

GRANGE VISITOR

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

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WOOL AND THE TARIFF.

From the Standpoint of a Wool-Grower Who is a Free-Trader.

HON. ENOS GOODRICH.

In addressing myself to the readers of the GRANGE VISITOR on the subject of the Tariff on Wool I wish to be permitted to speak in terms sufficiently emphatic not to be misunderstood. I will, therefore, premise by saying that I am radically and permanently opposed to the principle of taxation by tariff. And why? Because it is unequal, unfair and unjust—because it is dishonest and wicked. It exempts the rich man's millions, and taxes the poor man's poverty. It spares the nabob in the brown stone palace, and goes forth along the streets and lanes of the city, and seeks out the cottages of the poor of the land, to wring the bread from the squalid victims of wretchedness and toil. Under its influence millionaires are multiplying in the cities of our land in a ratio never before known in the history of the world. Scarcely a city of ten thousand inhabitants can be found in our land without its millionaire.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

Such was the verdict of one of the world's most beautiful poets before I was born, and such will be the inevitable verdict of fate after I am dead.

And which of all my readers can comprehend the magnitude of even a single million of dollars? For one moment let us stand in awe-struck contemplation. It is a pretty independent farmer who is worth his ten thousand dollars; and yet one hundred just such farmers must be taxed under the tariff system in order to exempt from direct taxation one of Vanderbilt's millions. Such is simply and without exaggeration the daily operation of the whole tariff system.

And why should the sheep stand eternally at the doors of Congress bleating for protection? In the days of the Bible the sheep was represented as being "dumb before its shears," but such is not the sheep of modern politics. Ever since I can remember the halls of Congress have echoed and resounded to the bleating of the sheep. For sixty years the tariff has engrossed more of the time of Congress, and cost the country more money, in special legislation, than any other subject, and I might almost say more than all other subjects combined. No matter what bills may come up for action, these stereotyped and threadbare tariff speeches must first be heard. Our ships may be dashing upon the rocks of our great northern lakes, and our sailors be perishing for want of life-saving stations, but a river and harbor bill must be staved off for a few more long-winded speeches on the tariff. Our great lakes, whose gigantic commerce far exceeds our entire interest on all the oceans of the world demands a ship canal to tide water. Time and again money enough has been lying idle and useless in the public treasury to have built such a canal five times over; and yet we have it not. Canada has her ship canal, and when our buncomb patriots get us into a war with Great Britain about a few seal skins, our lakes will be filled with British men-of-war while our statesmen are fooling away their time over the tariff. Where then will be our boasted commerce of the lakes? Would not a little of this everlasting tariff wind be better ex-

pendent in guarding the vital interests of the country?

But we must not forget that wool, the everlasting subject of the politician's harangue, was to constitute the subject of our discourse. And now, let no man assert that I am an enemy to the sheep, for I shall indignantly deny the charge; for during a life long farm experience I have always made sheep and wool cardinal items in the diversified business of the farm. I was interested in one of the first, if not the very first of importations of blooded sheep into Genesee county; when, in 1848, in company with the venerated Rowland Perry and Paul G. Davison, both long since deceased, and Charles C. Pierson, still living in Flint, I visited Livingston county in the State of New York, and brought home a choice draft of Merino sheep from some of the best flocks of the Empire state. And from that date until this I have never at any time lost interest in the sheep. But I don't for that reason propose to let sheep worship blind my vision to all the other vital interests of the country. But let us size up this sheep business, and see what it amounts to, anyway.

Not wishing to weary the reader with an array of tedious columns of figures I will briefly state in round numbers, that according to the latest and most reliable statistics, the stock interests of our country amount to about two and a half billions of dollars—made up substantially as follows: Neat cattle, one billion; horses and mules, one billion; hogs, two hundred and twenty or two hundred and twenty-five millions; sheep, one hundred millions, etc. It would take nine times all the sheep of the country to equal in value the neat cattle. It would take ten times the sheep to equal our horses and mules, and more than twice our sheep to equal our hogs—and that after 75 years of persistent fostering and protection on the part of the government.

It takes, in round numbers, not far from six hundred million pounds of wool a year to clothe the American people; and after all this 75 years of pampering our sheep have failed to meet our wants; and half our wool must still be imported from other lands. Much of it comes from the extreme opposite side of the globe,—and right here I wish to ask the American wool grower if the people of Australia can live by growing wool and freighting it half way around the globe, and paying to our government eleven cents a pound for the privilege of selling it in our markets, how is it that the business is so unprofitable to us? The idea, upon the very face of it is preposterous. We can raise a beef, that bears no fleece upon its back, in competition with the whole outside world, *without protection*.

It is the recorded testimony of English agriculturists, as far back as I can remember, backed up and corroborated by the best of American experience, that mutton can be grown cheaper, pound for pound, than any other meat—and yet it brings the highest price in market—while the sheep brings (what no other domestic animal does), a rich fleece of wool each year—and yet, after all this our sheep men (sometimes) claim that it don't pay to raise wool. I say *sometimes*, for the claims of sheep men themselves have been very inconsistent on this subject. When they want more protection then "the sheep industry is languishing," and "wool growing don't pay"—but when they wish to sell buck lambs at a hundred dollars a head, then the sheep business is one of the best in the

world. I think it was one Mr. Shakespeare who said something about "Consistency" being a jewel BUT LET US SEE "WHAT PROTECTION COSTS THE WOOL GROWER."

Some time since the American Free Trade League published a pamphlet, showing "What Protection costs the farmer." But as all farmers are not wool growers I will now present a few figures, showing what protection costs the wool grower. I have long thought that the unmitigated selfishness of wool growers on this protection question must be obvious to every reflective person. But if the wool grower has no sympathy for others it is fair to presume he has the more left for himself. Before me lies "Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1890," and on its 25th page I find a statement of duties collected on wool for the 16 years commencing with 1875 and ending with 1890, showing that there were collected on raw wool

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|-------------------------|---------------|
| On manufactures of wool | \$67,907,680 |
| On manufactures of wool | 414,058,913 |
| Total | \$481,966,593 |

Now, without wearying the reader with fractions, I assume that 40 per cent of our population are agriculturalists, and that about one-half of that number are producing wool—thus 20 per cent, being one-fifth part of the American people, may be deemed to be wool growers, though one-half of that number produce no more than they consume, and consequently are not benefited by the tariff. It has often been (theoretically) asserted that our government is conducted "for the greatest good of the greatest number." What becomes of this beautiful theory if the government is to be run for the benefit of a decimal fraction of its population who choose to engage in the production of wool?

But, to the "Argumentum Ad Hominem," for when arguments based upon general principles will not be appreciated it sometimes becomes necessary for logicians to resort to *arguments to the man*. And so Messrs. Wool Growers, please take notice that in those sixteen years you have paid one-fifth part of this \$482,966,593, which is no less than \$96,393,318 for your protection on wool. Now the value of all the sheep in our country is a trifle over a hundred million dollars, being about one-twenty-fourth part of all the stock of the country. So that we, my brother wool growers, have paid out of our own pockets, for wool protection alone, nearly as much as would buy all the sheep in the land, while the whole American people have paid more than enough to buy all these sheep four times over.

But fortunate indeed would be the wool grower if this were all the tariff costs him, for in fact it is but a small fraction. Before me lies the tariff law of 1890, known as the McKinley law—which tells us that we are taxed on 472 different articles, all, or nearly all of which the farmer pays, for the sake of his protection on wool. Human genius has been exhausted to find objects of tariff taxation, from the pencil with which we write to the glass that lights our windows, and the soap that washes our hands to the skin of a jackass. Over two hundred million dollars are yearly taken from the American people by this tariff tax; and they bid us be thankful that we are a protected people. A great cackling is made about protection on eggs; and eggs are worth more in Canada today than they are on this side. Our

potatoes too are protected at twenty-five cents a bushel, and now when my neighbors take their potatoes to the Fostoria market the buyer will throw out half of them as culls, and for the balance, if they are extra nice, he will pay 17 cents a bushel.

It is thus that the promise of wealth by protection laws is ever "Kept to the ear, but broken to the hope."

Every intelligent person knows that these millions which the foreign importer pays on his wools, woolens and other commodities are added to the price of the goods, and in the end the consumer pays them.

But the protection orator talks long and loud to make us believe that at some time, and in some manner, through some unknown subterranean channel these millions will all flow back to us with accumulated interest, and there is no knowing how rich we shall all be. But the fact is, they don't come back. And while the farmer groans beneath the burden he looks out and sees that the nabobs of our land are growing richer at a ratio hitherto unknown in the world's history. No fact is better known, than that the rich of our country are growing richer, and the poor growing poorer. And I hold the rulers of our country responsible for it.

Take the farmers of our country as a class, and one can deny that they are industrious. A few who are endowed with extraordinary powers of body and mind attain success, but the great majority toil on through life's unceasing journey, until the evening of life finds them under more or less embarrassment—discouraged and disheartened in mind if not in a condition of absolute want and despair. A vast deal has been said and written upon the subject of the farmers depression, and still the farmer is groping in the dark upon the subject. But it certainly needs no very profound reflection to demonstrate to the reasoning mind, that if it were possible to sweep away our whole tariff system, and substitute in its stead a system of direct taxation, wherein every one would be required to contribute to the support of the Government according to his means, it would be much better for the farmer, and the laboring man. While I am prepared to admit that this depression is the result of a combination of causes, the greatest and chief of all these causes is the tariff.

Fostoria, Mich.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

The following is the platform of the People's Party:

1. The abolition of national banks as banks of issue, and that the government shall issue a full legal tender currency direct to the people, based upon lands or its products, and at a tax not to exceed two per cent per annum.
2. That the amount of the circulating medium be increased to not less than fifty dollars per capita.
3. The free and unlimited coinage of silver.
4. The abolition of all monopolies, trusts and combines and the most rigid state and national control of all corporations in the interests of the people, and that all railroad, telegraph, telephone, and express lines that cannot be so controlled shall be owned by the government.
5. The repurchase of lands held by foreign syndicates and that all lands held by grant to railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be retained by the gov-

ernment and held for actual settlers only.

6. That one industry shall not be built up at the expense of another, and all revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the state or nation, honestly and economically administered, and that all duties on the necessaries of life be abolished.

7. We favor the suppression of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes.

8. We demand a per diem pension for all honorably discharged union soldiers and sailors.

9. A graduated income tax.

10. We demand universal suffrage, equal pay for equal service, and that all under the age of sixteen be removed from the treadmill to the school-room.

11. We demand that the system employing convicts in any of our penal institutions in any industry that enters into competition with free labor be abolished.

12. We demand that all election days throughout the state be made compulsory holidays with a penalty attached for violating the same.

13. That we as representatives of the People's Party of Michigan, do hereby indorse and will use every exertion to carry into effect the eight hour workday in the mines, factories and workshops of the state.

CURIOUS EFFECTS OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

Some striking features are described by Prof. John Milne as marking the recent destructive earthquake in Japan, by which nearly 8,000 persons were killed and at least 41,000 houses were leveled. The movements of the waves were horizontal, and a defect of the seismograph was noticed in its failure to record anything of them except the "dip." In many places so called "foreign" buildings of brick and stone fell in heaps of ruin, between Japanese buildings yet standing. Cotton mills have fallen in, while their tall brick chimneys have been whipped off at about half their height. Huge cast-iron columns, which, unlike chimneys, are uniform in section, acting as piers for railway bridges, have been cut in two near the base. In some instances these have been snapped into pieces much as we might snap a carrot, and the fragments thrown down upon the shingle beaches of the rivers. The greatest efforts appear to have been exerted where masonry piers carrying two hundred foot girders over lengths of eighteen hundred feet have been cut in two and then danced and twisted over their solid foundations to a considerable distance from their true positions.

