

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

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WHOLE NO. 480.

## At State Grange.

Extracts From the Address of Worthy Master Horton.

Again there comes from the farms and country homes of Michigan an assemblage of sturdy yeomanry, with their equal partners and best advisers, to exchange a friendly greeting, to make new and extended acquaintances, and to consider and take such action upon questions akin and incident to the profession of agriculture as marks this progressive age. What an impressive object lesson this gathering presents. Who ever heard of such an event previous to the time the order of the Patrons of Husbandry was launched upon the sea of experiment, nearly thirty years ago? By making a comparison of the social, commercial and non-influential conditions that surrounded the farmer's home at the time this organization was born, with the advancement he has made along these lines up to the present time, and the position he and his family now occupy in these respects, we recognize, as never before, the almost prophetic wisdom that inspired the founders of this our beloved Order. The warning voice that said to the farmers of the country, Organize! was heeded none too soon, for during the decade just passed, as never before, have all classes of people sought to advance their every interest and work in which they were engaged through organized and combined effort.

## GAINING IN STRENGTH AND INFLUENCE.

Our organization by different parts of its work during the year just past will be treated in detail in this communication, but in a general way it will be well to here state that each year of its existence more firmly establishes its usefulness and perpetuity. In all the states nearly one hundred new Granges have been added during the year and the number that have been reorganized from dormancy is fully three hundred. Thousands of new members have been added to existing Granges and as a whole the Order is gaining in strength and influence.

## NATIONAL GRANGE SESSION.

The meeting of the National Grange recently held at Worcester, Massachusetts, a city of 100,000 inhabitants and called the central metropolis of New England, was notable in many respects. The people of these states, noted for their staunch traits of character, equalled only in this respect by the rugged hills, in the sheltering sides of which they have their houses, united in a hearty welcome and royal entertainment. From their natures they could fully realize the national importance of a gathering of representative agriculturists coming from all parts of the union to discuss dispassionately and free from partizan restraint questions pertaining to the welfare of an industry, upon the prosperity of which depends the success of the factories that dot their valleys and which make New England what it is, the great manufacturing center of the union. Like nobility at the royal court, were these men and women of the National Grange received. The streets were decorated with flags and bunting, and over one of the main thoroughfares was hung a large shield ornamented with suitable emblems and surrounded by the words, "New England Welcomes the National Grange."

The store fronts and windows were ornamented with suitable mottoes and decorations, and on the face of every citizen seemed to rest an expression of welcome. The public reception, attended by the governors and other high officials of New England, the banquet given by the board of trade of the city of Worcester, and the excursion to historic Plymouth, the sacred spot where in 1620 was laid the first stone in the foundation of our government, were all elaborately planned and ingeniously executed for the perfect enjoyment of every guest.

At the National Grange sessions, the depressed condition of agriculture, the seemingly deaf ear of dominant political parties turned to the wailings that come up from the farmers of the country, gave food for animated discussions. The reports of committees touching such questions as seemed to offer relief were able and well calculated

to lay before the incoming congress such an array of existing conditions and data as will call the attention of that body to the prime importance of doing all in its power to furnish relief.

## THE LUBIN PROPOSITION.

What is known as the Lubin proposition caused much discussion. Its author, David Lubin of Sacramento, California, affirms: That the interests of this country are best served by a protective policy; that manufacturers are protected by import duties from the products of cheap foreign labor, and because of such protected manufactured goods being wholly consumed in this country, or from their distinctive natures do not meet with special competition, the American manufacturer reaps the full benefit of the amount of the import duty; that the farmer as a purchaser of manufactured goods contributes largely to the benefit received by the manufacturer; that the farmer cannot be protected from the cheap lands and labor of foreign countries by an import duty on any products he raises in such quantities that a surplus must find sale in the foreign markets, for the exporter and the home market man buy at the same time, in the same building and at the same price. Consequently the entire staple agricultural production, as soon as we have a surplus, is sold at the foreign market prices, less the cost of carriage from the point of production to the foreign market, insurance, commission, and interest, whether the product be shipped to Liverpool or consumed near the place of production. And being thus unprotected and compelled to largely pay for the protection of other industries and labor, Mr. Lubin contends that the government should do something to give agriculture an equal measure of benefit from its adopted system and that the only equitable way is for the government to pay a bounty on all surplus farm products exported, which would enable the export buyer to appear on the home markets, and paying the amount of the bounty more for whatever products he buys, and this in turn would necessarily force the price up an equal amount on all that is bought for home use. The National Grange having affirmed at previous sessions that agriculture did not now get its full measure of benefit as did other interests from the protective system as administered, and having urged at the hands of government such a readjustment or special provisions as would guarantee justice and equal benefits, so long as protection remains the policy of the government, the question was considered with much earnestness. While recognizing the truth of the logic and the justice the proposition aimed to enforce, the National Grange, from its conservative nature, did not endorse the plan but recommended it to the careful consideration of congress and it will in due form come up before that body and be ably supported at the first by some of its members.

## THE GRANGE IN MICHIGAN.

In general the Grange in Michigan has been, during the year, a zealous working body, enlarging its field of labor, bringing its forces up to a realization of the wants of the day, more clearly defining its lines of work, establishing system in all things, and striving faithfully to prove to all the farmers of the state that the Grange is in fact, the helpful agent we claim it to be. It is thought best to present separately the different features of its work for the year, with such explanations and suggestions as will be likely to interest this body and assist it to fully understand all conditions and situations to the end that intelligent action may follow.

## LEGISLATIVE INFLUENCE AND ACTION.

The Michigan State Grange has, during the year past, been educating along these lines and striving to correct some of the errors of the past. At the last State Grange many resolutions were passed touching various questions, and asking for legislative action. The executive committee was also instructed to select from these resolutions not to exceed four, and in matured form see that they were presented to the legislature and urge their passage to law. Those selected asked for: 1st. An appropriation

for holding Farmers' Institutes under the management of the State Board of Agriculture. 2. More general and efficient Pure Food Laws, with increased appropriations and authority given the Dairy and Pure Food Commissioner. 3d. The appointment of a State Tax Statistician. 4th. To defeat the adoption of the township Unit School System. These measures were carefully kept in line and the Subordinate Granges of the state added strength to the requests for and against.

It is but just to state that the legislature was fair and considerate of all our wishes, recognizing that our organization was a fair representative of all the farmers of the state. So far as these efforts are concerned, the legislature of 1895 should be remembered with kindness and especially those who were members of our Order, all of whom were true to their trusts. The requests of the farmers of the state through the Grange were all granted in full except regarding pure food, in the consideration of which other powers more mighty than the farmers of Michigan succeeded in having eliminated from the bill those parts affecting the sale of oleomargarine.

## PURE FOOD.

The war against adulterated foods and their fraudulent sale must be vigorously waged, for the hosts of fraud will not be easily driven from the field. They have money and can command the influence of men in such high positions, that the public patronage they control makes them almost invincible. The producers and consumers of Michigan must join forces in fighting these frauds and demanding justice and as we go along let us keep a day book of events that we may know who are our friends and who are our enemies. The record will guide us on election days.

## TAXATION AND THE WORK IN HAND.

The question which seems never to be settled, but is always up before the people, calling forth charges of injustice and unproportionate favoritism in its distribution, has evidently taken the initiative for correcting many of the evils that are complained of. In accordance with the law authorizing the appointment of a State Tax Statistician, Gov. Rich selected Hon. C. V. DeLand, and that gentleman is now prosecuting the investigation, the result of which will doubtless prove and, may be, disprove many of the statements made relative to the question. The findings will furnish a basis for the new equalization of 1896, and a guide to future legislation touching taxation. It is not in any degree the intent to here dictate the course of the investigation, but to arrive at the results intended, the inquiry should proceed on the broadest and most comprehensive basis. Side issues and hunting for the shortcomings of individuals, while essential to a correction of abuses, should come as second in the order of the work. To set at rest the questions at issue, and to be of greatest value when complete, the result would show: *The cash value of the real and personal properties of the state, both private and corporate, in their various subdivisions and in total.* The cash value should not be based upon supervisors' reports, but from the property itself, as it exists to-day. Thus it will assist in the new equalization and form the correct basis for the comparison to follow. Having arrived at the *true cash value of the properties of the state and having placed along side of each the amount of tax really paid* under present assessments, and the justice or injustice involved in the whole question will be apparent. Having thus ascertained the facts, and injustice and inequality are shown, then learn the cause and future legislation can apply the remedy. It is evident that the appropriation and time given for this work are much less than will complete it in such a way as to be most useful for record, and in correcting evils in our present methods. The work is of so great importance to the people of the state, that without doubt the next legislature will make provisions for its perfect completion.

Next to the duty a state owes its people, by protecting them in their political and civil rights, is to know that proportionate justice is done by all, in the

collection of money to pay the public expense. The movement now on foot should have the hearty support of every lover of justice.

## FARM INSTITUTES.

By virtue of the new Farm Institute law, about eighty of these practical advanced schools in agriculture and the science of farm citizenship will be held during the fall and winter months of '95 and '96. This work under partial support of the state, is new to Michigan, but no doubt it will prove as conducive to good results as similar work has in other states, and that Farm Institutes will become as much a fixture in progressive educational work as any other of our institutions. All farmers and their families and especially members of the Grange should attend and take active part in the discussion of the various questions presented.

## TRADE CONTRACTS.

It is the farmer's duty the same as all other people's, to become acquainted with the laws of business and trade, and the markets that will supply him the cheapest and best, and return him the most for all he has to sell, be it near or remote. He is not bound morally or otherwise to any town or firm, only so far as it can be made most profitable for him. Farmers should not be sentimentally considerate of the success of others without reciprocal return. It is not enough to plow and sow, the most important part is to market well, and so buy as to make best use of the money for the comforts of home and family. It is not in the province of the farmer to invest in stocks of goods and go behind the counter himself to sell them out, but it is his indisputable privilege and right to make terms and agreements with such manufacturers and dealers as will give him special advantages. This is in accordance with the Declaration of Purposes of the National Grange. In accordance with the desire and instructions of this body, manufacturers and first dealers have been solicited and contracts with several have been closed. Notice of these with full terms and conditions have been issued in pamphlet form and sent out to every Subordinate Grange in the state. I have no hesitancy in saying that this is the best trade system ever established for cooperative buying. It gives all reasonable advantages without carrying stocks. It cannot create antagonism from the general trade. It only remains now for our people to become acquainted with details, patronize the contract firms and thus prove that our trade is desirable, and from experience perfect and make better the rules and regulations that govern. The contract system opens the way for every Grange to demonstrate its business tact. It cannot help the Grange except as the Grange helps it. There is not a Grange in Michigan but can, if it works continuously the trade contracts, secure a larger membership, more punctual attendance and prompt payment of dues. It will also prevent farmers from encouraging the credit system. Intended for an accommodation and a kindness, the encouragement to buy goods that cannot be paid for at the time is one of the greatest curses the farmer has to contend with. He is thus induced to buy what he cannot afford, and the payment of such bills is a constant menace to incoming receipts.

## THE WORK OF THE FIELD.

It was conceded at our last State Grange meeting that revival of Grange interest was apparent; that farmers admitted the necessities of organization. No doubt these conditions existed as a natural result of the large amount of work done in 1894 through lectures, picnics, printed leaflets, etc. At the beginning of the current year a general movement all along the line was considered, but on account of the possibility of the Visitor again lapping over its receipts by several hundred dollars the plan for general work by Lecturers was reluctantly deferred, and the Worthy Lecturer of the State Grange alone put into the field to test the neighborhood and house to house canvass plan. His field of operation was in Eaton, Ingham and a part of Jackson counties. Good results followed his

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## Field and Stock.

### Weeds.

With the letters given below we present the last of the replies to questions sent out by us last fall. We hope that the letters have been of service in awakening the attention of many who have been neglectful of destroying weeds, and in assisting to promote a more fully organized effort for the eradication of the weed pest. We shall be glad to hear from any of our readers at any time on this topic.

The farmers in general think the weeds a great trouble in this community. They do not have any system in getting rid of the weeds. The law is not enforced in regard to exterminating weeds.

I think pigweed and nettles in this locality are the worst. The wild lettuce has gained quite a foothold here in the last few years. Some think this is not bad to get rid of from the fact that they don't root deep, but they spread so fast it will be some trouble in my opinion. You may cut the wild lettuce in cutting grain and it will grow up and go to seed after that. I do not know what weeds have been the worst this season. The pigweed and nettle have been my worst enemies. We have a tumble weed, but it is not bad and the redroot does not thrive so well here. The farmers are troubled in getting small seeds, like clover and grass seed of any kind, that is free from weed seed.

W. STURDEVANT,

Hillsdale County.

In this county farmers seemed to have waked up to the fact that they cannot afford to grow weeds in their crops. Then, too, the dry seasons have been very favorable for getting rid of these pests.

For the last two years we have practiced using a spike-tooth harrow on our corn and potatoes before and after they were up, and find it far ahead of the cultivator for getting rid of all of the weeds and making the young plants grow. However, we find it necessary to roll the ground immediately after planting, else the plants would be buried.

We are not troubled with a great many of the worst weeds that we see mentioned in the agricultural papers. The only ones that we have to contend with, to any extent, in cultivated fields, being the common pigweed, redroot, and pigeon grass.

