, near, Was faulty as myself. To thus with Disappointment cope, My heart, with sorrow sore, If chance I realize a hope, Is disappointed more.

Fodder Corn.

ED. VISITOR:—Some time ago you asked for experiences on the above subject, so I give you mine.

Four years ago, when I bought my place, it had been worked in connection with another farm, and so had no arrangement of lots of its own—in fact but little fence on it, and in trying to shape matters I found myself short of pasturage. To help out, I decided to plant some corn for fodder, and the result was so satisfactory that I still continue the practice, and shall do so until something better offers.

I plant next to my lane or yard for convenience in feeding, and as it has been every time in the regular corn field, I have planted the same distance apart one way and half distance the other way. I also plant double the number of seeds in a hill, so it makes four times the number of stalks to the acre as field corn.

I prefer this for summer and fall feeding to drilled corn, as it is much more convenient to handle, and the ears get large enough to aid the feeding. I fed horses, hogs and cattle last fall with excellent results.

Perhaps for winter use drilled corn would be preferable, as the stalks would be finer and easier handled, but I have not tried that. As to the amount to plant, each one can reckon to suit his need. If we plant, as I have, from 8 to 10 kernels in a hill, two hills make a very good feed for a horse or cow. An acre has about 5400 hills as I plant them, 4x2 ft., so there would be about 2,700 feeds on an acre.

I think the acre and a-half that I planted last year was worth more from Aug. 10th to Nov. 1st than ten acres of pasture would have been, and the work did not exceed ten minutes, night and morning. I have planted some sweet corn in the same manner, but cannot say whether it is better than field corn or not.

Will not some of your Pine Grove readers tell us how they raise potatoes?

I. P. BATES.

WILLIAMSTON, March 18—ED. VISITOR: Your VISITOR is ever welcome to my table. I write you as a farmer, having the true interest of farmers at heart; therefore I would venture a few words of caution. Now that the farmers are coming to the front in legislatures and elsewhere, I would beg that they mistake not parsimony for true economy. There is plenty of room for economy; for lopping of superfluous branches, but let us beware that lest in our rash pruning we destroy the tree. Vandalism is to be deprecated. In our haste and zeal in reform we may go too far—may defeat ourselves and render ourselves contemptible in the eyes of all good men. Our fiery zeal may overleap itself and produce reaction, then our last state will be worse than our first. As legislators we must bear in mind that there are other people in this great state besides farmers. "The greatest good to the greatest number," is a good maxim. Farmers must strive to be broad-gauge men everywhere; the farmers' welfare should never be separated from the glory and honor of Michigan. If others are unjust let us farmers show that we can be just while battling zealously for our rights. Yours truly, J. H. FORSTER.

Truth Will Win,

"I have noticed," said Miss Willard, "that in the long run, and on the homestretch, the devil and his running mate, the dollar, do not win; but that God and humanity come in way ahead. The W. C. T. U. is as firmly set against high license as ever, and I may say a great deal 'setter.' There is some good in high license, people say. Oh, yes. Just about as much good as was told of by the small boy who wrote a composition on pins, and said that pins had done a great deal of good by people not a swallerin' of 'em."

"There is a wolf in the land that is not after the chicken coops. He is prowling by night around the dovescotes of home. The W. C. T. U. is the dog that is on his track. It is light of foot, keen on the scent and running true to the mark, even though there is a soprano tone to its yelp. You can't head off that dog; you can't coax him nor scare him; you can't cajole him, and all the swearing and cursing you can do will not make a hair's difference in his pursuit of the wolf—the saloon. I will not cry, like Jessie at the siege of Lucknow. 'The Campbells are coming; hurrah! hurrah!' but rather, 'The farmers are coming; hurrah! hurrah!' Being one of the humbler born I say thank God for the farmer, for I feel that the men with hayseed in their hair, but with home love in their hearts, are coming to the relief of the women in their war for God and home and native land."

MOLINE, Allegan Co., Mich., March 30:—The contest in Moline Grange between the brothers and sisters, ended with the brothers on the winning side. But the sisters were smiling and gave up gracefully, feeling well paid for all they had done by the thought of the benefit the brothers have derived. For surely the quick springing to their feet at the sound of their names, the apt speech and quotation which rolled so easily off their tongues, will not soon be forgotten and if they evince the same zeal in the future, certainly their names will be handed down to posterity, and placed with other heroes high up in the temple of fame.

The brothers were made the victims of a genuine "surprise party". They were invited to meet at Grange Hall the evening of the 20th for the purpose, they supposed, of partaking of a feast; but when Sister Felton, W. Lecturer, introduced our Sister Mayo, great was their surprise.

As they listened to her earnest, cheering words they felt (as they said at the close) that they had surely been treated to a feast of good things. They had learned also, that a woman could and had kept a secret, notwithstanding they had always believed the contrary.

We have taken in twelve new members and three by demit. Our secretary, Bro. Orton, sent twenty-three subscribers for the GRANGE VISITOR. We are also trying the experiment of sending in two excellent magazines, (The Cosmopolitan and North American Review) to be circulated among the members and are doing something in the line of "woman's work." So with all this to inspire us we ought to do more real work than ever before, and so help out the plan designed by the founders of this order.

As a large part of our new members are from among the young people, we hope to see much good accomplished.

Mrs. E. L. ORTON.

Moline Grange Reporter.

P. S. (what woman's letter is complete without one?)—Sister Mayo's lecture was the forfeit of the contest, paid for out of the sisters' pockets. We hope the good advise she gave the voters will be remembered by them on election day and so some of the wrongs she spoke of be righted. E. L. O.

EDITOR VISITOR:—Working

Grange 509 is in the heat of another contest. This time it is the juniors against the seniors, thirty years of age being the dividing line. Each side furnishes a literary entertainment for two or three meetings, alternating with each other, and from the matter used in these programs, each side is to give a public entertainment. The best entertainment decides which side is to partake of a feast at the other's expense. The sides are evenly divided and it is "nip and tuck" as to which eats and which serves. Will write again as to result. I. B. K.

GRATTAN, March 20—If there is anyone among the interested readers that can tell us through the VISITOR, a remedy to destroy or prevent rust on hollyhock leaves, the curled or puckered condition of the nasturtium leaves and the enemies of our rose leaves, as well as roses, by so doing you will oblige at least one, if not many, that love flowers. We have not been able to recognize the leaf miner that has been so destructive to our honeysuckle the past two years. It makes its appearance about the first of June, or that is the time we first saw the larvey. We wonder if others are so bothered with such pests as we are? Fraternally Yours, AUNT KATE.

To make an impermeable glue, soak ordinary glue in water until it softens, and remove it before it has lost its primitive form. After this, dissolve it in linseed oil over a slow fire until it is brought to the consistency of a jelly. This glue may be used for joining any kinds of material. In addition to strength and hardness, it has the advantage of resisting the action of water.

The reduction in the price of commercially pure aluminum from \$2 per pound to \$1 has been announced by the Pittsburgh Reduction Company. The price of the metal below 97 per cent and above 90 per cent pure, containing neither sulphur nor phosphorus, which is suitable for alloying with iron and steel, has been further reduced to 90 cents per pound.

