

Field and Stock.

DORSET HORN SHEEP.

I. H. BUTTERFIELD.

The development of the mutton growing industry has brought into notice many new breeds.

England has been the source of the improved mutton breeds, and from there we have the several breeds of long wools and the downs besides a few specimens of several other breeds, there being almost as many distinct breeds as there are counties in England. Dropping a few outside and unimportant characteristics, there is but little difference in the three breeds of long wool, and the same may be said of the downs, except that the Southdown may be considered the original pure bred of the down family, and the one that has given quality to the others. Among the distinctively mutton breeds which have been introduced, the Dorset Horn seems well adapted for that purpose. While they do not carry so heavy fleeces as some breeds, the fleece is of good quality, fair length, clean, strong, and free from extraneous matter.

This sheep is a native of Dorsetshire, England, a section lying on the southern shore next to the channel, and eminently fitted by nature for sheep husbandry. It is claimed that the Dorsets have been bred there pure for two centuries. A writer in *Bell's Weekly Messenger* referring to the fact that years ago the Dorset Horn sheep were a smaller breed than now, says: "Originally they were very hardy, capable of subsisting on scanty pastures; were remarkable for fecundity and excellent nurses. They have within the last few years, owing to the large area of turnips grown and the use of cake and corn, together with very careful selection by eminent breeders, been doubled in size and weight of wool, and improved in form. The improved breed may now be described as straight and deep in the body, the ribs well arched, the loins broad, and the neck well set on. They are full in the shoulders without coarseness, and the ham well let down to the shank, forming a good leg of mutton. The bone is small, giving the appearance of hardy and useful breed of sheep. They are excellent nurses, and the mutton is well flavored. Although they have been so much improved, they nevertheless retain their hardiness and fecundity."

The lambs grow fast and mature early. Full-grown rams reach 300 pounds and ewes 200 pounds, and lambs reach 150 pounds at ten months—and one year—and the fleece is from eight to ten pounds. The ewes have horns as well as the rams. For this reason they may be better able to defend themselves against dogs. They are very prolific, twins being the rule. They also breed twice a year if desired, although no doubt they should be carefully fed and tended to do this.

There are a few flocks in the United States, and a register has already been established for the breed. Where tried, they have given good satisfaction, and especially for early mutton lambs, as they are so hardy and grow so fast that at twelve weeks they are fit for market, and in the large cities bring more at that age than full-grown mutton sheep. Mr. Thos. Chick, one of the most noted breeders in England says of them:

"Let those who wish to breed early fat lambs, try the Dorsets. If the ewes are really well fed they will rear another crop of lambs the same year."

As a matter of fact they can be relied on to breed three crops of lambs in two years.

There are a few small lots of this breed in Michigan, but not enough to show how well they may be adapted to our needs. If any Michigan sheep grower decides to try them, he must not expect them to come up to the description given, except they are well fed, which of course is the rule with all mutton breeds.

Port Huron.

BEE KEEPING ON THE FARM.

C. H. HOYT.

Should a farmer keep bees? That is a harder question to answer than some others often asked as, should he keep poultry, or

should he grow berries, small fruits, etc?

These questions involve one great and vital question which the writer has been trying to solve for the past ten years, and that is, shall a farmer become a specialist, bending all his energies in one direction, or shall he take up the various branches of agriculture and do the best he can with each? Much may be profitably said on either side. It is not the purpose of this article to discuss this question, although upon it depends the answer to my first question.

Please do not understand that I advocate a diversified system of farming; I do not. The most successful man is the specialist every time; for the man who tries to raise everything must compete with a good many specialists and at a disadvantage with each. However this may be, the majority do and will diversify their pursuits on the farm, and there are some excellent reasons why they should.

Some of this class already keep bees but I believe comparatively few do.

When should a farmer add to his many kinds of work that of bee keeping?

Bees do well in most parts of Michigan, and some of the northern counties are especially adapted to apiculture. In a few locations there are already too many bees, but in most localities a good many flowers "Waste their sweetness on the desert air."

The first and most important point for the would-be bee-keeper to decide is, is the locality suitable? One can hardly go amiss in this State except where there are already too many bees, and on some of the light sandy soils. The best localities are where the soil is good, or near large marshes, basswood timber, river bottoms or where small fruits are extensively raised.

If one has such a locality which is not already overstocked with bees, and has a little spare time to devote to them when they need attention, he can keep a few colonies of bees with greater pleasure and more profit than by any other kind of an investment I know of. More than that he can supply his table with the most delicious and healthful of all sweets and can increase his crops of fruits and berries by aiding them in cross fertilization which the bees do while storing honey for the table.

Doubtless the greatest objection most people have to keeping bees is the fear of stings. Bees will sting occasionally notwithstanding the protests of Prof. Cook to the contrary. But anyone with a little courage, patience and help from some one who understands handling them, can handle bees without many stings or any trouble. If your locality is right get one or two, no more, colonies of pure Italians. Study them and the books about them; and with the Editor's permission I will tell you just how I would handle them on the farm.

Irving, Mich.

WORK IN THE PEAR ORCHARD.

JOSEPH LANNIN.

Before we can work in a pear orchard we must plant the trees. In planting a pear orchard we should satisfy ourselves that the soil and location are suitable. The soil should be friable, with a dry, clay sub soil, such as would produce a good crop of wheat or corn. Secondly, the land should roll slightly, giving the place natural drainage, and thirdly, the ground should be in good condition for planting. A crop of corn on the ground the previous year and plowed again in the spring would place it in good condition.

When the plot is thoroughly prepared for planting plow in squares of twenty feet and plant in the crossing of the furrows. This method will save a deal of labor when compared with digging holes with a spade and the trees can be planted much more quickly.

When I advise planting the trees twenty feet apart each way I refer to standard trees, as sixteen feet apart each way or perhaps less will answer for dwarf trees.

Now that we are ready to plant, say an orchard of 1,000 trees, the question naturally comes up, what varieties shall we plant with a view to achieve the best financial success?