Am sorry to say, however, the highways and pastures present quite a different appearance. The laws are not enforced, and a great many thistles, mullein, docks, etc., annually go to seed. If farmers would cut these weeds two or three times a year they would soon be rid of them entirely. The worst one of these weeds is the burdock. It seems to thrive on every kind of soil, and the seeds are so easily carried by the stock that it is getting to be the worst weed that we have to deal with.

In buying seeds, farmers are becoming quite cautious, yet foreign weeds are gradually getting a start here.

F. S. CLIFTON.

Meosota County.

Farmers in this part are not paying as much attention to weeds as they should, myself among the number. We have Canada thistle, quack grass, mullein, smartweed, goldenrod, two kinds of milkweed, besides a number of garden weeds. Ragweed, quackgrass, and Canada thistles are our worst pests. Canada thistles are the worst on our clay lands; they do not seem to thrive as well on our light sandy soil. Quack grass is the opposite, it is almost impossible to eradicate it from our light sandy soil by summer fallowing. A dry year we can get rid of it on our clay land. Ragweed will grow any place or on any soil. I have one field that I broke from sod planted to corn the first year; the second year to turnips. Kept clean from ragweed both years, third year sowed to barley and had lots of it in my barley. It grows up in our grain so we cut the top off when we cut our grain. Then it branches out and furnishes lots of seed to fall back on mother earth to grow again and it does the same in our meadows. The other kinds of weeds I mentioned do not trouble us as bad as these three. The law is not enforced as it should be. Some of our farmers claim they would resist with force if they went to cut the weeds.

M. C. KERR.

Sanilac County.

### Notes.

The agitation on the subject of a deep waterway to the sea, and the appointment of a commission to look into it, is an advance along the right line. The farmers of the northwest are deeply interested in lower rates for their produce, and that is just what the deep waterway will give. When the products of the farm may be loaded at the lake ports for shipment to all parts of the world without a transfer, a long stride will have been made towards the solution of better times on the farm.

With a deep channel from the great lakes to the sea, it will be only a question of time and a short time at that, before a

canal will be cut across southern Michigan, so that cargoes from Buffalo to Chicago and Milwaukee, or *vice versa*, will not be compelled to make the long and dangerous (at some seasons of the year) detour by the straits of Mackinaw. The southern route would give from one to three months more each year that boats could run, and the canal would probably pay for itself twice over in twenty years. The great west is rapidly filling up and Chicago is a convenient shipping point. The great drainage canal now in process of construction will give the western metropolis an outlet to the south, and will necessitate the improvement of the Mississippi river. Every ton of freight sent out to the south and so around to Europe will be just so much taken from Buffalo and New York. To hold their prestige they must have a deep waterway to the east. If the city of Chicago can build a canal 29 miles in length and overcome tremendous engineering difficulties, the national government ought to be able to deepen the Erie canal or construct a new one 300 or 350 miles in length. Probably a

### A TWENTY-FIVE FOOT CANAL

today would be a smaller job than was the "big ditch" of Clinton's, eight feet in depth. A 150 mile cut across lower Michigan where there are no great hills to cut through and where much of the land is nearly level, would be a still easier task.

The railroads will survive a loss of freight that the canals would take. There will always be a great and constantly growing amount of perishable products that must go by fast express. These, with the passenger traffic, very little of which would go by boat, will give good returns on all unwatered stock in the railway lines. Many of the great railway lines are now in trouble. What they need is homeopathic treatment. The water in their stock causes the trouble. Water in the canals might work a cure by pressing the water from the stock, so that good dividends could be paid on the actual value of the roads.

### WEEDS.

The articles in the VISITOR on weeds are interesting. In this section we are just average mortals. In some road districts the weeds are cut; in others they grow and flourish undisturbed. Where there were few or no Canada thistles a dozen years ago, can now be seen an acre or two, so thick that crops are choked out. They are, I think, our worst pest, and next come the yellow dock. The latter does not trouble in cultivated fields, but flourishes along fence rows and the roads from which the seeds scatter to the pastures and meadows. The burdock also becomes a nuisance if neglected. As for "horsetail" weeds in wheat stubble, the best remedy I know of is a mowing machine, hay rake and lucifer match. They make a strong combination if used at the right time, before the seeds ripen.

### SWAMP LANDS.

The past very dry season has given farmers a better opinion of their swamp lands. Much that was formerly considered of little value is now being drained, cleared, and prepared for crops. Well drained tamarack swamps make ideal lands for carrots, turnips, cabbage, and potatoes, as well as for onions and celery. Our farmers are slowly but surely changing their methods. Instead of depending on a single crop of wheat, corn, beans, or potatoes, they are turning their attention to other crops, such as tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, beets, etc. The unfortunate mortals who the past season pinned all their faith to potatoes, onions, or beans, are now wondering what is to be done with their crops. In a year beans have dropped one-third, onions two-thirds, and potatoes are hard to give away in some sections. One farmer near here had 15 acres of cabbage that report says netted him between forty and fifty dollars per acre. Others made a good profit from tomatoes and carrots.

In spite of the dry season beans turned out well, and if the price had kept up to the usual point they would be a valuable crop. Corn is extra good. As for hay, oats and wheat, except on low lands, the less said the better.

### FARMS—BIG AND LITTLE.

As for big farms—the concentration of capital—it's all wrong, and will only bring evil on the land. We do not want to copy from England on such lines. I would have a law passed to prevent any person from acquiring over 40 acres of agricultural lands. Forty acres is enough for any man to work, and any state would be a thousand times better off if all its lands were divided up into 40 acre tracts, each part owned and cultivated by one individual. The curse of the country is the greed for land. It's the cause of more mortgages and misery than the "single standard" and the national banks; and what is worse, free silver won't cure it. The man with 20 acres all paid for, a good house and a little put by for rainy days is far better off than the owner of several hundred acres and a big mortgage. Instead of big farms we want small ones, and near neighbors, high cultivation and more bushels to

the acre, which will solve the problem of hard times on the farm.

APPOLOS LONG.

Eaton Rapids.

### At the Institutes.

This is the first time that the farmers' institutes have been extended so generally over the state. The appropriation allowed by the legislature at its last session made this possible; and the appropriation was made possible by the concerted action of the Grange. Had it not been for the Grange there would have been no appropriation; and had it had not been for the appropriation there would have been no institutes.

The first institute we attended was at

### KALKASKA.

We found there an intelligent community of farmers, right up to the times, full of questions, ready in debate and some of the most excellent papers were presented by them. Their chairman, Mr. Palmer, was a whole institute alone. The principal reason for the success of the institute at this place can nearly all be charged up to the Grange work in that county. Grasshoppers and root borers destroyed their clover. They decided that the best substitute for clover was alfalfa. None were in favor of alfalfa. They said that when it once got a hold in the ground it could not be got rid of. That the roots were so large that it was just like plowing off chair posts. My! If we could raise it like that on our farm, it would be as good a thing as I would want. They voted to hold a summer institute next summer. We next come to

### CADILLAC.

which is situated on the banks of Little Clam lake, a beautiful sheet of water containing about three sections. The institute here was fairly attended. Discussion was not so animated nor questions so plentiful as at Kalkaska, owing no doubt to the absence of Granges. However, it was a success, and farmers seem to have been well pleased.

No doubt that institutes will be better each year in Wexford county. The local papers on clover, good roads, and local taxation were most excellent. A vote was taken to hold the next institute at Sherman, which I understand is surrounded by a very fine farming country.

The institute at

### LAKE CITY

was opened by a very small attendance, owing to the sparsely settled country, some of the school districts having only enough taxpayers to fill the school offices, and the best farming land being somewhat remote from Lake City. However, we had some interesting papers and discussions. One gentleman proved beyond a doubt that sheep could be raised with profit there, on account of the large range of pine stump land that has good grass growing thereon. Strange to say, some of the merchants of this place did all they could in opposition to the institute. This is the only place that any antagonism was found.

From here we went to

### LUTHER.

a town in Lake county, of about 1200 inhabitants. Here the work was a decided success—good papers, good discussion, and plenty of questions, with farmers right up to the times in the better methods of cultivation. One man had not had a failure in a crop of clover in seven years, which he attributes to the sowing of plaster at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre, shortly after the clover comes up. This acts as a stimulant to force the young clover so as to make it large enough to stand the drouth. All others had failed to get a "catch" for three years.

Next we go to

### EVART.

This is a town of 1800 souls, has waterworks and streets lighted by electricity. They are very enthusiastic in this county over the good roads question. They are building stone roads, which cost them \$1.25 per rod. They have plenty of stone, and crush them with a crusher. They are making the road 7 feet wide and 6 inches thick. They take out the dirt in the center of the road 6 inches deep, and fill in with stone to the level. This is not the first institute for this place, several local ones having been previously held.

The interest here was good. Although some doleful pictures were drawn, they are living, well dressed and a very intelligent class of people. The attendance was good through the sessions, and the large church was full in the evening to listen to the Ex-governor's talk, "The Farmer's Contribution to Society."

The next and last institute was held at

### BIG RAPIDS.

I was only there a short time, the first day having spoken my piece and started for home on the first train. The attendance was good, and the potato question was given a good airing.

### IN GENERAL.

The potato has been the money crop in

these northern counties, and now they have a large quantity on their hands with no prospects of getting rid of them at a price that will pay for the cost of production. If you ask them what effect this will have on the next year's area, they will tell you that they are going to plant just as many with the expectation that the "other fellows" will not plant so many. It is nothing to find farmers having from 1000 to 5000 bushels pitted or stored in some way. One man has on his hands 27,000 bushels of his own raising from 150 acres of land planted. Some have not dug them at all, and have given them over as free plunder to those who have none. They can have all they want for the digging.

The institute forces were divided into two parts; what is termed the vanguard and the rearguard. The vanguard consisted of Ex-Governor Luce, Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, and the writer. Mr. True of the College, Mr. J. I. Breck, Food and Dairy Inspector, would catch up with us once in a while, but of course did not consider them as belonging to our crew. The vanguard went ahead, ate up all the good things, opened the institute and left it in good shape for the rear guard to finish. The rearguard consisted of Mr. True, Prof. Hedrick, Dr. Edwards, and Mr. R. M. Kellogg, the Ionia fruit grower, the only man in the crowd who had a bouquet presented to him by a lady for the ugly faces that he made.

Mr. Butterfield was general-in-charge of all the forces, whom we were bound to respect and obey. Mr. J. I. Brick looked after the pure food adulterators and found plenty of violations, which will in due time be reported. Mrs. Mayo had charge of a women's department which was held in the afternoon of the first day of each institute in some place where men were rigidly excluded. This made a rather tame affair of the mens' part of the meeting for that time, the ladies being absent, which, of course detracts somewhat from the usual interest of the meetings.

Now one word about Mrs. Mayo, that modest little woman whom so many Grangers know. This is the first time I ever met her, and I will say that there is nobody who gets acquainted with her but what is the better for it. She is a farmer's wife, lives on the farm just across the road from where she was born. She attends to the duties of her household the same as all other good housewives. I. N. COWDREY.

Thaca.

### What Vassar Graduates are Doing.

Many and varied are the other occupations pursued by Vassar women, each with a small individual following. Librarianship has recently been elevated to the dignity of a profession, and six graduates have adopted it. There are five artists and five farmers. Included in the latter list is Mrs. Francis Fisher-Wood (74), known in several other ways, who is the proprietor of the Kingwood herd of Jerseys, and manufacturer of a choice brand of sterilized milk for the special feeding of infants. There are four chemists, two of whom deserve further mention. Mrs. Shallow-Richards (79), beside her advanced scientific investigations, has done practical work which deserves the gratitude of every housekeeper. Her pamphlets on Home Sanitation, The Chemistry of Cooking and Cleaning, etc., have been widely circulated. Mrs. Richards is also the founder of that pioneer institution, the New England Kitchen, of Boston. Miss Welt (91) has distinguished herself in the universities of Geneva and Paris, and is said to be the only woman chemist in the latter city. Three graduates have become missionaries—two to Japan and one to India. A fourth is the wife of a missionary to China. In this connection may be mentioned two other women of influence in foreign lands. Stenatz Yamakawa (82) was the first Japanese girl to graduate from an American college. As the wife of Iwao Oyama, the Japanese Minister of War, she has had much to do with the progress of her native land. Miss Emma W. Comfort (89), formerly of New York City, is the wife of Crookshank Pasha, of Egypt. Three graduates have devoted themselves to the most modern forms of philanthropic work. Two are at the head of college settlements—Miss K. B. Davis (92) in Philadelphia, and Miss S. G. Chester (88) among the mountain whites of North Carolina. Miss Susan F. Swift (83), one of the most brilliant of Vassar women, is a major in the Salvation Army in London—the only American woman to hold such a position. There are three astronomers. Prof. Mary W. Whitney (68) is Maria Mitchell's successor at Vassar. Before taking that chair she had studied much in this country and abroad, and had been connected with the Harvard Observatory. Miss Hannah F. Mace (90) is assistant to Professor Newcomb in the United States Naval Observatory at Washington. Three graduates have acted as editorial assistants in the making and revision of dictionaries. Their work has been on the Century, the Standard, and the International dictionaries.—Miss M. Abbott, in the November Forum.

