

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

Library Agri'l College

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

Vol. XVII No. 7

PAW PAW, MICH., APRIL 1, 1892.

Whole Number 391

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY.  
(1st and 15th of each month.)

AT THE OFFICE OF THE TRUE NORTHERNER, PAW PAW, MICH.

EDITOR'S address, Paw Paw, Mich., to whom all exchanges, communications, advertising business, and subscriptions should be sent.

TERMS 50 Cents a Year, 25 Cents for Six Months. Subscriptions payable in advance, and discontinued at expiration, unless renewed.

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

### "It is Always So."

Across the meadow, with clover sweet,  
I wandered one evening with weary feet,  
For my heart was heavy with untold woe,  
For everything seemed to go wrong, you know.  
'Twas one of those days whose cares and strife  
Quite overshadow the good in life.

So, lone and sad, 'neath the twilight stars,  
I wandered down to the pasture bars,  
To the pasture bars, 'neath the hillside steep,  
Where patiently waited a flock of sheep  
For the happy boy, with whistle and shout,  
Who was even now coming to turn them out.

"Good evening!" said he with boyish grace,  
And a smile lit up his handsome face.  
He let down the bars; then we both stepped back,  
And I said, "You have more white sheep than black."

"Why, yes," he replied, "and didn't you know?  
More white than black; why, 'tis always so."

He soon passed on with his flock round the hill,  
But down by the pasture I lingered still,  
Pondering well on the words of the lad,  
"More white than black," more good than bad.  
More joy than sorrow, more bliss than woe;  
"More white than black," and "'tis always so."

And since that hour, when troubles rife  
Gather, and threaten to shroud my life—  
Or I see some soul on the downward track—  
I cry, there are more white sheep than black.  
And I thanked my God that I learned to know  
The blessed fact—it is always so.  
—Good Housekeeping.

### The Cordage Trust Appears to be Master of the Situation.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Charles M. Horton, of the Department of Justice at Washington, has just returned from Minneapolis, Kansas City and St. Louis, where he has been investigating the cordage trust. He went there to investigate a complaint that the state officials of Minnesota were unable, by reason of the cordage trust's manipulations, to procure machinery for making binding twine in the State Penitentiary at Stillwater. He says he found the complaint well founded, that John Good, the New York manufacturer of binding twine machines, was in the power of the trust and could sell to no one outside of it. The state officials, balked in this direction, consulted the cordage trust and were informed that they could have the machines if the state would give a bond of \$200,000 to indemnify the trust against loss by reason of the manufacture of twine in the penitentiary. So the state has been compelled to use an inferior, old style machine, making the output so small that it cannot affect the market. Mr. Horton says he cannot even learn the price charged for the twine by the trust. He declares it controls the entire output of sisal and manilla, but has so guarded everything that he does not believe that sufficient evidence can be got to justify an indictment.

Mr. Horton says that certain facts in regard to the alleged dressed-beef combine and the so-called biscuit trust have been laid before him and that he proposes to investigate them. The charges against the "big three" packers, Armour, Swift and Morris, are that they control the dressed beef business of the country, fix the price for cattle on the hoof and compel wholesale butchers to buy of them or go out of the business, by establishing competing houses in their territory.

Springbrook Farm, Williams-

ton, March, 1892. Ed. Visitor: I hand you an excerpt from a Chicago paper. Comment is unnecessary. Brother Patrons read and ponder.

It seems infamous that the Binding Twine Trust should have the power to bind the great State of Minnesota so as to render all action nugatory.

Then the beef combine, it seems, controls absolutely the great cattle raising industry. We farmers, in the clutches of these gigantic and merciless monopolies, are as helpless as infants in swaddling bands. And is there any help for us? No wonder that northern and western farmers, as well as the enthralled cotton growers of the south are indignant, rushing with inflamed minds and sore hearts into all sorts of wild schemes and political combinations to obtain relief. Who can blame them? There are, and have been tyrannies all down the ages, as history shows. But thank God these tyrannies have been put down by a righteous and just people. By legislation in a peaceable manner they have been abated, or if that were not sufficient, a long suffering and oppressed people have arisen in the majesty of wrath, through fire and blood and revolution, it may be, and swept tyrant and tyrannies from the face of the earth.

We Patrons respect the laws and are a conservative folk. We have noble aims in regard to education in its best sense. We would have the masses intelligent and self-reliant. We have accomplished much so far, but are we to remain in school forever? Is it not about time for action? If we are not mindful of our personal and political rights, and ready to maintain and defend them, all our culture will not save us from the greed of selfish and designing men, entrenched behind the fortresses of monopoly. We Americans have always looked to the ballot box as a means to obtain redress of grievances. But the ballot box is no longer the palladium of our rights and liberties. Voting is a mere form. Modern caucuses, conventions, wire-pulling, and machine men, rob the ballot of the significance once attached to it. In this republic the politician rules the people. There is no real effective freedom of choice. Whole states are ruled by a few trained wire-pullers. I blush with shame when I read in the newspapers that Senator so-in-so's private secretary has gone to Michigan to fix things up for the coming campaign; that a Quay or a Hill carries their respective states in their breeches pocket. What a comment on the election franchise. But why dwell upon it? We know it is. I believe there is a remedy—a peaceful one—for all this if our people were only wise and patriotic enough to adopt it. In the first place let every farmer get rid of the incubus of blind party thralldom; let him shake himself and be free; let him then upon the altar of his country swear, with patriotic fervor that he will try to act the part of an intelligent freeman; let him resolve to attend all party caucuses, and when there bravely fight for the nomination of good and true men. These primary conventions, these meetings of undelimited yeomanry are most important of all; most of the evils we complain of have their birth in these primary caucuses; they are fountains wherein flow the streams that go

to make up County, District, State and National Conventions. If these fountains are muddy, tainted with whiskey and corruption, how are the higher conventions to be pure. And what shall we say of the nominees of such conventions? What of the laws enacted subsequently? Brothers, if you do not attend the primaries, and govern them as you have the power to do, then never complain of bad representatives and bad laws; the logic is irresistible. When we come to vote let us do so intelligently and consistently. Our present new mode of voting affords us an admirable opportunity for arranging our tickets, enclosed as we are in the booth; quietly, without fear, favor or affectation. Let us run our eye down the several columns of candidates and place the X before the names of our choice. Our Congress need reforming in the interest not only of farmers, but of all the many toilers of our common country. Manual labor is the "fad" in school and colleges now days. Then let all who work with their hands have a fair chance. The Constitution of the United States acknowledges our rights to liberty and the pursuit of happiness on our farms, in our homes. Let us see to it that the Constitution is preserved inviolate! Let us be men! When all peaceful remedies fail let us try something else. We must! We will!

Yours truly,  
T. H. F.

### The Washburn-Hatch Bill.

ED. VISITOR:—The above bill now pending in Congress, is one in which every farmer is deeply interested or should be, as it appeals directly to his pocket, and that is where the average man, be he farmer or grain gambler, is most easily touched. Appeal to a woman's heart, but to a man's pocket and you will strike the right key note ninety-nine times in a hundred.

The American Agriculturist estimates that the transactions of the grain gamblers in fictitious products, have tended to lower prices on the crops of 1891 to the extent of \$200,000,000, which means that the producer received just that much less for his labor than he would if the prices had not been depressed by the sales of unlimited quantities of grain that had no existence except in the imagination of the gambler, and not even there, for not even the fertile imagination of the "short seller" could bear such a strain as to suppose the country contained the amount of grain he offers. The only object the "bear" has is to keep the prices down by large sales that create the impression that the market is glutted, and the supply in excess of the demand, so that the producer parts with his grain under the impression that there is no hope in an advance, which is just what the gambler expected he would do.

When the bulk of the harvest has passed beyond the control of the producer, then comes the chance of the grain gambler; he can force the price up just as he pleases, and there is not enough grain in the hands of the farmer to make any appreciable effect on the market. The price is forced up and the consumer pays the bills that go to swell the plethoric pocket of the gambler; thus the consumer pays a large price and the producer gets a small one; the difference goes to the shark who produces nothing and sells more than is pro-

duced. It does not need much of a logician to tell that such a state of affairs does not conduce to the profit of the farmer or the laboring classes.

If a certain class of men must gamble, let them exercise their talent on something besides the necessities of life; instead of the rise and fall of grain let them bet on the rise and fall of the tide, on fair and foul weather, by so doing they will harm no one, and may gratify their passion for gambling. Since the theory of producing rain by balloons is exploded, no one has any weather, either good or bad, to sell; the gambler would have a clear field and unlimited opportunities for the exercise of his talent.

Now what does the bill propose? Every dealer who proposes to sell what he has not got must first take out an annual license that will cost him one thousand dollars, and further, he must pay five cents per pound on every pound of pork, lard, bacon, etc., and twenty-five cents per bushel on every bushel of grain. Farmers should take hold of this matter and see that it is pushed through Congress. A personal letter to their Senator and Representative reminding them that they are expected to work for those who put them in office, will be one good move; another is to drop a postal to the American Agriculturist, New York, asking for petitions, help, etc., and when the petitions come get as many names as possible to be forwarded to your Senator. After he has looked over a few bushels of such letters and petitions, he will begin to consider whether he had better commit suicide (political) or do his level best to get that bill through Congress in the shortest time on record. The farmer scorns bribery, in fact, after being fleeced as he has for the past few years, he has no extra cash to "put up," but the men whose occupation is threatened by the bill will have no scruples in the matter, but will work early and late, in daylight and darkness to defeat the bill, hence it behoves the farmer to be up and doing.

Office of Master, National Grange Patrons of Husbandry, Delta, Ohio, March 21, 1892. To the Members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry: The National, State, Pomona and Subordinate Granges of our country have repeatedly indorsed the policy of electing United States Senators by a direct vote of the people. The Amendment providing for it, will be submitted to the various State legislatures in the near future, and be ratified by those bodies, if the people do their duty.