My experience suggests the following with the time of ripening:

Clapp's Favorite, ripens Aug. 25.....	100
Bartlett, ripens Sept. 10.....	400
Sheldon, ripens Oct. 25.....	200
Beurre D'Anjou, ripens Nov. 15.....	200
Lawrence, ripens Dec. 10.....	100
Total.....	1000

If you think the proportion of Bartlett too large strike off 100 and plant Beurre Bosc, provided you can get them. In planting trees of any kind care should be taken to cut off all broken or mangled roots up to the sound timber, and work in the ground with the fingers among the roots and tramp the ground firmly when filling up the hole. The top should be cut down to correspond with the roots of the tree. If the planting is properly done the young tree will begin to show signs of growth about the twenty-fifth of May to June first. About the tenth of July or perhaps earlier I would prune the trees, cut off all of the young growth except such as would be necessary to form the top.

Corn or potatoes may be planted among the trees during the two or three years after setting the trees without damage to the orchard. The cultivation necessary to insure a crop of corn will be sufficient for the young trees.

All limbs crossing over other limbs should be removed, and by all means prevent the young trees from forming a crotch; a crotched tree is unsightly and will be likely to split sooner or later.

A pear orchard to be profitable should be worked. By being worked I mean it should be plowed in the spring and thoroughly cultivated during the summer. If plowed toward the trees last season plow from the trees this season. A light coating of stable manure during the winter or early spring will benefit the fruit greatly. The good pomologist will be careful to cut off all dead limbs from his trees and to keep the center of the tree as open as possible. In pruning trees we should consider their habits and character. Pear trees of the Buffum or Sheldon varieties are strong growers, shooting upward, these should be pruned with the view of holding them down, while the *Wine* and other straggling varieties should be helped upwards.

South Haven.

CONCERNING CURRANTS.

CHAS. W. GARFIELD.

I have just come in from my field of currants, having spent the whole morning in spraying the bushes. To be successful these days with currants, one can not be so absorbed in other things as to forget the existence of currant bushes in his own garden or upon his own farm. I speak feelingly and from an experience so close to this date that it is not obliterated from memory. I have for years argued that any one could have currants, in spite of worms, by simply giving them a little attention at the proper time. I am willing to modify this statement by adding, "unless it rains every day."

The saw fly which lays the egg that hatches into our pestiferous currant worm deposits its eggs near the base of the bushes and when the broods hatch out they are all congregated on the lower leaves of the bushes, and a whiff of hellebore or a sprinkle of poisoned water will close their career of destruction at once. But one must not be away from home at that date, nor must he be so occupied at his desk giving counsel to others as to neglect his watchfulness, for immediately when these harmless eggs start on a career with mouth and legs furnished them, the increase in their size is only equalled by the diminution of the currant foliage. They are as deceitful as the proverbial small cloud as large as a man's hand in a summer sky, that develops into the heartless cyclone. Even a new broom cannot make a cleaner sweep than these fellows, if given half a chance. For years my currants have been my most profitable crop for the area planted, and I have had no difficulty in combating the worms, because I began in season, and the weather has been propitious. This year I applied my poison and went away from home. The rain came very soon after the application had been made, washed it off, and upon my return a few days later many of my bushes were skeletonized.

From my own experience, were I to make another plantation of currants, I should plant them in long rows six feet apart each way, and if the plantation were a large one I would occasionally leave a space of eight feet one way in which to drive a horse and wagon. This would facilitate the spraying process and be a convenience at the time of fruit gathering. Upon sandy or gravelly soils I should plant the Long Bunch Holland and Victoria; using two year plants. Upon clay soil I should use Long Bunch Holland; and Fay or La Versailles are good currants for table, for canning and other uses. The Long Bunch Holland is especially valuable for jelly-making and is by far the best growing and most prolific currant on the catalogue. It is not fit for table use however in its first state.

Currants, like strawberries, are gross feeders and respond quickly to good treatment and an abundant supply of food. Returns come quickly. With one year's growth a fair show of fruit can be obtained and the second year from planting the crop will be a very good one. The pruning needs especial care. The renewal process as practiced in vineyards applies pretty well to currants. No very old wood should be allowed in the bushes, and every branch inhabited by a borer should be cut off and burned. At one time I believed variety had something to do with immunity from the ravages of borers. I have long since abandoned this idea. I would as soon expect to find a curculio proof plum. Currants as a market fruit, have an advantage over many others because the gathering can all be done at once. At a penny a quart pickers can make good wages, but all fruit should be repacked from the pickers boxes for market. As much care should be exercised in gathering this fruit as in the case of strawberries. There should be no loose berries and no leaves among the fruit. If currants are to be shipped the Disbro basket is better than the ordinary boxes with an open area beneath the bottom, and the baskets should be so filled as to require pressing down when the crate partition is put in place.

In combatting the currant worm I prefer to use Paris green or London purple at the rate of one pound to two hundred gallons of water and applied with a nozzle that produces a very fine spray. One application usually has sufficed with me if the bushes are not rained upon for six hours after the application. I have rarely sold currants for less than two and one-half dollars per bushel, and a strictly first-class article will usually in our larger towns bring three dollars.

No farm should be without its row of currant bushes. They require less care than almost any other kind of fruit and add materially to the comfort of the household.

Burlton Farm, Kent Co.

A SWEEPING CHARGE.

We clip the following from the Grand Rapids Democrat. We do not believe it is true. It only shows what influences in the line of misrepresentation are brought against the farmers not infrequently. We shall endeavor in our next issue to have letters from leading wholesale houses, from prominent local wool buyers, and from the best wool growers in Michigan, relative to this subject.

James N. Faulkner of Boston registered in the Morton last evening. Mr. Faulkner is the representative of Hecht Brothers of Boston, one of the largest wool houses in the world, and he is well known to all the wool buyers in Michigan. "It's too early to tell much about the wool business of the coming season," said he. "The late storms have wet the fleeces and the clip will be much later than usual on that account. Prices are going to range low this season, you can depend upon that, and especially so far as Michigan wools are concerned."

"Why? Because the Michigan wools are almost boycotted by buyers. The reason is that there is so much waste in them and so many foreign substances. I don't mean to say that all are so, but the great majority of wool crops sold in Michigan markets will bear out my statement."