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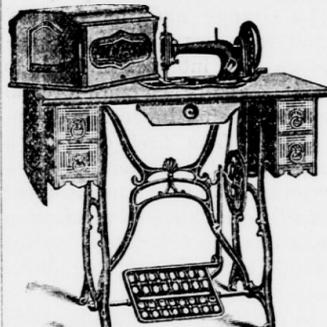
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Table with 3 columns: Copies, Rate, Total. 1 copy, 1 year, \$1.00; 2 copies, .95 each, 1.90; 3 " " .90 " 2.70; 4 " " .85 " 3.40; 5 " " .80 " 4.00.

It is an 8-page paper and all home print, and the official organ of the Grange in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri.

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THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of every month.

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A. C. GLIDDEN, Editor and Manager, PAW PAW, MICH.

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The Sober Second Thought.

The turmoil of new ideas that has been surging through the minds of farmers for a few years past is settling down to a more placid condition. They have been investigating and thinking, and find that they are not so bad off after all as many supposed. The occupation of the agitator is gone. He repeats his former statements in a feeble, apologizing way, quite in contrast with the insistence of a year ago. The Alliance and Industrial papers have threshed over and over all the old straw, to find at last that it is nothing but chaff after all. "Trusts" and "monopolies" and "plutocrats" and "gold bugs" are epithets that fail to stir up the envy and wrath of their readers to be transmuted again into subscriptions for their defenders. Legislators elected to overturn statutes of former bodies of "bankers" and "lawyers" are compelled to acknowledge, tacitly at least, that their preconceived ideas of what is necessary for the public good, were all wrong and that their predecessors were quite as honest in their intentions, as "reformers" can be. They do not find where taxation can be materially lessened without injury to the interest which the public is asked and ought to sustain. Farmers have been taught by these ill advisers that somewhere there were men banded together whose sole object was to plunder them. The bankers at home could not be counted as conspirators, for most of the directors are farmers. The competition among the dealers in the towns tributary to them, kept prices at fair figures. The evil done them came from some Brobdignagian outlying country whose inhabitants it were doing a public service to antagonize and oppose. Investigation has shown that these money giants were having a hard time too, and that a large per cent. of the evils that they were crying out against, would disappear from natural causes faster than by legislating against them. A hundred beeves offered to the butcher who could sell the meat of only fifty, affects a market quite in contrast to the state of affairs when butchers are out hunting for beef. When the surplus wheat of a whole state can be dumped on the market at a dollar per bushel, in less than thirty days, without supplying the demand. When store sheep rise in value in less than six

months from an average of \$3.00 to \$6.00 per head, such a condition of things coming naturally has changed the current of thought, and the fellows now who would go bellowing about the country to scare farmers into joining the Alliance to fight an imaginary foe would be laughed at. Farmers band themselves together for a better purpose. The Grange and the farmers' club will serve all these purposes. An intellect trained to manage affairs is a more forceful weapon than vituperation or invective. The first compels a hearing and consideration of a grievance; but the latter is never effective; it hinders arbitration which is the first step toward justice between opposing interests.

A fruitful year and plenteous harvests will spoil the pursuit of the itinerant "organizer" by drawing his charge. The sober second thought of the people will look at all these questions wisely and be guided by the counsels of prudence—dealing justly with all men.

HILLSDALE, April 6th, 1891.

ED. VISITOR.—I would like the date of your selling out to the bank monopoly and taking the VISITOR with you? As you only admit articles in favor of banks getting money for 1 per cent and letting it to them at from 6 to 10, instead of the Government issuing it direct to the people. I am sorry to think the VISITOR belongs to the money power, yet supported by farmers.

Yours,

We omit the name of the writer of the above for evident reasons, and we are charitable enough to believe that he is thus demeaning himself by insinuation, for lack of argument to oppose the position taken by the VISITOR against "Government issuing money direct to the people."

The VISITOR has no ambition to ride every hobby that is driven to its door, and it hopes to maintain sufficient judgment and discretion to so select its mounts as to save being unhorsed before a jeering crowd.

The reflections upon those who believe in a stable currency are only the echoes of the school house oratory so rampant in the recent past. It serves the purpose of a sort of slogan or rallying cry which will gradually die away as all such fallacies die.

The VISITOR prefers a living to a dead issue, and would feel chagrined to be pointed at as the exponent of such a chimerical scheme as our Hillsdale friend insinuated we have been purchased to oppose.

Our correspondent, in the last paragraph of his letter, is almost at the point of weeping over our depravity, while, withal, being "supported by farmers." There are quite a respectable number of farmers against whom this indictment of our Hillsdale friend would lie as well as against the VISITOR. These men, nevertheless, are among those who would be first mentioned in a list of prominent farmers of the State, and they all take the VISITOR and stand by its position on this question. The "bank monopolies" must be rather short in their accounts if all these individuals have been purchased along with the VISITOR.

We are not aware that we have admitted "articles in favor of banks getting money at 1 per cent and loaning it at 6 to 10." We don't believe banks ought to get money without earning it, any more than farmers should, but our friend evidently would like to have the "Government issue money direct" to him; that

would be a horse of another color. Sympathy for other classes who could get no money "issued" to them, doesn't seem an all-pervading sentiment in our friend's make-up.

Some people are always looking for an inheritance from a "rich uncle," or an "estate in England," or to have money "issued" to them in some way without earning it. The scheme our friend champions is the latest fad.

Work for the Visitor.

The offer on this page in the last number is only good for two weeks more. Some Grange in the state will get as good, and perhaps a better sewing machine than any member now has, for a day's work each at the utmost. A \$50.00 sewing machine will certainly be sent to the Grange sending the largest number of yearly subscribers at 50 cents each. A united effort now will give us the thousand names we need, and every one of these thousand is only waiting for an invitation to subscribe. To show how the paper is appreciated at home we have just counted the Paw Paw list and find just 85 subscribers. If every town where a Grange is located would do half as well, we should have the 10,000 subscribers we need and are working for. We have tried to do our part in making the paper attractive and valuable, and believe we have succeeded fairly well. Now friends and brothers, make a bee and give us a helping hand. Your answers will be expected by the May 1st mail.

We should like to publish the experience of wool growers on the points of washing sheep, putting up wool, and the experience of those who ship wool on their own account. The wool clip of the state will be larger than last year and of good quality, and every farmer is interested in having his clip in condition to bring the most money. The American Wool Reporter, of Boston, offers prizes for the best sacks of wool of the different grades. Circulars containing full details respecting these prizes will be sent on application to the above named paper. The prizes are offered to stimulate to better methods in packing wool.

Market Review and Indications.

The receipts of live stock at the principal markets show a slight falling off in numbers and a decided enhancement in values for good, well matured stock, cattle selling April 9 as high as \$6.25 per hundred in Chicago.

The "better times coming" in this branch of the live stock industry seems close at hand, and as usual the big dealers are getting ready. Messrs. Armour & Morris have consummated a deal in which \$2,500,000 was paid for 80,000 head of cattle in the Panhandle region of Texas; and Nelson Morris is credited with quietly buying all the cattle fed at the distilleries in Canada that will make exporters.

When these men buy large numbers of cattle on a strong market it looks as though these prices had come to stay. How many farmers are prepared for this?

The hog market is in sympathy with the cattle market, but fluctuates to a greater degree, prices ranging from \$4.20 to \$5.00 per hundred, April 2; to \$4.60 to \$5.35, April 5; then dropping to \$4.50 to \$5.30, April 8, and closing with a downward tendency.