These piers have a sectional area of twenty-six by ten feet, and are from thirty to fifty feet in height. Embankments have been spread outward or shot away, brick arches have fallen between their abutments, while the railway line itself has been bent into a series of snakelike folds and hummocked into waves. Here and there a temple has escaped destruction, partly perhaps on account of the quality of materials employed in its construction, but also in consequence of the multiplicity of joints which come between the roof and the supporting columns. At these joints there has been a basket-like yielding, and the interstice of the roof has not, therefore, acted with its whole force in tending to rupture its supports.—*Popular Science Monthly for May.*

Sir Edward Rollitt's woman suffrage bill was defeated in the British house of commons by a vote of 175 to 152.

Field and Stock.

DEWBERRIES.

"Within the last few years several varieties of dewberries have come into more or less prominence. The greatest differences of opinion exist as to their merits, and no systematic attempt has been made to determine their peculiarities and values. * * * This account endeavors to collect and sift whatever evidence may exist concerning the dewberries, and to put on record so much of the histories and varietal peculiarities as the author has been able to obtain." The botanical relations of the different species of dewberries are discussed and a history and description of the twelve varieties which have been introduced to cultivation are given, with illustrations of plants and fruit. Reference is made to articles on the dewberry by the author in the *American Garden* for November, 1890, and February, 1891. The following summary is taken from the bulletin:

1. The cultivated dewberries represent two distinct species of *Rubus* or bramble, and two well-marked botanical varieties. It is therefore reasonable to expect that different managements may be required in the different classes, or at least that various results will be obtained from their cultivation.

2. The botanical types to which the cultivated dewberries belong are these: (1) The Northern dewberry (*Rubus canadensis*); to this type belong the Windom, Lucretia Sister and Geer; (a) the Lucretia subtype (var. *roribaccus*), comprising the Lucretia; (b) the Bartel subtype (var. *invisus*); to this belong Bartel or Mammoth, General Grant and Never Fail. (2) Southern dewberry (*Rubus trivialis*); here belong Fairfax, Manatee, Bauer and Wilson White.

3. The dewberries are distinguished from the blackberries by a true trailing habit, cymose and few-flowered inflorescence, and the habit of propagating by means of "tips." Like the blackberries and raspberries, they bear their fruit upon canes of last year's growth, and these canes die or become weak after they have fruited. They are propagated by means of "tips" and root cuttings.

4. The peculiar merits of the dewberries as cultivated fruits are earliness, large size, attractive appearance, and the ease with which they can be protected in winter.

5. The peculiar demerits of the dewberries are failure of the flowers to set, formation of nubbins, and difficulty of picking the fruit. There is no positive method known by which the first two difficulties can be overcome, and the causes of them are unknown, but there is reason to believe that pruning and thinning of the canes will tend to make the plant productive. The labor and unpleasantness of picking may be avoided by training the plants on a rack or trellis and by keeping them well pruned.

6. Various methods of training and cultivation are advised, but the plants are generally set at about the same distance as blackberries (3 by 7 or 4 by 7 feet) and the canes are allowed to lie upon the ground, being headed in when they reach about three feet in length. A mulch of straw beneath the canes keeps the berries clean and renders picking more pleasant. A wire trellis like a grape trellis or various styles of racks may be used upon which to tie the fruiting canes, and for amateur cultivation, at least, some such upright training seems to be advisable. Only four to six fruiting canes should be allowed to the plant. Some varieties, particularly Windom and Bartel, appear to do best if the fruit is shaded.

7. Twelve varieties of dewberry have been named and more or less disseminated during the last twenty years. Of these, four (omitting the Mammoth) have gained more or less prominence, and are found to possess decided merits in certain places. This is a fair proportion of good varieties to inferior ones, as indicated by the annals of other fruits.

8. Many persons have found dewberry culture to be profitable. This is evidence that the fruit is an acquisition. But it has not yet found general favor, and it is probable that it will never become as popular as the blackberry. The varieties which enjoy most prom-

inence are Windom, Lucretia, Bartel and Manatee.

9. The Windom possesses promise for the Northwest, of which it is a native. It has not yet been tested to any extent elsewhere. It appears to demand partial shade for the best success.

10. The Lucretia has been found to be a desirable and profitable fruit in many places over a large extent of territory, and it is therefore safe to conclude that its range of adaptation is large. Many, however, have failed with it. It appears to be variable, and many of the plants are worthless. It is seriously attacked by anthracnose and by a bramble rust.

11. Bartel has found great favor with some growers in the west, from Wisconsin to Nebraska. It has not succeeded well in the east so far. Some of the variety known as Mammoth appears to be identical with Bartel.

12. Manatee is probably valuable for the south, and it appears to be the most useful form of *Rubus trivialis* yet tested.

13. Since this paper was written roots of two new dewberries, Skagit Chief and Belle of Washington, have been received from Avon, Washington. The varieties are not yet introduced and their botanical features have not been studied. —L. H. Bailey in *New York Cornell Station Bulletin No. 34*, as reported in *Experiment Station Record*.

PRUNING RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES.

H. OSCAR KELLEY.

Blackcaps.

This is a subject upon which fruit growers are somewhat divided. Our experience, however, would lead us to believe that all unpruned canes should be attended to at once. Pruning may be done at any time after severe freezing is past, but not before, as injury to the ends of the freshly exposed canes is liable to be the result; as would also be the case were they pruned in the autumn, especially if they are attacked by the cane fungus.

All new canes should be pinched at two to three feet high at time of growth, and all laterals should be allowed to remain until spring, for the above mentioned reasons. In the spring all lateral shoots should be pruned to twelve to eighteen inches, and all trimmings consigned to the brush pile for cremation, as an aid in preventing the spread of fungous diseases and insect pests. This may be done quite early, before the rush of spring work. No more than four to six good strong canes should be left to each hill for fruiting. All bearing canes should be removed as soon as the crop is harvested so they will not absorb the moisture and impair the vitality of the root. Pinching at one foot high is recommended by some growers, thereby dispensing with the trellis. We have never had experience in this. However, our outline for experimental work in this direction at our test grounds in coming years is:

First, Planting rows five feet apart, two feet apart in the row, training to a single cane and pinching at one foot high; ditto, pinching at two feet high; ditto, pinching at three feet high;

Second, Planting six feet by three feet, pinching at one, two and three feet high, with three to four canes in the hill;

Third, Planting eight by four feet, pinching at one, two and three feet high, with two to eight canes in the hill; notes from all of which experiments we hope to furnish readers of the VISITOR from time to time.

Red Raspberries.

On account of the suckering habit of most of the red varieties, they should receive close attention. All young plants, not needed for fruiting, should be treated the same as weeds. Too many canes should not be allowed for fruiting, if size and economy at harvest time are objects, and all tops of canes killed by frost should be pruned to green wood. Bearing canes should be removed as soon as the crop is harvested the same as blackberries.

Blackberries.

These produce much more stocky canes than raspberries and may

be pinched at three to four feet high. This will cause a stocky growth, forming perfect little trees which produce immense crops if properly cared for. A much less number of canes should be allowed for fruiting than of raspberries, as they are of much more spreading habit.

Both blackberries and red raspberries may profitably be kept in narrow rows or drill form, rather than in distinct hills. Drills should not be more than one or two canes in width, with the canes not less than six to twelve inches apart in the row.

St. Louis, Mich.

ARSENITES.

J. N. STEARNS.

I was probably the first, both in Kalamazoo and Van Buren counties, to practice spraying on fruit trees. I first procured a Whitman pump, as that was considered the best at that time. I was so fully satisfied with the beneficial results, that some four years ago I purchased the best pump I could find for the purpose. And here let me say to your readers, that this is quite important, as I have seen many trees badly injured by pumps that throw the solution too much in streams. It should be so constructed that the solution goes into the tree in a fine mist as in the appearance of a fog.

A few dollars in cost is of no account, so you have the best.

The work of fighting injurious insects and fungi, is mainly preventative, and the old saying, "An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure" is more than true in this case. Thus the great importance of "getting there" first. In fact in every case of failure in the use of the arsenites, that has come to my knowledge on investigation, I have found the enemy got there first.

I have just been reading a bulletin from the U. S. Agricultural Department, and in giving directions for using the bordeaux mixture to head off leaf blight, scab and rot in the fruit, directs us to spray just as the trees commence blossoming. I think it important to begin still earlier on plums, pears and grapes. I sprayed my plums and pears before they showed any blossoms, completely covering the branches and body so they looked blue, then followed up with later sprayings (after the fruit had set) adding one pound of Paris green, to from 200 to 250 gallons of the solution. This was done as often as it was found to have been washed off by the rains. The result was, no rotten plums, not a basket out of 2,500, while those about us who did not spray lost heavily by rot; and not a leaf dropped from blight.

If this will prove as effectual every year in preventing leaf blight and rot, this one item is worth more to the State of Michigan than all the experimental stations of the United States have cost.

The bordeaux mixture is now made as follows: Six pounds sulphate of copper and four pounds stone lime to 45 gallons water. The copper should be pulverized and then a few gallons of hot water turned on, as it will dissolve much more readily. Slack the lime and strain through some coarse material.

For codling moth, spray as soon as blossoms begin in the fall, and again in about ten days. The more thoroughly it is done the better the fruit.

The arsenites may be used much stronger, without injury to the foliage if used with the bordeaux mixture. All solutions should be kept well stirred.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

A German inventor has devised a means of producing a light superior in strength to either oil or electricity. It is by means of air driven through pumice-stone, the latter having been impregnated with benzine. The benzine gas thus obtained is then carried through a fine magnesium powder, and proceeds upward through a pipe to be consumed in a small flame of a claimed 400,000 candlepower. The apparatus consists of a blast engine for driving the air through the pumice, and a number of other accessories, all of which take up but a small space.—*English Mechanic*.

THE FARMER'S VEGETABLE GARDEN.

H. P. G.

As soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, beets may be sown. In the farmer's garden the saving of ground is not of so much importance as the saving of labor in the care of the crops. The rows of beets may be three feet apart, giving plenty of room for the cultivator. It is well to sow seed of several varieties, though but a small space need be given to the early maturing sorts. Egyptian is a good variety to sow for early use. Bassano is excellent for greens. Blood Turnip is a good second early sort, and Long Smooth Blood, is excellent for winter use. Sow the seed rather thickly, and after the plants are well up thin to six inches apart.

How few farmers have an asparagus bed! There is perhaps no vegetable in our garden that will supply so large an amount of food from a small space as asparagus. Most farmers have an idea that it takes a large amount of work to prepare an asparagus bed, and that one must wait a long time before the stalks can be gathered. Preparing the bed is quite simple, and though it takes two or three years for a bed to get well started, it will last a lifetime without replanting. Good two year plants can be obtained from the seedmen for one dollar a hundred, and 50 to 75 plants are enough to supply a large family with asparagus. To set out the plants, manure the land quite heavily and plow under, then take a shovel plow and mark out furrows three to four feet apart and six or eight inches deep. Set the plants in the rows about two feet apart, and have the part from which the stalk starts four to six inches beneath the surface when the ground is leveled. Now all you have to do is to keep the weeds and grass out and let the roots fill up the space between the rows and plants. The following spring after the snow is off, cut off the tops and apply a good dressing of manure; fork this in, being careful not to injure the roots. Rake off the bed and keep clean for another season. The second year the plants will bear some cutting; remember to cut the stalks clean whether they are large enough for use or not. The third year you can cut quite largely, but the bed will not be at its best until the fourth or fifth year. In the fall when the stalks turn yellow cut them off, and in the spring give a good dressing of manure. Continue this treatment and your bed will last for years and supply an amount of food that will repay a hundred-fold the labor spent in its preparation and care.

THE PERCHERON.

Leaving the domains of Great Britain and crossing the channel into France we find the Percheron of today making great claims as a draught horse. This breed takes its name from the province of La Perche, a district embracing four departments, situated to the southwest of Paris. It is on record that France was invaded by the Saracens (an Arabian tribe) as far back as A. D. 732 in vast numbers (300,000 strong) but they suffered the most disastrous defeat at the hands of the French, who took possession of their horses among other things, and these when crossed with the heavier mares already in France are thought to have produced the starting point of this famous breed. The French government in time being attracted by the superiority of these animals, at once encouraged the breeding of them by establishing government haras where the greatest pains were taken in the selection of the best, and under favorable circumstances and careful breeding from generation to generation, a noble animal was in time developed, but as time wore on and railroads supplanted the post coach, a demand for a heavier class of horse sprang up, and the mind of the French breeder was turned in the direction of increased size. This was done principally by introducing the blood of the heavier Norman and Flemish horse; for proof that the cross succeeded remarkably well we have only to visit the horse shows of this country and we will soon find magnificent animals of the draught type. A somewhat remarkable

feature in connection with the Percheron breed is that almost ninety per cent are grey in color, the remainder being generally dark chestnut or black.—*Dr. Grange in Speculum*.