"Carelessness? Not a bit of it; the fleeces are loaded to make

them weigh and the buyer, as a rule, gets left. It is not at all an uncommon thing to find a pound or two of stable sweepings tied up in the center of each fleece. Then again they put in foul wool and tie the bundles up with a great quantity of string. I measured one piece of heavy twine found on a fleece last season and there was fifty feet of it. These practices have been so general that they have queered the market for Michigan wool. The honest man must suffer for the sin of his dishonest neighbor. At the close of last season I took a small lot of 8,000 pounds that one buyer had left on his hands. When it arrived, the men handling it reported that the fleeces were loaded. I went to see what sort of stuff it was, and told the men to open those bundles that appeared to be the worst. They shook out bundles of string, manure and other rubbish, and we weighed the stuff out of curiosity. In that lot of 8,000 pounds we found 612 pounds of waste, and we didn't get half of it. The dealers who pay twenty-eight or twenty-nine cents a pound for such stuff don't like it.

"I have tried to persuade the wool growers of this state to play fair and receive the same consideration as those of other sections, but it is up-hill work. The northern part of the state is much better than the southern. Along the main line of the Michigan Central railway the wool is something fearful and if I was to buy for myself in that locality I should not dare pay more than eighteen cents a pound for the wool. Of the high grades of wool, number 1 washed, combing is worth from twenty-six to twenty-seven cents; number 2 ranges two cents lower. Less than three per cent of Michigan wool will rank as number one and not more than fifteen per cent as number two. The bulk of Michigan wool is what we call X which is worth about twenty-five cents a pound. This wool is fine and of long staple, but it shrinks far more than the combing wool."

MARKET GARDENING.

The census investigation of truck farms, shows that there are over one-half million acres devoted to the business, with an invested capital of about one hundred million; dollars employing 216,765 men, 9,254 women, 14,874 children and 75,866 horses and mules, with a value of products in the census year valued at \$76,517,155.

The market garden acreage is probably not more than one-half as much, but as the yield per acre on the small places is very much greater, and prices obtained much higher than those from truck farms, the annual income from the market garden farms of the country can not be estimated at less than one hundred millions of dollars.

THE VALUE OF THE SILO.

Hon. James M. Turner of this city keeps 200 cows, the milk from which is sold to the condensed milk works. Mr. Turner keeps a daily record of the milk produced by each cow, and at the end of each month can tell exactly how much milk each cow has produced. He is thus enabled to decide intelligently whether the cow pays. If not, she is turned off for beef. Mr. Turner says he could not get along without the silo, and thinks cattle cannot be kept in Michigan at a profit without it. He put up 3,000 tons last year and will feed it all. He also says it is a good thing to have some on hand to supplement dry pasture in summer.

Hon. Edward Burnett, the noted Jersey cattle breeder of Massachusetts, thinks that "cows are made, not bred." He says: "Take the best bred calf and put it into the hands of one man, and a poor cow results, while in another man's hands the same calf would make the highest type of dairy cow." Hence his theory.

This is not new. Years ago a Vermont dairyman asserted that he could develop any young cow into a good milker by generous feeding of milk-producing food. Doubtless he could improve all, but the fact that with the same feed and care there are great differences in individuals, shows that there is such a thing as inherited qualities, and it will be found that when good breeding precedes good feeding, the best results follow.

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FROM THE LECTURER.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE. }
LECTURER'S DEPARTMENT. }

PATRONS: About the first of April last the following circular and blank were sent out to the address of the secretary of each subordinate Grange as per list of 1892:

WORTHY LECTURER:
At the last session of the National Grange, Sec. IV, paragraph 57 of the Digest was extended as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Lecturers of Subordinate Granges to report to the lecturer of the State Grange at the end of the March and September quarters, giving a report of the literary work within their Grange. The State lecturer to summarize the same and make a semi-annual report to the lecturer of the National Grange."

In accordance with this law you please to report to me of the work done in your Grange in the "Lecturer's Hour."

Yours Fraternally,
A. J. CROSBY, JR., Lecturer.

(Detach this Report and answer without fail.)

Lecturers report of... Grange No.
for the quarter ending... 189... Number of meetings during the quarter in which time was devoted to the Lecturer's work

How was the time employed...
Name any new or novel features of Grange work which may be of interest or aid to others

Post Office..... Lecturer.

The reason for mailing them to the secretaries was that at present we have no list of lecturers, and we depended on the secretary to deliver them for us.

I have been gratified by the promptness and efficiency with which many have performed their duty, but how am I to get the rest? I have waited for the delinquents until my report to the National Lecturer must go on the list as late. Please take your Manual of the Subordinate Grange and turn to the obligation you have taken and observe the pledge you have given, and given—not only to the installing officer, but as much to every member or associate officer depending upon you for the performance of your part, and whose plans must be laid in contemplation of your fidelity. Our State Secretary's records are a constant reproach to the same indifference to duties neglected.

That members may know whether their Granges have been reported or not, I will give the numbers of those received. And if your Grange is not here why not?

10	122	346	546	659
14	127	360	585	660
22	159	384	613	667
39	162	390	633	668
43	170	391	639	674
66	185	393	650	680
68	246	456	652	689
74	270	470	654	695
95	272	495		

Pomona 37

From those received we glean the following: That in every Grange except two the "Lecturer's Hour" has found a place, and in all of them it has been spent in various ways to please and attract as well as to instruct and benefit; lectures, addresses, readings, recitations, plays, discussions, music and exhibits are the line. One Pomona reports a contest of subordinate Granges which has doubled the membership in the county. Six subordinates were running contests. Partly open sessions for the benefit of children, hired help and visitors were a pleasing feature having a good effect in the community with some. The question box plays an important part and by the ways in which it is handled is varied to keep it lively.

Discussions of the bills before congress conducted with adherence to parliamentary rules have been used as a good drill, drawing out much information and teaching good lessons. Roll call comes in various forms and at the opening of Good of the Order permits the opening of various subjects followed by three to five minute discussions by others.