The sheep market has been firm for some time past, with prices ranging a trifle higher, until the highest prices of the year have been paid in Buffalo; Michigan lambs bringing \$7.55, sheep \$6.40.

The season for clipped stock has not fairly opened, but good 85 lbs. and upwards lambs will bring \$6.00 per hundred. Do not look for any depreciation in corn-fed sheep for some time to come, and would advise feeding until in good condition.

E. A. WILDEY.

Regulations for the Organization of Juvenile Granges in the State of Michigan.

MASTER'S OFFICE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, April 7, 1891.—At the recent session of the National Grange the following order was promulgated:

"Juvenile Granges may be organized within the jurisdiction of the State Grange, under such regulations as the State Grange may provide, and not in conflict with the constitution of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry. Each Juvenile Grange shall be within the jurisdiction and under the special charge of a Subordinate Grange."

As the State Grange has made no provisions for the organization of these Granges, it becomes the duty of the Master of the State Grange, to give all necessary directions.

As each Juvenile Grange must be within the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Grange and under its special charge, each Master of a Subordinate Grange is authorized and empowered to organize such a Grange within the jurisdiction of his Grange, where the same is desired, and the conditions are favorable for its success.

ELIGIBILITY.

The children of all persons eligible to membership in a Subordinate Grange, over eight and under fourteen years of age, are eligible to membership in a Juvenile Grange.

FEES AND DUES.

The membership fee is fifteen cents, and the quarterly dues five cents per each member.

OFFICERS.

The officers of a Juvenile Grange are the same as in a Subordinate Grange, with the omission of "Steward", the Gate Keeper performing the duties of that officer. The officers are elected semi-annually and continue in office until their successors are elected.

ORGANIZATION.

As it requires twelve members to fill the offices, a Grange cannot be organized with a less number, four of which must be girls; and it is not advisable to take a larger number of charter members, as the work of initiating members will be interesting and the discipline of great value to the children.

When a Subordinate Grange has decided to organize a Juvenile Grange within its jurisdiction, the Master should select from the children eligible to membership twelve of suitable age and ability to fill the offices, enroll their names upon an application to the Secretary of the State Grange for a permit to organize, for manuals, and charter. Send with the application \$1.50 to pay for the manuals. On receipt of the application and money the Secretary of the State Grange will issue a permit, officially signed and sealed, and send it, with the manuals, to the Master making the application, and at the same time notify the Master of the State Grange of the action taken, who will forthwith transmit the A. W. to the organizing Master with instructions to communicate the same to the Master of the Juvenile Grange when fully organized.

On receipt of official authority and the manuals, the master should assemble the charter members together in a suitable room, and proceed as required on pages 15 and 16 of the Juvenile Manual, then elect officers, including a Matron, as provided in the manual, and proceed to instruct them in the duties of their several offices, and in the ritual and secret work.

The Grange can then work the same as under a charter, which it is entitled to and will receive in due time.

A Juvenile Grange will take the same name of the Subordinate Grange, in the jurisdiction of which it is established, but will be numbered in the order in which it is organized, and the Secretary of the State Grange will keep a full record of the same.

The by-laws of the Subordinate Grange will govern in all matters not provided for in the instructions, or in the manual.

The ritual work of the Juvenile Grange is instructive, elevating and refining in words and senti-

ment; and it is believed that the discipline it will give the children will be, not only pleasing to them, but will imbue the minds with purer thoughts and more elevated ideas of their duties, enjoyments and responsibilities of life.

All orders for manuals for Juvenile Granges should be sent to the Secretary of State Grange. THOMAS MARS, Master.

Paw Paw Grange held a very unique social recently, which caused much merriment and showed how little value there is to a shadow as a measure of substance. The ladies had prepared cake and ice cream for refreshments, and also a large muslin screen on a frame, behind which they masqueraded before a light. Their shadows on the screen were offered to the highest bidders among the gentlemen, who were penned off by themselves in the darkened end of the room. The compensation to the highest bidder was the company of the substance at the refreshment table. The bidding was at first spirited at figures ranging from 75 to 90 cents, with occasional fascinating shadows bringing a dollar. As the delusions which the bidders were buying became manifest the expectations of buyers began to darken into anxiety for fear of the unexpected, which here, as in other cases, was most likely to happen. Several, in sheer desperation, ventured their money on the strength of the reputation of the ladies of Paw Paw Grange have for their value, aside from what might be their appearance in the shadows which they cast. A near approach to the light on their side gave to a slight, short lady the appearance of an Amazon: A dress-maker's dummy, even, sold at a large price. Age and youth here had an equal chance in the market. A ladies' man, with an eye for proportions, saw his ideals appear one by one, bid off at a venture by an amateur. Bidding against stones judgment seemed the soundest policy. Egotism and astuteness both got black eyes, not in the positive, but in the pugilistic sense. It was a bear market in both phases of the term. The stock gave out before the trepidation caused by the excitement subsided, and a string of belated bidders filed in for refreshments and took cold comfort in a corner. The enterprise netted \$25.85 in money aside from the experience in a new line which is not computed.

M. A. C.

Mr. D. J. Crosby has charge of the experiments in drainage on the farm this summer.

Messrs. H. J. Hall C. B. Cook and J. H. Larabee assistant instructors have recently taken the fourth degree at Lansing Grange.

The lady students of our college have organized what is known as the Feronian Literary Society with Mrs. Hillinan as President and Miss Wheeler Secretary. Meetings are held Friday afternoons in the Union Literary Society rooms.

At a meeting of the Natural History Society Friday evening April 10th, Mr. Peet read an interesting paper on crystallization; several different forms of coystals being illustrated by stereoptican views.

An Edison phonograph was then presented by Prof. Woodworth. Several selections of music and a fourth of July oration were distinctly reproduced. At the request of Prof. Woodworth President Clute recited a poem, which was taken by the phonograph and reproduced. The "college yell" was also delivered in a remarkably clear tone. Prof. Woodworth then gave a description of the different parts of the instrument and told some of its practical uses in the business world. R. S.

What a debt of gratitude the world owes to such men as Des. Ayer and Jenner—the latter for the great discovery of vaccination, and the former for his Extract of Sarsaparilla—the best of blood purifiers! Who can estimate how much these discoveries have benefited the race!

Farmer Jones' Idea.

Farmer Jones' has an idea occasionally, most people do, and Jones' is only an average mortal, hence, like mankind in general, he is sometimes afflicted with an idea—original, or second-hand. A good many very worthy people always get them second-hand, then when they air them,—for, like second hand clothing they have to be aired—people always call out "chestnuts." Its a mystery, not yet solved why all sorts and conditions of people call for chestnuts in season and out of season—the average chestnuts being mostly worn within thirty days from the time it makes the acquaintance of Jack Frost, but all the same people, as I said awhile back, will call for them when other people air their ideas.

Speaking of Jack Frost, did you ever reflect on the matter. Though he is undoubtedly a very beautiful fellow, yet he demoralizes a great many things that he gets intimate with, besides chestnuts, hence I draw the inference that he is morally bad.

In the course of a long life of careful observation I have noticed that it is much the same with men that are by the world termed pretty, they are apt to demoralize those they become intimate with. It may not always be a question of morals, or lack of morals, but the fact remains and forms an interesting study. A pretty woman is a natural product of the earth, but a pretty man is an anomaly, which any account for the disasters, while she remains a joy forever—almost.