WHEAT IN OHIO.

Within 20 years the the area annually sown to wheat in Ohio has increased from an average of 1,000,000 acres during the eighth to 2,500,000 acres during the ninth decade. This area represents 12 per cent of the area in farms within the State, but several counties are sowing annually 18 to 20 and even 25 per cent of their farm land to wheat. * * * The time may come when the average of the entire State will equal the present average of Summit county, which means a total average production of about 60 million bushels, or bread for 12 million mouths. * * *

It would seem that the profitable culture of wheat on the steep hillsides of southern Ohio is a hopeless undertaking; that the great problem before the wheat grower of the central belt of counties is winterkilling. A problem which may be partially solved by under-drainage and the intelligent use of clover and manures; and that in the northern counties climatic influences are more generally favorable to wheat culture than elsewhere in the State.

These statistics indicate that the wheat crops of Ohio have been slightly increased by the use of commercial fertilizers, but it appears that the average cost of this increase has equaled its market value, and that a general improvement in the methods of agriculture has contributed more largely to the increase of Ohio's wheat crops than the use of purchased fertility.—*Bulletin Ohio Station*.

HORSES WORTH A FORTUNE.

Men of wealth do not now hesitate to pay twenty-five thousand dollars for a yearling colt without any record if it has the right pedigree. While for horses with great records, Robert Bonner and other lovers of horse flesh will pay from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Bonner, although opposed to racing, paid forty-five thousand dollars for "Sunol" the race horse.

The men who own valuable horses pay great salaries to the men who train their animals for them. These men are hardly ever away from their charges; in a way they sleep and eat with them. They study every mood. James Rowe, who has trained many of the greatest horses that this country has ever produced, told me a short time ago that a finely bred, thoroughly trained horse is as sensitive as an intelligent child, appreciating kindness, and either shirking or sulking under ill usage. The race horse known as "Tenney," one of the speediest but most variable tempered animals ever seen in America—had to be handled with the most exquisite care, and his every mood had to be studied; even then he would sulk at the critical point in a great race for no apparent reason, and lose to an inferior horse through sheer ill temper.—*Foster Coates in Ladies' Home Journal*.

STOCK FEEDING.

These are results in stock feeding by Prof. Sanborn of the Utah Experiment Station:

I. Horses wearing blankets beneath their harness in the day and blanketed in the stables at night did not hold their weight as well as those without blankets.

II. Cattle with blankets in the stable did not thrive as well as those without blankets.

The above facts do not determine whether blanketing in the open air would result unfavorably.

III. Cattle in yards surrounded by high wind breaks did as well or better for the very favorable winter of 1890-1, and are out of accord with former results to be reported for the winter of 1891-2.

IV. Steers turned out daily and those kept in loose box-stalls did better than those tied up, indicating that exercise or liberty is beneficial.

V. Cattle eat more when in the open air than when confined. On these points we are gathering more information.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

MANUFACTURER OF
INGERSOLL'S LIQUID RUBBER PAINT.
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A STARVED PUBLIC OFFICE.

Are our law-makers abreast with the educators, or do our educators fail to assert their rights in demanding the support of congress necessary to uphold the dignity of the educational bureau and to command the respect of business men, as well as of educators of our own and foreign nations?

Something is radically wrong. The government at Washington pretends to sustain a Bureau of Public Instruction; the senators and congressmen avail themselves of every opportunity to boast of our public schools with patriotic fervor. We all praise the school system of our great and glorious country, and what is more, we applaud our statesmen for it.

Do they deserve it? Let us visit the Bureau of Public Instruction at Washington and see "what we can see."

We must be pardoned at the outset for having some conception of what the United States Bureau of Education should consist, as the representative of a great nation, whose very foundation is built upon the public school system.

We expect to find a large, well equipped department of public service; one that will vie with the Army and Navy Department, the Treasury Department, or the Department of the Interior. We fancy to ourselves a large commodious structure, filled with busy clerks gathering and compiling systematic records of the educational affairs of the United States.

What do we find? An old rookery with rickety stairways, dirty rooms crowded like an old junk shop, a few over-worked clerks, scanty office furniture and some dust-covered records complete the outfit. We soon learn that a number of valuable manuscripts remain unpublished for lack of funds. The annual report for 1888 has just appeared. This means that the annual report appears three years late, which makes it almost worthless for public use.

At sight of all this we are disenchanted, and in disgust we trace our steps to the Army and Navy Department. When we contemplate this grand structure, with its numberless commodious office rooms and well clad clerks, and the fact that our government expends millions of dollars to maintain an army and navy, our thoughts unwittingly run to the Chilian affair; again, our mind drifts to the Garca bandit.

We go the Department of Agriculture, where we note the contrast between that office and the office of Public Instruction. The man of agriculture sits in a commodious, parlor-like sanctum; the man of education sits in a garret; the man of agriculture drinks his ice-water out of a silver pitcher; the man of education uses a tin dipper; the man of agriculture toasts his feet on a steam register; the man of education hugs an old stove; the man of agriculture is surrounded with electric buttons and other modern conveniences; the man of education counts his ink-stand and pen the most pretentious articles in his complement.

The comparative pictures are by no means overdrawn; and the questions that suggest themselves to us will be at once plain to every one: Is not the Department of Education of a great republic as important as that of any phase of civil government? When foreign nations consider this their most important department why should not we? Why should the Army and Navy Department be placed in a marvel of architectural beauty while the Department of Education is placed in a tumble-down White Chapel rookery?

Who is to blame? Is it the Commissioner of Public Instruction or is it the House of Representatives? Has the Commissioner insisted upon the proper equipment of his department, or has the committee on education been deaf to appeals?

Before educators from every nation in the world come to visit us,

in 1893, we should have a Department of Education at Washington which shall be an indication of the pride every true American citizen feels for our free school system.

There is something wrong, and we direct the attention of every member of congress to this state of affairs. We insist that the Department of Education has been treated in a miserly way, and that the dignity and honor of this government is at stake. We earnestly direct the attention of our statesmen to this state of affairs. The cause deserves it, and the honor and integrity of this country demands it. —American School Board Journal.

FROM SYLVANIA, OHIO.

As I have not seen anything in the VISITOR from Working Grange 509 for a long time a few words from me may not be out of place at this time.

Our secretary's last quarterly report showed 77 members in good standing. We hold our meetings in the afternoon on the first and third Saturdays of each month. It matters but little how bad the roads or weather we always have a good attendance, seldom less than forty. Our meetings are very interesting and instructive, consisting of recitations, music, select readings, and usually a question for discussion. Our Grange has just purchased two dozen new Grange Melodies, and we think them just splendid. We are constantly adding to our numbers, and still there's room for more. T. G. CHANDLER. P. O., Sylvania, O.

THE NATIONAL MEETING.

PAW PAW, MICH., April 25, 1892. Concord, N. H., has been selected as the place for holding the next meeting of the National Grange.

J. J. WOODMAN, Secy. Ex. Com. N. G., P. of H.

NEWBURG, MICH., April 25, 1892. Editor VISITOR:

Newburg Center Grange, No. 695, organized last June with 31 charter members is in a prosperous condition. Fourteen new members have been added to our list. We have two meetings each month and a good attendance.

One of the charter members has been removed from our midst by the hand of death, otherwise our ranks have not been broken.

Our literary work consists of recitations, select reading, discussions and general remarks.

The installation of officers for this year took place January 23, Bro. S. W. Brece acting as installing officer, and the following officers were duly installed: W. M., Frank Rumsey; Overseer, Delbert Stevenson; Lecturer, Ellen Rumsey; Steward, Charles Wheeler; Chaplain, Mrs. H. Babcock; Treasurer, A. P. Beeman; Secretary, Carrie L. Poe; Gate keeper, A. Irving; Ceres, Mrs. A. Akerly; Pomona, Louvisa Poe; Flora, Mrs. Addie Stover; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Luna Dodge; Assistant Steward, William Dodge.

Yours fraternally,
MRS. ELLEN RUMSEY, Lecturer.

The capital stock of the Bell Telephone Company has been increased from \$15,000,000 to \$17,500,000. The company has in use 612,407 instruments, and has 180,391 miles of wire on poles, 14,954 on buildings, and 70,334 miles under ground, a total of 265,679 miles.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.

CABELL Co., W. Va., April 11, '92. Mr. O. W. Ingersoll:

DEAR SIR—Having had extensive experience in the paint trade, I can cheerfully recommend the Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paints as being ahead of any known to me. I painted a house some time ago, and in passing it the other day I saw it looked just as nice as the hour when I left off painting.

Fraternally yours,
W. B. MELTON. [See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.—Ed.]

NOW AND THEN.

JOSH BILLINGS' ADVERTISEMENT.

I can sell for eighteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars, a pallas, a sweet and pensive retirement, lokated on the virgin banks of the Hudson, containing 85 acres. The land is luxuriously divided by the hand of nature and art, into pastor and tillage, into plain and deklivity, into stern abruptness, and the dalliance of moss-tufted medder; streams ov sparkling gladness (thick with trout) danse through this wilderness ov buty, tew the low musik ov the cricket and grasshopper. The evergreen sighs az the evening zephyr flits through its shadowy buzzum, and the aspen trembles like the luv-smitten harte ov a damsell. Fruits ov the tropicks, in golden buty, melt on the bows, and the bees go heavy and sweet from the fields to their garnering hives. The manshun iz ov Parian marble, the porch iz a single diamond, set with rubiz and the mother ov pearl; the floors are ov rosewood, and ceilings are more butifal than the starry vault of heavin. Hot and cold water bubbles and squirts in evry apartment, and nothing is wanting that a poet could pra for, or art could portray. The stables are worthy the steeds of Nimrod or the studs ov Akilles, and its henry waz bilt expressly for the birds of paradise; while somber in the distance, like the cave ov a hermit, glimpses are caught ov the dorg-house. Here poets hav cum and warbled their laze—here skulptors hav cut, here painters hav robbed the scene ov dreamy landscapes, and here the philosopher discovered the stun, which made him the alkimist ov natur.

Nex northward ov this thing ov buty, sleeps the residence and domain ov the Duke John Smith, while southward, and nearer the spice-breathing tropicks, may be seen the baronial villy ov Earl Brown, and the Duchess, Widder Betsy Stevens. Walls ov primitiff rock; laid in Roman cement, bound the estate, while upward and downward, the eye catthes far away the magesta and slow grander ov the Hudson. As the young moon bangs like a cutting of silver from the blu brest ov the ski, an angel may be seen each night dansing with golden tiptoes on the green. (N. B. This angel goes with the place.)

It is well known that John A. Logan, who was a member of Congress at the time the war began, left Washington when he saw there was going to be a fight, and, seizing "W" musket, walked all the way to Belmont, where he arrived just in time to take part in the battle.

He had on a swallow-tail coat, but he stood up to the rack as long as anybody did. He was back in Washington next morning, a good deal out of breath, and was telling his fellow Congressmen all about it.

"Who gave you this account of the fight?" ask a member from the north woods of New York.

"Why, I was there myself," said Logan. The New Yorker had not evidently heard the news, for he seemed a little mystified, and asked, as if wishing to solve the mystery of Logan's speedy reappearance, "Are the cars running?"

"No," said Logan, "the cars an't running, but every other blank thing in the State of Virginia is, as near as I could find out."—Chicago Herald.

"Dot boy of mine ish going to make a goot business man," said Mr. Beckstein. "Yesterday I told him I was going to leave all my broberoty to him ven I died, and vat you s'pose he say to dot?" "I don't know, Mr. Beckstein." "Vell, he say he vill throw off 5 per cent for spot cast."—Detroit Free Press.