The live working lecturers employ the time and manipulate the forces in hand with much good tact and skill, and those who are awake themselves keep those busy who

are around them. Several have divided their Granges into five to ten sections naming a leader for each and assigning them work through these, or drawing from them their plan and work as well.

The occasional visits of Granges en masse to a neighbor Grange, there rendering a program or conferring degrees has always been a success, and Pomona Granges arranging a circuit and putting several of their home talent on to it to follow each other through the entire county is worth trying. Much of this may be stale to a few who have always been trying everything which anybody could devise but I have given them for those to draw from who are not so fortunate; thus we shall make you help each other and will gladly assist any who will write us to develop any of the plans by any information we can give.

We hope to hear from others soon and be able to have a complete list for the September quarter Fraternally,
A. J. CROSBY, JR.

"NOT DEAD BUT SLEEPING."

At the good age of 71 years, Brother Isaac Parsons of Acme Grange No. 269, died in May. He was always a hearty worker until health failed. His life was pure and upright, his character honest and true.

Howell Grange No. 90 passed a series of resolutions expressive of their great sorrow for the loss of Sister W. K. Sexton of Howell. She was one of the brightest women in the Grange.

Charles Marion of Pennfield Grange No. 85, who died April 14, has been honored in appropriate resolutions with the thoughtfully expressed regard of his many mourning friends.

Lickly's Corner's Grange mourns the death of Brother Chas. F. Armstrong at the age of 50 years. He was their secretary for ten consecutive years.

Sister Lottie Armstrong, of Waverly Grange, No. 36, died May 21, aged 48 years. Resolutions of regard and of sorrow were formed.

Flushing Grange has prepared resolutions mourning the loss by death of Normon A. Busher, one of its charter members.

DR. PAQUIN.

Many of the Patrons will remember that several years ago we had a Veterinary department in the GRANGE VISITOR and it was under the direction of Paul Paquin, D. V. S. of Battle Creek.

We think that many of older Patrons will be pleased to learn that this same Dr. Paquin now stands at the head of his profession in the United States. He is now following microscopy and bacteriology; he is also an M. D. as well as D. V. S.

For the past year he has been in charge of the microscopic department of the laboratory of hygiene at the Sanitarium in Battle Creek. Previous to coming to Battle Creek he was employed as a Professor of Veterinary Science and Bacteriologist in the University of Missouri.

Close application in the laboratory at the Sanitarium has seriously threatened his health and he has been obliged to resign in order that he may have rest to recuperate his strength and health.

The Doctor often speaks of his pleasant association with the VISITOR, and through it with the Patrons throughout the State.

ALIVE AND THRIVING!

HOME GRANGE, No. 129, }
Battle Creek, May 27. }

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: Not seeing our Grange spoken of in the VISITOR very often, I thought best

to let your readers know that we are still alive, and as we think, doing well. We finished our contest a short time ago with a maple-sugar supper furnished by the losing side. Last Saturday evening we closed the fourth degree on nine new members, which event was followed by an ice cream supper. Two more names were presented at this meeting. Yesterday the 26th Calhoun county Pomona Grange met with us at our hall in Newton. At 10:30 o'clock Grange was called to order by ex-Master Simonds. About sixty-five partook of the good dinner. The afternoon session was public, and was called to order by Master C. C. McDermid for the purpose of carrying out the program prepared by the county Grange. It consisted of quotations, recitations and questions. Among the most important question was that of prohibition or temperance, which received justice at the hands of Messrs. Perry Mayo, Godsmark and McDermid. About five o'clock we adjourned feeling that the day had been well spent. Our Grange has also voted to celebrate children's day, in June, as we always do.

J. H. B., Secy.

ANOTHER.

Wherever Children's Day is joyously observed every year there is the Grange more surely established for decades to come.

Decatur Grange feasted its little Patrons June 4, and then in turn was treated to an entertainment by them, a day full of good cheer and promise.

The next general topic for discussion is "The World's Fair," the farmers interest in it, woman's part, the closing of its doors on the Sabbath, and the Grange and the fair.

STILL MORE.

MADISON GRANGE No 384.
EDITOR VISITOR: In addition to the twenty-four new members reported by sister Mary C. Allis, we have now a class of considerable size to initiate.

I am pleased to report that our new members are proving all that could be desired as workers, and I am satisfied that our plan of immediately supplying them with the GRANGE VISITOR has much to do with keeping them interested until they are fully into the work.

We observed floral day on May 28 and the ladies decorated the Hall with flowers, and it almost seemed as if Nature had seldom put forth so much beauty for the use and pleasure of mankind.

We also observed, as we always do, the day set apart for children's day; and from the bright, happy faces of the little ones and the work that had evidently been put upon their exercises and the interest exhibited by older persons, it is very evident that the day is one whose use cannot be denied nor the custom of its observance one that will soon fall into disuse in Madison Grange.

We have every reason to feel hopeful of a bright future for our Grange.

EMILY GANDER, Lecturer.

FARMER'S DAY.

It will be remembered that the State Grange at its last session accepted an invitation to participate in a Farmer's Day at the Bay View Assembly this summer. August 9th is the day selected. Its object is to call together the farmers and their families of this and neighboring states to visit this region, to confer over mutual interests and to spread the knowledge of organized effort more widely among the isolated farmers of the northern counties and the hundreds of people who summer at Bay View. It aims to bring farmers, in and out of farmers organizations, into closer touch with each other and the rest of the world.

The program for the day will include addresses from some of the most prominent men interested in agriculture in the nation. Col. J.

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H. Brigham, Master of the National Grange, has already accepted an invitation to be present. Others will be announced as soon as engaged.

The delegates to the State Grange from the north last December promised all who came the heartiest of welcomes. The farmers in the vicinity of Emmet county are interested in making this an occasion of profit and great interest to all.

It is none too early to agitate the question of who will take advantage of low rates to see Northern Michigan, visit the most beautiful of summer assemblies and hear and meet eminent people who are along the line of farmers progress. Talk it over at your Grange meetings and ask your neighbors to go with you, whether farmers or not, Patrons or not.