But I have wandered from my subject, so craving the pardon of the reader, I will return and try to pick up the thread of the idea I lost—if they will not call for chestnuts.

To start again, Farmer Jones' idea is that this world is one of wickedness, and deceit—We supposed everyone now living found that out several generations ago, but Jones is a guileless mortal and, as it appears just made the discovery. The immediate cause of his sudden change of opinion was the disappearance of one of his numerous friends, about the time that certain notes Jones had placed his autograph upon as a matter of accommodation, came due. Jones had not counted on paying those notes, and had made no calculations for the necessary funds, but the law (never so majestic as when it gets us in a tight place) pointed its inexorable finger at the signature that Jones could not deny was genuine, and he had to go to the bank and place his autograph on another paper in order to settle the matter.

Jones expressed himself fairly on the subject when he met any of his friends, but weakly subsided when Mrs. J. quietly remarked, "I told you so." What a terrible red hot load of sarcasm a weak, patient woman can put into those four words when occasion offers.

Mrs. Jones, to heap more coals on the devoted head of her better half, immediately brought out her old wash tub, and began operations with that ancient washing machine, and Jones inwardly groaned, for Mrs. J. has been coaxing him to buy a wooden washing machine, but he thought he could not afford it just yet; but with the old tub before him he could not help reflecting on how many washing machines he might have bought with the money he so foolishly signed away. Suddenly a new idea struck him, and he brightened up as he exclaimed, "Mary Jane the McKinley bill places a tariff of five cents a dozen on eggs, and you can buy a washing machine with your egg money."

Now the facts of the case are that eggs from the Jones poultry house are considered quite a curiosity, and are rejoiced over by the whole family.

The fowls on Jones' perches are never disturbed at night by any two legged marauder; any festive son of Ham who had the boldness to capture one of them would soon repent, and be only too glad to let it go again that he might be free to use both hands. There are some kinds of "live stock" that it is desirable to possess, and there are others—

but we forgive Mrs. Jones if she should call for chestnuts when Jones airs some ideas like the above, but the poor, patient, long suffering soul heaves a sigh that is not all of weariness, as she bends over the tub, and continues to wear out zine and cuticle in the effort to cleanse one of Jones' shirts.

We think it would be a good plan for Jones to go out behind the barn, sit down on an ant hill and reflect on some of his ideas—also he might get a new one.

Eaton Rapids. A. L.

ED. VISITOR—We wish to say to the P. of H. that Lawrence Grange No. 32 still exists and is in a flourishing condition. The fourth degree was conferred on fourteen new members at the last meeting but one. The Grange now numbers about one hundred with applications for membership at nearly every meeting. The hall is fast becoming too small for our use, so the ladies of the Grange have pledged themselves to meet the expense of raising the roof on a part of the building and thus enlarge the hall. They propose to meet the necessary expenditure of so doing by a series of suppers and literary entertainments, and such other work as may be engaged in by them with profit. Our next meeting will be Saturday, the 25th, in the evening. Our regular meetings are held every other Saturday, alternating afternoon and evening, but have had meetings every week a good share of the time the past winter, which have been well attended and interesting. The young members of our Grange are taking especial interest in the work and bring a cheerful, joyous element with them, which like the sunshine, brightens and enlivens all that come within their atmosphere. Yours, etc., T. J. DODGE. April 6, 1891.

WILLIAMSTON, MICH., March 31. ED. VISITOR—Osage orange hedge may be a chestnut but I'd like to relate my experience for the possible benefit of brethren. Five years ago I bargained for 100 rods of the fence at \$1.00 per rod, in four annual payments. For three years agents visited my place and reset plants where necessary. I paid annual dues, but the resettings did not thrive. I plowed and hoed the hedge diligently. On the fourth year the hedge company were to trim, lay down and wire the hedge. That is what made me bite at first. I thought if the osage orange did not do as well as was expected, I would at all events have a wire fence. On the fourth all important year the company's agent did not put in an appearance. One-half of the hundred rods set out has done well. It is from 6 to 15 feet high; the rest is no good. Now the company doubtless figured that it would cost more to trim, lay down and wire the fence than it would come to. That is to say, there would be no profit, but loss in the operation. So, regardless of their obligations as honest men, they have left me in the lurch. My advice to all my brethren is to give all peripatetic agents the cold shoulder. A word to the wise is sufficient. Yours truly, GRANGER.

Madison Grange Crop Report.

To ascertain the cost of producing some of the grain and root crops grown in this vicinity and the expense and profit of keeping stock, some of the members of Madison Grange No. 384, (Lenawee Co.) took each a certain kind of crop or stock and kept an account of growing and keeping the same from the spring of 1890 to the spring of 1891, with the following result:

In each case the use of the land was figured at \$5 per acre, and included in the cost of the crop. Twenty-two acres of oats on clay land, 15 acres of which was sod fall plowed and 7 acres corn stubble, produced 767 bushels. Cost of producing crop \$229.54; estimated value of straw \$20, making the oats cost 27½ cts. per bushel.

Three and one-half acres of oats grown on black sand, produced 125 bushels. Cost of production \$33.75; value of straw \$3.25; cost of oats per bushel 24½ cts.

Ten acres of corn, grown on a

field which had been in pasture twelve years, produced 600 bushels of ears. Cost of production \$140; value of stalks \$50; fodder valued so high on account of small ears not husked. Cost of corn per bushel of ears 15 cts.

Ten acres of meadow produced 17 tons of mixed hay (clover and timothy); cost of production, seeding not included, \$71.50. Cost of hay per ton \$4.20.

Eight and one-half acres of beans produced 116 bushels. Cost of production \$143.60; estimated value of straw fed to sheep \$20. 30 bushels of beans good only for feed \$15, making 86 bushels of merchantable beans cost \$1.26 per bushel.

Sixty five acres of wheat produced 1200 bushels. Cost of production \$784.35; value of straw \$92.50. Cost of wheat 58 cts. per bushel. 45 acres of this land was fitted after beans and corn, without plowing, which lessened the cost.

Six acres of potatoes produced 448 bushels. Cost of production \$124.45; 70 bushels small ones for feed, at 25 cts. per bushel, \$17.50, making 378 bushels marketable potatoes cost 28½ cents per bushel.

One-half acre of beets and rutabagas produced 400 bushels. Cost of production \$16.50; cost of roots per bushel 4 cts.

A crop of 6 acres of spring rye was ruined by late frosts, which made a total loss of labor, seed and use of land.

A flock of 75 sheep, consisting of 40 ewes and 35 wethers, a part full blood and a part grade Shropshire, sheared 431 pounds of wool, which sold for \$97.08. They produced 39 lambs, valued at \$189.50. A good part of the lambs were full bloods and were sold for breeding purposes. Cost of keeping, estimated pasture at 3 cts. and winter feeding at 5 cts. per head per week, \$165, making a profit of \$1.62 cents per head. No interest allowed on money invested.

In the swine account 130 hogs were handled, which sold for \$837.15, including hogs on hand. Total cost of feed consumed was \$850.09. 1500 bushels of ears of corn on hand at commencement of year was charged up at 20 cts. per bushel and the rest of the feed was figured at market price, when fed during the season. There was a loss on the hogs of \$12.94, besides the labor connected therewith and use of money invested. The cost of producing 100 pounds of pork, live weight, was \$3.67.