But why wait for this change in the Constitution! We need this reform now! The people should have more live men in the Senate, who are in close touch with them. There are several members of that body, who should be retired to enjoy the wealth which was the means of their elevation to an important position, for which they had no especial fitness.

These men never would have been chosen by popular vote. We should do the next best thing to a direct vote under an amended Constitution, which is to insist upon the nomination of candidates for United State Senator, in States which will elect this year, by the various political parties with which our members are connected.

If we will agitate this matter sufficiently at once, political parties will hardly disregard the wishes of the people. If we will move, others will join us, and the movement will become irresistible. The farmer fills a larger space in the eye of the shrewd politician than ever before; and now is the time for action. A few weeks more and it will be too late for this year.

We should also take a lively interest in the nomination and election of Representatives. It is of no use to petition to men who turn a deaf ear to our cries. Nominate friendly men in your party conventions. Elect friendly men at the polls, and then all your reasonable demands will be granted. Retire every "People-be-damned" man, in convention if you can, at the polls if you fail in convention. Ballots are even more effective than bullets. If the people fail to make proper use of the former, the time may come when the latter must be used to "Keep the Jewel of Liberty in the Family of Freedom."

No more important campaign was ever entered upon by a patriotic people, than the one just before us. The people must learn to distinguish between sound argument and sophistry. They must not mistake the railing of the demagogue for the inspired eloquence of the true patriot and honest citizen. No order of organization has done more to qualify farmers to make wise use of their political power, than that of the Patrons of Husbandry. We are proud of our past, intensely earnest at the present, very hopeful of the future. Fraternally yours,  
J. H. BRIGHAM.

The United States Senate shows a willingness to act in favor of providing for the election of senators by the direct vote of the people. The senate committee, to whom the matter was referred, promptly agreed upon the following amendment to the constitution:

"That the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, who shall be chosen by a direct vote of the people of the several states for six years; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature, and each senator shall have one vote. If vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next general election in such state for members of the house of representatives in congress, when such vacancies shall be filled by a direct vote of the people, as aforesaid."

After the amendment has been proposed by congress by a two thirds vote, it must be ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states. This will necessarily take some time, but as there is already a strong public sentiment in favor of the amendment, it may be an accomplished fact within a year.

We have been shown the Os-good Farm Scale, advertised by J. C. Gould in another column, and have seen it tested. So far as we could determine, it is equal to any of the farm scales, and is offered so reasonable that every farmer who sells stock can afford to have one and sell by his own weights, instead of by such as are furnished him by dealers.

## Breaking Colts.

Many who claim to be familiar with the business of breaking colts neither understand the nature of the colt nor the art of subduing and training them. A colt is a highly sensitive animal possessing more intelligence than he is given credit for, quick to learn, having a memory of certain things which goes beyond that in the human family, with an intuitive knowledge which can neither be explained nor understood. A coarse, rough man who knows next to nothing of human nature and less than that of the horse is no more fit to have the handling of colts than one whose education is acquired in the street and bar-room is fit to take charge of a district school.

A neighbor has a colt that is old enough for light business and he wants him broken. He invites his neighbors to help him harness and drive his colt. It is brought out, but having had no previous handling is all excited, trembling in every nerve. Nothing is done to give the poor thing the least intimation of what is wanted of him. Three or four stout men hold him by the head while others are trying to put on the harness; he is spoken to roughly, his ears cuffed for shaking his head; the struggle goes on until the colt is attached to the vehicle and now the supreme moment has arrived, and in spite of the efforts of all these men the colt rears and starts off, having things about his own way, leaving the trainers first and then the wagon far in the rear and all exclaim, "That is a terrible colt to break." This is not fiction but fact. A colt that would not resist such treatment would not be worth breaking.

Before touching your colt have your plans formed and a knowledge of the general characteristics of the colt to be handled. He is fearful of being hurt, and must be managed accordingly. As a general thing it may be said that he will do what is wanted of him as soon as he is made to know what that is. Another essential thing is that whatever impressions are made on the brain of a colt are almost unerasable as though written on tables of stone and hence the importance of making the right impressions, for right or wrong he will carry them for a long time. To eradicate a bad habit formed in breaking is a difficult task; start wrong and the chances are ten to one that your colt will have tricks that will render him an unsafe horse; start right and the battle is fought. If a colt kicks the first time you attempt to harness him he will be very liable to try it the next time that you come near him with a harness. If he jumps out of the shafts the first time that you draw them up behind him you may expect that he will make the same attempt again. If he runs back when you tell him to go, you may expect he will try the same game when you bid him go again. If he turns with you on the road the first time that you start him he will do it, or try to, whenever objects ahead do not suit him. If he finds that he can master you once, just so true as he belongs to the equine race he will make the attempt again, but make him think you are his master and that you can handle him as you please, and your colt is broken, and all that you will have to guard against in the future will be yourself.

Do not attempt too much at one time, advance carefully and slowly step by step. Do not ask a colt to draw you before he has been bitted and taught to rein; as well demand of a child the solution of a mathematical problem before he has learned to make figures as to expect a colt to drive like a trained horse before he has had the necessary preliminary training. Commence at the very beginning; the word "whoa," is the first letter in the alphabet of a colt's education; how to make him understand this, how to make him know that you are both his friend and master, in short, how to give him that training which is implied in the word "break."—L. W. Smith, in N. E. Farmer.

## Why Rotate Crops?

In a lecture before the Agricultural Department of the Ohio State University, L. N. Bonham,

Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, after mentioning some difficulties in arranging or prescribing a rotation of crops suited to every locality, said: The kind and success of rotations depends not only on the climate and soil but on the market and labor at one's command. There are two chief and general reasons why rotation of crops is necessary. First, for the preservation of the soil. Second, for the sake of economy. Removal of crops takes from the farm nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Butter is the only product which does not deplete the soil. Reckless farming in time reduces good soil below the point of profitable production; yet it is practically inexhaustible, since an acre to the depth of one foot contains say 8,000 lbs of nitrogen, 15,000 lbs of phosphoric acid and 12,000 lbs of potash. A twenty bushel wheat crop takes off nitrogen 30 pounds, phosphoric acid, say 15 pounds, potash about 18½ pounds. If we take off both straw and grain it will take 266 years to remove the nitrogen; 1,003 years to remove all the phosphoric acid, and 609 years to remove all the potash. Commercial fertilizers are a poor dependence for keeping up fertility. They can only feed the crop in part and are to be used in storing up fertility for future crops. Fertility is constantly being unlocked by chemical action, by frost and moisture. Nitrification is the most important chemical operation in nature, without which we cannot conceive of continued fertility. The conditions favoring nitrification are: 1st, a porous soil; 2d, warmth, as nitrification is dormant at forty-two degrees and most active when warm enough to decay meat and vegetables; 3d, moisture in regular and moderate supply. Clover and grasses shade the soil, retain moisture, render it porous and favor nitrification while filling in vegetable matter. Nature rotates crops. When the forests of oak and hickory have been removed a thick growth of evergreens appears. In New England, where white pine forests have been removed, maple, chestnut and oak have sprung up. A similar rotation is found in timothy meadows, followed by blue grass. Besides a general, there is a special depletion by each variety of crops. As each crop has special wants, we increase crops by a change, but chemistry has not been able to tell us why. A change of variety of feed is needed for animals, but so long as the rotation is balanced, chemistry can not tell us why the changes are beneficial. Plants vary in power to appropriate food. Clover, we say, has a high power to gather nitrogen, while wheat has a low power, hence clover precedes wheat well. Wheat grows mostly in cool weather when nitrification is slow or dormant; hence the soil for wheat must be rich in nitrogen. On the other hand, corn grows wholly in warm weather, hence needs less nitrogen to make a crop. Plants have favorites in plant food. Wheat, for example, takes 1½ pounds of potash to every 3¼ of phosphoric acid. Potatoes take 3¼ pounds of potash to one pound of phosphoric acid. Leaves of plants take from the atmosphere, more than half the weight of the plant. This power varies, and broad leaf should follow narrow leaf in rotation. Plants take food only in soluble or gaseous form. It is a wise arrangement that soil does not dissolve as freely as sugar or salt, or one soaking rain would ruin us. Stirring the soil favors disintegration, hence plowed or hoed crops should follow grasses. Grasses are conservers of soil and prevent washing and leaching. Rotation checks some kinds of insect ravages and fungi. The corn root worm does not feed on clover roots. The clover root borer does not bore corn roots or roots of wheat, oats, etc. The smut of wheat does not attack corn, etc. Growing a variety of crops in intelligent or scientific rotation is good economy. It divides the labor of the year, reduces the number of teams required, and gives regular employment the year round. Growing one crop only, tends to dwarf men as well as to impoverish the soil.

## To the Farmers.

You are aware no doubt that we are the only reliable Agricultural Implement Company that has come to the front and advertised broad-cast that we would deal direct with the farmers and their organizations and lived up to our promise in every respect, and the only company that has cut loose from the trade and stood right by you.

Your purchasing agents have tried to contract with other reliable manufacturers but have failed to interest them. And manufacturers who agreed to join us in the movement, backed out and even refused to let us sell their goods to farmers direct, claiming that the farmers would not stand by them, were not organized on a business basis, and no one had any authority to purchase goods in quantities, which we have found to be stubborn facts. Yet we had confidence that as it was to the farmers' interest, they would certainly meet us half way. We are in receipt of letters from farmers stating that they could buy as cheap of the dealers as they could of us. Yet they admit that our tools are superior to anything in the market, and that the dealers are slashing prices and, upon investigation, we find that farmers have used our prices to beat down the dealer. Is this right? Can you expect us to stand by you and be treated in this way? If those who deal directly with you draw out of the field, where is your lever to get low prices? You have none. And you will be like a pump without a handle, with plenty of water in the well and no power to raise it.