Further particulars will be furnished the VISITOR from issue to issue. For special information about Bay View and the Assembly (which opens July 20 and closes August 11), address,

JNO. M. HALL, Supt.
Flint, Mich.

For particulars regarding Farmer's Day, address,
JENNIE BUELL, Sec. State Grange,
Marcellus, Mich.

NOW AND THEN.

Cross-eyed man (in a crowd): You've got my umbrella, sir! Fourteen men (simultaneously and somewhat confusedly): Who? me?

Alice: Do you believe men sprung from the ape? Jumbo: No; but I believe that woman sprung from the mouse; in fact I've seen her do it.

Judge: Prisoner, have you any visible means of support? Yes, sir, your honor. (To his wife) Bridget, stand up, so that the court can see you.

An unfailing collector.—Stranger: I would like to see your bill collector a moment.—Editor: Certainly. John, reach the gentleman that shotgun.

Gentleman: Why are you running so fast, my little man?—Little man: I want'er git far 'nough away from Jimmie McGouge to tell him I 'aint 'traid of him.

Boston girl (to Uncle James): Do you like living on a farm. Uncle James: Yes, I like it very much. Boston girl: I suppose you like it well enough in the grand summer time; but to go out in the cold and snow to gather winter apples and and harvest winter wheat I imagine might be anything but pleasant.—Texas Sifting.

ADDRESS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE

MEMORY

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THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

Keynon L. Butterfield, Editor and Manager, LANSING, MICH.

To whom all exchanges, communications, advertising business and subscriptions should be sent.

TERMS 50 Cents a Year, 25 Cents for Six Months. Subscriptions payable in advance, and discontinued at expiration, unless renewed. Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft.

Entered at the Postoffice at Lansing, Mich., as Second Class Matter.

Just now the practical politician thriveth like a green bay-tree.

Can't the Department of Agriculture bring forth an invention that will prevent rain, as well as make it?

Patrons, you are busy, but take a few minutes and write a few lines for the VISITOR. Put them on a postal card if you can't do more. Observations, practical notes, hints to brother Patrons, anything you think of, will be acceptable.

We will send free to every subscriber received before July 15th, a copy of "Great Crops of Small Fruits." It is a practical work by a man who has made a success in his line. Patrons, can't you get a few of your neighbors on this offer?

Miss Mary C. Allis, of whom you all know, is very earnest in her endeavor to have adopted a county annual word. Will it not be well for the Pomona Granges to make this a subject for discussion. Let us hear from some on the question.

What would the Patrons think of a crop report, using Grange Secretaries or Masters as reporters? If there should seem to be a demand for this and if we can have the aid of those officers, we shall be glad to inaugurate such an arrangement.

We wish again to call the attention of our readers to our club offer with the Moderator. Show the offer to your teacher; argue the advantage of the VISITOR as an educator for the teacher, and mention the fact that now is the time to begin.

The VISITOR is printed on the day before it is dated. Matter for publication ought to arrive at least three days before the date of issue. So much of our copy is not "time matter" that the plan of the paper is made out usually four or five days before issue. So please get in your matter at as early a date as possible.

We have at hand the report for 1891 of the United States Department of Agriculture. It will be of interest to every farmer. The reports of both Mr. Rusk and Mr. Willits are instructive. One begins to gain an idea of the enormous work of the department by looking over the reports of the various sections.

We desire to state to all our readers and especially to those who have sent in resolutions concerning their departed friends of the Order, that we feel it better not to publish such resolutions entire. Sufficient respect is shown, we trust, by a mention of names, as in this issue. We hope this will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Come, dolorous friend, this is a pretty good world after all, isn't it? It rains a good deal sometimes, corn isn't going to be much of a crop, the season is fearfully late, work is behind. And yet there are a few (?) things to be thankful for too, aren't there? You're able to do a good big day's work with those arms of yours aren't you? And how about that last arrival at your house? Going to make a fine

fellow isn't he? Haven't you got the finest yearling colt, too, in your township? Don't you think that east lot's going to run nigh forty bushels this year? What! growling yet? Well, what sort of a fellow are you, anyway?

Please be prompt about sending in reports from Pomona meetings. Condense all you can and yet give the points made in papers and discussions. Leave out everything that is not necessary. We wish also that the Lecturers of Pomona Granges would secure the best articles at each meeting and have them forwarded to us as early as convenient.

MAIL DELIVERY AND ROADS.

The road phase of the free rural mail delivery plan has not been discussed greatly, mainly perhaps because it is quite a serious obstacle to overcome. Three to four months out of the year at best, even in well settled counties, a large amount of Michigan highways is passable only with great difficulty. We mean of course when the element of speed is the chief concern. The work of delivery that one man could do in a day, when the roads were good, could not be done by two men, even with the use of saddle horses as a last resort, when the roads were as they are much of the time from December to May. This difficulty can never be overcome so completely in the country as it is in the city, but very much can be done, "and that right early."

OUR MAY OFFERS.

We are gratified to state that our subscription list was increased by about 20 per cent during May, largely no doubt as the result of our special offers. We recognize, as we have stated before, the loyal support of Patrons in helping us in this way.

There are yet however a great many families in the Grange who do not take the VISITOR. It is our wish to get all such as subscribers before Sept 1. Will you help us do it? There are many Granges that supply the paper regularly to all the families of good standing in that Grange. We wish all Granges used this system. It is a loyal way to support the VISITOR and the burden is not felt quite so much by any one member, for all have a share in it. In those Granges where this method is not pursued we wish the matter would be brought up, and if it seems best, be decided to use this method.

FARMER'S DAY AT BAY VIEW.