## WOMAN'S WORK.

## For A' That and A' That.

Is there, for honest poverty,  
That hangs his head, and a' that?  
The coward-slave, we pass him by,  
We dare be poor for a' that!  
For a' that and a' that,  
Our toils obscure, and a' that;  
The rank is but the guinea stamp;  
The man's the gowd for a' that.

What tho' on hamely fare we dine,  
Wear hodden-grey, and a' that;  
Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine,  
A man's a man for a' that.  
For a' that, and a' that,  
Their tinsel show, and a' that;  
The honest man, tho' e'er sae poor,  
Is King of men for a' that.

Ye see yon birkie, ca'd a lord,  
What struts, and stares, and a' that;  
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,  
He's but a coof for a' that.  
For a' that, and a' that,  
His riband, star, and a' that,  
The man of independent mind,  
He looks and laughs at a' that.

A prince can make a belted knight,  
A marquis, duke, and a' that;  
But an honest man's aboon his might,  
Guid faith he mauna fa' that!  
For a' that, and a' that,  
Their dignities, and a' that,  
The pith o' sense, and pride o' worth,  
Are higher rank than a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may,  
As come it will for a' that;  
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,  
May bear the gree, and a' that.  
For a' that, and a' that,  
It's coming yet, for a' that,  
That man to man, the world o'er,  
Shall brothers be for a' that.

## The New Woman.

Read by Emily Gander of Adrian, before Madison Grange, No. 384.

From the time that God made Adam and placed him in the garden of Eden and then made Eve to be a helpmeet for him, there has no doubt, been more or less difference of opinion regarding woman's proper sphere. Perhaps more or less perversion of the true position in which she was then placed as the helpmeet or helpmate of man.

In the beginning we read that "In the day that God created man, in the likeness of God made he him; male and female created he them, and blessed them, and called their name Adam." Through the centuries of time to the present, we see woman in various positions, according to the people, nation, or tribe to which she belonged. The free-born women of the Jewish tribes performed much the same tasks as our civilized women of to-day, only in a far more circumscribed sphere than that of the women of the nineteenth century. With perhaps a few exceptions we see the women of those peoples who kept nearest to the true God occupying more honorable positions than did those of the heathen nations. I use the term honorable, because to be in an exalted position is not necessarily to be in an honorable one.

From the position of the Jewish women of Abraham's time downward to that of the East India women of to-day, and upward to that of the modern American woman, do we see the position of women changing with a myriad of variations. When I compare the position of Jewish women of centuries ago with the civilized women of today I do not forget the difference in the women themselves. They had little need to use their brains as we do, so in accordance with a natural law they did not use them.

At one of our recent meetings one of the brothers read a very excellent selection, the substance of which was "the age of chivalry as a factor in civilization." The age of chivalric men has by no means passed away, as witness the foundation principles of our Order and the work it has done in proving that as God created man and woman both in his own image he did not leave the brains out of woman's head and put them all into man's; for he created them both in his own likeness, hence the brains in woman's head. And the Grange has done an excellent thing in setting those in the head of the woman on the farm, to work.

It is a biological law, generally accepted, I believe by biologists that if a being is isolated and left entirely to itself and can in any way fasten itself to anything that will furnish it a living without a voluntary effort upon its own part, it will do so, and deteriorate accordingly. In course of time it will lose those faculties which are not needed in the kind of existence which it has chosen and become a lower grade of animal, a mere semblance of what it was originally created. While if contention for a living be necessary, the senses become alert and the being grows, becomes in short, a higher natural being than if it took up the other mode of life.

In looking over the world at the present time we see that this law holds good as regards man, as the natural human product of the tropics as compared with that of the temperate zones. Since with but an occasional exception woman made little use of her brains, the lords of creation, and the ladies too, had come to the very natural conclusion that intellectually she was very inferior to man, in fact had no brains to use. But circumstances proved

that as soon as there was need and opportunity she developed a very active one to enable her to meet the demands made upon her by changed conditions. The war of the rebellion brought to this country more than freedom for the slave. It brought the necessity for myriads of women to rouse themselves to care for those whom the fortunes of war had left without other support.

In the governmental departments General Spinner first set woman to work with the scissors and she has gradually worked her way into more important places. Unless there has been a change with civil service laws, what is a position with a salary of from twelve to eighteen hundred dollars for a man must, (according to law) under no circumstances, be more than one of nine hundred for a woman.

I remember of reading of a husband and wife who worked at adjoining desks in one of the departments at Washington, he drawing a salary of sixteen hundred dollars, she drawing one of nine hundred dollars for doing the same work. Because of circumstances which were no credit to him, it was necessary for the husband to remain at home from the office for a few days. The wife, the nine hundred dollar employee, did the work and drew the pay for both until he was able to return to the office. She could do at the rate of twenty-five hundred dollars worth of work a year, but she must not be paid as much as a man.

Another instance which was the result of a law which is a disgrace to the statute books as well as to the intelligence of the people of the state of Michigan. A husband and wife, worked side by side for years, each doing her or his respective duties, thereby adding equally to the money laid aside to make their later years comfortable. A pleasant house was built in which the wife took great pride. The husband died intestate and to that wife went one-third of that fine property which she had helped to accumulate. And in accordance with the expressed wish of the father, the son came into immediate possession of that house which had been the source of so much pride to the wife. Had she died first there would have been no division of the property at all.

The object of this paper is, not to grumble about the condition of woman in the past, present, or future, but simply to state some of the causes which have led to the production of the much ridiculed "new woman" of today.

In all cases where reforms are needed there is always a radical and a conservative element. As radicals we may sneer at the conservatives and call them slow, as conservatives we may laugh at the radicals for being fanatics, yet too, how often do we fall into the radical line so naturally that we seem to forget that we ever thought otherwise.

The causes which produced this new woman were such as made it necessary for her to do, and she did do, and somehow imbibed the idea that she could do, and she has only followed the example of her cooler and more intellectual brother—in campaign times for instance—in that she simply lost her head, and must take her bearings and learn whither she is drifting at present, for, because of a few ultra-radicals she is being made slightly ridiculous.

But just remember that it is the way of human nature and if the conservatives are holding the ship steady the radicals are hastening its speed. Some writer has said that "Man has been educated intellectually at a moral expense," while another published in the *Arena* a very exhaustive article on what he called "the prevailing tendency of intellectual, as above moral culture." According to both these writers there was danger in this plan, and according to almost all writers, there seems to be a tacit agreement that the field of morality—or moral training if you choose, belongs preeminently to woman. This seems to be tacitly conceded to be one of woman's rights.

Now one of the things which woman would like to right is one of the evils by which man has so enshrouded himself and many others, that he seems helpless. The question is a moral one and concerns an immoral tyrant, and I notice that the average voter seems willing to remain enshrouded or let someone else subdue the tyrant. The settlement of such questions in some way or another seems to be some of the rights of woman. While I do not know if the day is near at hand yet, when the time comes that woman shall be given the right of the ballot, then it will not be her right alone, but her sacred duty as well, to use it. If she is a good woman then her duty is a thousand times stronger, that she may counteract the evil.

Woman is not necessarily usurping man's place because she can vote as does he. He can vote as a man in a manly manner, she as a woman in a womanly manner, and losing, unless she so choose, none of those attributes which make her womanly, simply because a wider sphere of action is opened to her.

Look over the list of so-called public women, read their biographies, study their

faces, and say if there is not a share of nonsense in much of the talk of danger resulting from the use of the ballot. Woman has her sphere distinct from man's it is true and neither should forget it, but they are so often submerged into the same channel as to be almost inseparable. I want to speak of one of the rights which a woman should exercise. It is a right and a duty which the future of her boy demands. And no boy should be deprived of its result. No one has the slightest right to deprive him of it, and least of all father or mother. It is the boy's right to have instilled, I do not mean nagged, into his very being, by father as well as by mother, by example as well as by precept, that no place of amusement is fit for him that is not fit for his mother or sister. If the play is improper for them to see, it is improper for him to see. If it is proper and elevating for him to seek company in a liquor saloon and tasting of its wares, it is perfectly right and proper for him to take his sister, or some other boy's sister there too. For right is right and wrong is wrong, regardless of age or sex. The right to thus train, if exercised by every mother in the land, might possibly result in a future of "sound rather than sharp men," as Dr. Parkhurst expresses it.

We sing that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," and of course we all want it to be a beautiful hand because moved by love, benevolence, purity, and all else that goes toward making perfection. But just remember that sometimes the paternal side of the house rocks the cradle, and that the occupant of that cradle may possibly follow father's example rather than mother's precept.

In the beginning God made man and woman equal, though their duties were then as now more or less different. But I know of no divine injunction against woman occupying, in a womanly way, any position open to her that she can honorably fill without detriment to her home life; using the ballot, if it be her privilege and duty, but always remembering that in the training of her boys and girls to future useful and honorable citizenship, her vote can never do the duty of the high firm principle in all things that make the boy obey the divine injunction of honoring his father and his mother because he cannot help it, and that firm yet loving tenderness that keeps him so close to her that he will be proud to cast his vote with hers.

For I believe that woman can use the ballot if it be her duty, and still in the other three hundred and sixty odd days of the year perform the work laid out by John Ruskin in his "Treasures of Queen Gardens," as belonging to the true woman,—work which she can best do because though the "new woman" she is yet a womanly woman.

## The Use and Abuse of Fiction.

Read at Calhoun Pomona Grange by Lillian M. Adams.

Every person who reads and thinks for himself, knows the enormous abuse to which fiction is subjected, both by writers and readers; but not every one has taken note of its various uses. The country is flooded with trashy, sensational stories which not only are of no use, but are a great injury, and a disgrace to the home which allows them to remain within its boundaries.

But it is not of this class of fiction that we wish to speak. There is a large and increasing list of standard books from which each may select according to his taste and needs. Fiction holds a recognized place in literature as one of the most effective of educators, but like all other good things must be taken in moderation. It is very easy to read fiction until one loses the desire for more solid reading, and thus destroys all the benefit that would otherwise have been gained.

In order to be an educator it must be selected and read with great judgment. The manner of reading a book often decides whether or not it will be of use to us. One may select an excellent book and read it hastily, merely following the plot of the story, to "see how it comes out," or you may read it carefully, studying the author's style, his object in writing the book, the circumstances under which it was written, the lessons to be learned from it, and the characters which you consider strong or rare.

As regards selections, tastes differ, of course, but in my opinion the best novels are those which have for their object the setting forth of some needed reform, a record of important historical events, or the true portrayal of the life of a certain class of people. After all, it is not the geography or the resources of a country which interest us most, but the people of that country, and a good opportunity for the study of human nature is afforded by the novel which has for its foundation the every day life of the people in a section of country in which we cannot travel, know very little. But, you say, why could not all this information be given to the world, not as fiction, but as facts? It could be, and often is, but is never so widely read,

makes much less impression where it is read, and is consequently not so well remembered. Truth never suffers by being placed in an attractive setting. When Christ wished to make a lesson very impressive, he told it in the form of a parable; and even yet some of the greatest truths are brought most forcibly before the public by means of the novel. It is safe to assert, I think, that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did more to arouse the people of the north to the tremendous evils of slavery than all the eloquence of statesmen or appeals of the most earnest anti-slavery men.

The historical novel is valuable as an aid in fixing the details of important events in the memory. In many cases it excites a liking for history, the knowledge gained from the story being an incentive to further study. It is also a great help to read the historical novels of a country in connection with the history of that country.

Another use of fiction, and a greater one than many people imagine, is that it promotes the growth of sentiment. Not a sickly sentimentality, but an honest, true sentiment which is essential to perfect development and a full enjoyment of life. This is a practical age, and the American people are a practical people, but even this excellent quality must be kept within bounds, or it leads us into danger. It is quite possible to grow so intensely practical that the higher nature is dwarfed and deformed, and we lose sight of the beauty that is all around and within us.

In Miss Alcott's stories we are shown the beauty of an affection which is not ashamed to express itself, and which makes the home life something truly beautiful. She encourages pure sentiment and an admiration and respect for a true human love which lives and grows through all time.

When a man admits that he finds no beauty in fields or woods, he would do well to lay aside his agricultural paper occasionally and spend an hour with Hawthorne or Irving. For a case of blues I would recommend "Octave Thanet" and her stories of Western life, or Kate Douglas Wiggin's bright, cheerful little tales that make one laugh and cry at the same time.

As to indiscriminate reading of fiction, I do not claim that my own selection has always been above reproach; not always have I practiced what I have preached here, and so have obtained a glimpse of both sides of the question.

## The Juveniles.

## The Rain Drops.

HARRIET A. WILEY.

A little drop of rain  
Said to the lightning bold  
"I can do as wondrous things  
As ever have been told."

The lightning laughed a harsh, loud laugh,  
The thunder rolled in glee  
"Oh, oh! you dull, dead, little thing,  
What can you do by me?"

The rain drop in its quiet way  
Said, "All I can do is this:  
I help to make the rainbow gay,  
And bring the colors bright—

To flowers, and trees, and grass and leaves,  
And quench the thirst of all of these;  
I rush the waters in many a rill,  
And turn the wheel to many a mill,

My love, the sun hath said to me,  
Through you I'll shine, and we'll agree  
That these seven colors shall always be  
For man's delight on land or sea.