An account was kept with a herd of 18 cows. Milk sent to cheese factory during summer and cream sold to creamery during winter, pasture figured at 25 cents per head per week; cows wintered on cut corn fodder and roots mostly. Total receipts \$682.41. Total cost, not including labor or interest on investment \$309.76; average cost per cow \$17.21. Average receipts \$37.91, leaving \$20.70 per cow for labor and profit.

In the above account no charges are made for manure drawn on land to grow crops, although it was used in most cases and no credit is given to stock for manure produced.

Work for a man is called worth \$1.25 per day, for man and team \$2.50, and the cost of crops is at home on the farm.

It is fair to say that the yield of oats in both cases reported far exceeded the yield received by some of the other members, who kept no account with that crop.

ED. VISITOR—As we do not often see anything in the VISITOR from Rollan Grange No. 383, I will say a few words, if you think worth printing, for fear some may think we are not alive. But we are and booming, too. Our young people have just ended a play which was very fine and added a nice little sum to our treasury, besides doing us lots of good. About thirty of our members attended Pomona Grange some ten miles away and furnished the literary work, which won a great deal of praise and indeed was very good. We all came home feeling we were well paid for our trip through the mud. Two of our members took the fifth degree in the evening. Our Grange is taking in new members nearly every meeting and mostly young people,

which will be a great benefit to us and we hope to be a benefit to them. We are talking of organizing a juvenile Grange so we can bring our children with us. We trust to find favor with the editor to let you hear from us often. Yours fraternally,

MRS. H. L. DAYTON,
Sec'y Rollin Grange No. 383.

JONESVILLE, April 6. EDITOR VISITOR—I see in the last copy of the VISITOR, of April 1st, that our sister Granges are on the increase and feeling it my duty to speak for Fayette Grange No. 251, will take the liberty to do so at this time. On February 28, 1891, we admitted to membership four unaffiliated members from other Granges, who lived in our jurisdiction; March 7, we initiated six new members and of the best farmers in our section; March 14 we initiated two more and one unaffiliated, and on March 21 we initiated one, and on the 28th one, and on April 4th one and reinstated one suspended for non-payment of dues and received two unaffiliated members and reinstated two of our old members who have been suspended for years. We have booked for the 11th three new members, making in all since February 28, twenty-two in addition to what we had at that time. What is true of Fayette Grange is true of almost all others, that is this; they need more personal work done by members among their neighboring farmers, arousing them to the necessity of organizing so as to be able to meet their common enemy and defend their rights at all times; and I believe the Grange is the one above all others, and that every true patron will be at his post, striving to bring in some one who is worthy and well qualified and willing to assist in the good work. I remain yours fraternally,
H. P. WHEELER, W. S.

FITCHBURG, MICH., April 9. ED. VISITOR—Some time has elapsed since a report from Bunker Hill Grange has appeared in the columns of the VISITOR.

This neglect is perhaps owing to the fact that for the past few years there has been nothing in particular to report.

We have always considered ourselves as a well working Grange, have met regularly once a week, have enjoyed contests, discussed questions from the query box, etc., and worked faithfully all the time for our self improvement.

Occasionally a candidate appeared at the gate and after due consideration was admitted into the order. But recently we have been slowly arousing to the fact that we have been too well contented with our condition, that we were selfishly working for our own advancement while others perhaps, were standing outside the order waiting for an invitation to share our labors and rewards.

Impressed with this idea a committee was appointed and as the result of a little exertion, ten candidates at our last meeting were instructed in the first degree. Two others are ready for initiation at our next meeting and several applications for membership are ready to be presented.

A few of our members who had become weary in well doing have also been reinstated and are again working for the good of the order.

We have recently made a great improvement to our hall by the erection of Pomona's Court arranged according to the instructions in the new combined rituals which are in use in our Grange.

Our prospects for the future are very encouraging and by our united efforts we are determined to further the advancement and interests of the order.

CARRIE M. HAVENS.

WAYLAND, Allegan Co., April 1st. ED. VISITOR—The subordinate Granges are struggling to maintain their existence, and the conflict is a severe one.

Hall rents are falling due, fuel and oil have to be replenished, and blanks, manuals, application cards, by-laws and constitutions, digest of laws and rulings, together with the whole paraphernalia of incidentals needed by a subordinate Grange have to be purchased and paid for, and the

price of all the furnishings go into the exchequer of the State Grange, together with all the initiation fees and part of the quarterly dues.

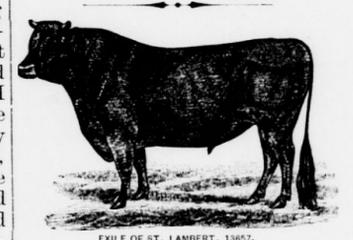
Now I propose that the executive committee and Master of the State Grange consent to the retention of the same per cent. of the initiation fees as was allowed before their reduction. Then let the State Grange at its next session take action upon the matter. If the State Grange should then decide to have the Subordinates forward the percentage kept back they could do so just as well as to do so before.

It is certain that the initiation fees can never be placed back to where they were before, and if the State Grange can't maintain its existence and efficiency under the present condition of things by allowing the Subordinates to retain the same proportion of the fees as was allowed before, then I say the order has a contest for life before it. The Subordinates are the foundation rock on which the whole order stands and if that gives way the whole superstructure is gone.

S. A. SLADE,
Rural Grange No. 67.

ED. VISITOR—We have the pleasure of reporting the organization of Elm Valley Grange No. 693. A sprinter new one which gives the county of Berrien thirteen organizations.

R. V. C.



EXILE OF ST. LAMBERT, 13657.

Great interest seems to be manifested this spring in Jersey cows, judging from the high prices they bring at both auction and private sales. Apropos of the subject we publish a cut of a typical Jersey bull, Exile of St. Lambert 13657, owned by P. J. Cogswell of Rochester, N. Y. He is seven years old, weighs about 1600 pounds, and Mr. C. claims he has more tested daughters than any other bull in the world, living or dead, at the same age. He is solid lemon fawn, shading to squirrel grey; with black tongue and switch, has a long, deep body, a fine neck and crest, an ideal head with: dished face; and is wide between the eyes which are large, prominent and placid. These qualities, together with a wonderfully rich, mellow hide and very short legs, combine with other equally good points, to be found. Judging from the performances of his ancestors his breeding can not be far behind his individuality. He is a grandson and great-grandson of Stoke Pogis 3rd., the best Jersey bull living or dead. His dam made 26 lbs. 12 oz. of butter in seven days while kept in a farmer's shed in the cold climate of Canada, and has given as high as 63 pounds of milk in one day. Her udder has been measured several times and found to be 63 inches in circumference, while she and her full sister have, it is thought, the highest milk and butter record combined of any two Jersey cows.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft."—J. W. Bowen Editor Enquirer, McArthur, Ohio.

BARKER.—Died, at her home in Jefferson, Hillsdale county, Mich., March 27, of consumption, Sister Mary M. Barker, wife of Geo. C. Barker, Worthy Master of Jefferson Grange.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 8, 1890.—ED. VISITOR—The question of price for land plaster is so often brought before us, and as it has been claimed that \$3.00 a ton is too high, for the coming season we will give the following a trial. The price of land plaster in car lots will be \$2.50 per ton, f. o. b. at mills, and for all land plaster shipped out and paid for by March 1st, 1891, a discount of ten per cent. will be allowed, \$2.25 per ton.