Dealers have made the remark that by cutting prices they would get the farmers' trade and would freeze out, and then they would be in a position to dictate terms, which you know is true. And while we are not very easy to freeze out, yet we are not doing business for glory, and unless the farmers and their organization stands by us, and live up to the promise made if we would deal direct with them, we will be compelled to do business on a different basis.

We have spent a good deal of time and money this season in shipping samples to the different organizations and we have fully satisfied all whom we have shipped tools to that our goods are superior to anything in the market. Your purchasing agents have given these tools a thorough and practical test and state that it is with pride that they recommend them to the farmers.

Schemes, we have none to offer. If a dealer or a jobber wishes to buy goods at a discount below the regular prices, he makes quantity an object and the price is governed by the quantity purchased. And what will hold good with the dealers and jobbers will hold good with the farmers. But in order to accomplish this you have got to be organized on a business basis. Each Grange should ascertain how many tools will be wanted by its members, make an order for the number required which will enable you to get liberal discounts, and it will surprise you to see how cheap you can buy goods when you do business on business principles.

Having placed the situation squarely before you, and hoping that you will give us a liberal trade this fall, as we wish to deal with you and see the movement a success, we remain

Very truly yours,  
WHIPPLE HARROW CO.

## Pure Lard.

Every farmer in the country has an interest, whether he knows it or not, in at least two bills now before Congress. The one is the Anti-Option bill, the other, the Pure Food bill. The first proposes to prohibit the grain speculators selling for future delivery the crops which the farmers have not harvested and the grain they have in their bins. The second asks that it shall be a punishable crime to brand or sell food compounds for what they are not. It is held that it is wrong for Chicago dealers to sell the wheat crop of the country before it is harvested. It is claimed also by those who are opposed to this sort of business that it has a very decided tendency to depress

prices. And that, it is claimed, is unjust to those who raise the grain.

Respecting the other matter, it is claimed that it is wrong to put up a compound of lard and cotton-seed oil and label it "pure lard." It is insisted also that such dishonest methods make it impossible for those who offer for sale the pure article to get a reasonable price for it. Then, too, it is urged that the consumer has a right to protection in his buying.

Mr. C. goes to his grocer and asks for a can of pure lard. The grocer takes from his shelf a can and shows it to Mr. C. The brand is there and no mistake—PURE LARD. The grocer buys it as such and sells it as such: if it is a compound of cotton-seed oil and the fat of hogs, how can the consumer know? He cannot know. The retailer may know and he may not. Some years ago the writer came across some circulars of a certain white lead works. In one of these it was explained that the words "pure white lead," which appeared on the can, were to be understood by dealers as the trade-mark; that the cans so marked did not contain pure white lead. The pure article was branded "strictly pure." Now, it is impossible that the confidential circulars sent to the retailers of packing-house lard explain that the word "pure" does not mean pure: it is only a trade mark. But how can the consumer know this? He cannot know it; and it is the intention that he shall be deceived. The brand is a lie, and they are liars who so brand their goods. Every can of lard which is labeled "pure" when it is not pure, brands as a liar the person responsible for its being there to proclaim an untruth. The consumer of food-stuffs has a right to know the composition and quality of the article he buys. He has a right to eat cotton-seed oil if he wants it; and if he wants lard to shorten his pie-crust, there is no reasonable reason why he should have to use an unknown compound simply because some men are dishonest and over-hasty in their efforts to get rich. Those who are asking for the passage by Congress of a pure food bill are not asking that men shall not be allowed to eat oleomargarine, cotton-seed oil, or any mixture of these and other materials that they may want; but they do ask that pure lard shall be sold as pure lard, and that all other articles that men may or must eat shall be honestly labeled—labeled according to their composition. The consumer has a right to this information, and he should insist on having it.—Fancier and Farm Herald.

## The Cost of Crops.

There is one important point often overlooked in discussing the cost of farm crops. That crops show by analysis that they contain a certain amount of plant food is no reason why that full amount should be included in the cost of the crop. Nature has a certain amount of power which is ever used to man's advantage. If a ton of hay will grow upon an acre of meadow land each year without the addition of any plant food by the hand of man, such hay will cost only the work of harvesting, plus interest and taxes on the land. The hay itself may contain three dollars worth of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash—more or less owing to the quality of the hay—yet that amount cannot be added to the cost of the crop, for dame Nature has freely given it all. In the production of unland grasses, the same principle holds true. If by an application of \$20 worth of fertilizer, a farmer can produce a crop of oats worth \$30, he has got pay for his work and a balance as profit. Now if the same acre of land will produce four tons of hay in the next four years without any additional manure, you can see at a glance that such hay costs simply the work of cutting, plus interest and taxes; yet the hay will, according to analysis, contain from \$6 to \$7 worth of plant food. If the above amount of fertilizer will continue to do this, then the practice may be carried on indefinitely; if more fertilizer be needed to keep the land up to its present producing capacity, then

the cost of the additional manure must be added to the cost of the crop.

This is the case with all crops. If, by an application of fifteen dollars' worth of fertilizer to one acre, I can raise forty dollars worth of potatoes at a cost, which will allow a fair per cent. of profit and the next can get twenty dollars worth of grain from the same land without more manure, it is evident that the plant food in the grain crop can not honestly be added to its cost for it is a free gift of the soil. Now if the grain has left the soil in as good condition as it was before planting, I have a clear gain from the land of the elements of plant food contained in the grain crop; if the land is not in as good condition, the amount of manure necessary to put it in that condition must be charged to the grain crop; if it is in better condition I have a still greater gain. In finding the cost of any crop we can only reckon interest, taxes, labor and the cost of fertilizer necessary to keep the soil up to its present condition of fertility. Nature, through the soil, gives us the rest.—E. C. Dow, in Maine Farmer.

## In Favor of the Washburn Option Bill.

The following gentlemen appeared before the committee and made arguments in advocacy of the proposed legislation: Mr. C. Wood Davis, a practical farmer of Wichita, Kan., who has every dollar of his possession invested in farm property; Mr. John Whittaker, a pork packer at Wichita, Kan., and East St. Louis, Ill. Mr. Whittaker's reason for desiring the abolition of fictitious dealings in farm and hog products is, that it destroys all confidence, annuls the laws of supply and demand and compels packers to pay less than the pork products are worth in order to make allowance for the downward tendency in prices induced by wind selling. He says that pork packers invariably make more money when hogs sell at the highest prices. Mr. H. Mattullah, a publisher of a paper at Minneapolis, Minn., devoted to farm interests and economic questions, and who is not a broker and never has been one; Mr. Herbert Myrick, of Springfield, Mass., manager of four farm journals devoted purely to agricultural interests; Mr. W. P. Howard, of St. Louis, a member of the Merchants' Exchange, a commission dealer driven from business by the fictitious dealings in agricultural products; Dr. C. W. McCune, secretary of the National Farmers' Alliance and publisher of the "National Economist," who never was a broker; Col. J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, Master of the National Grange, a practical farmer, and never bought and sold an option or future in his life; Mr. Leonard Rhone, of Pennsylvania, member of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, a practical farmer, who never dealt in options or future in his life; Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, a miller who does the largest business of the kind in the world, is not a broker, but makes most of his money when wheat is steadily high and free from fluctuations; Mr. B. F. Gifford, a farmer of Kankakee, Ill., who last year raised 200,000 bushels of corn, and never deals in future and options; Judge Wilbur F. Boyle, of St. Louis, attorney, present by authority and representing the Farmers' Alliance of Iowa.

There have also been filed with the committee already, and they are pouring in at an increasing rate, 200 petitions for the proposed law, signed by more than 6,000 farmers. Joint and concurrent resolutions passed by several States are on file favoring the legislation, resolutions indorsing it from the National Farmers' Congress, as well as from a number of State Granges. In addition, there are before the committee several hundred private letters from intelligent farmers in nearly every State in the Union.

We shall be glad at any time to send bundles of Visitors to the address of any wishing them for distribution.



## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of every month.  
AT 50 CENTS PER ANNUM.

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

Remittances should be by Registered Letter,  
Money Order or Draft.

Entered at the Post-Office at Paw Paw, Mich., as  
Second Class Matter.

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## Down in Dixie.

NO. 4.

We promised in our last to say something in this issue regarding the south in an agricultural point of view. In doing so, we appreciate the fact that people from the north go south with some well grounded prejudices against the methods employed in farming there, and feel inclined to look for something to criticize and to find fault with, and they generally assume the prerogative of oracle, to lay down rules for the proper guidance of the benighted people whom they meet. They "forget to remember" that every 100 miles of latitude changes both the soil and the methods to be employed to bring the best results to the producer. Deep plowing and 2600 pound teams are entirely out of place and out of character in southern farming. The soil is naturally thin and hungry, and what little fertility exists, or is generated by atmospheric influences, lies near the surface. Deep plowing would effectually bury every promise of a crop beyond a hope of resurrection. Those who perform the practical work of farming in the south are poor—in comparison with northern workers, very poor. A little old mule, or a scrawny little steer that has survived the exigencies of short, scanty pasture, and has arrived at a stunted maturity, serves the purpose of a whole team for plowing with the little one-horse plow. It is true a two-horse wheel cultivator, or one of the Whipple harrows, would do the work as effectually and accomplish as much in a day as the native farmer gets done in a week, but that kind of farming would be six or seven times above his capacity, and so the soil, and the mule, and the plow, and the man all fit into the general system of farming in the south and make it a harmonious whole. The land owner has not the enterprise to run his farming himself, hire the laborers, own improved tools and better teams and manage the business in a systematic way, and so the crude methods continue. The rent of the land is by law the first lien upon the crop. This insures the land owner a paying profit on his investment, and he seems to care very little whether the renter has anything left or not. If he should not it is easily and flipantly charged to his laziness,

and the responsibility is thus shirked.