I fill the cup of nectar sweet,  
That moistens the lips of those I meet;  
I rule through love, and bring content,  
To each small thing my dew is lent."

"Ho! ho! the lightning did reply,  
"These little things I'll not pass by,  
I bring a fear in many a heart,  
And even the strong do heed my dart.

The sailor on the ocean,  
The shepherd with his flock,  
Though bold, and brave, and fearless,  
May know and feel my shock.

I kill and burn, you will discern;  
Throughout the land, my work so grand  
I rule through fear, and bring returns  
You ne'er can do with your soft hand."

My boys and girls, which do you choose,  
To rule through love or fear?  
God gave you life, do not refuse  
To hold his hand so dear.

Be as the little rain drop,  
Content to do your part;  
Without the thunder's mighty war,  
And the lightning's wicked smart.

Cassopolis.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c.

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**OUR WORK.**

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

**OUR OBJECT**

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

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Just as rapidly as possible we shall print in the VISITOR the reports of officers and committees of the State Grange.

We publish the major portion of the address of Worthy Master Horton at State Grange. We regret that this issue would not contain it all. The address was printed in pamphlet form, and we presume that Brother Horton will send copies to Granges desiring the full report.

We regret that extracts from the October bulletin of the Michigan Dairy and Food Commissioner have been repeatedly delayed in our columns. The November bulletin is now out, but State Grange matters crowded out any extracts from the bulletin. We appreciate the good work the commissioner is doing, and desire to present to our readers some of his findings, but a crowding of our columns has unfortunately prevented it.

**STATE GRANGE.**

The delegates to the State Grange just held formed a strong body of men and women. It was noticeable that quite a number of our most enthusiastic and best known younger Patrons were sent as delegates. Thus the committees were strongly made, and we think reports show the effect of sending strong delegates.

The reports from officers were on the whole, encouraging; in spite of the hard times, seven new Granges were organized and ten reorganized during the year. The farmers are feeling very poor, but at the same time they are learning to appreciate at its full value the work of the Grange. As a whole, the work at the State Grange was well done. We shall, from time to time, comment on various reports of officers and committees, and endeavor to show to our readers in as vivid a way as possible the real value of the work of the State Grange. We believe that the work done represents a distinct advance. Not only were resolutions passed, but suitable measures were taken to see that the resolutions were carried out. The work of the Grange is getting more fully organized each year in this state.

There is one notable feature of the State Grange meeting that we wish to emphasize at this point, and that was the attitude of the state press. The daily papers contained good reports of the meetings, and in all the prominent dailies the State Grange was editorially men-

tioned in connection with some portion of its work. So far we have yet failed to see an instance during the past week in which the State Grange was not mentioned with respect. Several of the measures by the daily papers asked for by the last State Grange, and notably the pure food law, and the tax statistician law have been highly commended editorially by influential daily papers during the past week. We regard this as of great importance. It shows that the farmers, by intelligent discussion and conservative action, have won the respect of all classes of people. This ought to make our work easier, especially in matters of legislation. When all honest people respect the farmers at their value, it will mark a new era in agricultural education.

**At State Grange.**

Extracts From the Address of Worthy Master Horton.

(Continued from page 1.)

efforts and if he could have continued, a much better showing could now be made. But again I was admonished that to save breaking into invested funds, lecture work must rest for a short time at least. Through the efforts of Brother Jason Woodman and Local Deputies seventeen Granges have been added to the list during the year, a show of which we feel proud considering our hampered condition. I feel sure that this number could have been at least four times as many if Brother Woodman and other general deputies could have held to the field. In October plans were developed and placed in the hands of every Subordinate Grange in the state wherewith each could by effort increase their membership, also to each of the Local Deputies to assist them in locating neighborhoods where new Granges could be organized. Both of these plans involved carefully prepared, printed leaflets. Those for the use of Granges were to be signed by the Master and Secretary and mailed out to surrounding farmers with application blanks inclosed and an urgent request to sign and return. Personal letters of explanation of the plans with suggestions were also sent to all Granges and Deputies. It is sincerely hoped that all have been utilized and earnest work commenced, for the best laid plans will fail of desired results if not executed fairly. The county farmers' institutes were thought to be good opportunities for personal conversation with farmers from a broad territory, and that those interested in institutes would be likely to think favorably of bringing those advantages closer to them through a Grange, and that many favorable localities for Grange effort might be noted. The county deputies have all been requested by personal letter to represent the Grange in their respective counties, and in the north part of the state where no deputies are located, special deputies have been appointed. All these have been well equipped with wall banners to hang on the interior of the institute halls and inviting farmers to the Grange; also quantities of printed leaflets are supplied for general distribution. It is intended that the deputy will devote his whole time to conversation with farmers and to take the name and address of each one that will favor a move in his neighborhood. In this way it is expected that a large number of favorable localities will be fixed upon and that further work will develop them into new Granges or the revival of old ones. From the northern counties where the institutes have been held very flattering reports have been forwarded. Thus it will be seen that printing and mailing have been quite extensive and thousands of farmers will have the Grange banner unfurled before them for the first time, and many will be reminded of opportunities lost and possibly moved to action.

**AUGUST PICNICS.**

No other part of Grange work is so conducive to good results in certain directions as these outdoor gatherings. They come just at the close of the heavy work of the season, and just at the time Grange work should be strengthened for the fall and winter. They are of such a public and demonstrative nature that the attention of many people is attracted. An excursion train of fourteen loaded coaches going to the Baw Beese Assembly, organized a new Grange at one of the small stations on the way. The people there had supposed before that the Grange was dead. Thousands of farmers are thus given a chance to hear all about the Grange, its work and progress, greetings are extended over broad territory, and the weak and dormant are strengthened. Every county and district Grange should lay their plans early by appointing committees so that every detail of arrangement will help insure great success—program, music, speakers, railroad rates and advertising. There were many held in the state last August—may their names increase for 1896.

**WOMAN'S WORK IN THE GRANGE.**

The move for a conference of lady mem-

bers of this body sometime during the session is commendable and no doubt that special lines of work for all Subordinate Granges will be defined.

**CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.**

One of the most progressive acts of the last legislature was to permit the state librarian to loan out under proper requirements small libraries of miscellaneous books. Any country neighborhood can secure these by the proper indorsement, and especially does this offer to all Granges an opportunity to supply an oft expressed want—a library. Exchanges can be made so that members may be supplied continuously. Every Grange in the state that has not already supplied the want, should make the application, appoint a librarian, and make this a conspicuous part of their work.

**AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**

I would not take from but add to the college curriculum. Co-education should be established. By thus extending and broadening its courses the college would be brought up to date, and its popularity assured. Then would its students compare in number to those engaged in the interests it represents. The progress and improvements of the times have forced the people out and ahead of the college in many particulars, which should not and cannot be if the college lives as more than experiment station poorly attended. Which shall it be, progress or retrogression? As the college authorities are making an inquiry why the college is not better attended, and a set of specific questions have been sent out with solicitations for their answers, I recommend that a special committee on Agricultural College be appointed to consider these questions and such other matters as may be presented and to report to this session of the Grange.

**GENERAL OBJECTS.**

The Grange seeks the highest possible standard. Equity and justice to all, and special favors to none. "Honesty is inculcated, education nurtured, temperance supported, brotherly love cultivated and charity made an essential characteristic." \* \* \* "We open wide the door to woman." We intend to unitedly press forward in the grand work of improving the general condition of the farmer and his family, socially, educationally, morally, financially and influentially, and so arouse him to a full sense of his duties and citizenship that the repetition of historic agricultural degradation may be averted. We have accomplished much in the past, our work is now for the future.

The questions upon which we have taken a stand, and regarding which the events of passing time have proven our position to be correct, must not be abandoned, nor our efforts slackened in their behalf. Prominent among these are: To create a general public sentiment and demand for the election of U. S. senators by a direct vote of the people.

Free rural mail delivery.  
An equal measure of direct financial benefit from whatever revenue policies the government may adopt.

Proportionate justice in direct taxation.  
Complete pure food regulations protecting the consumer from being defrauded in quality and price, and the producer from unjust and deceptive competition.

A fair consideration of the agricultural people and interests, in the distribution of legislative and congressional representation and in all questions of public policy.

A practical agriculturist and a man in full sympathy with farmers and farm interests at the head of the agricultural department at Washington.

A recognition of woman as the equal of man in all things except where man's gallantry should relieve her from exposure to harm and possible death.

A fair consideration of the evils of intemperance, and such legislation as will protect the good morals of the people.

A more comprehensive arrangement of courses of study to meet the demands of the coming farmer, coeducation, more stability in management and a more liberal support by the state for the Agricultural College.

**IN CONCLUSION.**

The Patrons of Michigan can congratulate themselves and the Order upon the spirit of fraternity that prevails throughout our ranks. Oneness of purpose and unison of effort are general. No ill will or discord exists to my knowledge any where in the state. May we ever thus live together in peace and harmony while we work for the interests of farmers and all mankind as set forth in the declaration of principles of this, the best of all farmers' organizations. Fraternaly submitted,  
GEO. B. HORTON.

**Twenty-Third Annual Session Michigan State Grange.**

The State Grange met in annual session in Representative hall, December 10th, Worthy Master George B. Horton in the chair. After prayer by the Chaplain, Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, and music by the Acme choir, the roll of officers was called

and all found present. A committee on credentials was appointed and the deliberation of the sessions began.

The first memorial presented was for free text books. Col. DeLand, state tax statistician, appeared before the Grange and addressed the members on the subject of taxation. "The creation of the office which I represent," said the Colonel, "is to determine, if it can be done, if taxes are laid equitably. This rests with the supervisors throughout the state. We hear much grumbling about 'unequal taxation.' This rests with the people and their supervisors. The first effort of the average supervisor is to do something that will insure re-election." The Colonel read extracts showing that the farm lands in different counties were assessed from \$1.50 to \$50 per acre. Some counties come before the state board of equalization each year assessed the same amount for several years; all of a sudden the valuation will drop off millions or increase millions. This shows the dishonest workings of the vicious system now used in assessing the taxes of Michigan. A comparison of taxation shown between two counties exhibited a condition of local taxation very much out of proportion. In one county the machinery of running the county cost several times as much as in the other county. The valuation and conditions of the counties are about the same.

Michigan has less personal property upon the assessors' rolls to-day than she had twenty years ago. Farmers object to Henry George's system of taxation, and yet are within thirteen per cent of adopting it, through the action of their supervisors. Next year the state board of equalization sits, and the whole tax inquiry will come up, and upon the information we can secure will the board make its report. The trouble is the farmers are standing in their own light by refusing to furnish the information needed.

Ex-Governor Luce further discussed the subject of taxation. Criticising the statement that the farm lands were paying 87 per cent of the taxes, and personal property 13 per cent, Mr. Luce said "the cities pay 40 per cent of the taxes; that much property escapes taxation."

The afternoon session was opened by some good music by Acme choir.

The committee on credentials submitted their report and were discharged.

Governor Rich was introduced at this point and made an excellent address. The Governor said: "The Grange is the oldest and most important agricultural organization of the state. The questions pressing the agriculturist are many and important, and will call into use all your energy and wisdom to solve aright."

State finances. The growth of the demands of the state requires more money to meet them. The cause of the increase of the taxes this year is mainly due to the fact that sufficient money to run the affairs of the state fully and well had not been appropriated. No small item of the expense which has called for increased taxation, is the increased expense of taking care of the insane. The new asylums at Newbury, Lapeer, the normal schools, the running school expenses, have swelled the tax burden until it seems somewhat congested. While it may be true that state affairs are not run with that strict economy which characterizes a careful business man's lookout, it is nearly so. The increase of expenses have been to build up our great state and its interests which are dear to every citizen's heart.

After a vote of thanks to the Governor and a recess of five minutes, Worthy Master Horton read his annual address which is published in the VISITOR. A special committee on the Agricultural College was appointed, also one on taxation. A reception prepared by the ladies in honor of Brother K. L. Butterfield and wife was given Tuesday evening and was a feature of the State Grange.

**WEDNESDAY.**

The chaplain announced the names of persons comprising the several committees.

Resolutions and memorials occupied the time of the early morning session. One resolution asked for the appointment of Cyrus G. Luce as President of the Agricultural College.

D. E. McClure recited "Paid His Way."  
C. E. Storrs, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, and Mr. Rossman, State Analyst, appeared before the Grange and discussed the pure food problem. The commissioner criticised the action of the last legislature on the pure food bill; thought that the law should be so amended that it will protect the producers of pure foods. Mr. Rossman, State Analyst, demonstrated by analysis the manner in which foods are adulterated. Mrs. Spencer, State Librarian, came before the Grange and spoke upon the "Travelling Library." Mrs. Spencer spoke eloquently of the results already apparent in sections where the library has been used. Good books run out the old ones; pure literature makes a purer, more uplifting humanity. The farm, home and school may well thank Mrs. Spencer for the work she is doing. Flora, Mrs. D. D. Buell, urged more

earnest, enthusiastic work in sustaining and building up the Grange. A Flora program was given in June and was stimulating a love of the silent but beautiful companions that surround us, the flowers. Wm. Robertson, the gate keeper, submitted his report. The gate keeper stands on guard, but to keep the Grange growing, we must all be guardians.