WESTERN PLASTER AGENCY.

Ladies' Department.

Peggy's Easter Bonnet.

Ah, never was a sweeter girl than Peggy, Easter morn,
She knew she ne'er looked prettier than with her bonnet on,
The ribbons were of navy blue, and edged with natty red,
And just below a fluff of bows peeped out a robin's head.
The sun that shone that lovely morn, could scarcely be more bright
Than Peggy's face with sunny smiles, and eyes with love alight,
She softly trilled a snatch of song as near the church she came—
The deacon thought, "A pretty girl, though Peggy is her name."
The perfume of a hundred plants with fragrance filled the room,
And round the chancel, on the stairs were lilies in full bloom;
Birds that had lived in warmer climes in polished cages hung,
And from their bowers of trailing vines their Easter anthems sang.
The choir was in its usual place, the preacher at his desk,
The organ peals, now soft and low, soothed many a troubled breast,
The scripture lesson pondered o'er, the choir rose up to sing;
Heavenward floats the anthem, "Christ is risen! Christ is King!"
"Christ is risen! King of glory! sound His praises, let them ring!"
When trilled a mournful voice, "I want my wing! I want my wing!"
"Lo, He reigns!"—Mr. preacher off the bonnet of your wife!—
"Reigns on earth!"—The robin cried, "Can't you bring me back to life?"
"Reigns in heaven and earth victorious," louder still the chorus sang,
"Give me back my tail feathers!" louder still the shrill notes rang,
"On the alto's hat I see them, Mr. Parson, here I am
Fast on Peggy's bonnet," sang the chorus "Glory to the Lamb."
The other birds took up the cry, and said, "It is a shame,"
The congregation looked aghast, the preacher's face aflame,
A pause, a flutter filled the air; heads, wings and tails together,
And in a thrice the bonnets were minus every feather.
They circled round the lilies, and trilled an Easter sonnet;
"Twas resurrection morn," they sang, "for birds on ladies' bonnets."
The tropic and the Northland birds cemented friendship new,
Then twittering low a parting strain through the open window flew.
The preacher faded from the desk, the choir, too, grew dim,
And Peggy—well, she woke in time to join the closing hymn.
—MRS. CLARK C. FAXON, in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Farmers' Wives—Their Labors and Rewards.

Read in Madison Grange by Mrs. W. M. Beal, Adrian, Mich.

Each and every one of us have a little niche in the world to fill, and we should have an aspiration to take an active part in the great march of progress. We can not stand with arms folded and reach the goal; the world bids us move forward or the prize will be taken from our grasp.

If fate so decree that we be wives of nature's noblemen, let us be contented with our lot, for it takes our best thought and ability to guide the work of our hands to keep the end of the tugs from the wheel, but sisters, if we persevere, we can avoid these discords and keep side by side with our brothers, as we go down the stream of time.

The farmers are more enlightened and have more books and papers in the home, and we must find time to read if we keep pace with them. Our children have better advantages for they commence school in September and study until June; while in our school days we had three or three and a half months of school in winter, and four in the heat of the summer; hence, if we inform ourselves with our children we must plan our work so as to have some time for mental improvement.

Some men think woman's work is nothing—a little while morning and evening will keep the house nicely. But we must wash and iron, churn, bake, mend, make the clothing, plan meals, entertain our guests, etc., all of which takes most of our minutes. Our work is made up of little things, and so many that they weary body and brain to perform them. "A little, well done, is twice done," is a true saying and worthy of our attention. A woman with a family on a farm, if she looks well to the ways of her household, has not a great deal of time to work for the public; if she does she must neglect home.

Boys and girls both need her counsel and advice and if she is not there on guard at her post, evil influences creep in and claim

the companionship of her treasures, her boys and girls, who were given her to mold and polish for the good of society and the world. If all mothers would give this subject more careful thought and consideration we would not need so many reformatories and prisons.

Our labors bring many rewards. We can have pure, fresh air to breathe; plenty of good water to quench our thirst, and choice fruits and vegetables fresh from the hands of nature to tempt our appetites. Our tables are often supplied with food which our hands have produced from the farm.

We do not think of half the rewards our labor brings. If we were to buy all the milk, butter and eggs; meat, fruit and vegetables we consume in a year, it would require quite a sum of money. We may also enjoy pleasures with our families that those in cities are denied. We can ride or visit for a day and the bountiful harvests will develop, for nature never rests, while people in cities must stay at home and wait for a buyer to come. In the eve, after the day's work is done, we can sit at the fireside and enjoy the presence of its members, while business men in the cities must toil late to ascertain if the day has been one of profit.

Really, I think our friends in the city have a more difficult station to fill than have we. Their children cannot find employment for the hands and it is a constant study to keep them from mischief. Our farm homes provide plenty of work and a busy hand has no time for wrong doing; and our boys of industrious habits go from the farm to the city, where they make successful business men.

The best and most honored men of our nation were sons of tillers of the soil and their mothers were farmers' wives. Many of them have placed their names high, where they will stand like rocks of granite as long as history shall remain. We cannot make presidents of our boys, but we can help them to be noble and good, then we shall be rewarded for our labors.

A Sewing Room.

A room that is often forgotten in laying plans for a new house and which in its way is almost as necessary as a kitchen is the sewing room. It is not a tidy habit, or one that is agreeable to the masculine members of the family, to litter up the living-room with dressmaking and other cutting and sewing. In any family of ordinary size, where the dressmaking is done in the house, a sewing-room is of the greatest importance and saves a large amount of vexation and annoyance. It need not be large, but it should be well lighted and a room that can be readily warmed in winter and kept cool in summer. There should be a small closet adjoining it in which to hang the skirts of dresses and other parts of costumes and garments that are finished and to stow away patchbags and materials needed in sewing. A chest of drawers to hold new materials for work and articles for mending, is an important piece of furniture. A sewing-machine, a cutting table and an ample standard workbasket, which contains all utensils for a seamstress, with abundance of thread and other sewing materials, are necessary parts of the furnishing of the room. A skirt form which may be expanded into any size necessary is almost indispensable to a woman who makes her own dresses and will save a large amount of time and nervous wear and tear to those who have been accustomed to pose before a dressmaker while she arranged the drapery and other parts in the making of the skirt. There are so few persons with a mechanically correct figure that the wire waist forms are of little value, but the skirt form would be worth more than double what is charged for it if no more could be procured. There should be little other furniture besides that mentioned except as many comfortable low sewing-chairs as will be required and no more. It is not likely that more than three or four will be necessary in a family sewing-room, and it is not

a good plan to encourage gossipers by adding any more, except as occasion may require. The best floor for such a room is one of hard polished or shellaced wood. In lieu of this an ordinary wooden floor planed off, with the cracks filled with putty and painted, will do well enough. There should be at least three coats of paint on the floor, and when these are thoroughly dried a coat of varnish should be put on. Put one or two soft rugs on the floor to rest the feet on. All scraps of thread can be easily swept off such a floor and the light rugs can be easily shaken.