A little girl who had been set at a table for dinner, apart from the family as a punishment, said grace as follows: "O Lord I thank thee, that thou prepare a table before me in the presence of my enemies." She ate with the family after that.

"Woman feels where man thinks." Yes and that's what makes the man prematurely bald.—Richmond Recorder.

"I am laying up treasures in heaven." as the widower remarked after burying his fourth wife.—New York Herald.

A deaf mute is always ready to take a hand in conversation.—Puck.

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1 May, '92.

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15 April, '92.

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OUR OFFERS.

We call the attention of all our readers to the offers we make in this issue of the VISITOR. We are anxious to have our subscription list grow during the month of May, and surely the offers made are sufficient inducement to those not now taking the paper to subscribe.

TO OUR READERS.

We want to ask a favor of each reader of the VISITOR. Will you not secure one subscriber to the VISITOR for us? We are offering the paper for the balance of the year for 25 cents. You must have some neighbor who does not take the paper. Can you not induce him to subscribe "a quarter's worth?" Please ask him the first time you see him. Guarantee that he will get the worth of his money. Ask him to give us a trial. You don't know how much help you will be to us in this way. More than that you will be doing a turn for yourself at the same time, for the larger our list the more we can put in of time and money towards making the paper superior to its standing now. And you will get the benefit. Please don't delay, for we need your help.

TO THE PATRONS.

We are offering the VISITOR at a very low figure. Have you read our offers for May? 20 cents for

the rest of this year to clubs of ten in the Grange; or 60 cents for the rest of this year and all of next year! Now Patrons of Michigan here is an opportunity for you to come to the help of your paper.

We are not at all overstating the matter when we say that every family in the Grange ought to take the VISITOR. Now either by personal solicitation or by having the Grange pay for enough subscriptions to place the VISITOR in every family, this can be done. Will you not take action immediately, at your very next meeting? Will you not see that in some way all members of the Order shall have the paper come to their homes? Take advantage of the 60 cent offer if you can. You will not have the same opportunity again for getting the paper so cheaply.

And then you can aid us still further by inducing a neighbor, not a Patron, to subscribe for the VISITOR for the rest of this year. It will cost him but a "quarter," and surely you can recommend the paper to him as worth that much! This will not take much of your time and you will in the end reap the benefit. You can not help us again more than you can during this very month of May.

FREE WOOL AGAIN.

The article on the first page by Hon. Enos Goodrich is in no sense a reply to Mr. Rich's article of two weeks ago, but is a presentation of the free trade side of the issue, by a firm believer of that side. We hope our readers will pay especial attention to these two articles, for this wool question will be heard of later. Those who have not a copy of the VISITOR containing Mr. Rich's articles can have it by sending us two two-cent stamps.

TO THE SECRETARIES.

Will you not see that in some way every family in your Grange has the VISITOR for this year and next, or at least for the rest of this year? Please push things at once. See that the matter comes up at your next meeting. Don't let it be put off at all. If you need sample copies, send for them at once.

If your Grange can put in about 10 or 20 copies of the VISITOR into families in your neighborhood who are not Patrons, it will help the Order and the paper, and will cost but a little if the whole Grange bears the expense.

DR. PARKHURST'S WORK.

Residents of the rural districts scarcely realize the prevalence of crime in cities. They read of corruption among city officials and congratulate themselves on their residence in the country. They visit the city and see the guilding, the attraction, the business, and the sunshine of the city. They do not see the shadow, the misery, the pollution. To such the results of the work of Dr. Parkhurst of New York in visiting dens of infamy incognito, and in employing men to hunt out specific instances of law breaking, come as revelations. Truly the work and word of every good man in the country is needed to-day for the cause of truth in whatever form it appears.

MUNICIPAL CRIME.

Many good citizens, especially in cities, lament that crime thrives and that unprincipled men occupy the offices which are for the very purpose of preventing and punishing crime. They pray for good government, expecting God to sweep away the places of vice, to close the saloons and to enforce human law. But they absent themselves from voting, and what is worse, from the primaries. Either they are afraid of the wire pullers or they forget their obligations as

citizens. Now such men become responsible for crime whenever by their efforts they could in any measure prevent crime. They do not think of that, however. They place the responsibility on the bad men. They cry "ring," and "muddy politics," and "boss" and expatiate on the terrible wickedness of modern city government. They are right in a measure, but why don't they "boss" and organize a "ring" and put up honest men and elect them? The history of nearly every large city in the country shows a period of wicked misrule that finally became unendurable; the good people rose in revolt and put a stop to it. If they can do it once, why can't they do it perpetually? They can if they will. One great trouble has been that the voters remain loyal to party. Recognizing that, the politicians of the majority party learn to put up for office anything that bears the semblance of a man, confident of success. Things go from bad to worse until all good citizens irrespective of party determine on a change. It is made and things go on well for a time. Gradually apathy takes hold of the voters, a presidential campaign is in the near future; they vote straight for party's sake and ere long matters are no better than before. Such a cycle of events is inevitable so long as national issues dominate in municipal elections. Then too when the evil thrive the good feel that they are alone, that there are none of the faithful remaining. So that unorganized purity is trampled upon by organized impurity.

Eternal vigilance is the price of municipal purity.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

One of the healthiest signs of the times is the fact that the college men of the country are becoming intensely interested in the study of political and economic problems. Harvard and Yale have organized a joint political debate. The University of Michigan is securing the finest orators in the land to talk politics. An effort is being made to organize the colleges of the state for the study of the "issues" of the day. This is a good thing. When the educated men of the country become thoroughly imbued with the necessity and righteousness of certain reforms, a glorious day will dawn for us; and this preparation will come only by study.

The Grange cannot be too enthusiastic in studying all sides of all questions, and especially in getting the younger people in the Order interested. It is the great commendable feature of the Grange that it fearlessly grapples with every problem that appears, seeks to find the truth, cost what it may of self-esteem or sacrifice of former beliefs, and when the truth seems to have been discovered, demands the immediate reform necessary, no matter what politician must fall, or what party cringe. This is the birthright of a freeman that he can think what he believes is the truth and vote for conscience sake. Any man who dare do this is of our kin whether he be enrolled with us or not. Any man in the Grange who dare not do it is no true Patron.

OUR MISSION ENDED?

Annie L. Diggs, in the April Arena, in an article lauding the Farmer's Alliance, thus disposes of the Grange movement and its labors: "The Grange, as a forerunner and a preparation for a larger scope of thought touching the problems and maladjustments of the business side of agriculture, had performed its mission and declined."

We have no quarrel with the Alliance; we do think our enthusias-

tic authoress would profit by a study of the Grange as it exists today. As a matter of fact, the purely business side of the farmer's life has not occupied the exclusive attention of our Order. It suffices to say that whatever it advocated in that line "it performed." But did it decline? Yes. And why? Simply because its novelty and push attracted to its fold numbers of constitutional malcontents and curiosity seekers, who when they discovered that reform is not a matter of weeks and months, but of years; not a matter of revolution but of education, betook themselves in disappointment to some other scheme that promised earlier success. Reviving from the natural discouragement that the loss of numbers gave, the Grange at last finds itself on a substantial foundation. Not only that but there are abundant evidences of healthy growth.

And then—the "mission of the Grange ended?" Can any one say of an organization that pushed and passed the idea for an agricultural department; that is in the very van—in the front mind you—in demanding pure food legislation, in decrying gambling in food products, in asking for free rural mail delivery; an organization founded for social and moral advancement; an order practically exhibiting the equality of the sexes—can any one say that such a body has performed its mission?

No! Only when the cupidity of men is overcome by their humanity; when a perfectly intelligent ballot shall elect a perfectly capable legislative body that shall devise laws of approximately perfect justice; when education is universal; when the farmer is honored with others of his worth; when purity, freedom, justice, charity, culture, are the characteristics of all our people and color all our laws—then will the mission of the Grange be ended. And not till then will we be content to be told by literary aspirants that our work is done.

CONGRESS.

The Senate committee decided to increase the Grand Haven harbor appropriation from \$40,000 to \$90,000.

Congressman Belknap has received protests from all the newspapers of Grand Rapids asking his vote to defeat certain provisions of the Paddock pure food bill.

Representative Stout introduced a resolution looking toward an investigation of rentals paid by the government and by the public to the Bell Telephone monopoly.

The publication in the Congressional Record of matter purporting to be the speeches of members but in reality extracts from various books and papers, aroused considerable interest in the House. The practice will be stopped.

A resolution was agreed to, directing the committee on agriculture and forestry to ascertain and report the causes of agricultural depression; and particularly whether the reports of the department of agriculture on the distribution and consumption of such products has anything to do with the depression.

It was resolved by the Senate, that the Secretary of State be requested to obtain through our consuls, or otherwise, such information as he can concerning the use of electricity as a power in the propulsion of farm machinery and implements and in the propagation and growth of plants in foreign countries, and report the same to the Senate.

The Senate passed the Chinese exclusion bill after amendment that quite modifies the House bill. The bill as passed continues in force all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into the country of Chinese for ten years. Any Chinese person, or person of Chinese descent, when convicted under said laws, shall be removed from the United States to

China, unless it appears that said person is a subject or citizen of some other country, in which case, they be removed to such country, unless said country demands a tax, in which case the person will be removed to China. Any Chinese arrested under the provisions of this act shall be adjudged unlawfully to be within the United States, unless such person shall establish by affirmative proof his lawful right to remain. Any person once convicted and once removed, who shall subsequently be convicted of like offense, shall be imprisoned at hard labor, not exceeding six months, and thereafter removed from the United States, as hereafter provided.

WAGES AND LABOR.

It is astonishing how we accept as true the thing to which we have been accustomed. It would appear that anything will come to be regarded as right simply by the force of custom.

In the present case the error has been in the assumption that labor is simply a commodity of the market. As a matter of fact it is no such thing. Labor is a part of the laborer. It is himself in action. It is impossible to conceive it as separated from him. To buy labor is to buy a part of the laborer; that is, a part of a man—not all of him, but a part. To regard labor as a product, to sell it and to buy it, are acts so nearly akin to the sale and purchase of human beings as to give us a shudder! Labor enters into every product, just as capital enters into it. They combine in it. You cannot withdraw the one from it more than the other. You cannot sell the labor out of it any more than you can sell the capital out of it. Wage-hire presupposes that labor is a mere product; that it is a thing which may be objectively considered, handled, bought and sold as any other form of value. A moment's right thinking will show how utterly at variance with the truth this is.

Labor does not logically or rightly obey any of the laws which govern commodities and material products. Labor can obey the law of supply and demand only in the same sense and in the same degree that men obey it. You can deal in labor by dealing in men. You can make it abundant or scarce by producing an abundance or a scarcity of men. You can raise it or depress it by raising or depressing men. You can corner it by cornering men. Labor is in a word an attribute of man which can be torn from him only with his life. It is therefore as illogical as it is inhuman to deal in labor in the same manner as one purchases and sells material products.

The wage-system, misnamed free labor, has belonged to the age of competition—the age of strife and brutal conflict between man and man in the market places of the world. The age of competition is destined to pass like the other ages that have preceded it. Even now it wanes and staggers away! The age of humanity is to succeed the age of speculative contention among the nations. The system of wage-hire cannot endure the light and actinism of the age of humanity. That age must of necessity recognize the equal rights of all producers in all the products of all labor.

The animosity of capital and labor depends for its force upon the fact of competition, and on the determination expressed in the false dictum of political economy that labor is a commodity to be bought and sold. The new age shall bring with it new ideas, new interpretations, and in particular new adjustments between accumulated labor—which is capital—and the current labor of men. Each shall have equal claims upon all products, all values, all the objects of desire, all the means of happiness; that is, equal claims proportional to the parts which labor and capital have contributed. Co-operations shall supervene in the place of that cruel system which has bartered and sold the labor of human beings as though it were an objective material product. No problem today is more important than that of a safe and easy transference of society from the wage system of industry to the system of peaceable and universal co-operations.—John Clark Ridpath in San Francisco Occident.