Brother Carlisle, steward, submitted his report, which pointed out that the stewardship of the agricultural interests should be well guarded. Mrs. Mary Mayo, chaplain, read her report. Mrs. Mayo said the sign of the cross stood for everything that is beautiful in life. These reports were all filed for publication.

K. L. Butterfield submitted a report on Agricultural education which will appear in the VISITOR.

Lady Assistant Steward submitted her report which plead for more love and sympathy in relation to training up children.

Woman's work. This report was presented by Mrs. Mary Mayo, who said: "The committee has done everything to keep this important part of Grange work growing. Grange 'fresh air work' has made many friends. The *Detroit Free Press* was especially commended for its part in helping on the work. The railroads, too, have been very generous. One hundred eighty-nine have been given an outing and eight homeless children found good homes. What is woman's work in the Grange? To do anything she can to help build up humanity.

Supplementary report on woman's work by Mary Sherwood Hinds was next presented. Mrs. Hinds has received reports from many parts of the state showing the work of visiting the schools by the woman's work committee. Mrs. Hinds recommends that the woman's work committee cease not this work until a better standing, more sympathy be built up among the schools. Patriotism should be taught in the schools. If America is to carry out the end for which the republic was established, patriotism must be the woof and warp of education.

Assistant Steward Martin submitted his report giving some statistics as to growth of the Order.

Worthy Overseer read his report. "What are we here for?" asked Brother Cole as he commenced his report. A general shaking up of loose measures and means of life characterized the Overseer's report. Farming is business and business principles must govern its successful growth. If farmers would join the Grange and follow its teachings agriculture would take its place among the professions. Bro. Thomas Moore gave an interesting talk on taxation and was followed briefly by Ex-Gov. Luce and Judge Ramsdell.

## THURSDAY MORNING

The Grange took up the reports of committees. Worthy Lecturer Woodman submitted his report which was filed for publication. Pomona, Mrs. Julia E. McClure, submitted her report, which was filed for publication. Ceres submitted her report which was filed for publication. C. A. Newland read the report on "Division of Labor," and E. H. Smith read report on "Instruction of Delegates to the National Grange." Both reports were ordered published. At this point the election of three members of the executive committee were elected as follows: R. K. Divine, Oakland; E. A. Holden, Ingham; F. W. Redfern, Clinton. Committee on Pomona Granges was read and filed for publication. A. Strong, treasurer, submitted his report which exhibited a good financial standing. Miss Jennie Buell, secretary, submitted her report which was ordered printed. This report showed that there were seven new Granges organized and ten dormant Granges made alive. Less money was paid into the State Grange treasury this year than last. Dr. Sherman of Detroit, made a talk on "Direct Legislation." In the evening there were many initiated into the fifth and sixth degrees.

## FRIDAY MORNING

brought the beginning of the end. Report of the executive committee was presented by Judge Ramsdell. This report set forth the necessity of free coinage of both gold and silver with an import duty on foreign coins. On motion to adopt the report, a spirited discussion arose, participated in by Brothers Mars, Luce, Shaw, Horton, and Hinds. The report was adopted by a vote of 61 to 10. Special committee on the GRANGE VISITOR was received and adopted. No recommendations were made as to the future of the paper. K. L. Butterfield and wife were called before the Grange and presented with a beautiful silver tea set. Committee on legislation through its chairman, Brother Campbell, submitted its report, the general portion of which was adopted. Committee on dormant Granges reported through its chairman, W. H. Mattison, and the report was accepted and filed for publication. A. W. Haydon submitted report on taxation which was received and filed for publication. Committee on education submitted its report through Sister Hunker and report was adopted and filed for publication. Broth-

er Woodman submitted first section of report on Agricultural College, urging the placing of the college upon a more secure basis. A. E. Palmer in submitting second section of the report said: "The man who fills the presidential chair in the Agricultural College should be a broad, scholarly man who will attract students. We need a better administration by the State Board of Agriculture, and to secure this we must change the method of appointment of the board." Brother K. L. Butterfield in discussion of the report objected to a change of the method of appointment of the board. E. A. Holden further discussed the report favoring the election of the board by the people. Mrs. E. A. Campbell further discussed the report saying, "we should like a man at the head of the Agricultural College agriculturally inclined." Brother Cole discussed the question opposing the election of the board by the people. Brother Campbell submitted some excellent remarks and the report was adopted. R. A. Woolsey submitted report on agriculture and report was adopted. W. T. Adams submitted report on transportation which was adopted. Mrs. J. T. Norris, chairman of committee on charity, submitted report which was adopted. J. W. Hutchins, chairman committee on cooperation submitted his report and it was adopted. R. V. Clark, chairman of committee on good of the Order submitted his report and it was adopted. Among the many good points in the report was the recommendation encouraging setting out shade trees on Arbor Day. C. D. Beecher submitted the report on by-laws of Subordinate Granges. Com. G. W. McWethy, chairman committee on resolutions, submitted his report, which was adopted. Music by the Acme choir followed and was so good that the singers were called back.

A general round up was held at the close of Friday's session consisting of songs, recitations, short addresses, and in this pleasant way the session came to end after having done much work that shall help on the progress of humanity. Mc.

## What Came of it?

The following is a portion of an article prepared for the Woman's Work page of the VISITOR, but which was forced out of that department, and almost out of this issue, by the exigencies of space. We shall be glad to print the rest of it, in its proper place, in the next issue:

The women at the State Grange acted heartily on the proposal to hold a conference meeting of their own. By courtesy of the gentlemen the sisters withdrew, crossed the capitol building and in the beautiful Senate Chamber counseled together on some of the questions that appeal to the woman nature for their leading out and direction.

Mary A. Mayo, chairman of the Woman's Work committee, presided over this meeting. The subjects considered were the Grange Fresh Air movement, Relation of Patrons to Teachers and Schools, the Woman's Work department in the VISITOR, and How to interest and hold young people in the Grange. Two hours were all too short for all who would have spoken, and, in order that others might be heard as well as give absent ones a share in this sisterly gathering, it was agreed to send some of its helpfulness on through the VISITOR. Below are a few of the things said at the meeting and still more that, for want of time, could not be expressed, but have been kindly written out for all the sisterhood. You will see it is a sort of continuation of the conference. And now that we have learned how good and pleasant it is to council together, shall we not have a continuous conference in the woman's department? It will at least be continued in the next issue. J. B.

Concentration of plans is as necessary in woman's work as in any other department of Grange endeavor. MARY A. MAYO.

We are doing fresh air work through principles of pure charity. We are entertaining poor children in our homes for the sake of making them better. Inasmuch as you have put one good thought in the mind of a child you have planted seed which will spring up and put other thoughts out. If the children are unclean, teach cleanliness. Charity does not consist in taking only those who are pure and clean. It would be strange if our own child placed in those homes of squalor would not succumb to his surroundings. BELLE M. ROYCE.

It is so essential that all children, ours and those of foreigners, learn to love the flag. A little boy had been taught to salute the flag. His playmate was a foreigner. He said, "Let's play flag." The little German girl ran in and brought out a German flag. "That's not my flag!" "But it is mine!" she said, and each played under his own flag. They must learn one flag and one country. MARY SHERWOOD HINDS.

The woman's council, might, we feel,

quite properly be termed an "inspiration meeting," and those who were so unfortunate as to miss it for any reason, truly missed one of the best hours of the session.

It was called by Sister Mayo in the interest of woman's work and most eloquently was the subject treated by each member of the committee.

Sister Mayo's magnetic voice never fails of reaching the hearts of her listeners, and many were more than "almost persuaded." Our sympathies were deeply awakened as we listened to Sister Royce's story of Abbie, and Mary Sherwood Hinds, palpitating with patriotism through every fiber of her splendid physique, would awaken the sentiment in the breast of the most apathetic. Last, but by no means least, our own "J. B." talked to us in a manner that carried conviction with it, of our duty towards the woman's column of the GRANGE VISITOR. Verily, it was an inspiration meeting. S. G. W. FELTON.

Alleghen County.

(Continued next issue on Woman's Work page.)

## What the Grange has Accomplished.

Continued.

The Grange has established a system of annual farmers' gatherings in nearly all the states in the Union, where many thousands of farmers and their families come together for a day or more of social enjoyment and relaxation from the ordinary labors of the farm. The best speakers from different parts of the country are present at these gatherings to instruct and entertain the multitude with such words of advice, wisdom and encouragement, as may have been gained from better opportunities and wider experiences in life. The results of these county, state, inter-state and tri-state meetings are of inestimable benefit to the people of those sections of the country where they are held, and the number of these meetings is rapidly increasing each year.

Farmers institutes which are now being held in almost every agricultural community, and their usefulness universally acknowledged, had their origin in the Grange. The members of the Order take a special pride in these institutes, and it is the universal testimony of institute workers that their best meetings are held in those sections where the Grange is in a flourishing condition.

## BUSINESS.

In business matters, co-operative trading has always engaged the attention of the Grange and commanded the best efforts of its leading members, so that, at the present time, after over twenty years of experience, such plans of co-operative trading have been brought to completion as enable the farmers, when they desire, to procure nearly all their supplies direct from the manufacturer or importer, thereby saving vast sums of money which otherwise would be paid to middlemen; and not only have co-operative systems of trading been successfully established, but co-operative manufacturing has also been made a success.

By means of co-operative efforts in the Grange, fire and life insurance companies have been established in many states, and are managed by farmers themselves, thus saving many thousands of dollars each year to the farming population in the payment of official salaries and higher rates of insurance.

The subject of reciprocity in connection with a larger trade with Central and South American states and foreign countries, was a prominent subject for discussion in the National Grange of 1884, and is still continued.

## LEGISLATION.

In matters of legislation, among the first to claim the attention and engage the efforts of the Grange were the state agricultural colleges of the country, many of which in their early days were united with, and became a part of, classical colleges and universities, thus in a large measure destroying their identity as agricultural colleges, and rendering them practically worthless for the objects for which they are established.

Through the influence of the Grange a separation has been effected in a majority of states and distinct agricultural and mechanical colleges have been established. In most of those states where the efforts for a separation have not been successful, the college authorities have been forced to give much greater recognition to agriculture, and with but few exceptions these institutions separate and combined, are now doing a grand work in educating the farming youth of the nation.

It was through the direct influence of the Grange that the additional appropriations for agricultural colleges by the act of Congress were confined to instruction only in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The Hatch Act for the establishment of state experiment stations, which are doing such a great work for the agriculture of this country, became a law by reason of the efforts of the Grange to secure its enactment.

It was through the direct influence of

the Grange that the Department of Agriculture at Washington was raised to the dignity of other departments of the National Government, to be presided over by a secretary of agriculture in the president's cabinet, thus giving farmers a voice in the policy of the government as it affects the agricultural interests of the country.

The transportation question engaged the attention of the members of the Grange in the early days of the Order, and in the famous Iowa case the decision was handed down from the supreme court of the United States that all railroad franchises are subject to the power which created them; or, in other words, that "the creature is not greater than the creator."

Through the direct influence of the Grange, the Interstate Commerce Commission was established by act of congress, which in a measure aims to control interstate traffic, and gives the people a means of redress from the injustice and extortions which are often practiced by these gigantic corporations, thereby saving the people great annoyance and vast sums of money in reduced rates of transportation.

The subject of taxation has always engaged the attention of the Grange, and it is through the influence of this farmers' organization that, in many states the burdens of taxation have been, in a measure at least, equalized by a more equitable assessment of real estate between town or city and farm property, and by the enactment of laws taxing personal property and corporations which had hitherto paid little, if any taxes for local or state purposes.

The Grange is strenuously opposed to adulterations of all kinds, and mainly through its influence state and national laws have been enacted to control the sale of oleomargarine and other butter frauds, and protect the great dairy interests of the country from these vile compounds which the unscrupulous manufacturers would place upon the market as pure butter.

Through the influence of the Grange, most maple sugar producing states have enacted stringent laws against the adulteration of this luxurious farm product, thereby protecting both producers and consumers from a spurious article.

The Grange successfully fought the driven well and sliding gate patents in the courts, saving enormous sums of money in royalties which were being extorted from farmers and others using them.

Through the influences of the Grange upon congress the extension of the patents on sewing machines was prevented saving to the people fully fifty per cent in the prices, amounting to millions of dollars annually.

The Grange has a grand record of usefulness in legislation in nearly every state in the union for its influence on the side of justice and equality in the enactment of many wise and judicious laws in the interests of the people and for the protection and advancement of farming industries.

Many of the newspapers of the country, which in the early days of the Order scoffed at its objects and scorned its principles, have not been unmindful of what the Grange has been doing for the education and elevation of the farming population and for the protection of the great foundation interests of this country, and instead of being enemies of the Grange, they are now, almost without exception, its warm friends and most ardent supporters. In this connection great credit is due to such Grange papers as Grange Bulletin, Farmer's Friend, Grange Homes, GRANGE VISITOR, Grange News, and others of like character, which have always championed the Grange, through evil as well as good reports and made it possible for the Order to come off victorious at last. Public men also, those who stand high in official positions in the councils of state and nation, have had a watchful eye on the movements of this great army of agriculturists and as they have observed the scope of its work and noted the noble purposes of its grand and lofty mission, they have deemed it a pleasure and an honor to be the invited guests at many of the gatherings of the Order, and to do homage to its principles and to the noble men and fair women who comprise this grand and fraternal band, and are laboring so earnestly and devotedly "for God, for Home, for Native land." —Alpha Messer.