There are several useful utensils which are not always found in a workbasket. One of these is a pair of buttonhole scissors. The best kind are those that can be adjusted to cut any size buttonhole. A strong pair of shears, which are kept keenly sharpened, and a medium-sized pair of scissors should be kept for use in the sewing-room and on no pretext should be taken away to be used for general cutting of twine or paper, trimming lamps and what not. A pair of scissors of finest steel will not stand such abuse. A special pair of scissors should be kept for general uses about the house. On no account allow the buttonhole scissors to be used for anything but cutting buttonholes. A spool wagon of leather, to hold spools in use in hand-sewing is a special convenience. Keep spools for use on the machine in a box by themselves. Always have on hand at least one spool each of black and white linen thread for sewing on buttons. There is probably nothing more useful for holding the general stock of buttons than a tin box, but you can line it inside and out with satin or velvet in any dainty manner you desire and make it as ornamental as you please. An olive-wood ball, or a ball of any fancy wood or of celluloid, which unscrews, is useful to keep darning-needles in, and is the best shaped darning for use. Avoid loading up the workbasket or any part of the sewing-room with fanciful trinkets that are of little practical value. This is a room which should be kept for practical work, and it is wonderful how much more a sewing woman will accomplish in the quiet of such a room with nothing to interrupt her and all the materials for work around her than when she is set down in the living-room, with things brought in helter-skelter, and with the hubbub of talk around her. It is not necessary to clear away the work every evening from the sewing-room, as it is from the sitting-room, where the family usually gather in the evening, and the presence of the debris of the day's sewing is anything but agreeable. The work in the sewing-room can be simply folded and left undisturbed until the next day. Whatever else there is, have abundance of light in this room. Do not cumber up the windows with curtains, but put a simple shade there for use when it is necessary to temper the light. If there is any sewing done there in the evening, use a student lamp of the kind which is furnished with a powerful ventilated burner.

Significant Trifles.

"I don't like her, James," said old Mrs. Sharp, shaking her head. "She won't do, my son."
"What makes you say so," said James. He had returned from escorting his fiancée home, after a visit she had paid his mother.
"Well, I can see she is untidy and disorderly, and when a woman's that she's very apt to be even something worse under the surface. A carelessly kept body and a carelessly kept soul usually go together." "Why, mother," returned the young man, both surprised and chagrined, "I am sure Anna is always prettily dressed and looks well."
"So she is, but James she is not neat. These are little things I'll admit, but you know straws show the wind's direction. When she was here I noticed her breast pin was on awry, a button was missing from her glove and, worse still, another from her boot. Her bonnet string was pinned on, and there was a grease spot on the front breadth of her skirt. James flushed angrily.

"All were such little things, mother, you might have overlooked them, and you would, I believe, if you were not anxious to find something wrong with her. Every one you mentioned might have been the result of an accident."

His mother sighed, but answered good naturedly: "May be so, my dear—I won't say so; only you must pardon me if I say a woman, and especially a young girl who has as yet no household cares, should never allow even accidents to present her in an untidy, careless garb to the world. A few minutes would have sufficed to put the missing button back, the breast pin on straight, to have tacked the bonnet string in securely, and to have taken out the grease spot."

The young man saw no flaw in the girl he loved, and married her eventually, and to-day his ill kept house, with its thousand and one annoyances, keep fresh and green in his memory his wise old mother's warning. Annie's little careless ways that were "accidents" have grown to be the grossest slovenliness, and a source of real trouble to herself and all her family.

The stitch that she failed to take in time has left the whole web of her life defective and has raveled ends; the button gone from her boot has vexed her daily, and the grease spot on the front breadth has grown and multiplied. Poor James! It seemed a little thing to him that her bonnet string encircling her dimpled, rosy face was only pinned in, but now that the glamor of romance has yielded to the stern reality of life he finds nothing little or insignificant about a hole in his pocket or a rent in his coat. And poor Annie! She weeps over James' unkind language, and wonders how he can be so vexed over such a trifle, but resolves to do better only she does not even know how to go about reforming, for she has forgotten long since the very meaning of order and carefulness.—Sweet Briar in St. Louis Globe Democrat.

A Kindly Act.

I saw her at the exposition. She was slender and sweet and young; simply clad, but with an unmistakable air of elegance about her. She was carrying an old, shabby umbrella and a heavy, faded shawl, while close at her side pressed a rusty looking Irish woman, heavily laden with children of all ages and descriptions. One was crying loudly and lustily, and the young woman was smiling down at him. Suddenly some one exclaimed in a shocked tone, "Why, Bertha, who on earth have you with you?" She turned and answered simply, and without hesitation, "I don't know; it is some poor woman I am helping to find a seat." And of all the beautiful things that I saw at the Portland exposition I thought that young woman the most desirable.—West Shore.

Honest Differences.

We differ about a great many things and we do so wisely, properly, profitably, but we should do it honestly, lovingly, kindly. Differences in taste, opinions, and in various matters and subjects have ever been, and will ever be. In the divine order variety and differences are seen—nothing duplicated. But "fall not out by the way," in consequence of those differences, but with honest and loving hearts, let them lead us more closely to examine ourselves, our purposes, motives, aims and to bind hearts together more strongly in love and sympathy. On careful examination we may find that others are as near, if not nearer, right than ourselves. Differ, but love the more.—Zion's Herald.

For the Grange Visitor.

GUNNISONVILLE, March 28.—Undoubtedly the question has dawned upon the minds of many patrons throughout the state. What has the committee on W. W. done this year? As an explanation I will say: An article was written in February urging upon the Master of every subordinate Grange to appoint this committee and in that article plans for work were suggested; but paper after paper came and the article did not appear. Finally I wrote to Bro. Glidden for

an explanation. He wrote no such an article had ever been received, so I concluded that it was the fault of the mails. Although three months of valuable time have elapsed—yet according to the old adage "Better late than never," we will renew our article. The suggestion was to try the prize contest plan (not the Demorest), but originate one of our own. Let patrons of any age contest for a prize, the scale of points to be determined by the committee on W. W. in the separate Granges, using for recitations, declamations, essays, selections, any subject appropriate for a Grange and every article should be subject to the approval of the committee on W. W. Each Grange select their judges and offer their own prizes. Each County Grange do the same and at the next session of our State Grange at Lansing, they will offer a prize of ten dollars. Sister McKrae suggests in addition to this, where Granges prefer it, the spelling contest which will, if taken advantage of, prove both amusing and beneficial. We also urge upon the chairman of every committee on W. W. to send in every quarter the report from their separate Granges, of the good work accomplished. By so doing we will have something on which to build our annual report. Let us strive through these committees to accomplish something the present year for the upbuilding of our separate Granges. Do not let it languish for want of our cooperation. Very much can be done if our determination is good; we very much regret that so much valuable time is lost, but it has not been through willfulness on the part of any one.

MRS. A. GUNNISON,
Ch'n of W. W.

Ammonia.

Ammonia, while one of the commonest products of the earth, is also one of the most useful. A few drops of it poured into hard water makes it soft to the hands, and this water takes off dirt from paint more quickly than any other, takes the stains out of carpets better than anything except oxgall, cleans combs and hair brushes, and makes gold and silver look as good as new. A good quantity of ammonia in the water also is a safe substitute for any soap known in washing blankets, which, unwieldy and hard to wash at best, are ruined if soap is used directly upon them. Ammonia, too, rubbed with a bit of flannel on the outside of the throat, but not to the point of blistering, is excellent in case of sore throats from colds; it is useful rubbed in this way on the back of the neck for the alleviation of headache. The preparation called aromatic ammonia is again as valuable, medicinally, as the other is in the household service. Ten to twenty drops of this in a large wine glass of water will relieve a fainting person as quickly as brandy will, and is an excellent stimulant in cases of nervous depression and approaching headache, restoring the circulation and often helping a weak heart. It is so cheap and so satisfactory a remedy that there is no excuse for not having it always at hand.