INGHAM POMONA.

Ingham county Pomona Grange met with Bunker Hill Grange at Fitchburg, Friday and Saturday, April 15 and 16.

Grange called in open session with Worthy Master R. L. Hewitt in the chair.

After the opening exercises we listened to a short welcome address by Bro. Whellon of Bunker Hill Grange, and a response by G. H. Proctor, the Master-elect of Pomona Grange. The brothers spoke of the Grange and its influence in forming the laws of the State and Nation. These were followed by others who indorsed the sentiments of the speakers. Bro. Angell of Felts Grange said we could make the Grange influence felt much more if we all stood by our legislators and let them know that we were in earnest. This sympathy would have more influence than money.

After a song by the choir Sister Della Wright favored us with an interesting essay on "Moral Beauty." A short discussion followed in which the work of noble women in Christian societies was spoken of by several of the brothers. After a recitation by Mrs. Dewey the Grange closed with a song from the choir.

As this was our first meeting since election of officers the evening session was partly devoted to the installation, after which Bro. Hewitt gave us a short talk on the Grange, in which he dwelt particularly on the Grange as a social order. Young people crave society. Here they find it and its influence is wholly good. The Grange then opened in form in the fourth degree for the transaction of business. Reports from the Granges of the county for the most part, showed everything in good running order. Cedar Grange, which for several years has been inactive, was reported as in a good lively condition with 23 members already and prospects for more.

Saturday the Grange was called with Worthy Master G. H. Proctor in the chair. Bro. Stevens of Alaedon read a paper on the Sugar Beet for Michigan. He gave first a short history of the beet and its development. Then he gave some of the results of the experiments made in Michigan. These results although flattering, were apt to deceive, as the cost of cultivation of those yielding the highest amount of sugar was so high that they could not be sold at a profit. Those raised far apart grow larger, but have less sugar in them than those planted 18 inches apart.

Mr. Butterfield in his speech on the "Agricultural College and the Practical Farmer" spoke of the experiments made by the College that have been of so much benefit to the farmers in general. The experiments which were failures as far as results were concerned are important, because they show what we cannot do. A lively discussion followed in which many valuable experiments were spoken of which have saved the farmers of Michigan many times what the College has cost. Mr. Butterfield denies the charge made against the professors of the College that they induce the students to leave the farm. The College has among its graduates nearly as large a per cent of farmers as medical colleges have doctors. If one in ten became farmers it would pay.

After a recitation by Nellie Call, Bro. Butterfield talked a few moments about the VISITOR. The Grange then closed with a song and proceeded to stow away a portion of the bountiful dinner set for us by Bunker Hill Grange.

The afternoon session opened with a song by Bunker Hill Grange and a recitation by Pierce Proctor of White Oak, entitled "Sunshine; if there is none, make it." Bro. Hewitt then gave a most interesting talk on "Current Economic Topics." He dwelt on the supreme importance of the temperance question, but feared that it would be relegated to the rear in the coming campaign. He spoke also of the tariff and silver issues, which of course are to be talked of so much this autumn.

Sister W. C. Post of White Oak Grange, read an essay on "Love in Homes," dwelling on the beauty of such love, and deprecating the life in some homes of our land. Bro. W. A. Olds of Alaedon Grange, followed with

an oration on "I Don't Care." He showed the result of carelessness and of giving up too soon. A song closed the program of a very interesting Pomona Grange.

J. H. F. MULLETT,
Lecturer.

FROM SOME RECENT SPEECHES IN CONGRESS.

Representative Covert of N. Y. said concerning the Naval Appropriation Bill: The people may be trusted to resent any attempt to make improper provision in this regard. A wide difference exists between extravagance on one hand and miserable penuriousness on the other. An invisible telegraphy goes out among the people, telling them what the needs of the government are, and behind the suggestions of the Secretary, looking to the proper rehabilitation of the navy and enforcing these suggestions, are the demands of the thoughtful and progressive people of this republic. The preservation of the safety of the republic may be most seriously involved by a failure to make adequate provision for an efficient naval equipment.

But gentlemen tell us that this congress is pledged to economy, seemingly forgetting that the truest economy consists in wise provision for averting disaster. We are told that our people are overburdened with taxation.

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Watson) has drawn a pathetic picture of the wants and necessities of the people in some sections of the south and west. These conditions, however they may have arisen, whether from overproduction or overprotection, or from whatever other cause, are local only, and the matter is foreign to this discussion. I shall join most heartily and earnestly with the eloquent gentleman from Georgia in the advocacy of all measures which shall tend to cure these conditions and to prevent their recurrence. Want and pestilence are not the experiences in any large measure of the people of this land today, but the reverse of these conditions exists in almost every section of the republic. Heaven's sunshine has streamed down upon our soil. Heaven's dews have moistened it. An abundant return has followed, and it is not the time to take despondent views of the conditions that surround us.

But the picture of distress as outlined by the gentleman from Georgia would be as nothing in comparison with the situation if our defenseless sea coasts were ravaged by the iron ships of some foreign and possibly inferior power. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Houk), who preceded me, seeks to convey the impression that because this country is strong and powerful in other respects there is no need for an increase of its naval force. The argument is suggestive of a giant throwing aside his arms and exposing himself recklessly to the lances of an army of inferior men.

SENATOR FELTON ON THE CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL.

From whence emanates this sentiment of opposition to their exclusion? Can it be possible that in this land of intelligence and plenty that this opposition should be instigated by the sordid motives of a few that prefer immediate gain to the perpetuity of our civilization and institutions, the peace and prosperity of the masses of our people? Is this objection from a commercial standpoint? If so, let me inform those high-minded patriots, with a lively appreciation of their own interests, that they know nothing of the character of this race. The Chinese do not now nor will they purchase from any source anything whatsoever that they can do without; they will purchase from the cheapest source; they will sell to us all they have, if we will pay for it, for the reason that they are confronted with conditions that compel them to do so. To do otherwise would mean their starvation.

Mr. President, the people of the Pacific coast do not desire to maltreat, to persecute, or to deport the Chinese now within our borders. They recognize their rights under the treaty to remain and enjoy them until they voluntarily leave, and hence do not desire to interfere with them. But we would and will, if possible, prevent the

further incoming of this race or the return of those who shall voluntarily leave.

We would have this nation follow nature's laws and integrate a higher type of our civilization, one more distinct, special, more American, and would protect its evolution from all danger, real or threatened. We would first take care of ourselves, recognizing that in so doing we were making our "greatest contributions to the welfare of humanity."

In other words, Mr. President, we would not permit the purity and sweetness of our national waters to be contaminated or polluted by the mingling of its pure streams with the impure from any source whatsoever. We would first use of them whatever portion we require and then permit them to flow on and to the fullest extent possible purify the noxious streams of less fortunate conditions.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE SAME.

Mr. President, is it right for us by one fell blow to strike at these treaties? If we do so, we shall get a name among the civilized nations of the earth that we do not deserve. The United States has never until now in its intercourse violated the terms of a treaty so far as I know. I do not think that imputation or charge has ever been made against the American people. Our treaties are like other laws liable to be repealed; yet we have not violated them, and here we propose by wholesale to violate them.

Now, sir, it is the duty of the Committee on Foreign Relations to look to this part of the law especially, because we are compelled constantly, in the negotiation of treaties and in passing upon treaties with all the nations of the world, to see whether the terms we are exacting are reasonable. We require stipulations from them in the clearest terms, and we would enforce those stipulations, cost what it might; but here it is proposed to strike down all these treaties, to banish all these people practically, because they will all have to go, and for what? Because, forsooth, probably 150,000 Chinamen are living in servile labor among 65,000,000 of people, with a certainty that they can not increase under the existing law, and with the actual fact proven that in the only place where we have authentic information they have diminished.

I say if there is ever an occasion for violating a treaty it ought to be for some great cause. When our national life or existence or civilization is in peril, then we may possibly violate a treaty according to international law, because, after all, every nation must decide for itself, and its own safety and the preservation of its civilization must be its supreme law. We, therefore, if our territory, our civilization, or our institutions were threatened by any foreign power, would fight to the last gasp.

These Chinamen may not fight with us. They are not a warlike race in the sense that the modern Christian nations are. We do not fear them, but for the very reason that we do not fear their physical power we ought to fear the moral power that they have a right to exercise over our action.

We have made these treaties with them; we have recognized them as among the treaty-making powers of the world. We, with the civilized nations of Europe, forced them into that position, and now, sir, it would be unmanly, it would be unjust, it would be un-American for us to violate those treaties and break them down without stronger cause than we have here today.

Mr. President, after making these remarks, I scarcely think it worth while to go into the other branch of this question, the money question, the question of commerce, stated in the telegram read by the senator from Maine (Mr. Frye). I have had laid upon my table since I commenced speaking, a statement showing that we have imports from China of \$19,000,000 worth. There is a trade. You break off all diplomatic and consular relations with those people and that trade will flow into other channels just as sure as fate. There is no doubt about it. Eager rivals would be glad to have us adopt this policy. Great Britain would return us a vote of thanks

for transferring to her our commerce with China.

Why have we not this prejudice against the Japanese? They are increasing among us. No objection is made to them. Why is it that we do not have greater restrictions on immigration from all the other countries of the world? Because we want their labor; we want them to help develop our industries, our resources. This is a new country where labor is desired. If, as I verily believe from the discussion we have had, these Chinese laborers are a threat, a danger to our institutions locally wherever they settle, we have already stopped the current of immigration, and there is no danger of it now. Every year, and year by year, it will diminish more and more, until no doubt, under the operation of existing laws and the laws which will be extended by our amendment to this bill, we shall probably get rid of this mass; not a large mass, but this considerable mass of undesirable population, and we probably shall have Chinese of a higher type amongst us, better fitted to represent their people.

I think under the circumstances, therefore, for our honor, for the safety of our people, for the safety of our commerce, and in consideration of the example that we set to other nations, all we ought to do is to continue the policy which has been going on in harmony with the Chinese government. Let us do what we agreed to do, that is, whenever we propose to pass a law, send the proposed law to the authorities of China and ask them to confer with us about it.

This bill does not deal with American citizens. It deals with Chinese who have no allegiance to our country. We are bound by obligations of honor and duty to pay the same regard to the rights and interests of foreigners who have their homes here amongst us, as to our own people. Why should we rush in here, merely for a barren danger, break down our diplomatic relations, and drive away whatever Chinese we have here among us merely to prevent a possible injury to the Pacific coast for a short time, a danger which has already been averted and turned aside.

A SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

The nearest approach to equality will result from a co-ordination of the systems of federal, state and local taxation, in order by this compensatory method to minimize injustice. The number of such combinations of existing methods is considerable, but the following system most strongly appeals to us as practicable and equitable.

In the system to be here advocated the revenue of the federal government is to be raised by customs duties and internal taxes, that of the states by taxes on incomes, inheritances, and corporations, while local taxes are to be levied on real estate. Numerous other taxes, such as those on commissions, auctions, dogs, lotteries, etc., etc., may also be levied as restrictive measures, as occasion demands.

The great obstacle to the successful levy of an income tax is the difficulty of properly estimating the incomes of the mercantile and commercial classes. This obstacle necessitates a resort to a publication of tax returns, under the belief that a merchant will fear to lose prestige and credit by understating his income.

Whether the income tax should be progressive or proportional has been freely discussed. While Montesquieu, Gustav Cohn, and others favor a progressive tax, the American people would not easily be reconciled to any other than a proportional income tax with an exemption of the smaller incomes. Dr. Ely shows in his "Taxation of American States and Cities," the possibility of raising a revenue almost equal to the present by a one per cent tax on incomes. It is perhaps safe to say that a rate of two per cent would be amply sufficient in the eastern states, and one of two and one-half or three per cent would suffice in the poorer western states.