The reason why the GRANGE VISITOR runs behind financially every year is because three-fourths of the members don't subscribe for it. Try it next year, brothers.

## Beats Home Prices.

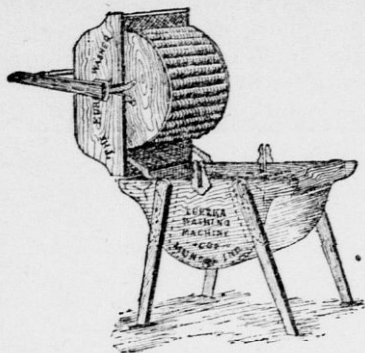
Crawford Co., Ill., Oct 19, '95.

Mr. O. W. Ingersoll:  
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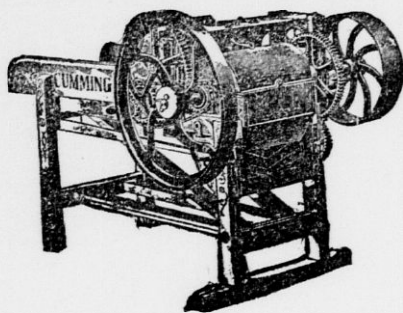
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Good beef is there now. Merinos will not stay below long. We have right stock at right prices.

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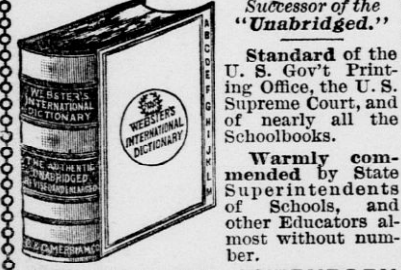
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THE BEST FOR EVERYBODY BECAUSE

- It is easy to find the word wanted. It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation. It is easy to trace the growth of a word. The etymologies are full, and the different meanings are given in the order of their development.

The Dairy Form.

Bulletin Michigan Station.

Dr. Manly Miles in his practical treatise on "Stock Breeding," (Chap. IV, first paragraph,) writes concerning inheritance of acquired characters as follows:

"The habits and characteristics of animals that have been developed by the conditions in which they are placed, or the peculiar training they have received at the hands of man, appear to be transmitted from generation to generation, with nearly the same certainty and uniformity, as those that characterize the original type or species from which they are descended.

The act of giving milk is a function of maternity. It is the effort of the dam to furnish nutriment to the offspring while it is yet incapable of securing or digesting food from other sources.

Where, by the art of man, the period of milk giving is lengthened and the amount yielded inordinately increased, these organs must be correspondingly abnormally developed.

The abnormal development of the udder and belly is accompanied by the partial suppression of the activity of those parts of the system concerned in the deposition of fat.

That the external form of a cow was an indication of her capabilities in the dairy was noted long ago. Prof. David Low of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in his work "On the Domesticated Animals of the British Islands," in describing the ideal Ayrshire dairy cow of his day has this to say:

"The horns are small and curving inwards at the extremity after the manner of the Alderneys. The shoulders are light and the loins very broad and deep, which is a conformation almost always accompanying the property of yielding abundant milk.

Of the Alderney he says: "Her neck is thin, her shoulders light, her chest narrow and the belly large. The limbs are slender, the pelvic bones prominent, the lumbar region is deep, the croup short and drooping and the udder large.

The author recognized these characters of form as necessarily going with the faculty of milk giving and as being the opposite of the ones required in a beef animal.

the agricultural press, the broad differences between the beef and dairy types have been much magnified and it has grown to be a fixed belief among dairymen that those cows alone can be depended upon for a profitable yield of milk and butter fat, whose forms correspond somewhat closely with this dairy type.

In selecting foundation animals for the herd, therefore the tentative opinion as to the value of a given animal is founded on her appearance, while the final decision is based upon the data furnished by the scales and Babcock test.

A cow whether Shorthorn, Hereford or Jersey, that gives but a small amount of milk, and that for a short time, needs but a small udder, while a cow that yields a hundred pounds a day must have both a large reservoir to hold the milk and milk glands sufficiently developed to secrete it.

The organ therefore to which the greatest importance is attached and in which the greatest differentiation may be expected is the udder. To conform perfectly to the standard it should have a long connection with the body, extending well forward under the belly and be continued with loose skin well up behind.

The cows tested here differ somewhat in the character of their udders. While Rosa's udder is of enormous size as already stated, extends well forward and well up behind, is even, and neither meaty nor flaccid, that of Houwtje D. is decidedly deficient in the forequarters, and Belle's does not extend as far up behind as the standard would lead us to desire.

After the udder the size of the belly is the point of greatest importance. The three cows are well provided with immense paunches and excellent digestive organs as is evidenced by the large rations they have consumed, the avidity with which the food has been eaten, and the universal freedom from indigestion or other ailment.

The magnitude of the udder and belly gives these cows the wedge shape as viewed from the side. A large girth behind the shoulders is as important as a large belly. To do the work involved in the digestion and assimilation of the requisite food and the secretion of the milk for a large butter yield the system of the cow must have an abundant supply of oxygen and great lung capacity, combined with size and activity of the other thoracic organs.

Next in importance as a guide to the value of the cow come the indications of perfect health and good quality in the fine and glossy coat of hair and the mellow skin. Experience is necessary either to recognize the presence of these indications or appreciate their importance.

In most of the minor details the forms of the three cows correspond very closely with the standard, al-

though in one important respect they differ from the generally accepted model. They are not poor in flesh and emaciated.

The excellent working order of the digestive and assimilating organs and the sufficiency of the food supply are manifested not only by the yield but by the slick and glossy coat of hair and good covering of flesh they carry.

It seems to be rather an evidence of constitutional or temporary ill health. A cow is rightly said to be "out of condition" when her coat is rough, her skin tight, and her general appearance poor, emaciated and unthrifty.

At best, the examination of the forms of the cows should but sort out the ones to be afterwards tried by the scales and test. The score card rightly used is an aid to the judgment, of the beginner at least, but cannot take the place of skill acquired by experience nor of the scales and test.

Regularity in Dairying.

A Test Showing That Cows are Affected by Changes in Stable Routine.

Bulletin N. C. Station.

Instances of loss due to strange milkers are doubtless numerous, and it may not be needed to convince dairymen of the necessity of deviating from a regular routine with caution, if they would avoid unnecessary losses.

Another cow, if milked before being fed, usually became uneasy and might kick very hard. An examination of her milk showed a decrease of fat. On one occasion only 1.60 per cent of fat was found in her milk when she was milked before being fed the meal ration.

Experiment in Feeding Cattle.

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Bulletin 60 of the Ohio experiment station gives the results of two experiments in feeding steers, made during the late winter and spring months of 1894 and 1895, in which 47 three-year-old cattle were fed for a period of five months, being finally finished on grass and sold in the Pittsburg market.

These cattle were grade steers of mixed breeding, and would rank as quite ordinary feeding cattle. The average increase during five months was a little less than two pounds per day, and the cost of the increase was about eight cents per pound, but this cost would have been considerably more than covered by an advance in price of one cent per pound on the original live weight, an advance considerably smaller than the average to be expected from the statistics of past markets.

The bulletin contains a chapter on the chemistry of cattle feeding, with tables and formula for the calculation of rations, and a discussion of the value of the manure obtained in feeding, with tables showing the relative manurial and feeding values of the feeding stuffs in ordinary use.

These experiments indicated a considerable advantage in feeding gluten meal, rather than linseed oil meal at the prices for the two feeding stuffs then prevailing, gluten meal giving, apparently, as good results, pound for pound, as old process oil meal, and being considerably lower in price.

The results show a wide range in the productiveness of different cattle, the 11 poorest steers requiring 50 per cent more food for a pound of increase than the 11 best ones.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

- Officers National Grange. Master—J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio. Overseer—E. W. Davis, Santa Rosa, Cal. Lecturer—Alpha Messer, Rochester, Vt.

- Executive Committee. Leonard Rhone, Center Hall, Pennsylvania. R. R. Hutchinson, Virginia. J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Michigan.

- Officers Michigan State Grange. Master—G. B. Horton, Fruit Ridge. Overseer—M. T. Wilson, Palmyra. Lecturer—Jason Woodman, Paw Paw.

- Executive Committee. J. G. Ramsdell, Chairman, Traverse City. H. D. Platt, Ypsilanti. C. G. Luce, Coldwater.

- Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange. Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek. Mrs. Mary Sherwood, Stanton.

- General Deputy Lecturers. Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek. Hon. J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw. George Bowser, Dowling, Barry.

- County Deputies. D. H. Stebbins, Atwood, Antrim Co. Z. C. Root, Allegan, Allegan Co. R. B. Reynolds, Inland, Benzie.

- George Bowser, Dowling, Barry. James D. Studley, Union City, Branch. R. V. Clark, Buchanan, Berrien. J. W. Ennest, St. Johns, Clinton.

HARNESSES!

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

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Kathleen Hesslegrave, a pretty young English artist, and Arnold Willoughby, a Bohemian amateur, meet casually at the Royal academy gallery in London. They hold mutual views upon art and upon the stupidity of the judges who have rejected their pictures. Rufus Mortimer, a rich American idler, joins them. He is a friend of the Hesslegraves and is surprised to find Kathleen in the company of Willoughby, whom she knows as a common sailor dabbling in art. CHAPTER II—Kathleen lives with her mother in fashionable lodgings. The aristocratic visit there, and one day at a reception the company discuss the mystery of young Earl Axminster, who has fled the country disguised as a sailor. Canon Valentine, the lion of the party, thinks the aristocracy of England is well rid of him. His habits are too good. III—Willoughby is the earl. He is stranded by the failure of the picture, refuses help from Mortimer and goes to sea to earn money to continue the study of art. IV—Mortimer pursues Kathleen on love's quest. She likes him and with difficulty holds him off. V—Mortimer, Willoughby and the Hesslegraves meet in Venice. Mrs. Hesslegrave is alarmed at Kathleen's enthusiasm over the sailor painter and his works. VI and VII—The young artists roam through romantic old palaces together. Willoughby a guest at Kathleen's home. The maiden half reveals her love for him, and both confess to themselves that they are in love. VIII and IX—Mortimer proposes and discovers Kathleen's passion for Willoughby.

## CHAPTER X. VISITORS IN VENICE.

Canon Valentine stared at him in the midst of the Piazza with a stony British stare of complete disapprobation. He rejected it in toto. "So this is modern Venice?" he exclaimed, with the air of a man who revisits some painful scene he has known in its better days. "This is what emancipated Italy has made of it! Dear me, Mrs. Hesslegrave, how altered it is, to be sure, since the good old times of the Austrian occupation!"

"Ah, yes," Kathleen interposed, not entering into his humor, "no doubt you see great changes, canon. You haven't been here before since united Italy. How much lovelier it must look to you, now it's really and truly Italian!"

The canon gazed at her, full face, in the blankest astonishment. "Quite the contrary," he answered curtly. "I see very great changes, but they're all for the worse. These pigeons, for example, they were always a nuisance, flying about under one's feet and getting in one's way at every twist and turn, but there are ten times as many of them now as there ever used to be."

"Why, I love the pigeons," Kathleen cried, all amazed. "They're so tame and familiar. In England the boys would throw stones at them and frighten them, but here under the shadow of St. Mark's they seem to feel as if they belonged to the place and as if man was a friend of theirs. Besides, they're so characteristic, and they're historically interesting, too, don't you know. They're said to be the descendants of the identical birds that brought Doge Dandolo good news from friends on shore, which enabled him to capture Crete and so lay the foundations of the Venetian empire. I just love the pigeons."

"I dare say you do," the canon answered testily, "but that's no reason why they should be allowed to stroll about under people's heels as they walk across the Piazza. In the good old Austrian days, I'm sure, that was never permitted. Intolerable, simply! And then the band! What very inferior music! When the Austrians were here, you remember, Amelia, we had a capital bandmaster, and everybody used to come out to listen to his German tunes in the evening. The square was always gay with bright uniforms then—such beautiful coats—Austrian hussar coats—deep braided on either side and flung carelessly open. The officers looked splendid by the tables at Florio's. Venice was Venice in those days. I can tell you, before all this nonsense cropped up about united Italy."

"But what could be lovelier," Kathleen exclaimed, half shocked at such treason, "than the Italian officers in their picturesque blue cloaks, the Bersaglieri especially? I declare I always fall quite in love with them."

"Very likely," the canon answered. He was never surprised for his part at any aberration of feeling on the part of young girls since this modern education craze. It had unsexed women for him. "But the place is spoiled for all that. You should have seen it at its best, before it was vulgarized. Even St. Mark's is gilded and furnished up now out of all recognition. It's not fit to look at. Amelia, my dear, don't you agree with me, the place was far more picturesque when the Austrians had it?"