The State Secretary of the Grange calls attention in another column to a new feature in Grange work. It is that the Grange join in celebrating "Farmer's Day," at Bay View, Aug. 9. We are very glad that this arrangement has been made. It is fitting that a great educational power among the farmers of Michigan should join hands with the great forces at Bay View which make for intelligence and culture. There is the recreation, none needs it more than the farmer—a genuine, jolly, good time. There is the travel, always an educator, and of which most farmers get too little. There is the knowledge, the hearing of our prominent men, our friends in the work. Then there is the inspiration, greater than all the others—inspiration to keep learning, to keep working, to keep agitating, to keep improving. We shall hope that a very large number of Patrons will see their way clear to take a short vacation at this time and to spend it at Bay View. Keep an outlook in these columns for further information.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

For years past the cry has gone up from the farmers that they are not sufficiently represented in our legislative halls. This, of course, is far more true of congress than of the state legislature. We do not care at present to go into a discussion of the probable causes of this arrangement of things, but we do wish to urge the farmers in this campaign to go into politics. Be present at the conventions and make your voices felt. The city fellows can't run things if you are there in force; they will and ought to manage matters if you are not there. A man who does not do his full duty as a citizen has very little right to complain if the nomination and election do not go to suit him. The citizen has rights, he also has duties. The farmer has a right to fair representation in the legislative departments of government, state and national; he has too a duty to perform in exercising the prerogatives of citizenship. This campaign will be a hard fought contest. Let the farmer get his share of the honor. It is but just.

AT THE GRAVE.

A glance at the obituary notices in this issue is suggestive to us. One by one our brothers and sisters are being called from earth's labor. Here, a fair young life, just blossoming into beauty; there, a weak old man, weary of life's burdens, falls by the way. The old, the young, the weak, the strong, the great, the humble, the rich, the poor—all join the innumerable throng. We who rise each morning to plan, to toil, to work out our abounding energy, do not wait to consider if we shall meet Death soon. And we do not need to. The lesson we garner from above the graves of our friends is not to await our final end with fear, but to live—to live nobly, grandly. The sordid cares of the world so often shrink the nobility of our ideals to a very little measure. But we must cherish these ideals, spite of struggle and disappointment, and measure our lives to them, conscious that if we so act we can step down into the grave bravely and gladly and can realize that we are but passing from this vestibule of transient life into the marvelous cathedral of Eternity.

"There is no Death! What seems so is transition; This life of mortal breath Is but a suburb of the life elysian; Whose portal we call Death."

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

We present a portion of a long memorial of the Legislative Committee of the National Grange to Congress regarding the present position of many agricultural colleges. It is a lamentable fact that the larger proportion of the nominal schools of agriculture are under the control of State Universities. Such are nonentities. The successful colleges, those that are doing the work for the farmer and his sons are separate and distinct institutions. The department of agricultural science does not thrive under the shades of the classics. This memorial is very temperate in tone and calls on Congress merely to see that the provisions of the original act are enforced. The situation however is one that may well arouse the wrath of all friends of agricultural education. Universities, some of them already well supported, have gobbled the agricultural school and made it a department of the University for the sake of the revenue that it brought with it. And they will hang to this income as long as possible. It is time such greed, for it is nothing more, were checked. There are some exceptions to the inferiority of these agricultural annexes, as at Cornell. In the main, however, there is no

legitimate excuse for the longer continuance of such unions. Michigan is fortunate in that she had courageous men to fight the issue out on the start; and her college has been the model from which all others have patterned more or less.

THE ROAD CAMPAIGN.

The public are thoroughly roused to the necessity of improving the roads in rural districts. The VISITOR takes no honor to itself in thrusting this question before its readers, for all papers are doing so more or less. But it does say that it will not rest until there come substantial results along the line of country road improvement. The matter lies very largely with the farmers of the state. There is no doubt that if the Grange of Michigan will discuss this question thoroughly and will decide upon a definite course of legislation to be demanded, there will crystalize about it the sentiment of a sufficient number of farmers to force action this next winter. Why delay longer? The need is great, the time is ripe. The only question is, what is best? That is best answered by discussion. The Grange can exert a great influence in legislative affairs, greater even than it has in the past. The method is best summed up in three terse expressions.

- 1. Intelligent discussion. 2. Wise decision. 3. Concerted action.

So with the road question. Let there be plenty of discussion in the subordinate Granges. Let that be a sort of standing question. Take the VISITOR to the Grange meeting; talk over the various plans presented from time to time in its columns; formulate a plan that seems wise; get the matter before the Pomonas and the state Grange. Let there be a united decision. Then the Grange can go before the next legislature with a definite demand and substantial reasons to enforce their claims. If wisely done, from beginning to end, results will surely come. The VISITOR will contain articles upon this subject from the very best Michigan talent. Read and weigh these articles. Don't let the political issues of the summer and fall obscure this exceedingly important question of road improvement. Discuss! decide! act!

CONGRESS.

A con current resolution was introduced to make the day for final adjournment July 4.

The territories of Arizona and New Mexico were both admitted as states by the House.

The House appropriated \$7,600,000 to supply the deficiency for the payment of pensions.

So many of the Republican congressmen have been at the convention that no very large amount of business has been transacted. The House refused to pass an amendment to the post office appropriation bill, reducing by 10 per cent the compensation to railroads for transporting the mails. It was thought that inferior services would result. The tendency, however, is toward retrenchment in expenditures and it looks as though a further extension of the free-delivery system will not be allowed this session.

The famous Hatch anti-option bill has at last passed the House. The vote 168 to 46. The first two sections of the bill define "options" and "futures;" the third names as the articles to which they shall relate as "cotton, hops, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grass seed, flaxseed, pork and other edible products of swine;" and the fourth imposes a license of \$1,000 on dealers in options and futures and a tax of 5 cents on each pound of cotton, hops, pork, lard and bacon, and other edible products of swine, and 20 cents a bushel on each bushel of the other articles which are the subject of any "options" or "futures" con-

tract which such dealer, as vender, shall make either in his own behalf or on behalf of others.

NEWS NOTES.

MICHIGAN.