The large returns from the inheritance tax in New York and Pennsylvania show the possibility of making it an important auxiliary of the state income tax. This tax should be progressive accord-

ing to the value of the property left by the intestate, and according to the degree of affinity subsisting between the deceased and his nearest kinsman. While not prepared to limit absolutely the amount each relative may receive by bequest, as was proposed by the Illinois commission, the right of escheat might be exercised over all property where there is no nearly related inheritor. These taxes should be supplemented by a corporation tax, which should be as nearly as possible apportioned to the true net profits of the company.

An exemption of personal property from taxation would result in little, if any, increase of the existing burdens upon real estate. The added security and profitableness of business, as well as the consequent attraction of new capital, would react upon the value of real estate, and from this added value a greater tax might be obtained, accompanied, perhaps, even by a reduction of the rate.

In the system here outlined, the attempt has been made to reach, through the agency of national, state, and municipal taxation, all classes and conditions of men.

This combination of a national tax on consumption, a state tax on income, and a local tax on a certain form of realized wealth, should not be regarded as a compromise between good and bad taxation, or as a crazy quilt of financial schemes, but as a system of checks and compensations demanded by American conditions.

While the component parts of this tax system may not be individually equal, the combination of a regressive national tax, a partially progressive state tax and a proportional municipal tax, cannot but be a vast improvement over the present confused system of American taxation.—Waller A. Weyl, prize essay in Public Opinion.

The latest hen story comes from Montana, where a miner claims to have found \$10 worth of gold nuggets in a hen's crop. He at once bought 50 chickens, turned them out to pick up gold and 31 of them yielded \$387! Unfortunately we can't all live in Montana, yet a white Leghorn hen that lays 200 eggs a year, each one of which sells at 3 cents yields gold enough to suit the average man. Many hens have done that.—Rural New Yorker.

If You Want to Go

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

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

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

No other road from the East runs directly by and in full view of the colossal buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition, and enters Chicago along the beautiful lake front to its depot, within a few minutes walk or ride of the principal hotels and business houses of the World's Fair City.

No other road has a finer or more complete through car system, running to all points upon its own line and to points beyond—New York, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Duluth, San Francisco.

For any special information desired, address JOSEPH S. HALL, Michigan Passenger Agent, Jackson, Mich. (1f)

May Offer No. 1 The Grange Visitor From now until Jan. 1, 1893 For 25 Cts See Offer No. 2

Ladies' Department.

HOME.

[For the VISITOR.]

What is a Home? Is it made with house and land?
With fields that are broad, or with mansions grand?
Something that will shelter us from sun and rain?
Somewhere to work, and wait, and pass to earth again?
Ah no! A home is where the wearied heart finds rest,
Where we hear sweet words, that comfort and cheer when depressed,
Where our affections are linked, as with a silken chain,
And never changing love is given for love again.
The place may be a palace, or it may be a cottage bare,
If love and confidence have found a dwelling there,
But if selfishness and strife supremely reign,
Though a palace, it would be a home in nothing but the name.
Our childhood's dear home, how softened the tone,
The lips do voice when our tender thoughts were own,
Of a mother's love, and a father's fostering care,
With brothers kind, and sisters dear, we used to share.
But years have flown and we will gather no more,
Till we wander in spirit to that far away shore,
And the curtain is lifted in that realm of light,
And our home eternal is revealed to our sight.
But a home far dearer than our childhood's home,
Is the one that was made, and treasured as our own;
Where in life's early summer, as husband and wife,
With hands and hearts united, we began a new life.
Where we shared life's burdens from the world apart,
And in the strength of true love we kept a glad heart,
Where our children were welcomed as a measure of bliss,
Or their memory reminds us of a long lingering kiss.
For happy homes will not wail, the fatal arrow will be sped,
And cherished hopes oft are blighted, crushed and dead,
But the gems in love's crown are too bright for the tomb,
And the flowers of pure affection will in eternity bloom.
We have but a dim shadow of the value of our home,
Until death's hush and silence has over it been thrown;
We do not know the strength of love until we've felt the test,
Of vacant chair, of silent voice, and of dear one laid to rest.
We should so live that when this home life has ended;
That with its sorrow, love and joy have always blended,
And though some flaws we find, yet in our earthly day,
A foretaste we may have of that home for which we pray.
We can live, and breathe, and pass from this stage of life,
And honor, fame, and riches may be gathered in the strife;
And yet our lives will only be but the poorest dress,
Too great the sacrifice, if home and love has been the cost.
John Howard Payne penned the sweetest song of Home,
Himself a lonely wanderer, ever his sad lot to homeless roam,
In those sweet words he breathed the longing of his heart,
And oft, when heard by friendless one, tears unbidden start.
Home Sweet Home, the memory of a peaceful happy hearth,
Though a lowly, humble one, is the dearest of all earth,
And it should be our aim, one worth our best endeavor,
To make Home and Heaven so near akin, they'll blend as one forever.

—MRS. SAMUEL BUSKIRK.

A LEAF FROM LIFE.

I lent my love a book one day;
She brought it back, I laid it by;
'Twas little either had to say—
She was so strange and I so shy.
But yet we loved indifferent things—
The sprouting buds, the birds in tune,
And Timo stood still and wroathed his wings,
With rosy links from June to June.
For her, what task to dare or do?
What peril tempt? What hardships bear?
But with her—Ah! she never knew
My heart and what was hidden there!
And she, with me so cold and coy,
Seemed like a maid bereft of sense;
But in the crowd all life and joy,
And full of blushing impudence.
She married!—well, a woman needs
A mate, her life and love to share—
And little cares sprang up like weeds,
And played around her elbow-chair.
And years rolled by, but I, content,
Trimmed my own lamp, and kept it bright,
Till age's touch my hair besprang,
With rays and gleams of silver light.
And then it chanced, I took the book
Which she perused in days gone by,
And as I read such passion shook
My soul! I needs must curse or cry.
For here and there her love was writ
In old, half-faded pencil-signs,
As if she yielded—bit by bit—
Her heart in dots and underlines.
Ah! silvered fool; too late you look;
I knew it; let me here record;
This maxim: *Lend no girl a book
Unless you read it afterward.*
—Frederick Stuart Cozzens.

THE MESSAGE.

I was lonely one soft spring evening,
And I thought of her I loved best.
I longed to send her a message
Up to her Haven of Rest.
Up in the glistering cloudland,
Far, far away from my tear,
I was vain to speak to my darling,
For I knew she could not hear.
But I breathed in the heart of a rose,
The message, all sweet and clear,
And the incense of heaven wafted
My heart's voice up to her ear.
While asleep in the dead of midnight,
Like the dew of Heaven's own brewing,
I felt her breath and the breath of the rose
Upon my cheek, soft, cooling.
The evening winds a-flying into the space beyond,
Blissfully sighing, dying at the foot of the
angel's throne,
Had pierced the awful darkness,
And found my darling's home.
—MARGHERITA ARLINA HAMM, in Bangor Commercial.

MORAL BEAUTY.

[Read at Ingham Co., Pomona Grange.]

All persons possess in a greater or less degree of perfection, that delicate and sensitive faculty by which we are enabled to detect and appreciate the beautiful. Although the idea of beauty is always the same, whatever may be the object by which it is awakened, we are conscious that our emotions are of a higher nature when we contem-

plate the beauties of the moral world than they are when we contemplate those of the physical world. We see before us a rich natural landscape glowing in the summer sunlight; in the foreground are verdant meadows, with cattle scattered here and there quietly grazing or resting in the cool shade of the trees; the grass is swayed to and fro by the gentle breeze that wafts to us the sweet perfume of flowers. A little to one side is a range of hills with a merry little stream tumbling down the side, forming miniature cataracts, then noisily pursuing its way across the meadows, its banks fringed with shrubs and willows, while almost hidden by the dense foliage is a little rustic bridge, and over in the distance, nestled among a clump of trees, may be seen a cottage that with its surroundings bears unmistakable evidence of peace and prosperity. Such a scene we contemplate in silence, the emotions which its beauty awakens within us is too deep for words; but what are these emotions when compared with those awakened by the beautiful acts of a moral and responsible being?

When we think of the noble, generous and self sacrificing character of such an one as Lafayette, who, actuated by the principles of liberty and justice, left his native land where he might have lived in ease and luxury, enjoying those privileges to which his rank entitled him, and came to fight and if necessary to die for the cause of American freedom, our emotions far surpass any that we are capable of experiencing by the contemplation of physical beauty. We admire such conduct because it shows to us the beauty of the ruling principle of the life, how the desire to do right has controlled all the motives and impulses of the heart, and how its better qualities have been cultivated by exercising them until they have expanded into that genuine love to God and man that manifests itself in actions.

Actions are the truest test of moral worth. How often do we see those who by their conversation or writing would appear to be examples of the highest moral attainment, but, alas! they are wolves in sheep's clothing, their actions betray them and expose the degraded condition of their morals. But the persons in whom the attributes of moral beauty are combined, apply themselves with equal zeal to all the duties of life.

They are at home in any sphere, in joy or sorrow, in prosperity or adversity. Their moral character manifests itself and shines with undiminished brightness, while they always exhibit that calm, trusting spirit that shows the meek and lowly heart and a firm faith in God and readiness to do his will. Such persons are a blessing to mankind, loving their neighbor as themselves. They do not hesitate to go to the lowest places or to enter the darkest dens of vice if by so doing they can in any way alleviate the conditions of their fellow beings or can impart to them something of the blessings arising from a knowledge of the light and liberty of the Gospel. It is to them that the poor and needy look for sympathy and aid. They are the joy of affliction and balm of sorrow. When we look at such lives and see the nobleness of purpose and purity of intentions which animate all their actions, we can but feel that moral beauty is the highest type of beauty; nor do we wonder that it receives something of the reverence that is due to the Supreme Being, or that God smiles upon it and signifies his approval by bestowing his blessings.

The influence for good which such lives have upon all with whom they come in contact eternity alone can measure; it is to be seen in the respect and deference which they receive from all men in all conditions of society, in the eagerness with which their opinions upon all subjects are sought and in the secret resolve of their acquaintances to elevate their own character to such a high standard of virtue.

How beautiful is the softening and elevating influence illustrated in the life of that pupil of Florence Nightingale, Agnes Jones, who in early youth developed those sterling traits of character that gave to her after life such an indisputable charm. She lived for her poor neighbors and became their friend

in trouble, their physician and kind spiritual adviser and teacher. She was made lady superintendent of that sink of immorality and vice, the Liverpool workhouse, and after three years of ceaseless toil became a martyr to the cause she had espoused. It was by work the most self sacrificing known on earth that she was enabled to reduce one of the most disorderly hospital populations in the world to something like Christian discipline. She succeeded in taming that which is more untamable than the lion.

But if moral beauty when seen in imperfect beings is so admirable, what must be the beauty of its Author and what love and admiration should he receive. If a single act of justice deserves our veneration what should be the veneration given to Him, who from the beginning has in all things administered infallible justice.

—Leslie, Mich.

DELLA WRIGHT.

FALSE STANDARDS OF ECONOMY.

Mrs. Glegg's habit of economy, in making a sharp distinction between the sacred and the secular in reserving her "best front" for Sundays, is one that has many followers, even to the point of getting the greatest satisfaction in the thought of the surprise that will be created after one's demise by finding "how much more beautiful were the laces found in the right-hand drawer of her wardrobe than any she had ever worn." Mrs. Glegg's principle in the matter of reserving her "fourth best front" until half-past ten o'clock in the morning, until which time society is not supposed to make its appearance, is one that has many defenders. The familiar Mr. Glegg in too many homes is not counted as worthy of the honor of even this fourth-rate decoration. To be sure, the Mrs. Gleggs of the present time have changed the kind of "front" worn in the hours when society is supposed to stay at home. Hair has given place to paper, the unfurled locks being reserved for the outside world. This habit of economy might not be understood by Mrs. Glegg, as her "fronts" represented so many good English shillings and pence, while the "fronts" of today in their presentable condition represent expenditure of time. "Anything good enough for home," still finds its followers, who have the same sense of justice to their own "kin" as controlled that most worthy woman.