Recent experiments prove that commercial fertilizers have a wonderfully stimulating effect upon the red lands of the south. Those who have the enterprise to purchase and apply it, raise large crops of cotton and corn, and still further handicap the poor fellows who cannot get it. It is said that last year's large cotton crop is the effect of this new method of fertilization, and while the large crop at a low price may pay the producer, the average cotton grower is in very straightened circumstances and cannot pay his rent and have anything left for his family. There is no attempt at stock feeding any where in the extreme southern states that we visited. Barnyard manure is unknown. There is scarcely any adequate provision made for keeping animals except out on the common to pasture. Hay and grain for use in the cities is all sent in from Texas or from the north. It is no wonder that the soil is poor and thin. They talk something about the value of cow peas for fertilizing the soil, but it is largely a theory with land owners—a thing that might be practiced with advantage, but which they have not experimented upon. They talk a good deal of what northern farmers might accomplish in their "splendid climate," but have not the energy themselves to undertake.

Florida has been transformed into a more progressive state by northern enterprise and capital. The owners there manage their property as a rule. It is the Mecca toward which laborers, both white and black, turn their steps from the Carolinas and from Georgia. Orange growing and truck farming are the principle industries, and these are extensively engaged in. There are some favored spots, where alluvial lands have been drained, which produce rice and sugar cane. We were shown through a sugar mill and a rice mill at Kissimmee. A strong syndicate was here formed to drain an extensive plateau by a canal several miles in length. The State gave a grant of land in aid of the work, and the water was lowered about eight feet, so that a plantation of sugar-cane is cultivated now where but a few years since ferry-boats carried passengers from one high-land point to another. Rice grows much like oats, and the straw and head are similar. Rice fields have to be flooded during a large part of the growing season to perfect a paying crop, although one variety is said to do very well on upland without irrigation.

Orange growing is quite a sure and profitable industry, but can be overdone like all other horticultural pursuits. The natural enlargement of the present groves, and the steady improvement of the desirable lands and locations, will furnish all the increase in the product which the markets will warrant, without stimulating orange growing by booms, as some are disposed to do. Not more than one-tenth, probably, of the soil and locations of Florida are suitable for oranges. The land is either too poor or too low for a safe investment in the business. Much of the desirable land also is held by speculators at so high a figure as to practically shut it out of the market. Orange trees on good soil (good here is a comparative term) show a vigorous growth and large leaf, while trees growing on badly selected locations

are puny and yellow, and no effort can change the soil to make them grow into vigor. This poor soil is a pale yellow or gray, and the good soil is a brown or yellow, with a slight admixture of clay. There is scarcely an acre of soil in Florida that would grow mulleins in Michigan. Jack-pine lands come nearer to typical Florida soil than any other; but Florida climate helps out and supplements the soil to a wonderful degree. Plants grow the year round. There is a short period of slackened growth in winter, but yet they do grow. Tomato seeds sown last October had become plants 18 inches high in the latter half of January. We saw 40 acres of them in one field, growing between the rows of young orange trees. They plant the seeds of the tomato in hills, and then pull out the surplus, leaving the best plant for fruiting. Strawberries were ripe and we were treated to liberal dishes of them at one place, with veritable Jersey cream. It is needless to say our entertainer was a northern man, and the ovation in a settlement of northern people, who drove their own teams when taking us out riding, instead of turning the reins over to a "nigger."

Although the soil of Florida is so poor, yet nature, to make amends, has stored away, only a few feet under it, vast accumulations of animal and rock phosphate, as a compensation for the sterility above it. These deposits are extremely interesting to the investigator. The animal phosphate beds are the remains of monster marine animals or reptiles. There are ribs and tusks four feet long and three inches in diameter, with vertebrate bones of larger size. These monsters seem to have been piled up in lagoons or bays at a period of the earth's history when Florida was composed of detached islands or reefs, and by some convulsion of nature, overwhelmed by the drifting sands, to remain siloed for the feeding of the starved land. The animal phosphates have changed to pebbles, and is called pebble phosphate. The material is scooped out of the pits with immense steam shovels, loaded on cars and hauled to the works where it is washed, to dissolve and carry away the superfluous sand and animal matter, and the pebbles dried and barreled for shipment. The phosphate thus prepared is sent north to the fertilizer companies who treat it with sulphuric acid, to render the fertilizer available as plant food, and to become the basis of the commercial manures sold in the markets.

Another kind is called rock phosphate, and is mined and hoisted out of the cavernous pits by machinery. It is found in pockets of from two square rods to acres in extent, and from 20 to 40 feet thick. This does not analyze quite as good as the animal phosphate, according to Dr. Kedzie's test with samples we furnished him, but the supply seems unlimited. It is not easily explained why or how nature has furnished a material almost identical with the bones of animals, and has placed it where it is needed, and disclosed it only at a time when its value can be appreciated and be utilized. It is claimed that this material is as available for plant food, when crushed and pulverized, as ground bone, and it may be that this will become, in future, as great a favorite with farmers as plaster has been in the past.

We believe Florida has a great future before it in its undevel-

oped, as well as its natural resources, and there are opportunities for the expenditure of capital and energy that will repay in material prosperity as well as in congenial surroundings.

A subscriber from Rochester, in sending his subscription for the Visitor says: "Our time expired Feb. 15th. We did not mean to let it drop, but there are so many ways for money. A wide-awake P. of H. cannot afford to do without the Visitor. We think you have improved it very much."

These, and kindred expressions are frequent, which shows, first, some reason for delay; second, an understanding of the importance of a Grange organ, and third, an appreciation of the quality of the paper itself; but in many instances the first excuse is more weighty than the other two, and prevails, and the subscription lapses through neglect and for no other reason. It seems essential that some organized effort be made in every grange to induce its members to subscribe and to renew when the year is up. Those granges who take the money from the treasury and send the Visitor to every family represented, get the paper for 40 cents per copy, and the list is kept up year by year with no falling off, and the grange flourishes and is kept steadily doing its work; but when it is left to individual option, a few in each grange fail to renew through lack of effort to send the money on time, and so the blue pencil—which is not a respecter of person—sweeps them into the limbo of the lost ones. Some are recovered later on from this purgatory through the effort, and perhaps the prayers of friends, but some are thus utterly lost. Every member of the grange ought to take and pay for the Visitor as regularly as he pays his dues.

In preparation for the travel and emigration soon to set in toward the north part of the State, and for the accommodation of pleasure seekers to the health resorts later on, the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. have provided new coaches and new engines, of large capacity, for duty, which will equip the road in a superior manner for the accommodation of the public.

This road is to the north and south part of the state what the Michigan Central is to the east and west. The two roads make close connection at Kalamazoo, and travelers from Grand Rapids to Chicago make the run without change of cars.

When you start for a G. R. & I. train, don't figure on its being late, for you are certain to be left.

The spring crop of candidates seeking recognition before the public is ample for all the needs of the country. The budding desire for notoriety has been swelling for lo! these many years, and can no longer be kept dormant. To many of them there will come an untimely frost, perhaps, before November. They have forgotten a little story about one Cincinnati, who kept right on plowing until the other fellows hollered whoa. None of those mentioned, however, know anything about plowing, or they would have work on hand of their own. Plow-handle calouses are a better evidence of ability than frowardness.

There are three mild cases of diphtheria at the Agricultural College, but nothing to alarm the public. Students have been isolated according to dormitories for a short time, or until all danger from contamination or infection

is past. The students are busy, contented and, except the three alluded to, are well. Friends of the College may be assured that the faculty has done and will do all that can be done for the comfort and safety of the students.

This issue of the Visitor marks the end of three years under our guidance. We have handed out the paper regularly to most of those who now constitute our list of reader, and we thank them for their staying qualities and for expressions of confidence frequently received.

The E. C. Curtice Co., advertising grape vines in another column comes to us well recommended, and we hope our readers who need nursery stock in their line will give them an opportunity to prove their worthiness for Michigan patronage.

Olive Centre, March 28th.—Ed. Visitor: I told you some time ago that Olive Centre Grange was having a contest; well, now it is ended, the war has been fierce and long—the work was as follows: Original poems read, 128; essays, 57; recitations, 13; select reading, 20; singing, accompanied by organ, 5; songs, 3; dialogues, 9; instrumental music, 6; new members, 39; subscriptions to Grange Visitor, 151. The sides were known as the north and south, the north was ahead of the south for three weeks preceding the last night from 800 to 1100 points, and confidently expected to win the contest, but the south rallied during the last week and won on subscriptions to the Visitor by sending 73 names.

A. R. ROBINSON,  
Sec. Olive Centre Grange.

The Mortgage Bank and Investment Co., of Fargo, North Dakota, write us that they have farms for sale which they have obtained at very low prices under foreclosure, which they will sell at from \$4 to \$7 per acre, accepting \$50 when the contract is made, the balance to be paid in yearly installments. Most of these farms have considerable of the land under cultivation, and houses and barns already built. They also say that they will lease sheep and cattle on shares to the party purchasing the farms. This would seem to be a prime opportunity for ambitious young men to obtain a start in life.

## How the Farmers get left in Political Honors.

One reason why farmers do not get into office more is because they haven't any one to push them. The political newspapers are generally on the side of the other fellows and a farmer is rarely alluded to in a serious manner for any important position of trust and honor. How many real farmers were ever chosen delegates to attend a convention to nominate a president? and yet nearly fifty per cent. of the voting population of the country are farmers and they should have some voice in the selection of president. Sometimes a farmer is "talked about" for governor or congressman, as is now the case in Vermont, but no one seriously thinks that a farmer will be nominated for either of these positions.