Hon. A. H. Crane of Pittsford is dead. Tunnel at Port Huron flooded by rains June 2. American academy of medicine meet in Detroit. Republican State convention at Saginaw July 20. The Michigan Sons of Veterans camp at Battle Creek. The colleges of the State are holding their commencements. It is said that a lineal descendant of Columbus lives in Chicago. Peach growers say prospects are now good for a large crop this season. Detroit and Grand Rapids suffered from heavy rains early in the month. Deputy customs collector Stanley, of Detroit, was drowned in the Detroit river. Geo. F. Greene, who first applied electricity to street cars, died in Kalamazoo. The national conference of state boards of health met in Lansing; various sanitary questions discussed. Relay bicycle race from Grand Rapids to Detroit over fearful roads, made in about 16 hours. Distance 175 miles. A railroad running into Muskegon has put on a "market train" for the accommodation of truck and fruit farmers. Reported that in May 6.4 inches of rain fell and during the first three days of June, 3.54 inches, a total of nearly 10 inches for five weeks. Two hundred and thirteen Ann Arbor law students admitted to practice. From July 1, 1891, to June 2, 1892, insurance companies doing business in Michigan paid into the State treasury specific taxes amounting to \$187,402.52.

NATIONAL.

It is stated that Senator Hill withdraws. Ten inches of snow in South Dakota June 5. The Toledo cadets will be equipped with bicycles. Fire destroys Jimtown, the famous Colorado mining camp. James G. Blaine resigned his position as Secretary of State. Frank Lenz of New York started on a bicycle for a tour around the world. Colored men meet in Chicago and protest against lynching outrages in the south. Sidney Dillon, the great railroad magnate and ex-president of the Union Pacific, is dead. Gov. Ingersoll of Connecticut is being talked of by democrats of that state for nominee for President. Stated that the California Chinese highbinders offer \$500 for the killing of each Christian Chinaman. It is estimated that there will 40,000 000 bushels more of wheat exported to Europe this year than ever before. It is stated that \$10,000,000 of English capital will organize for building and running a fleet of whaleback steamers on the ocean. Oil City and Titusville, Pennsylvania, were damaged to the extent of millions of dollars by floods and burning oil. Many lives lost also, it is thought as many as 250.

The republican convention was full of interest to all citizens. Harrison received out of 906 votes, 542; Blaine, 175; McKinley, 182; Tom Reed, 4; Robt. Lincoln, 1. Whitelaw Reed, editor of the New York Tribune, was nominated by acclamation for vice-president.

FOREIGN.

Mount Vesuvius is blowing again. Bismark refuses to be reconciled to the Emperor. There were 400 killed in the Bohemian mine disaster. Floods on the Danube cause loss of property in Austria. The Czar and Emperor William have had a friendly meeting. Paderewski the famous pianist is suffering from nervous exhaustion. The rebels in Matto Grosso, Brazil, have defeated the government troops. The Oriental Bank of London suspends with liabilities amounting to \$35,000,000. The report of the death of Emin Pasha, the African explorer and naturalist, is confirmed. The present parliament of Britain has virtually ceased business and will formally adjourn June 25.

They drank the whisky and beer, To Bacchus they bended the knee, And often they said with a sneer, "A lemonade-drinker is he."

He never would with them "go round," He left them to frolic at will; They're all of them under the ground— He's drinking his lemonade still.

Doesn't Mrs. Maxwell believe in co-education of the sexes? Co-education? I should say not! Why she believes that a girl ought to be raised so carefully that when she sees a man she will say, "what is that, mamma?"

How's this Dauber? You've painted father-time with a mowing machine instead of a scythe? That's all right—We artists of the modern school keep up with inventive progress.

FROM POMONA.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Hillsdale county Pomona Grange held its June session with Adams Grange 286. Notwithstanding rain and mud there was a good representation. As the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America occurs this year, the usual form of program was dispensed with and the whole time given to exercises appropriate to the occasion. Patriotic essays, speeches, declamations and music was the order of the hour and consumed the afternoon. The literary exercises were well rendered and met with frequent applause. Bunting was conspicuous, the hall being well decorated with flags. The declamation of Miss May Carter, "The River Tennessee," was pathetic and moving to the old "Vets" a number of whom were present. Long may the old flag wave and long may Pomona live to show her devotion and patriotism to our native land!

Hillsdale Pomona has accepted an invitation from Lenawee County Grange to hold a two days session at Devils Lake, a summer resort, in August next.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

Lenawee county Grange met with Rome Grange June 2 and shared its hospitality.

There has been much wet weather and rain has fallen every day of late yesterday over an inch of water fell in this vicinity. As one brother remarked, "the dust flies badly in chunks and spatters."

There was a good attendance of Patrons living within ten miles, but few from beyond. Brother White, W. M. of Onsted Grange favored us with a paper on farm topics, and Sisters Hattie Beal and Emily Gander, of Madison Grange, had essays, the former on Children's Day and the latter on Hospitality. Among others who ably assisted on the program were Sister Addie Daniels, of Onsted Grange and Sister Pawson of Rollin Grange with recitations.

Besides Grange work a fine program was carried out, including an abundance of music. Our next meeting will be with Rollin Grange at Devil's Lake on August 4 and 5, under the direction of Rollin Grange. As this is near the county line our Hillsdale friends have been asked to hold their monthly meeting at the same place and time.

E. W. A.

HOW I GOT THE NOMINATION.

MR. EDITOR—In some of your writings you intimated that the time had come for the politician to retire.

Before doing so will you allow me space in your new paper to tell how I got the nomination in my last campaign. It may help those who are to take our places in the several offices that are to be filled at this fall's election:

I met a man on the street one day that I had figured on to help me; he was generally prominent at county conventions, and could make a good speech, so I invited him to take a walk with me and to smoke. The street was filled with ladies going to a missionary meeting, and some of them looked insulted as the smoke curled around into their faces. To one of them I remarked, "either I or the wind owe you an apology," she said "Oh no! Smoke is not offensive to me." After we had passed out of hearing I said to my friend "I would have treated you to something stronger, but these temperance people would make a fuss and hurt my canvass."