It is one of the most puzzling facts with which the observing have to deal, this custom or habit of thought in so many homes, that the poorest, the most worn-out garments the house affords are good enough for mornings, unless one is going out, but it is unnecessary to appear better dressed than an economy of time and purse will justify. Nor does the economy stop at morning hours. Curl papers are frequently retained, unless the wearer is going out, until late in the afternoon; and even dinner, when every member of the family returns more or less jaded and worn by the expenditure of nervous force during the day, is not considered of enough importance for the mistress of the house to make special effort to appear at her best. Many husbands, too loyal to acknowledge it, have been startled from their dream of perfection far more by this carelessness than by revelations as to temper or ignorance on the part of the women whom they had chosen as homemakers. Nor does this economy confine itself to things that cost dollars and cents. Frequently good manners, the sweetness that attracts the outside world, the brilliancy that entertains it, are carefully laid aside until the outside world makes a demand; and this, not because of a lack of love. It is due largely to the example that is laid before us in childhood; these false standards have unconsciously been part of our education. Is it not strange that our economic theories are applied so often to those whose happiness is more important to us, or should be more important than our own? Is it not because we do not realize the unconscious influence exerted on others? We have frequently quoted the remark that to be well dressed affords a moral support not equaled by the consolations of religion. One might go a little further and say that there are times when a well dressed body, whether of man or woman, carries with it an uplifting force

that exerts greater influence than a well balanced soul, because one is visible, and has immediate effects, the other is invisible, and its power depends on time; one is revealed to the eye, the other to the preception.

In reply to a remark made by a woman, that she was weak enough to long for beauty, or for money enough to always dress and appear at her best, a very wise woman said: "Every woman should feel that way, for certainly every thoughtful woman knows the power that lies in beauty. To wish to be anything else than always at one's best physically is, from my standpoint, a moral defect, and a woman who treats the matter flippantly, or who expresses the opinion that appearance has no weight, shows a lack of preception that, in my mind, strongly approaches moral stagnation."

Certainly those who study life in the home know that the sweetest homes, the homes that send out the best equipped men and women, are not those where there has been an economy in the expression of affection, an economy in the matter of clothes at the expense of beauty. The poorest economy that can be practiced in any home is that which reserves for the outside world the aesthetics of life. A woman may stand at the head of her home, a pattern of morality, and be so tiresome and so unresponsive that wickedness is a relief. A home presided over by a woman of strong moral purpose, whose hair is neglected, and whose garments carry out the effect of the head, influences without the velvet glove, and loses half of the power which belongs to it. The woman who is always dressed to hold the eyes of those within her home may lack tremendous will-power, but wields that power which has governed thrones. A woman may not be beautiful, but there are few women who may not make prominent, with a little care in the matter of toilet, certain attractive powers; and it pays to be the most attractive woman that the members of your household ever meet. Mrs. Glegg's "fourth best front" was a tremendous bar to the development of family affection.—*Christian Union.*

A HOME INCIDENT.

Forbearing one another in love; perhaps there is no other one of Paul's injunctions on which more happiness of family life depends, or one which is in greater danger of being neglected. Even in families of loving and unselfish children it is so easy to allow little annoyances to provoke thoughtless words, quickly forgotten it may be but leaving their trace in one way at least—by making it easier to give way to the hasty reply on the next provocation.

Such an incident as the one following ought not to be an exceptional one:

In a large New England town in a home of culture and refinement, a dinner was to be given to a small but very select company. In this home were two daughters, a maiden of fifteen, and the pet and darling of two or three years. For a week previous to the time appointed, the elder sister had employed all her leisure moments in painting for each guest a menu, whose delicate tracery of flower and vine were beautiful in design, and executed with true artistic skill.

All were completed on the day before the gathering, and it was with much pleasure that she placed them on the mantle in the dining-room ready for the morrow.

Later in the day, coming suddenly into the room, there on the carpet, radiant with happiness, sat the baby, and the bright bits of color around her showed all too plainly her occupation for the last hour. Not one had escaped the destruction of her tiny hands.

One moment the girl stood taking it all in; then, running hastily off for an instant to wash away the tears which would come, she came back, and catching the little one up in her arms, she covered her face with kisses, saying, as soon as she had let her go. "Darling little sister, she shall not know what trouble she has made for me."—*Canadian Home Journal.*

Leprosy has become a terrible scourge in Columbia, South America, there being from 50,000 to 100,000 cases in a population of 4,000,000.

"BEAUTIFUL GATES AJAR."

It is noticeable, in the reports of the Ford eulogies, that several of the speakers took occasion to point to the glories and the beauties of thoughts of immortality. And the occasion on which the eulogies were pronounced, was fitting for the expression of such thoughts and likely to call them forth. With the going out of such a life as that of the man in whose memory yesterday's tributes were spoken, there come thoughts which bear the impress of certainty that, somehow, somewhere, sometime, that life must and will find a field for the fulfillment of work uncompleted here, for the development of power so manifestly beyond the requirements of temporal opportunities, for the exercise of the very genius of usefulness for which life has given no adequate field. Whatever may be the shrine at which man may worship, and even though the knee bow at no altar, the soul looks forward to an existence in whose now undiscovered mysteries the very mysteries of the present life shall be solved. It is no teaching of theology, no result of mental or spiritual training, which gives to the soul a consciousness of its own continued existence. Mental training may fortify that consciousness with logic, and spiritual training may give specific direction to the soul's yearnings, but the consciousness and the yearnings are a part of the soul itself, ever lifting the spirit toward the "undiscovered country" which it will one day enter "through the beautiful gates ajar."—*Grand Rapids Democrat.*

THOUGHTS.

When the act of reflection takes place in the mind, when we look at ourselves in the light of thought, we discover that our life is embosomed in beauty. Behind us, as we go, all things assume pleasing forms, as clouds do afar off. Not only things familiar and stale, but even the tragic and terrible are comely as they take their place in the pictures of memory.

Every man sees that he is that middle point whereof everything may be affirmed and denied with equal reason. He is old, he is young, he is very wise, he is altogether ignorant. He hears and feels what you say of the seraphim, and of the tin pedler. There is no permanent wise man except in the figment of the stoics. We side with the hero, as we read or paint, against the coward and robber; but we have been ourselves that coward and robber, and shall be again, not in the low circumstance, but in comparison with the grandeurs possible to the soul.

Each man has his own vocation. The talent is the call. There is one direction in which all space is open to him. He has faculties silently inviting him thither to endless exertion. He is like a ship in a river, he runs against obstructions on every side but one; on that all obstruction is taken away and he sweeps serenely over God's depths into an infinite sea.

No man can learn what he has not preparation for learning, however near to his eyes is the object. A chemist may tell his most precious secrets to a carpenter, and he shall never be the wiser,—the secrets he would not utter to a chemist for an estate. God screens us evermore from premature ideas. Our eyes are holden that we cannot see things that stare us in the face, until the hour arrives when the mind is ripened; then we behold them, and the time when we saw them not is like a dream.

Human character does evermore publish itself. It will not be concealed. It hates darkness—it rushes into the light. The most fugitive deed and word, the mere air of doing a thing, the intimated purpose, expresses character. If you act you show character; if you sit still you show it; if you sleep you show it. You think because you have spoken nothing when others spoke, and have given no opinion on the times, on the church, on slavery, on the college, on parties and persons that your verdict is still expected with curiosity as a reserved wisdom. Far otherwise; your silence answers very loud. You have no oracle to utter, and your fellow men have learned that you cannot help them; for oracles speak. Doth not wisdom cry, and understanding put forth her voice?—*Spiritual Laws.—Emerson.*

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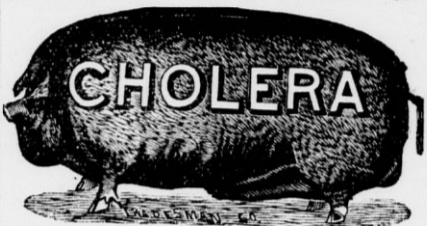
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Table with columns for destination (Hartford, Lv., Benton Harbor, Ar., Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, Ar., Newaygo, Big Rapids, Ludington, Manistee, via M. & N. E., Traverse City, Ar., Elk Rapids, Ar.) and times for P.M., A.M., and A.P.M.

1:26 p. m.—Has Free Chair Car to Grand Rapids, connecting with 5:17 P. M. Free Chair Car to Manistee.

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Table with columns for direction (GOING NORTH, GOING SOUTH) and times for various stations (Cincinnati, Lv., Richmond, Fort Wayne, Ar., Kalamazoo, Ar., Grand Rapids, Ar., Grand Rapids, Lv., Cadillac, Traverse City, Potosky, Mackinaw, Ar.).

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College and Station.

FERTILIZERS FOR POTATOES.

The Kentucky Experiment Station at Lexington reports the effect of commercial fertilizers on potatoes as follows: The plots were one-tenth acre in size—the seed used was northern grown Early Rose, cut into halves, and placed cut side down fourteen inches apart in the row.

COMMON SALT IN AGRICULTURE.

"What benefit from refuse salt on light sandy soil? Is it a fertile fertilizer? Does it destroy worms?" Reed City, Mich. A. J. K.

There have been more discussion and less argument about the uses of common salt in agriculture than upon any other subjects connected with farm economy. When the German Agricultural chemists showed that soda was not essential for plant growth most writers assumed that it must therefore be useless.

But the farmer takes no interest in such narrow and restricted questions. He wants to know whether a given substance will increase his crop and improve its value. The question whether common salt is beneficial is much more important than the inquiry whether it is essential.

While it is true that plants may make complete growth without the use of soda, yet it is always present in plants grown under natural conditions, and this fact requires some explanation by those who consider it useless as well as unessential. That soda salts, especially common salt are often beneficial when used as manure is unquestionable, but it is equally true that their use is often without any apparent benefit.

tive salts could be determined in the growth of the crop. The nutritive materials employed were phosphate of potash, sulphate of magnesia, and nitrates of potash, soda, and lime. Duplicate crops of black Tartarian oats were grown. Different amounts of potash were replaced by like amounts of soda in one series, and of lime in the other series, but this lime series received no soda.

The following table presents the results in a clear and instructive form:

Yield of oats with varying supplies of potash, the deficiency of potash being supplied in each case with corresponding amount of soda, in column 2, and of lime, column 3.

Table with columns: Quantity of potash supplied in each experiment, in grams; Grams of oats when supplied with equivalent weight of potash; Grams of oats when lime replaces the potash in equivalent amount.

These results show that soda may fill a very important function in case of a deficiency of potash and that it cannot be regarded as a useless plant constituent.

Salt is found frequently of great benefit to the barley crop, and sometimes to wheat. It seems to be of no service to clover. The kind of soil makes a marked difference in regard to its use. Heavy undrained clays receive little or no benefit.

If applied in sufficient quantity salt will kill most plants, but it takes a heavy dose. I have seen grass and even trees killed by strong brine poured on the ground. Salt will kill worms if applied in sufficient quantity, but it will kill the crops in the same dose.

HOLSTEINS.

The College has added the following valuable thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian stock to its herd. A bull, 50% of whose blood represents Netherland Statesman, winner of bull and progeny prize at the New York state fair last fall, also sire of sweepstakes bull and sweepstakes cow at the same fair, and a bull thought by many to be the best sire of fine quality Holsteins in America; 25%, the blood of Clothilde 3d, whose progeny are proving among the best of the granddaughters of old Clothilde; 12 1/2%, the blood of Artis, a bull pronounced by the inspector of the North Holland herd book, to be the best and most perfect animal recorded in that book; 12 1/2%, the blood of Princessje with record of 4,110 pounds in two months.

New York's saloons, if placed side by side, would have a frontage of fifteen miles.

THE FAIR BOOK AGENT.

What on earth is a man to do when he is besieged by a female book agent? If the book agent is a male biped we all know just what to do in order to "get shut" of him as they say south of Mason and Dixon's line, and we are even justified in going so far as to eject him from our presence with force and arms in case he carries too long; but when the canvasser (I believe that is the designation the dear creatures prefer) happens to be a woman and particularly if she is fair to look upon, what is a man to do if he doesn't want to buy her book? We can't be rude to a woman, even if she peddles books, profanity is out of the question, and, so, I for one am at a sad loss to know the proper way of indicating to a female book agent that neither she nor her wares are wanted around.