The fault is primarily the farmers, but the politicians have the advantage nearly every time and they are not over modest about using it. But if the farmers in almost any state would unite their strength upon meritorious men of their own class there would be no trouble in electing them. "Ay, but there's the rub." It is a long, slow process to make the farmers of this country believe that they must help themselves, but each year adds to this belief, and the efforts to educate farmers in this direction are beginning to bear fruit. Organization is as necessary for success in this direction as in any other, and when a majority of the most intelligent farmers can be made to look at the matter in this light there will be no trouble in electing numbers of representative farmers to important positions in the gift of the people.—Grange Homes.

**Huron County Pomona Grange.**

Wadsworth, March 29th.—Ed. Visitor: It may be interesting to some of your readers of the Visitor to hear an account of Huron County Grange, which was held with North Burns Grange, March 10th. The day was beautiful, but oh, dear! the roads were rough, but nevertheless some arrived from a distance of about twenty miles, among the number was our worthy lecturer. I think this goes to show we have some staunch grangers in Huron county. As North Burns is the oldest grange in our county it may well boast of talent in the line of orators, poets, etc., and especially cooks. After a splendid dinner was served the meeting was called to order in open session. Among others present who did not belong to our fraternal band was Mr. Septimus Erwin of Bad Axe. After the welcome address by Bro. O. C. Blair, Mr. Erwin was called on for a friendly talk, to which he promptly responded; he expressed himself highly pleased with the entertainment and gave his views on road building. Peter McDonald sang a galeic song, after which R. A. Brown read an essay, "Object of Life," for which he received due credit. Song by Miss Nellie Whillons, Della Campbell, recitation. Essay by Mrs. R. Nugent, "Health of the Household." A. M. Litch read an essay, "My Reasons for Choosing the Holsteins," which started a lively discussion; he favors a general purpose cow and ably argues his points. Dialogue by Della Campbell and Dannie McIntyre. Violin solo by Colton McLean. Recess for supper, after which the business was disposed of and the question box taken up for a time.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the members of Huron County Pomona Grange greatly regret the absence of Worthy Bro. Donald McTaggart, who has always taken such warm interest in the affairs of the grange, always contributing to make the meetings interesting and instructive; and we hereby extend to him our sympathy in the affliction that has prevented his attendance. The absence of Duncan Buchanan was also regretted, who was ever foremost in grange work. We also mourn the untimely death of Sister Nancy Donaldson, who, in her usual good health, Feb. 28th, went with some relatives to spend the day with some friends, and returned home a corpse. Miss Donaldson was highly esteemed, and is much missed from the grange.

Reports from sub-granges are very encouraging. Colfax Grange contemplates building a hall, and will have a picnic some time in June; a good time is anticipated. Due notice of date will be given in the Visitor.

**BATAVIA, March 13th.**

Ed. Visitor: As there has been nothing reported from our Grange for a long time, I take the liberty to send you a few items which may interest other Granges. Batavia Grange, No. 95, is on a good foundation financially and socially, we have not had any contests this winter but instead have had a lecture course (of local talent) which was well patronized not only by Grangers but largely by those outside. Gov. Luce gave the last one in the course, and presented the Grange with two valuable books to add to our library. We have had several very interesting business meetings. As evidence that the teachings of the Grange are taking affect, several memorials (sent by our State Legislators to Subordinate Granges,) were submitted to our Grange for action at its last regular meeting; favorable action was taken upon all but one, which latter is to be debated at our next regular meeting. Financially, we are much ahead as we realized a nice little sum out of our lecture course, we have not fully decided upon spring and summer work, but have appointed a committee on woman's work which we hope will not only increase the interest in the Grange, but add to its treasury.

Respectfully,  
A GRANGER.

**Ionia County Pomona Grange.**

The March meeting of Ionia Co. Pomona Grange was held at Roland Grange Hall, with great success; a "Corn Fair" being the special feature.

The brothers brought five ears of their choicest corn for seed. After they were examined and several prizes awarded, the corn was sold to the highest bidder, the proceeds being used to pay premiums; also premiums to be paid the sisters for the best corn bread. Bro. David English acted as auctioneer, and we found him to be just the man to make it lively and interesting.

"It was a bitter cold day," the brother said; "nothing but a Grange meeting would have called him so far from home."

The brothers and sisters kept coming until they numbered over eighty. The members discussed the subject of "corn, oats, barley and potato raising" until the matrons called to Bro. Levally to cut short his subject, as his potatoes would be spoiled and they could not give them a fair test, as he furnished potatoes of the White Rose variety, to be baked for dinner. Another brother had an exhibit of Beauty of Hebron of good quality.

As the dinner hour had arrived we were seated at the table, which was bountifully supplied and a credit to Roland Grange. We found Bro. Levally's potatoes to be of very fine quality; he received many orders for the same. And the sisters' brown bread was all very nice—nine samples. No 1 received first premium, made from corn, same as took first prize.

After dinner the Master called the meeting to order; a song by the choir. The auctioneer was then called to his duty, who disposed of the corn in a lively way. Then we had a splendid program: recitations, music, both vocal and instrumental, by the brothers and sisters of the Order. A recitation by Mrs. Pearl Yeomans; song by the Misses Pearl Yeomans and Blanche Higbee, school children of Banner Grange. Bro. English was called upon to recite "Michigan Boys."

Thus ended a very enjoyable and profitable meeting. We now look forward to a good time at our next meeting to be held at Berlin Center Grange Hall, the first Thursday in May, with the following program:

The History of Christopher Columbus.

Questions—Shall the subject of Agriculture be introduced into our common schools?

Is Knowledge the foundation of Happiness?

Which of the three men are of the most value to the community? The man of Projects, the man of Resources, or the man of Imagination?

The subjects of Transplanting Onions, Strawberry Culture, Peach Leaf Curl, will be discussed in their order.

MRS. AMIE BARNARD,  
Lecturer Ionia County Pomona Grange No. 15.

Holly, March 23, 1892. Ed. Visitor: I am happy to report that I am again able to pen you a few lines, after being closed in with la grippe for many weeks during the past winter. Since my last report of the doings of the Davisburg Grange, they have held many interesting meetings at the homes of Bros. D. Garners, E. Biglow, Wm. Jones and B. Phillips. The hour of meeting has been at 11 a. m., lunch from 12 to 1 o'clock. At one o'clock the Worthy Master's gavel dropped and the Grange opened in due form. After the transaction of business, followed literary exercises, consisting of essays, recitations, music, discussions, etc. At four o'clock we would bid adieu to host and hostess and return to our respective homes, feeling that the day had been pleasantly and profitably spent. Last, but not least, we celebrated our anniversary at Davisburg, conducted by our young people. An evening entertainment, consisting of a temperance play and a farce to a full house, and a very enjoyable time was had. Our next meeting will be held at the home of Elder Lyons, in Davisburg, on the second Saturday in April, at 11 a. m.

Respectfully,  
R. K. D.

**Gov. Luce at Kalkaska.**

Ed. Visitor: The Pomona Grange of Kalkaska county, met March 16th at the Grand Army Hall in Kalkaska. Ex-Gov. Luce was present with us in our morning session and gave us some very instructive and pleasant talks, after which we partook of a bountiful feast, then we repaired to the Opera hall where a large audience greeted the Ex-Governor, and listened to one of the most telling speeches on the farmer and the Granger. A speech that will long be remembered by the Patron's and people of Kalkaska county. Long may he live, and much good may be able to do is the prayer of the Patrons.

Our somewhat lengthy program was deferred until our next meeting, to be held May 24th and 25th, at the Boardman Valley Grange Hall.

Mrs. H. A. Barnard, Lec't.

Madison Grange No. 384—Ed. Visitor: I have long felt it my duty as a Patron of Husbandry, to write something for the Visitor, and will first give a report of Madison Grange. I am proud to say our meetings are well attended and cannot call to memory a time when we have missed having a meeting on our regular night. Our members generally pay their dues from six months to a year ahead, and every family represented is supplied with the Visitor from the Grange treasury, and I can sincerely say we are better represented at our meetings on account of it. Our officers this year are nearly all new ones and are proving themselves capable. We have advanced a class of thirteen to the fourth degree (sixteen taking the first and second at once) and have seven more on the way.

We were in hopes to have Sister Mayo, our general Deputy, with us in Lenawee ere this, but she will be warmly welcomed when she does come. Sister Mayo is no stranger to Lenawee, and we anticipate a rich reward as the result of her labors among us.

Our Pomona Grange is composed of ten Subordinate Granges and all but two own halls of their own. We also have four dormant Granges, and there is missionary work to be done among the living as well as the dead.

The committee appointed by the State Grange, of which Bro. Horton is chairman, deserve much credit and, if their plans are pushed by the State authorities, will supply a long felt necessity. Just pause and think for a moment, if our farmer organizations should cease to exist, what a state of affairs there would be. Then, for the sake of our children and our children's children, let us have faith in the noble cause we represent. It seems to me that if these general deputies take hold of this matter at the present time, and have faith in the objects we are seeking to accomplish, and faith in our power to accomplish the great reform that is so much needed for the benefit of the farmer, together with our hearty co-operation, they can and will succeed.

And now brother and sister Patrons let us have the faith that will lift us out of our own selfishness and help us to see the needs of the Order and class to which we belong, and let us seek those conditions which will be for the welfare of coming generations.

J. W. WOOLSEY.

DeWitt, March 23, 1892—Ed. Visitor: DeWitt Grange is still in a thriving condition. The Grange gave a sugar social Friday evening, March 18th; it was well attended. Two other parties near by kept several away that would have come otherwise.

The following committees were appointed, Feb. 27th:

Executive Committee—Dr. G. W. Topping, Elmer Lankton, Finio Ferguson.

Finance Committee—Ada Bell, Gusta Lankton, Flora Cattermole.