"Oh, very much more picturesque!" Mrs. Valentine echoed dutifully. She was a meek looking old lady, in a long, black cloak, absolutely overborne by 50 years of the canon's individuality, and she would have answered the exact opposite in perfect good faith if only she perceived the canon expected it. Irreverent young men in their cathedral town were wont to speak of her familiarly as "the prophet's donkey."

The canon examined critically the facade of St. Mark's—that glorious composite facade of no particular time or style or fashion, which Kathleen admired so fervently, with its fantastic mixture of all elements alike—byzantine, oriental, romanesque, gothic, renaissance. "Very

mixed," the canon murmured, holding his head on one side, "very mixed indeed. I can't say I care for it. It's so low and squat. And how the mosaics disfigure it!"

In answer to criticism like that poor Kathleen had nothing to say, so she wisely held her tongue. She knew when to be silent. The canon strolled on, with Mrs. Hesslegrave by his side, past Leopardo's bronze sockets, which still hold aloft the great flagstaffs of the republic in front of the marvelous church; past the corner of St. Mark's, where stand the square pillars from St. Saba at Ptolemais; past the main gate of the palace, with its sculptured design of Doge Francesco Foscarini, in cap and robes, kneeling in submission before the lion of St. Mark; past the noble arcades and loggias of the Piazzetta; past the two huge columns in the seaward square and down by slow degrees to the steps of the Molo. Kathleen listened in wonder, half incredulous, to his criticisms as he passed. She was so little accustomed herself to anything save breathless admiration and delight at the glories of Venice that this strange attitude of cold blame seemed to her well nigh unnatural. To think that any man should stand unmoved before the very faces of St. Mark and St. Theodore!

At the Molo they called a gondola and glided in it slowly down the Grand canal. The canon thought it had fallen off since the days of the Austrians. Half the palaces were worse kept, and the other half were scraped and cleaned and redecorated throughout in the most ridiculous Wardour-street fashion. He couldn't bear to see Venice Blundell-Maped. It was all quite depressing. But what astonished Kathleen the most was the singular fact that after passing the bend in the canal by the Palazzo Contarini, the canon seemed almost entirely to forget in what city they were, though this was his first day for 30 years in the sea born city, and looking no longer at churches or palaces began to gossip about the people he had left behind him in London. His world went with him. They might have been in Bond street or Rotten row for any notice he took of the Rialto or the Cad'Orò. He glided past the Fondaco without even a single word. He never deigned to give a glance to the School of St. Mark or the tower of San Zaniolo. To Kathleen's artistic soul it was all a strange puzzle. She couldn't understand it. Had the man no eyes in his head that he could pass those glorious arcades, those exquisite balconies, without even looking up at them?

"And you are going to tell us something about this Axminster business," Mrs. Hesslegrave remarked after a pause as they reached the front of the arsenal on their circuitous peregrination, which Kathleen had arranged so as to take in at one round all the principal buildings. "Poor dear Lady Axminster! Has anything been done yet about this affair of the peerage?"

"Oh, dear, yes," the canon replied, brightening up at the suggestion. "I was coming to that. I intended to tell you all about it. Haven't you read it in the papers? We're in hopes at last we're really going to get a definite settlement."

"That's well," Mrs. Hesslegrave echoed, with a sympathetic smirk. "What's been done about it now? We haven't seen a paper in this benighted place for weeks and weeks, don't you know, except, of course, Galligani. It's really quite dreadful how one falls behind the times about all the most important and interesting things that are going on in England!"

The canon looked big. This appeal flattered him. He liked to feel he came primed with news about the best people. "Well, we've taken the thing to the house of lords," he said, with as much delight as if he were himself the appellant. "Poor Lord Axminster has claimed the peerage on the ground that his cousin Bertie is dead, as I told you. We've reduced success to a practical certainty. The lords will adjudicate on his claim in a week or two, but it's a foregone conclusion. I'm very glad. I must say, for Algy's sake and for his wife's too. She's a nice little thing, Mrs. Algy Redburn!"

"My brother knows her slightly," Kathleen said, with a tolerant smile, "and seems to think a great deal of her."

"Oh, yes, she's a charming woman," Mrs. Hesslegrave interposed. "A most charming woman." Mrs. Hesslegrave thought all peers and peeresses, actual or prospective, particularly charming—even more charming indeed than the rest of the people in the best society.

The canon took no notice, however, of these interjected remarks. He severely ignored them. To say the truth, he regarded the entire Axminster connection as his own private property from a social point of view and rather resented that otherwise the impertinent suggestion that any one else in the world could have anything to do with them. "Yes, we've reduced it to a practical certainty," he went on, leaning back in his place in the gondola and staring hard at the water. "The crux of the case consisted, of course, in the difficulty of proving that the man Douglas Overton, who shipped from the port of London in the Saucy Sally—that was the name of the vessel, if I recollect aright—for Melbourne, was really the same man as Albert Ogilvie Redburn, seventh Lord Axminster. And it was precious hard to prove satisfactorily, I can tell you, but Maria has proved it—proved it up to the hilt. Maria's a very clever woman of the world, and she knows how to work these things like a private detective. Her lawyer said to her in my hearing, 'Nobody but you, Lady Axminster, would ever have succeeded in pulling it through, but thanks to your ability and energy and acumen not even the house of lords can have the shadow of a doubt about it.' And the house of lords, you may take your affida-

vit, will doubt anything any mortal on earth could doubt to keep a claimant out of a peerage if only they can manage it."

"But you think it's quite safe now?" Mrs. Hesslegrave asked, with interest. Anything that referred to a peer of the realm had for her mind a perfectly enthralling attraction.

"Oh, dear, yes, quite safe. Not a doubt in the world of it. You see, we've established, in the first place, the fact that the man Douglas Overton really was Bertie Redburn, which is always something. And we've established, in the second place, the complementary fact that the Saucy Sally, from London for Melbourne, went ashore on some wretched island nobody ever heard of in the Indian ocean, and that all souls on board perished, including, of course, the man Douglas Overton, who is Bertie Redburn, who is the late Lord Axminster. A child can see it, let alone the privilege committee."

"I'm glad it's going to be settled," Mrs. Hesslegrave remarked, with unctious. "It's such a dreadful thing for poor Mr. Algy Redburn to be kept so long, through no fault of his own, out of the money and title."

"Oh, dreadful," the canon assented, "dreadful, dreadful, dreadful! But there! poor Bertie never had any conscience. It was quite painful, the distressing views he used to hold on such subjects for a man in his position. I always set it down to the gypsy blood in him. I've heard him say more than once he longed to be doing what he called something useful for the mass of the community. Long before he gave way to these abnormal longings and neglected his natural duties and ran away to sea he's told me time and again he felt a sailor's life was a life of undoubted value and usefulness to the country. A sailor was employed in carrying commodities from one place where they were produced to another place where they were wanted or eaten or something—consumed. I think he called it—and nobody could deny that was a good and useful thing for the people that consumed them. 'Very well, Bertie,' said I, half in joke, don't you know. 'Then why shouldn't you go yourself and carry coals to Newcastle or whatever else may be the crying want in that line of the moment?' never dreaming, of course, the poor silly boy would go and follow my advice, as he did to the letter. But there, these things come out all right in the long run. 'There's a divinity that shapes our ends,' as Tennyson or somebody says—ah, thank you, was it Shakespeare?—rough hew them how me may, and that's been the case, I say, with this Axminster peerage business. For the upshot of it all is that poor Bertie's dead and gone, sooner than one could reasonably have expected, and Algy's come into the property and title before his time, which is a very desirable thing to have happened, for Bertie might have married a woman after his own heart, no doubt—a sailor's Poll, for choice—and if he had, why, one trembles to think what the children might have been like—a perfect disgrace to their ancestry!"

Mrs. Hesslegrave smiled an acquiescent smile. But, as for Kathleen, a flash of light broke suddenly upon her. "A sailor is employed in carrying commodities from the place where they are produced to the place where they are needed, and that nobody can deny to be on the whole a useful and a valuable function for society!" Surely this line of reasoning, were it right or wrong, sounded strangely familiar to her! And then, as she thought it over, it broke upon her like a revelation that she had heard similar words before now—from Arnold Willoughby! From Arnold Willoughby! From the courteous artist sailor, a strange misgiving seized upon her. If Lord Axminster could disguise himself as Douglas Overton, why not also as Arnold Willoughby? She thought at once of her sailor friend's extraordinary knowledge of art and literature for a common sailor, of his chivalrous manners, of his demeanor which so belied his dress and his pretensions. Turning sharply to Canon Valentine, she ventured to put all at once the dubious question:

"Did Lord Axminster paint? Had he any knowledge of art, I mean?"

"Oh, dear, yes," the canon answered without a second's hesitation. "He studied in Paris under a first rate painter—a fellow with one of their long winded, double-barreled names—Bastien somebody it was—I never can get the hang of them."

Kathleen asked no more. Her heart was strangely troubled, for her sailor had spoken more than once incidentally of Bastien-Lepage's studio. Loyalty to Arnold Willoughby made her hold her peace and refrain from blurting out the doubt that rose within her. If he was really Lord Axminster, why, it would be wrong of her even to attempt to surprise his secret, still more to betray it. The words from which she suspected she discovered his identity had been spoken in confidence in the most private conversation. Kathleen couldn't help framing to herself offhand a pretty little romance, based on the familiar Lord of Burleigh model. "He was but a landscape painter, and a village maiden she!"—a romance of how this young man had tried to win her love as a common sailor—and, what was more, succeeded in it—and how he meant in the end to astonish the world by telling her he was an earl and carrying her off unawares to his home in Devonshire to share the fancied glories of Membury castle.

And while now she wonders blindly, Nor the meaning can divine, Proudly turns he round and kindly, "All of this is mine and thine."

"'Twas a romantic little day dream. To say the truth, Kathleen regarded it only as such, for as yet she had no positive rea-

son to believe that Arnold Willoughby even loved her. She had but guessed it instinctively with a woman's intuition. And as to his real position in life she knew absolutely nothing. The singular coincidence in thought and phrase between the things he had said to her and the things the canon repeated as Lord Axminster's sayings was indeed close enough, but it might be accidental. No human being is ever really unique. Every thought and feeling we can have somebody else has had in almost the same form, we may be sure, before us. And perhaps they had both taken word and thought alike from some previous thinker, as often happens with all of us. For aught she knew to the contrary, it might be some commonplace of Emerson or Thoreau's. At any rate, Kathleen attached no serious importance to this flash of identification, at least after the first moment. Still she went on indulging the day dream, as one often will, for many minutes together out of mere fanciful delight in it. It gave her some slight relief from the cling, cling, cling, of the canon's perpetual chatter about the sayings and doings of his great folk in London. While he went droning on to Mrs. Hesslegrave about Lady This and Lady That, their virtues and their delinquencies, Kathleen leaned back in her seat in the broad Italian sunshine and shut her ears to it all mentally, while she enlarged to herself upon this Axminster day dream and saw herself as Arnold Willoughby's bride pacing entranced through the full leaf of June at Membury castle.

At last she shut her eyes for a moment as they were nearing a bridge at one familiar corner, where a romanesque staircase of exquisite workmanship ran spirally up outside a round tower in the background. It helped her day dream somewhat to shut her eyes. She could see the great oaks of an English park, she could see the fallow deer on dappled spots of shade under the spreading chestnuts. A sharp cry from the canon made her open them again suddenly. Glancing up in alarm, she looked in the direction where her visitor's eyes were fixed and saw, leaning on the parapet of the high pitched bridge that spanned their canal close by—who else but Arnold Willoughby!

The canon's last words, unheeded as he spoke them, now rang clear in her ears:



"He's dead, that's certain. We've got full particulars. All hands were lost, and he must have been lost among them."

But this moment, at sight of Arnold Willoughby's bent head, with one finger twisted carelessly in the lock behind his ear, the canon sat staring wildly in front of him with wide open eyes.

"Why, look there!" he cried, taken aback, in a voice something very little short of horror. "Look there! Who's that? The man on the bridge just in front of us?"

"What's the matter with him?" Mrs. Hesslegrave exclaimed, following blankly the direction of the canon's eyes. She had always been sure there must be something seriously wrong about that dreadful Willoughby man, and now they were discovering it. Could the canon have recognized him as an escaped convict or told him at a glance as the Banbury murderer?

But Canon Valentine gazed harder and more steadily than any of them. He seized Kathleen's arm with a convulsive start.

"Yes, that's him!" he said excitedly in a tone of stark alarm. "A good deal altered, of course, and quite disguised beyond any other one's recognition, but it's him, sure enough! I should know him in a thousand!"

"It's who?" Mrs. Hesslegrave faltered out, hardly daring to ask.

The canon gasped for breath. He could only just speak.

"Why, Bertie," he answered low, leaning forward to whisper it. "Don't you understand? Bertie Redburn! The man that's dead! The late Lord Axminster!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A little wit and a great deal of ill nature will furnish a man for satire, but the greatest instance and value of wit is to commend well.—Tillotson.

### Treatment of Corn Smut.

Bulletin Indiana Station.

The smut in corn differs in several important particulars from the common smuts of smaller cereals, wheat, oats, rye and barley. In no respect is the difference more marked than in its mode of attacking the plant, and in this fact lie

valuable hints to the cultivator. It has been assumed that because the smut of wheat and oats can be prevented by immersing the seed in hot water or a solution of some fungicide, the same method is applicable to corn. But it is not true, and for the reason that the method by which the corn smut attacks the plant is very unlike that of most of the other cereal smuts.