MEXICAN HOTELS.

All Mexican hotels are on the "European plan"—order what you want, and take what you can get. You can get all you want, generally, and if you like a warm meal you will not be disappointed anywhere in Mexico unless there is a short crop of pepper. Boston has a reputation for beans, but the frijoles (freeholies), the beans of Mexico, would make a Bostonian deny his town, if that were possible, at least from a bean standpoint.

Your room has a single iron bedstead,—and it may have springs, but oftener the mattress rests on planks—what carpenters would call "inch stuff"—but it's clean, and if it is in the hot country will have a snowy white mosquito bar, and the linen is fresh. The bed is never made up till the guest arrives. Candles are furnished and towels, but no soap; and you must buy your own matches. A traveler said: "Mexico has two advantages, good climate and good matches." The climate is free, but you must pay for the matches. Mexico matches light at both ends, and if a native asks for a light, he will always return the unused end, with thanks.

Edward Everett Hale makes these rules for those who desire to live long: 1. Never do anything yourself which you can get another to do for you. 2. Never trouble yourself as to who will get the credit for what is done. 3. Never work after three o'clock in the afternoon. 4. Sleep ten hours out of every twenty-four.

It is stated that one-fourth of Scotland is owned by thirteen persons.

Notices of Meetings.

HILLSDALE COUNTY POMONA.

Hillsdale county Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting with Moscow Grange, May 5, 1892, beginning at 10 o'clock sharp. A good program is being prepared for the occasion. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to come and help to make this meeting a success.

Mrs. E. D. NOKES, Lecturer.

VAN BUREN COUNTY POMONA.

Van Buren county Pomona Grange will meet with Covert Grange, Thursday, May 5, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M. A good program is prepared with a special view towards helping Covert Grange. An open session in afternoon.

C. E. ROBINSON, Lecturer.

BRANCH COUNTY POMONA.

There will be a meeting of Branch county Pomona Grange at Union Grange hall, Thursday, May 19, 1892. The morning session will be devoted to the usual business and a good program is being arranged for the afternoon.

CARRIE L. FISKE, Secretary.

THE FARMER.

Delivered at the College April 27.

When God commanded that man should eat bread by the sweat of his brow, he intended that all men should earn a living in some honest and honorable way. He did not mean that the honest tiller of the soil should be the slave of all the nation, bear its burdens, while its favorites loll in peace and luxury. Such has been the case in the past, but we are happy to say that at this age there is a gleam of hope for the oppressed.

It has been the custom in the past for the farmer to be imposed upon by a certain class of sharks in some way that the same way that the freshmen are imposed upon by the sophomores; they take it as a hereditary right.

Perhaps the cause of this imposition was due to the fact that the farmer was uneducated, hence unrefined.

The city people have some very strange ideas about the farmer. They are illustrated very well in the funny papers.

These, however, will soon be obliterated. The great facilities for education are increasing so rapidly that when the coming generation manage the handles of the plow, they will put in a very respectable and intelligent appearance.

But with the march of education appears a tendency for the country boy to leave the farm. It has no attraction for him. He finds no "rapture in the pathless woods," nor does he "Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness, some boundless contiguity of shade." This is because he is educated away from the farm instead of toward it. His training is along the line of literature and mathematics, and from this he wanders off into law, medicine, trade or something of that sort. Yet, surrounded as he is by thousands of the wonders of nature, he sees not one of them, while if his education was directed in the line of science he would find both pleasure and opportunity for study in the fields and lawns about his home.

How can the student be directed along this line? We have an institution capable of accomplishing this, known as the Agricultural College. Good work has been done along this line, by farmers' institutes. But by this means only a limited number is reached, and as a rule these are of an older class of men who do not like to take up new ideas. This suggests to me a man trying to sweeten a river by pouring sugar in the mouth of the stream. The place to commence is at the fountain head.

If a man is to be a successful farmer he must not wait until he is 25 or 30 years old before he gets any idea of agriculture aside from the empirical rules he inherits from his forefathers. He must begin early and study all sides of the question, and prepare for the higher education he is to get at agricultural colleges and farmers' institutes. He must understand the elementary points of botany, chemistry, entomology, zoology,

etc., before he can fully understand the scientific lectures. Most farmers a few years ago went to institutes as mere sight-seers and knew as much about the terms used by the speaker as a common school boy does about Greek. Only a few weeks ago a prominent institute lecturer told of a man who came to him at one of the institutes with a sure method of killing Canada thistles, which consisted of cutting them down in a certain time of the moon.

Now, such dense ignorance as this must be destroyed by educating the rising generation in a scientific way.

The great problem is, how can we get at all the children of the land? It is true it is a great question, one that England has been dealing with for some time.

The English method is to send teachers into the rural districts who give a short course of lectures on some subject, and at the end of the term give a certificate of proficiency to those who pass the examination. As a result a prominent writer on agriculture says: "The boys of today write better articles on agricultural subjects than old men did 20 years ago."

Now, such a method as this could be carried on in this country. Our college could act as a center, and send out men to organize natural history societies, and give lectures on agricultural subjects. Besides this they might assign reading in certain books on some kindred subject. And, as an inducement to get the boys to study, return them their money they paid for the book in case they pass. This would remove the difficulty of the boy having to buy his books, which is the great drawback to universal reading on the farm.

Another question might arise, where would we get our teachers? We have a large number of graduates from our agricultural colleges every year, why not give them employment through the winter months, and thus make some use of the instruction given them?

This will cost a great deal, it is true, but what is the cost compared with the results and benefits we would get from it?

If this were done you would see thousands of students here where we have hundreds now. You would see our Agricultural College rise above all others in usefulness and popularity. You would see farming the foremost business of our country. You would see the farmer the happiest and most prosperous class in our broad land.

C. M. CONNER, Agricultural College.

THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG.

The first American flag that was saluted by any foreign nation is owned by Mrs. H. R. P. Stafford, of Cottage City, Mass. The flag has thirteen stripes and twelve stars. The patriotic ladies of Philadelphia, presented it to John Paul Jones, whose name has become famous for the successful victories he gained for America. It floated from the mast of the Bon Homme Richard in its engagement with the English vessel Serapis, and was shot away and fell into the water. Mr. James Bayard Stafford, father of Mrs. Stafford's husband, a lieutenant, jumped into the water and saved it from an untimely fate. He was wounded by a British sword and disabled for life. After the war was over the flag was presented to him for meritorious service. Three thousand dollars has been offered for these old "stars and stripes." It was exhibited at the Centennial by Lieutenant Stafford's daughter. At the inauguration of President Harrison it was carried in the procession.—Congregationalist.

The good steer is not alone the product of good feeding and care but of good breeding. The well bred steer has a form that will command a cent a pound more than the illy-formed native steer. This not only warrants, but even demands, the infusion of good blood into our native stock.

The cow that will produce ten pounds of butter per week costs no more for care, and perhaps but little more for feed, and the care of the milk is no more, than for the cow that will produce seven pounds; but at the end of the year the difference will be a matter of fair profit, or perhaps a loss. Let farmers ponder on these things.

NEWS NOTES.

MICHIGAN.

Flint City Mills burned, loss \$35,000. Hon. John Spoon of Ottawa county dead.

Keeley gold cure hospital at Port Huron.

Gov. McKinley is to be in Ann Arbor May 17.

Traverse City sends \$285 to Russian sufferers.

State convention of people's party in Lansing, June 16.

Geo. T. Campbell of Kansas, Y. M. C. A. Secretary at Owosso.

Royal Arcanum held State convention at Lansing, April 19-20.

Auditor General Stone will not be a candidate for re-election.

Parson Arney of Saranac wants to resign preaching for a season.

The stock and mortgages of building & loan associations must be assessed.

Young Russell Tyler of Grand Rapids drowned in Grand river while yachting.

Grand river valley horticultural society will exhibit at the World's Fair.

The famous "whaleback" barge No. 101, the first of the kind built sunk in Detroit river.

Bay View is to have some noted specialists in economic and science, for this summer.

Albert Blanding died at Agricultural College; complication of measles and heart trouble.

Supreme court decides railroads must protect employes from injury in all possible ways.

Attorney General Ellis holds that endowment funds of colleges, when in form of real estate, must be taxed.

Detroit board of health and the State Board of Health have a tiff over investigation of dangerous diseases in Detroit.

Fourteenth annual State encampment of G. A. R. held in Ann Arbor, April 19-20. Col. H. S. Dean of Ann Arbor elected commander.

Seven vessel companies of Detroit must pay \$150,000 of city taxes which they tried to evade by removing their headquarters to Hamtramck.

NATIONAL.

Indiana democrats declare for Cleveland.

Hon. Alexander MacKenzie of Canada dead.

Mrs. President Harrison is much improved.

Herr Most, the famous anarchist is at large again.

Charles H. Reed, the counsel for Guiteau, is dead.

Amelia B. Edwards, the famous Egyptologist is dead.

Wm. Astor is dead. His fortune is estimated at \$40,000,000.

Ranchmen and "Rustlers" are having serious trouble in Wyoming.

There is probability of a national silver convention at an early day.

Another mine accident. This time near Pottsville, Pa. Several lives lost.

It is said that 40,000 persons made a rush for Oklahoma lands just opened to settlers.

An earthquake in California shakes up her peaceful inhabitants; no severe damage.

Fifty-two persons injured in a fire in a Philadelphia theatre; none seriously however.

Thousands make a mad rush for land in South Dakota, on the opening of the Sisseton reservation for settlement.

Chauncey M. Depew thinks woman suffrage will ultimately win, though not till the women themselves are educated up to its advantages.

Forty thousand people attended the laying of the corner-stone of the Grant monument in New York. President Harrison and Chauncey M. Depew made eloquent addresses.

Coates & Co.'s tin plate mill in Baltimore begin the manufacture of tin plate, employing 250 men. The output will be from 1,500 to 1,800 boxes a week of an average of 110 pounds each.

Emancipation day was celebrated in Washington by a parade of colored citizens, headed by troop K of the ninth cavalry, which was reviewed by the president from the portico of the executive mansion.

The officials of the national farmers' alliance are fearful that politics is to disrupt the order, and recognizing that a critical time is at hand, call a convention of state officials at Birmingham, Ala., May 3.

FOREIGN.

At Charleroi 30,000 miners employed in that district will hold a meeting to agitate the questions of shorter hours and more pay.

It is expected that 2,000,000 people will take part in the processions in France on May day. No trouble is anticipated, although the authorities will be prepared for it.

The French minister of justice has ordered the prefects to forbid priests to criticise the laws or acts of the government and to report any disturbances in the churches.

It is now announced that the pope will appoint a commission charged with preparing a plan whereby the Vatican will be officially represented at the World's Columbian Exposition. It is not improb-

able that a subsidy will be granted by the Vatican.

The Brazilian government has ordered its consuls abroad to refuse to despatch vessels for Matto Grosso, which state has declared its independence of the Brazilian republic.

A Rio Janeiro dispatch states that twenty-eight radicals who were supposed to have participated in the recent disturbances have been exiled and eighteen others imprisoned.

The body of William Astor was embalmed in Paris. Funeral services were in the American Episcopal church. The body will be conveyed to New York on the steamer Labourgogne, which sails from Havre, the 30th.

Snow continues to fall throughout England, and the weather is very cold. There will be a great loss for grain and fruit growers. The weather in the northern part of France is also reported to be severe and damage to early crops is anticipated.

Masses of Russian emigrants are gathered at the German frontier and are anxiously waiting for a chance to gain an entrance into the country. Much sickness exists, and it is reported that spotted typhus has broken out among them. Deaths daily occur by the score. The strictest orders have been given to the frontier guards to allow none of the emigrants to pass beyond the forbidden line.

At this season of the year we begin to soak the corn for the horses. There are several reasons for so doing. The horse likes it better it is more easily masticated and hence better digested; the horses will sweat less than when fed dry corn. The corn should soak twelve hours, but not longer, and the water should be changed every day.—National Stockman and Farmer.

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