On Charity—Mrs. A. Cattermole, Mrs. Henry Lorenz, Mrs. Mattie Simmons.

Woman's Work—Estella Dills, Mrs. Steinhardt, Mrs. Nellie Williams.

Organist—Lena Scott.  
Correspondent to Grange Visitor—Mrs. C. L. Pearce.

Twenty six members of DeWitt Grange attended Clinton County Pomona Grange at South Riley, March 16th, and all had a good time. Fraternal yours,  
MRS. C. L. PEARCE.

**Report of Pomona.**

The Pomona Grange of Clinton County met at the hall of South Riley Grange, March 16th, and were entertained by them. 114 persons eating dinner and supper. Six subordinate granges were represented and the report was favorable from all but one, and from South Riley very flattering. A number of memorials were acted upon to be sent to our representatives at Washington. "Free Delivery of Mails in Rural Districts," "To Prevent Gambling in Farm Products," and a number of other questions were discussed and passed without an opposing vote. Lyman Watson spoke on the subject of "Loaning or Issuing Money to Farmers on their Imperishable Products," and handled it in a very able manner and called out considerable discussion, but when they called for a vote upon the question of a warehouse to store the farmer's grain and advance the money thereon, the motion was lost. Some thought that would be class legislation, though the brother used plenty of argument to prove it to the contrary. With music, recitations, and select reading the day passed all too quickly.

MRS. I. W. ENNEST, Sec.

Centreville, Mich., March 22—Ed. Visitor: Another season for Work in the Grange has come and passed, and not a single Lecturer of the Grange has been heard in St. Joseph county, while all other Orders have been represented, and Trevellick is now visiting every township in the county in the interest of the Alliance, and they claiming the honor of all the good done by legislation, and otherwise, by the Grange in the last twenty-five years. It may be all right; some say wait until after the Presidential campaign. There is too much to occupy the people's minds just now, and the spring work has already commenced; but if you will send me a few copies of the Visitor I will distribute them at the St. Joseph County Grange, which will be held at Centreville Grange Hall on Thursday, April 7th. Yours fraternally,  
WM. B. LANGLEY.

Clinton County Pomona Grange No. 25, had an interesting meeting at Keystone, Feb. 10th. A well filled house and interesting discussion over the questions, "That the Board of Trade is of More Benefit than Injury to the Farmer," and the "Free Delivery of Mails." As this is too late to publish the program of the March meeting I send you the one for April.

MRS. I. W. ENNEST.

Bassett, Nebraska,  
March, 1892.

Ed. Visitor: Having waited, according to your request, until I could get a name to send along with mine so it would not have a lonely journey, please send your paper to — Enclosed find \$1.00 for same. We like the country here well, but find no paper here that equals the ever welcome Visitor.

Yours respectfully,  
T. C. LYON.

**Memorial Services.**

On last Friday evening at Grange Hall the time was devoted to appropriate exercises in honor of the deceased Past Master, Earle W. Bartram.

A resolution presented by E. A. Wildey recalled the worth and good deeds of the late patron, expressed fraternal sympathy with the bereaved relatives, and called attention to the silver lining of grief's dark cloud in the following words:—

"Let us therefore remember that this ministrations of sorrow has within it a serious joy. That there is healing in the bitter cup, as we are led to look forward to a reunion in another world, thus making the evening of life more delightful than its morning, just as the sunset offers bright and lovelier visions than those we see in the morning clouds which disappear before the strength of the noon-day sun."

Remarks by J. W. Free, Chas. Butler, J. J. Woodman, and A. C. Glidden, a memorial paper by Mrs. Milton Coy, and an original poem by Mrs. W. C. Wildey, were interspersed with music by Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cummings, Mrs. A. T. Anderson, and J. W. Free, all of whom were members of the division to which Mr. Bartram had belonged.—Northerner.

**Little by Little.**

When the new years come and the old years go,  
How little by little, all things grow!  
All things grow—and all decay—  
Little by little passing away.  
Little by little, on fertile plain,  
Riven the harvests of golden grain.  
Little by little old tasks are done;  
So are the crowns of the faithful won.  
Little by little, the longest day  
And the longest life are passing away—  
Passing without return, while so,  
The new years come, and the old years go.  
—Household.

**The Grange is Surely Winning.**

The Grange is steadily but surely winning its way in politics by methods of its own. It has always shunned the alliance plan of trying to run everything and finally getting practically nothing. The Grange plan is first to educate public opinion by agitating and discussing public questions and reforms which its members believe would be for the highest and best interests of the people. While it may be true that public opinion is a dull scholar and slow to apprehend the truth, but it is equally true that when public opinion is fully aroused reforms are sure to follow. The second step in Grange politics is to appear before legislative assemblies through its chosen representatives and boldly plead for the enactment of such laws as will benefit the people. With this plan it is not surprising that the Grange is meeting with success in its political work.—Grange Homes.

The Grand Rapids Press aptly remarks. Farmers in thickly settled sections can confidently expect a free daily delivery of mail, and in view of this valuable change that is surely coming in the near future to them, they should set about getting better roads. At the town meetings the best qualified men should be selected for highway commissioners and overseers and liberal sums should be voted for the improvement. The officers entrusted with the road work and funds should faithfully endeavor to see that they are wisely applied. All this to the end that the mail carriers work may be facilitated in all kinds of weather.

**Harrows.**

North Cape, Wis., March 15th, 1892.—To the Editor:—Dear Sir—Allow me to testify in behalf of the Whipple Invigorator. I bought two last spring and think it the best implement I ever saw or used, for working up fall plowing or hard ground. As a corn cultivator it has exceeded my expectations, as it eradicates weeds completely, leaves the ground fine and in nice condition for the growing corn, and handles easy. I do not think that any corn grower after using your Invigorator one season, could be induced to go back to the old shovel cultivator.  
Yours truly,  
B. F. PIERCE.

Died, Samuel F. Wood a member of Davisburg Grange No. 945. The usual resolutions of respect were offered by his Grange and copies furnished to the local paper, to friends and family of the deceased, and to the Grange Visitor for publication.

**IF YOU WANT TO GO**

to any point in Michigan, or from anywhere in Michigan to any point in the East, South, or West, you will almost invariably find the direct route to be the Michigan Central, whose numerous branch lines traverse the State in every direction, and whose great main line is "The Niagara Falls Route," between Chicago and Detroit, and New York, Boston, and the East.

No railroad runs finer or faster trains, is more solidly constructed and vigilantly operated, so that its time schedules can be depended upon, and a remarkable immunity from serious accident is secured.

No other road runs directly by and in full view of Niagara Falls, when (at Falls View) its day trains stop five minutes to give passengers the most comprehensive view of the Falls and River that is afforded from any single point.

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For any specific information desired, address JOSEPH S. HALL, Michigan Passenger Agent, Jackson, Mich. (tf)

## Sadies' Department.

## Over and Over.

"Just the same thing over and over!"  
But that is the way of the world, my dear;  
Over and over, over and over,  
Old things repeated from year to year!

Hear what the sun saith: "Patient still,  
The vaulted heavens I climb and climb,  
Over and over with tireless will,  
Day after day till the end of time!"

"Never a pause and never a rest;  
Yet every morning the earth is new,  
And ever the clouds in the golden west  
Have a fresh glory shining through."

Hear what the grass saith: "Up the hills  
And through the orchard I creep and creep,  
Over the meadows, and where the rills  
Laugh in the shadows cool and deep."

"Every spring it is just the same!  
And because it is I am sure to see  
The oriole's flash of vivid flame  
In the pink-white bloom of the apple-tree."

Hear what dear Love saith: "Ah, I hear  
The same old story over and over;  
Mother and maiden year by year  
Whisper it still to child and lover!"

"But sweeter it grows from age to age,  
The song begotten so long ago,  
When first man came to his heritage,  
And walked with God in the even glow."  
—Julia C. R. Carr in Harper's Young People.

## Gone to School.

The baby has gone to school! Ah me!  
What will the mother do,  
With never a call to button or pin,  
Or tie a little shoe?

How can she keep herself busy all day  
With the little "hindering thing" away?

Another basket to fill with lunch,  
Another "good-bye" to say,  
And the mother stands at the door to see  
Her baby march away,  
And turns with a sigh that is half relief  
And half of something akin to grief.

She thinks of a possible future morn,  
When the children, one by one,  
Will go from their home out into the world,  
To battle with life alone;  
And not even the baby is left to cheer  
The desolate home of that future year.

She picks up the garments here and there,  
Thrown down in careless haste,  
And tries to think how it would seem  
If nothing were displaced;  
If the house were always as still as this,  
How could she bear the loneliness?  
—Farm and Fireside.

## A Few Thoughts Upon Character.

Read at the last meeting of the Farmers' Association of Paw Paw and Antwerp.

Our character is the stamp upon our lives, resulting from the free choice and practice of good or evil, or it may be a blending of both. A symmetrical and well rounded character can only be achieved by the labor of a life time. Just a handful of good life is worth more than a bushel of learning; but a lovely, moral basis, upon which is reared an educational structure, completes and beautifies the fabric of human existence. Education is only valuable when it enlarges and completes the intellectual and physical systems. Decision of character is the one bright, golden apple which every young person should strive, in the beginning, to pluck from the tree of life. Men who have raised themselves from a humble calling should not be ashamed of their origin, but rather be proud of the difficulties they have surmounted.

Duty is a close companion of Truthfulness, and the good man or woman is, above all things, truthful. It is not a compliment when we have to take out of a character three or four good things and say to those who look, "observe these only," and blind your eyes to all of the rest.