Happiness is a strange goddess. She is seldom found by those in hottest pursuit of her; but loves to come slyly round (when we are culling and filling our vase with flowers for others) and fill our heart chalice to the brim. Or when in more prosy ministrations we pour the oil or wine she comes into our hearts with sweeter draught than that we pour.—S. Birdsell Roberts.

MUSTARD RELISH.—Take one tablespoonful each of mustard and flour, one teaspoonful of black pepper and salt, and two teaspoonfuls of sugar. Moisten all with good vinegar. Have on the stove one pint of vinegar to come to a boil, then pour in the mixed ingredients. Let it boil and keep stirring, then pour it into a wide-mouthed bottle. When cool it's ready for use.

Content.

There is a jewel which no Indian mine can buy,
No chemic art can counterfeit.
It makes men rich in greatest poverty,
Makes water wine, turns wooden cups to gold,
The homely whistle to sweet music's strain,
Seldom it comes—to few from heaven sent,
That much in little, all in naught,—Content!

Notices of Meetings.

The next session of Berrien County Pomona Grange will be held with Home Grange at Coloma, April 21st and 22d. An open session during the afternoon of the 21st, at which the following program will be presented:

A Welcome—Myron Fish, Master of Home Grange.

Response—W. J. Jones, Master of County Grange.

Paper—L. W. Ruggles. "The benefits of reading those publications which present the advance thoughts of the present civilization."

Paper—Freeman Franklin. "Is the toll exacted by the miller just?"

Paper—Hon. A. N. Woodruff. "The American farmer's relation to the department of agriculture. An opportunity will be given for a thorough discussion of these subjects by any persons present."

The evening session of the 21st and the session of the 22d will be devoted to the business interests of the order, and during the session of the 22d R. C. Thayer will discuss the progressive points of Grange work as presented at the last meeting of the National Grange by L. Rhone, Master of Pennsylvania State Grange.

Music during the entire session by the Hill and Thompson troupe. Reports from committees having charge of special business interests are expected without fail. Patrons, the busy season is approaching; let us be present at this meeting and complete arrangements for our business welfare during the busy scenes of the summer.

R. V. CLARK, Lecturer.

Hillsdale County Grange will hold its May meeting at G. A. R. Hall, Hillsdale, Thursday, May 7th. Program for the day:

"Root crops and their benefit for feeding stock." E. C. L. Mumford.

Discussion. Paper—Mrs. Frank Bush. Question for discussion—"The free coinage of silver," opened by James Cousins.

Essay—Mrs. Addie Patterson. "Why should women vote." Mrs. E. C. L. Mumford. J. E. WAGNER.

COLDWATER, April 8.—The next meeting of Branch County Pomona Grange will be held with Butler Grange on Thursday, April 23, at which time the following program has been arranged:

Grange will be called promptly at 11 o'clock a. m., and all business disposed of before dinner. At 1:30 W. A. Lott will give a welcome address to Pomona.

Response by a member of Pomona.

Paper—What is the free coinage of silver—does it mean the silver of the world or that available in the United States? A. J. Warner.

Paper—Woman's Rights in the home; can she have them if she will? Mrs. Charles Burnett.

Recitation—Miss Alice Twaddell.

Paper—Sketch of a trip to Chattanooga. Ira A. Van Orsdal.

Paper—Money Loaning by the government to the people. Dr. Lewis Johnson.

Paper—From which do we derive the greater enjoyment, acquiring or possessing? Carrie L. Fiske.

Recitation—Myra Ferguson. Paper—Our county fair; what shall we do to promote the best interests? A. L. Smith.

Paper—What I saw and learned at the State Grange. Mrs. Anna M. Roe.

Paper—Drifting or stemming the tide; which are we doing? Mrs. E. A. Horton.

Such discussion of the papers will be had as time will permit, and any amount of good music and recitations will be furnished by Butler Grange.

WALLACE E. WRIGHT, Lect.

Kalamazoo Co. Grange will hold a meeting in Schoolcraft Grange Hall April 23d, (Thursday). Morning session at 10:30. Afternoon meeting open to all. Yours fraternally.

MRS. H. DALE ADAMS.

Hon. Wm. Ball, in a letter enclosing a renewal of his subscription to the VISITOR and that of a friend, says: "I am pleased with the general improvement of the VISITOR. I am also pleased with the stand taken by the Michigan State Grange relative to financial matters in the report of the executive committee."

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Terms: \$6.00 to be sent with application, and the remaining \$4.00 within three months, for each share subscribed. The premium machines and a receipt for the money will be sent to each subscriber after the first payment of \$6.00 per share is received, and the regular Certificate must be evident to all that we give full value for the first payment, in sending the premium machines, and that the full shares can be obtained for about \$4.00 each, after the subscriber has had ample time to become convinced of the excellent merits of the machine and the investment.

The investment will pay a dividend of at least 25 per cent. The money received for the shares will not be used for experimenting purposes, but strictly as working capital, since the manufacture of the machines is fully established. We are sole owners of the patents of Mr. F. A. Frank, who will be General Manager of the Company; and are also the owners, patents and sole manufacturers of the celebrated "HERO" machine, the best machine for Emulsion, Powder Mixing, Perfumes, Pomade, Excaries, Perfumers, etc., of New York City.

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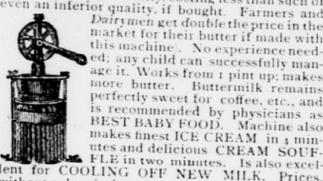
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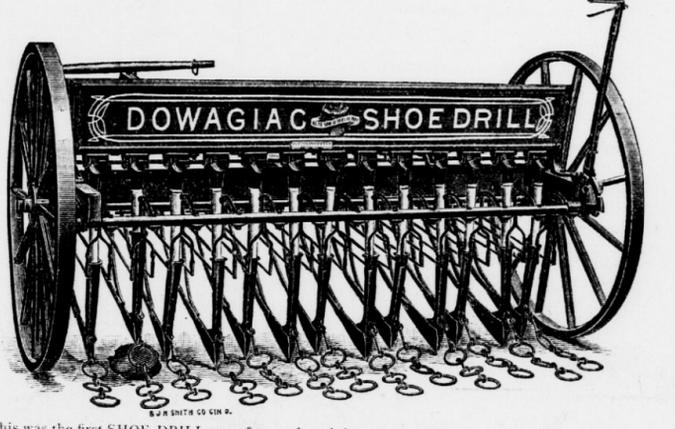


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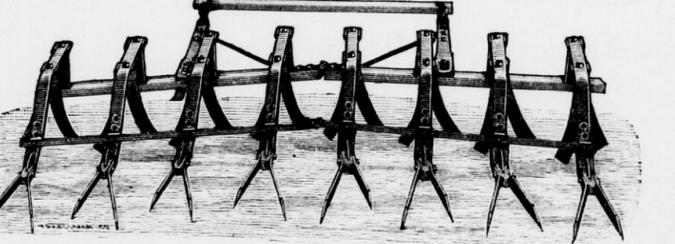


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