It has been found out at the Indiana experiment station that the smut does not attack the plant through the seed, but like wheat rust it starts in the leaves and stems, wherever the spores are carried by the wind and find lodgment and sufficient moisture to enable them to germinate. The spores will grow as soon as ripe, that is as soon as the mass containing them turns black, and they will also retain their vitality for a year or two in case conditions for growth are not favorable.

It is evident from this that neither the time of planting nor the previous condition of treatment of the seed will have any effect upon the amount of smut in the crop; and experiments already carried out substantiate the deduction. It is equally evident that meteorological conditions will have decided influence. But the farmer cannot control the weather.

Two things can be done to decrease smut in corn. The growing crop can be sprayed with a suitable fungicide and the entrance of the smut into the plant prevented. That this can be made effective is shown by experiments at the Indiana station. But it is an expensive and troublesome method. The other, more convenient but less thorough method, is to gather and destroy the smut, and thus eventually rid the fields of it.

The best time to gather the smut is just before the ears silk, when the fields should be gone through and every sign of smut removed, being careful not to scatter it upon the ground, or in any way let the spores get free. The gatherings must be burned or deeply buried to certainly destroy the smut. One or more later gatherings should also be made. This may be called clean culture, and if persisted in for a few years would reduce the annual production of smut to an inconspicuous and harmless amount.

## Gold From Sunlight.

The Good Fortune of one of our Lady Readers.

The friends and neighbors of Mrs. Emory J. Holmes, living three miles southwest of Lansing, in Pleasant Grove school district, are congratulating her upon her good fortune. She was most agreeably surprised a few days ago by receiving a handsomely engraved lady's gold watch, which she obtained by purchasing SUNLIGHT Yeast from the well known grocers, R. B. Shank & Co. There is no better yeast in the market than SUNLIGHT, and there are more gold watches for buyers of this excellent brand. Full information how to secure them may be had of all grocers.

## Revised List of Grange Supplies

Kept in the office of Sec'y of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE

And sent out post-paid on receipt of cash order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred.....	\$0 75
Secretary's ledger.....	85
Secretary's record.....	50
Treasurer's orders, bound, per hundred.....	35
Secretary's receipts for dues, per hundred.....	35
Treasurer's receipts for dues, per hundred.....	35
Applications for membership, per hundred.....	50
Withdrawal cards, per dozen.....	25
Deduits in envelopes, per dozen.....	25
By-laws of the State Grange, single copies, 10c per dozen.....	75
"Glad Echoes," with music, single copies, 25c per dozen.....	3 00
Grange Melodies, single copy, 40c per doz. 4 00	
Opening Song Card, 2c each; 75c per 50; 100 1 35	
Rituals, 7th edition (with combined degrees).....	2 75
"25c each; per dozen.....	1 80
Rituals, 5th degree, set of nine.....	15
Rituals, Juvenile, single copy.....	40
Notice to delinquent members, per 100.....	50
American Manual of Parliamentary Law.....	25
Digest of Laws and Rulings.....	15
Roll books.....	15
Sample package co-operative literature.....	18
Kolley's History of the Grange.....	75

Write for prices on gold pins, badges, working tools, staff mountings, seals, ballot boxes and any other Grange supplies. Address  
MISS JENNIE BUELL,  
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Magazine Notes.

Jerome K. Jerome has written a series of short stories for the Ladies' Home Journal. They will be published during the ensuing few months, under the caption of "Stories of the Town."

The complete novel in the December issue of LIPPINCOTT'S is the "Old Silver Trail," by Mary E. Stickney. It deals with Colorado mining life, with strikes, plots, and various underground proceedings, as well as with scenery and mountain breezes.

The scene of "Bennett's Partner," by James Knapp Reeve, is in a wild and lonesome part of the great west, which lends itself naturally to exciting adventures.

The leading article in the FORUM for December is probably the clearest analysis of the present financial situation in the United States that has yet appeared. The writer is M. Paul Beaulieu, the distinguished French economist, who lays down the "Conditions for American Commercial and Financial Supremacy."

"The abandonment of notes or paper money issued by the state; the definite adoption of gold as the sole standard—these are the two necessary conditions on which the United States can secure a financial position as important as that they now hold in agriculture and industry."

Review of Reviews.

This magazine is well called the "busy man's magazine." We have had it on our table for three years now, and it has become an essential. We have the privilege of reading five or six other magazines, but if we happen to be busy, we frequently do not accept the privilege; but we make it a rule to read the Review of Reviews through if possible.

The December Arena.

Altogether this number of the Arena is exceedingly attractive. In the body of the magazine there are one hundred and seventy-six pages, which, with the editorial notes on Current Events and The World of Books—a review of the important new works of the leading houses of this country, make more than two hundred pages.

With the December issue, the Arena is reduced in price to twenty-five cents per copy, and to \$3 per year, but this reduction in price is accompanied by

no diminution in the excellence of this great liberal, progressive and reformative review; indeed, this issue is exceptionally strong.

Among the eminent thinkers who contribute to the one hundred and seventy-six pages which go to make up the body of the magazine, are Professor Richard T. Ely, Justice Walter Clark, L. L. D., Rev. Minot J. Savage, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Frank B. Sanborn, Rev. John W. Chadwick, Henry Gaullieur, Prof. George D. Heron, Prof. Frank Parsons, Prof. Joseph Rhodes Buchanan, Helen H. Gardner and Will Allen Dromgoole. The last named opens a serial of Tennessee life, which promises to be intensely interesting, and which will run during the next six issues of the Arena.

Notices of Meetings.

BRANCH COUNTY POMONA GRANGE NO. 22, will hold its regular annual meeting at Coldwater Grange hall, January 9th, 1896, commencing at 10 a. m. The fifth degree will be conferred in the evening. Let there be a full attendance. MRS. I. A. MARTIN, Sec'y.

Grange News.

WADSWORTH GRANGE.

Death has once more entered our ranks and removed from our midst Brother James Pierce. He was just in the bloom of manhood and respected by all. We hope what is our loss is his eternal gain. He leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss. S. A. K.

I am not of a literary turn but a worker. Will do what I can for the VISITOR in the way of subscriptions. The VISITOR ought to be in every good, wide awake farmer's home. It gives us information not found elsewhere. We are having a contest in our Grange, thereby getting some new members. "Try, try again," is our watchword. Fraternally Yours, M. A. H.

Liberty Grange No. 391, of Gratiot county, is again called to mourn the loss of a member by the death of Bro. A. W. Barnes. Brother Barnes, although a new member, was one of our most promising ones just in the prime of life, a thorough farmer, widely known throughout the county by the prominent part he took in institutes and the county fair. His loss will be felt not only to the Grange but by the Grange members with whom he has been associated in institute and fair work. F. G. PALMER, Secretary.

Montcalm Grange at its last meeting diverged somewhat from its usual routine and was conducted wholly by the ladies, the most of whom were young ladies and a very excellent program was carried out. A few questions from the box were discussed, followed by recitations, select readings, short talks, and an excellent paper on "Success" all of which was interspersed with music. Our aid society which was organized last summer by the woman's work committee is doing finely, gaining members at every meeting. We hold meetings once a month at the homes of our members. Mrs. C. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Leonidas Grange entertained about 50 guests at their reception given November 16. The day was named Ceres Day in commemoration of the time when agriculturists believed that this goddess gave or withheld the production of their grains, and was so named that we might realize the long steps that progress has made away from superstition. Samples of cereals were brought by members and tastefully arranged by a decorating committee. Two visiting ladies, Mrs. Marian Watkins of Sherwood, and Mrs. Phene Thorpe of Coldwater, contributed to the after dinner program with selections that instructed and pleased all.

On Saturdays, Nov. 30, and December 7, Hamilton Grange had their annual initiation of degree work in full which 21 members were initiated; 7 more were expected but for some reason did not appear. The initiations were followed by a harvest feast when the bounteous products of nature as well of the soil as of the good nature of those through whose labor they were brought forth, were enjoyed. Two long tables were set twice, and that was not all. After everybody had partaken of the physical food the usual program for mental recreation and development was listened to and applauded. Two visitors from each of Lawrence and Decatur Granges were present to enjoy the pleasure at the famous Hamilton Grange. AUG. HOLM.

CLINTON COUNTY POMONA

met with Olive Grange, December 4th, 1895. The attendance was very large and a pleasant time enjoyed by all. A chicken pie dinner was served to all. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. M., Charles Jones; Bengal, W. O., Jerome Dills, DeWitt, W. S., D. Scott Pike, South Riley; W. A. S., Bert Cowles, Maple Rapids; W. C., Mr. Ormes, South Bingham; W. T., O. Bixby, Olive; W. S., H. N. Webb,

DeWitt; G. K. Thomas Teed, South Bingham; Pomona, Annie Jewett, Maple Rapids; Flora, Mrs. J. W. Ernest, Olive; Ceres, Viola Pike, Olive; Lady A. S., Bessie Andrews, Keystone; member of executive committee, L. C. Clark, Elsie; county deputy, J. W. Ernest, Olive; installing officer, Estella Dills, DeWitt.

One new member was taken into Pomona. The officers will be installed at the January meeting which will be held at Bengal hall. The young people gave an entertainment in the evening. The hall was crowded and many had to return home because they could not gain access. MRS. C. L. PEARCE.

IONIA COUNTY POMONA.

Ionia Pomona met with Banner Grange, December 5th, with good attendance. It was a business meeting, election of officers and also of delegates to the State Grange. Brother Mattison and wife were chosen as delegates. The time being limited we had a short program. Opening song by Mrs. Guy Hall as organist, assisted by Arnold Grange, and Banner; recitation, by Sister Faulkner; essay by Sister Guy Hall; select reading, Brother Frank Higby. The Lecturer had a few questions for debate but time being short were laid by until future use. Had a short talk on Ionia institute, and duties of delegates to State Grange. After accepting the invitation of Berlin Center, No. 272, to meet with them January 16, it was suggested that it be called an institute Grange meeting. Come all, and have an article pertaining to the subject. It was suggested that it might be a revival of Pomona. Thanking Banner Grange for their royal dinner and cordial reception, the labors of the day ceased, and each sped their way homeward to wait the coming of the State Grange, as some were going to attend, and many more ought to have done so to make their Subordinates more successful. MRS. ANNIE R. BARNARD.

ROME GRANGE, No. 293.

This year we have initiated eighteen members into our Grange besides re-initiating two. As the members were initiated by twos and threes little time has been found for literary work.

At the last meeting a discussion was held as to whether an unmarried man could manage a farm as successfully as a married man, other things being equal, which was decided in the affirmative. We have divided our members into two classes for a contest. Each side will give three programs, at the close of which a social will be given and the proceeds divided among the side making the greatest number of points which will be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Points. Includes Selection, chip basket, etc. (1), Instrumental music (5), Recitation (10), Song (10), Subscription to Grange Visitor (10), Paper (40), Dialogue (20), Debate (60).

We have instructed our secretary to send for the traveling library by which we hope to profit during the long winter evenings. At the county convention Mr. and Mrs. Chase of our Grange were elected delegates to the State Grange. Eleven of our members who were present at the Pomona Grange held at Onsted, Oct. 3, took the fifth degree, which shows with what zeal our members are seeking, through the benefits of the Grange, to prepare themselves for life's work, knowing full well that—

"Rest is not quitting the busy career; Rest is the fitting of self to one's sphere. 'Tis the brook's motion, clear, without strife, Fleeting to ocean after this life. 'Tis loving and serving the true and best; 'Tis onward, unswerving; and that is true rest." G. KNIGHT, Lecturer.

DEWITT GRANGE.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all sisters and brothers and to all the readers of our beloved GRANGE VISITOR!

A few words about DeWitt Grange. We are prospering as usual. Have a crowded hall at every meeting. I must tell you about our grand Grange meeting we had on Saturday night, December 14. Nearly 70 of our own members were present. Mr. J. L. Norris, wife and daughter, and Miss Clement of Capitol Grange, and Mr. VanWormer of the M. A. C., were present. Pop corn and apples were served at recess. After Grange called, the following question, "Resolved, that women should be allowed the right of suffrage," was taken from the question box. This question was prepared two weeks before and three young ladies and three young gentlemen appointed to discuss it. All but one (a young lady) responded. Although some of the participants had never spoken in public before they all did splendidly. After they were through many members also spoke on the same question. This manner of getting the young people started out proved so successful that we will try it again in the near future.

Another year of Grange work has gone by. Let us all try and make the coming year more successful than the last. Sister McClure, please do not forget your poor man's cake recipe you promised us at State Grange.

Oh! Sisters, was not that meeting in the senate room just grand? In behalf of DeWitt Grange I extend congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon L. Butterfield.

Fraternally, MRS. C. L. PEARCE. [Thank you, Sister Pearce. K. L. B.]

Saved Her Daughter.

From the Journal, Detroit, Mich. Miss Lily Schnabel, living with her parents at No. 75 Grandy avenue, Detroit, Mich., is a remarkably fine specimen of perfect health, which blessing she owes to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Said Mrs. Schnabel to a reporter lately:

Successful

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

Actual Potash.

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