Perhaps the best education in the world is that gained by struggling under difficulties. Look at some of the grandest men we have on record. Many of them, studying by torchlight or a single tallow candle, have become men in every sense of the word. For illustration: behold a Lincoln seated upon his raft, a book and a pine knot his only companions, studying as he floated down the beautiful Ohio, thereby laying, broad and deep, the foundation of a personal structure which made him the admiration of the world, and second only to Washington in the gratitude and affection of his countrymen.

Notice a Garfield, a fatherless boy, a canal boat driver—later a carpenter, laboring to acquire means by which he might satisfy his intense youthful thirst for knowledge. Follow him in his life struggles, until he reached a position higher than any kingly throne; and, lastly, passing away carrying with him a crown wreathed with patriotism, and leaving behind him a monument of grief and a memory fragrant with the love and the respect of the American people.

Many of our pioneers, who

came into this state with only an ax, a young wife, and, possibly, an ox team, by decision of character, promptness of execution, and unswerving integrity, are now wearing crowns of opulence and honor; and, for verification of this statement, we need not, perchance, go outside of this Association.

The formation of character is a life work and not a matter to be crowded into the space of a few years. I am, myself, learning faster to-day than ever before in my life. The Farmers' associations, social circles, coteries, and our little tea parties (the latter no longer schools of scandal) help us to be stronger, to depend more upon ourselves and to make our lives more worth the living.

Whether our lives shall be successful or not is a problem which must be solved by ourselves alone. It cannot be done by proxy. The old aphorism that "there is no royal road to learning," is as true to-day as it was in the days of Plato. "Little by little" the humblest of us, by attending to the simplest daily duties, and resolves to do well that which lies nearest to us, may reach the highest excellence of which humanity is capable, and, by patience, obtain a strength of character that will tide us easily over the many perplexities by which we are constantly assailed. Difficulties may intimidate the weak, but they are only wholesome stimuli to persons of nerve. Many times in our lives we have leveled the mountains to mere ant hills, which by giving up to, we should have been crushed. By a little perseverance on our part we came off more than conquerors. The history of each person we may read in the stamp of character.

MRS. T. R. HARRISON.

## Have a Purpose in Life.

Cultivate all along the lines of thought and endeavor. Improve every faculty of brain and body; make the most of yourself and all your possibilities, but have before you some single purpose to which all other roads lead. Select your goal and make all other routes lead up to it; that is, prepare yourself for some particular work in life; have a specific aim. Resolve thus: I will get a good, solid, all-round education, so I can be a full woman and a thorough teacher, honoring a profession which I honor; but I will study Latin or Greek as a specialist, bringing all my other training to bear upon that one point. Or, I will fit myself as a special teacher of literature or mathematics. If you do so, you have the satisfaction and power that comes of knowledge. You know you can do many things well, but one thing excellently; and concentration of thought and will-power on the one thing gives strength therein. If your talent be music, concentrate your forces there; or art, perfect your hand and eye there until you can cope in the markets of the world with other artists. Perhaps your inclination is toward fine needlework, dress-making, or even plain sewing. Whatever it be, learn to do it well. Doing well the thing you do means life's success. Some there are who desire to be housekeepers, cooks, and domestic servants. If such would only appreciate to the full the value of training for their work, what a change in the service over our broad land! We women have such quick intuitions that we often jump at conclusions, and more often than not at proper ones, that we undervalue all the dull ploddings between stations that go to the proper preparation for our work. To-day, with our business colleges, our conservatories of music, our cooking clubs, our normal schools, women are being trained in much broader lines than ever before. And yet the narrowness of our training for any specific end is forced upon us every day.

Most boys of fourteen begin to settle, at least in their own minds, what they "want to do" when they are grown; and you early see the tendency of the boy reared on the farm if he intends being a farmer. It manifests itself in the great interest he takes in crops, in raising stock, and all that goes to the making of a good farmer. If, on the contrary, he

early we see him poring over books in the odd off-hours. How he cultivates the schoolmaster, seeking long rambles with him, borrowing good books, and, unconsciously almost to himself, laying the foundation for being what he hopes. All boys do not reach their goal, but almost all boys strive for it. Surely all who make a success of life do. The exceptional girl has a special purpose. This exceptional one is she of whom you hear day by day as doing some grand work for the uplifting of the world—the result of purpose; who to-day is a successful physician, lawyer, preacher, stenographer, artist, housekeeper, wife, mother. For, believe me girls, you need careful and deep training to be a wife, to be a mother, to hold in your keeping the nations to be. Among all your gettings, get knowledge that should fit you for wifehood and motherhood. How blindly we rush into both—how unprepared we are for either. Women look forward to both as their ultimate goal. Then, girls, prepare for such goal; prepare to be a specialist—the very best of your powers brought to bear upon the making of a good wife for a good man. Be sure the man will come along soon enough; so don't let your zeal lead you into hunting. There is always a demand for good material. Your business is to fit yourself properly for the situation you intend filling, whether it be money-getter or simply house-keeper. Being fitted, the situation is sure to be there. But every woman should prepare herself to sustain herself honorably in some field of the world of labor, no matter how full of good prospects her life may be. She does not, as I heard a noble woman say, want to be always a little canoe in the wake of, and tugged along by, some great steamer of a man.—Farmers' Home.

## A Plaint in Plain Prose.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has written a plaint in rhyme, of the real little girl of long ago, who loved her dolls, and did not talk about her "beaux." The verses are charming and suggestive, and I wish I had space to reproduce them here. They often recur to my mind, suggested by some new folly of modern childhood. I say "childhood," but that threatens to be an obsolete term; the period of life it once referred to is fast losing its innocent significance, and is becoming a mimicry of the amusements and frivolities indulged in by the fashionable mammas and papas. Children are becoming little "ladies and gentlemen" in a way that robs them of that fresh candor and sweet unconsciousness of self, in which lies their greatest charm. What a pity to destroy the privilege of having our conventionalities rebuked by the originality and unspoiled simplicity of the little ones! How I long for the demure little maidens of long ago, who said "yes ma'am" and "yes sir" to grown persons and old servants; who did not disdain rag dolls and the making of mud pies, and absolutely could not discuss the styles, because they knew and cared nothing about them; who enjoyed a run through the woods and meadows in search of flowers and nature's wonders and beauties, more than a parade on the street to show fine clothes; who were as free from affectation and the contaminating "latest slang" as a veritable mountain daisy. Where do you suppose I can find one? I wonder how the mother-heart of to-day can do without them! There is so much of sham in the world, we can hardly spare the precious bits of reality to be found in unsullied, wholesome childhood.

My "old foggy" heart was made to fairly ache sometime ago when I received a letter from one of my fashionable nieces; it was filled with a description of a birthday party attended by her son, five years old, then in his first pair of pantaloons. The hostess, a four-year-old tot, received her guests in a tea-gown with a train, etc. The young five-year-old escorted a midget of about the same age. There were "favors," etc.—in perfect imitation of mamma's fashionable teas. I wonder if this party was enjoyed as much as one attended long ago by some little girls in

brown gingham aprons, under the branches of a wide-spreading tree, with mossy roots for seats, and acorns for tea-cups, and a rag doll securely, lovingly held in each chubby pair of arms. With wholesome laughter and merry talk about childish things, we didn't know what the word "beau" meant; little boys were allowed to play with us if they would be careful of dolly and the fragile cups, but in our hearts we liked it best just to "our own selves." How crude all this would seem to our very wise little nieces and nephews who talk so knowingly of the styles, and are learning to coquet and flirt in the most approved way! They will never know what it is to be children—real old-fashioned children, with fresh hearts, and bright minds, filled with pure thoughts, that rightly belong to childhood and childish things. We are not to have the sweet buds with unfolded petals, but dwarfish little roses, very much like the full-blown ones, that will be faded and fragrance-lacking when they should just be blooming into the lovely perfection of womanhood. If our wee little girls play the role of a grown-up young lady, what will our tall girls do, who will be becoming quite worn in the world's ways? They will be old before their time, with the forced maturity of hot-house fruit that is not like the ripening that nature's air and sunshine brings.

More shocking than the accounts often seen in "Society's column" of such teas and parties as the one above mentioned, is an item in one of the late papers:

\* \* \* Tiny invitations are afloat inviting the little friends of Miss Mattie May to the marriage of her doll, Erminie, to Mr. Julian Raven, which will take place at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of November 20th.

Words cannot express my feelings at such a travesty of sacred things, as is this mockery of marriage. To fill a child's head with suggestions of things that should be reverently guarded for the days of womanhood, is vulgar and seriously condemnatory. What should a baby with her doll, know or think of marriage? Shame upon the mother who will encourage the enactment of this mockery of the most holy and solemn sacrament of the church! In this way "playing dolls" is no longer a childish pastime. It is bad enough, and too much, for children to ape the manners and customs of "society people," but it is going a step beyond the endurance of decency-loving and earnest-minded people, when parents condone the demoralizing silliness of the above announcement, clipped from a *bona fide* "Society column." Mothers, if you have any love for your children, do not rob them of all that makes childhood happy and attractive. Do not let "fads and follies" pervade the innocent atmosphere of the nursery. Do not take the significance from the words of our Savior: "Except ye become as little children."—Aunt Althea in Woman's Work.

## Timely Suggestions.

I recently saw an article in a leading domestic journal describing the most approved methods of house-cleaning, in which the writer declared that in our northern climate it was seldom advisable to remove stoves before the last week in March or the first of April. I should indeed be sorry if I thought the most inexperienced housewife did so even then, and should have far more confidence in the writer's ability to advise, had she said, "before the last week of May or the first of June," or even not at all. Indeed, a house without open fireplaces or grates should have a stove left up during the entire season in some convenient room. "Prevention is better than cure," and there is no surer preventive of colds and malarial difficulties than a little fire on damp, chilly nights and mornings.

We are just commencing to appreciate the laws of hygiene, and to apply the philosophy of the old adage quoted, to our daily methods of living. But in that good time which is surely coming, the wise housewife will know that her first duty during the warm and enervating days of spring, is not to bend every energy towards house-cleaning, but to attend carefully to the diet and clothing of her family; to see that

meats and such other heating foods as were essential during the excessive cold of winter are now but sparingly used, and that in their place is an abundance of fresh vegetables, cereal foods and fresh fruits. Oranges, lemons, and bananas should be partaken of at breakfast during the entire spring; they are natural correctives, and far more efficient than many lauded "spring medicines." Cling to winter flannels until there is no doubt that warm weather has come to stay, and even then delicate persons should only substitute those of lighter weight, but still all wool.

In making out your list of spring "must have's" for the house do not begin at the parlor, but in the kitchen. Many a housewife recklessly squanders her time and strength in doing her work with insufficient and poor utensils, or blames her servants for not properly performing their work when the fault is really her own. To be a good house-keeper and home-maker is indeed a dignified, noble art, one worthy the highest talent and bravest endeavor of any woman. Very many of its details are uninteresting, prosaic and tedious—and so are they in any business—but the successful housewife is she who not only judiciously plans and superintends the details of her work, but remembers that her servants are helping her to secure the comfort of her home and that a humane and kindly consideration for their rights will go far to secure their respect and willing, faithful service.—Katherine B. Johnson in Country Gentleman.

## Woman's Duty in Agriculture.

Each woman has her own exclusive views of woman's duties in agriculture. The best way, I think, is to do the work that lies nearest her hand, that seems good to be done, and to be a counselor as well as co-worker. Why should women expect to be carried through life without effort on her own part? All needful labor is honorable, and no true woman fears to lose caste by lending to it an industrious and helping hand.

In whatever capacity, in whatever branch of work she is demanded there lies her duty. Practical knowledge never comes amiss. An efficient and painstaking working woman has no superior. She does not lose her self-respect, nor the respect of her community. The poor woman who has no help, who is obliged to attend to kitchen, dairy, mending and sewing for the household and with her own hands do even out-door spring work on the farm, merits praise and respect. Men are fitted for some kinds of work, women for others, but women are often compelled to step over the line and it is always wise to be willing to learn something new. The tiny brain shelves will always hold one thought more; the willing hand will always find time to acquire one new turn, and happy is the man or woman who has a fund of practical knowledge to draw from in emergencies and a spirit of charity that prompts the helping hand. Brothers and sisters, I shall devote my most earnest efforts to hasten the day when the farmers' grain and fruits, God's good gift to man, shall no longer be turned into that which crazes the brain and sends man our companion and protector to his destruction.—Ellen E. Coleman, in Farmer's Friend.

## To Help Women in the Country.

A Michigan woman, much interested in the fresh air work, suggests that city women engaged in this work should invite the country mothers who have entertained children at their homes to visit in the city homes a few days in the winter. These farmers' wives, who take in the city waifs at a time when summer work presses hardest and summer heat is most oppressive, need a change of scene almost as much as do the mothers and children in the tenements, and for lack of change and rest it is said that farmers' wives form a large per cent. of the inmates of insane asylums. It is not the hard work, but want of companionship, the isolation from books, music, lectures, the theater, the desolation of intellectual starvation.



Notices of Meetings.

The next meeting of the Clinton County Pomona Grange will be held at Bath, April 13th. Welcome Address—by Master of Bath Grange. Response—by Mrs. Jerome Dills.

Paper—by James Clemons. Paper—by John C. Brunson; subject, "Dairying in Connection with General Farming." Paper—by Mrs. Amanda Gunnison; subject, "The Home End of the Temperance Question." Song—by Lena and Alta Scott. Paper—by Mrs. Varney Pearce. Reading—by Mrs. Furgeson.

Lenawee County Pomona Grange will meet with Palmyra Grange, April 7th. At 11 a. m.—Meeting of Pomona Grange. At 12—Dinner.

Afternoon meeting will open at 1 p. m. with Question Box, let all questions be prepared before leaving home, and name the person whom they wish to answer.

Music. Address—by Rev. Geo. Humphrey. Paper—J. W. Woolsey; subject, "Raising and Feeding Lambs for market."

Essay—Mrs. Anna Palmer. Paper—Hon. George Howell; to select his own subject.

Reading—Mrs. Frank Alice. Recitation—Lottie Chandler; subject, "Under Decken's Dream of His lost Soul."

Paper—Hon. M. T. Cole; subject, "The Corn Crop." Solo—Miss Lulu Colvin.

Paper—Thomas Chandler; subject, "The Work of Twenty-five Years."

Essay—Mrs. Mary B. Baker. Duet—Mrs. Fanny Mitchell and Hattie Cole. Recitation—Miss Mary Alice. Palmyra Grange will furnish the program for the evening meeting.

MRS. M. T. COLE, Lec't.

The next quarterly meeting of Berrien County Pomona Grange will be held at Bainbridge Grange hall on Tuesday and Wednesday April 12th and 13th, the following program will be presented.

Call to order at 10 a. m. on Tuesday. The forenoon session will be devoted to Preliminary work and receiving reports from the various Subordinate Granges in the county.

Dinner at 12 m. The afternoon session will be open to the public with the following exercises:

Address of Welcome—by Hon. Olds, Master of Bainbridge Grange.

Response—by C. H. Farnum, Master of Pomona Grange. Paper—by Mrs. J. H. Royce; subject, "The duty of Farmers' toward the Rural Schools."

Paper—by George W. Bridgman; subject, "Sugar Beet Culture in Michigan." Recitation—by Paul Thayer.

Essay—by John Clark; subject, "Sheep Husbandry." Paper—by R. V. Clark; subject, "Future Work of the Grange."

Paper—by Mrs. Nettie Pearl; subject, "Woman in the Grange." Essay—by E. Clark; subject, "Economy in Feeding Stock."

Essay—by R. C. Thayer; subject, "What has the Grange accomplished in the Past."

The exercises to be interspersed with music furnished by Hill and Thompson Troup. Patrons and friends turn out and let the meeting at Bainbridge be a grand success.

W. J. JONES, Lec't.

The next meeting of Oakland County Pomona Grange will be held at Clarkston, April 12th. Ten o'clock a. m. opening of the Grange.

Music—by Independence Grange Choir. Regular order of business. Twelve o'clock recess for dinner. Called to order.

Music—by Davisburgh Grange. "How can weather signals be made of use to the Farmer?"—Discussed by A. B. Richmond and Wm. Saterley.

Music—by Mrs. Charles Miller. "How will the farmer be benefited by the free coinage of Silver?"—Discussed by J. M. Norton and E. J. Bailey.

Music—by C. S. Bartlett. "Should we not have a graduated income tax?"—Discussed by J. Van Hoosen, J. P. Coon and E. S. Babcock. Recitation. Pomona Scrap Bag. Good of the Order. E. FOSTER, Lec't.

The next meeting of Hillsdale County Pomona Grange will be held in Jonesville, with Fayette Grange Thursday April 7th. A good program will be prepared, and all fourth degree members are invited to attend. Come and Fayette will give you a royal welcome. MRS. E. D. NOKERS, Lec't.

Dorr, March 22d, '92. The Pomona Grange of Allegan county will meet with Rural Grange, Wayland, on Thursday, April 21st, beginning at 10 a. m., a timely and interesting program has been prepared. It is expected that Bro. Jason Woodman, ex-Lecturer of State Grange will be in attendance and will deliver a lecture during the afternoon session, which will be open to the public. Those who have been so fortunate as to hear Bro. Woodman, do not need to be told that a treat is in store for us. We would be glad to see a goodly number of Patrons from every grange in the county. Mrs. S. G. Felton, Lect.

Success. Separate from the many holding great possessions, those who by inheritance or alliance have had possessions thrust upon them, and having done this, it will most likely be found that those remaining will impress you with the fact that the winning qualities of the successful are about the same in all. These latter are the thinkers—the workers, the leaders; and it is safe to say that they are worth to the rest of us, more than is indicated by the recumulations which represent the pecuniary reward of their serviced. They have anticipated the conditions of the to-come, and put same in shape—with the result that they are the winners. Illustrations? Why, they are all around us. In every reputable business concern there certainly is something of this character, or it would be sans reputation. Now for instance, the D. L. & N. Railroad; yes, and the West Michigan;—something distinctive about them, hard to say just what, but the proof of their passenger perfections is in their patronage. Of course in all communities there are those who once attracted toward a certain thing and then properly treated become adherents and perhaps prejudiced in favor of this or that party, but they are not of sufficient numbers for a railroad to depend on. Besides, the railroad lives on forever. They die in time, and it is a physical impossibility to enforce upon their heirs, their prejudices, with other savings. No; there's only one course toward the end desired, and that is to keep up with the procession; find out what the people want, and give it to them, and where they lag in coming forward to get it, go and meet them. That's our theory and we don't mind confiding it to you. If you think it is a proper notion on our part, kindly encourage us. It is your benefit so to do. You can do so by using our lines when you go to Chicago, Detroit or Traverse City or Saginaw. GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Albert Bryant died of pneumonia, March 9th 1892. Brother Bryant has been a member of Lawrence Grange for 18 years, we as a Grange mourn his loss not only as a Brother but as a man who was upright and true. The members of Lawrence Grange extend to Sister Bryant and her young son their sympathy and order the same spread upon the Grange record. Committee.

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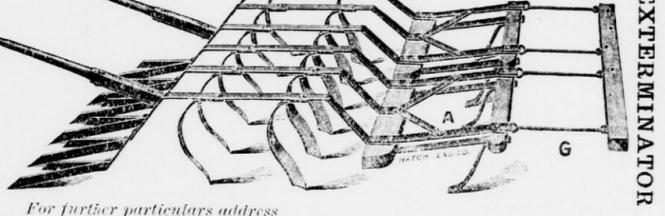
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