"Your canvass?" said he. "What are you up to?" "Have't you heard?" said I. The people are demanding that I should represent them in the State Legislature, and I have consented to do so if I can get the nomination, and I want you to present my name to the convention, and I will remember you in some substantial way. You know all the campaign funds come through my hands and I expect to pay all special workers, either by getting them an office, or in money." He replied, "I am at your service." My purpose was now to get my name more fully before the public; so I wrote a little sketch of my life in a way so it would appear as though some other person had written it, stating among other things, that I had done fairly well in business; that I had served in the Union army, and had held several prom-

inent offices, and had given entire satisfaction to the people, and in each case, the office had sought the man and not the man the office, and closed with the statement that I was a candidate for the office of representative from my district. Here I met my first real difficulty. I learned that the editor of our leading county paper had a candidate of his own selection, so I decided to have my sketch printed in a paper in an adjoining county and for that purpose visited the editor of the principal paper in that county, hoping that I would succeed, the home papers would copy it or would be induced to do so.

After looking at the copy and studying me a little the editor said "this is for political purposes and I must have pay for it." I said "how much." And he replied "the live stock men pay me \$15.00 for the space your copy will occupy, and I shall have to charge you the same price I get for blooded stock."

Now I thought that a little high, and as there had no campaign funds yet come into my hands, I was at a loss how to pay it. My wife had deposited \$15.00 with me, a sum she had saved to buy a spring and summer hat, and so I handed this over and got a proof sheet before I left. I now felt meaner than I did when I made my brother-in-law pay me \$10.00 out of his salary, as the price of my influence in getting him a position. But I said to myself she needn't know it, and I will pay her back with the first money I get for campaign purposes.

After the paper was out I called the attention of our village editor to the sketch of my life the fellow from the other county had written up, and I inquired what he would charge for copying it. He said he would do it reasonable for a fellow townsman, but gave me to understand that such puffs came high, a thing I was beginning to realize. I had to pay \$10 but I was in luck again, for I got a letter that day out of the post office from our M. C. containing a check for \$25 with instructions to use it in his district to the best advantage for his re-election. This money put my conscience to rest about the borrowed money from my wife and settled the present bill so that I felt easier about several hard places in my venture, and my way was clear to arrange for the county convention. I spent several months in shaking hands with possible delegates, praising the wife's dinners and in kissing the babies in the several townships in my district. I had to promise every office at my command several times over to prominent men, with the exception of one—our village post office. That I had saved for an emergency. I had now got all the preparatory work well under way, and only needed occasional puffs in the papers, which the campaign fund permitted me to pay for, to keep the fact before the public that I was a candidate. I made the statement prominent that I was a Union soldier. But I would say just here to those seeking office, don't say much about your being a soldier unless your army record will stand investigation, for some of my comrades got jealous of me and went to writing letters to know where I was during the war.

At this point a new difficulty confronted me—a large delegation waited on me and demanded the last unpromised post office as a concession for their support to my nomination. You will appreciate my difficulty when you read the next chapter.

I had visited the members of congress from my district before I knew the people wanted me to be their representative and requested that post office for myself. I then learned that there was a tacit understanding between the central committee and the member of congress that the post office could be made to yield funds for campaign purposes, and that this office was expected to pay \$500. I said "is not that high." He said; "Oh, no! I got \$1,000 for that office a few years ago, and that from a man from another state, who had just moved in. Well I promised to pay \$500 either for myself or for some other person whom I should name. I saw I had to promise that same office to this delegation or lose the nomination, so I promised and that is how I got the nomination.—

RETIRED POLITICIAN.

THE FARMER'S COMPLAINT—THE CAUSE AND THE REMEDY.

[Read before Lenawee Pomona.]

It is not an uncommon thing for us to hear complaining on all sides of us, in these days of plenty. Bro. J. says that taxes are so high that he can farm it no longer. Bro. S. says that labor is so "tarnal high" that he cannot afford to hire this year. Bro. T. says stock is so low that he will not raise it and Bro. W. says that the crops are so large in yield that it brings the price so low that he lost money on his grain last year. And there are other complaints that we hear almost every day. It has been said that it is natural for farmers to growl anyway. But if men will make these complaints there certainly must be some good cause for them. First, we say that taxes are too high, though I'll not admit that they are so high that we can no longer farm it. I'll guarantee that there is not a man here but what would feel a great deal easier in his mind if they were considerably lower. There is the tax we pay to our town treasurer every year; there is a road tax (the only tax that I would wish to be better paid than it is to-day), the tax upon our food, the tax upon our time by worthless agents and often a tax upon our temper. Now I want to give you my remedy for these complaints as I go along. First, I would abolish the half of the salaried officers of the United States, for I am satisfied that almost any capable man is able (by giving his whole time at a salary) to do the work of ten and even more men. I would remove the tax upon our time by buying direct from the manufacturer or of men that would be satisfied to take the same profits that the farmer gets from his investment. I do not mean the poor farmer. Now brother T's complaint, that stock is so low that he will not raise it, can be remedied in this way: Let him get rid of all the surplus stock that he has—well, better yet, get rid of all of it; don't raise it, for your complaint is a just one. Ever since I've known you you've kept a span of old plugs for horses; have gone into the field early to work and worked late into the night and then only plowed an acre a day in soil where you certainly ought to have plowed two acres; and then to cap the climax you bred them to horses so inferior that when the colts were 5 years old, sound and quiet to ride or drive you could only get \$200 for them. Sell them and buy something that you can take pride in so that when you go to clean them you'll be so proud of them that you'll get up a good sweat in cleaning them off; then if you will raise colts raise good ones. Your five cows, yes, sell all of them for you know that they have cost you more for food than the butter has brought you, although your wife made it so good that you averaged 25 cents per pound the year round. Yes, you ought to be ashamed of yourself for keeping such. And don't forget to sell the calves at the same time. Don't keep the calf from old Cherry because she was so gentle; let them all go and buy good ones. They are cheap enough now. You cannot afford to keep poor ones if you want to raise that mortgage. And those razor-backed hogs, they have gone through your poor old rail fences long enough. You would have had a good corn crop if what you fed them last year had fattened them so they could not have got through every hole they come to; and then you only got \$3.50 for them because they wouldn't fat. Sell the whole lot for what they'll fetch and get good ones. Now serve the sheep the same way; buy sheep that will raise ten to fourteen pounds of wool per head, and keep less of them and then you'll have just as much wool for less feed. And while you are clearing out your stock make up your mind to feed the hens something and not trust to them getting their own living; then your wife won't have to buy eggs for your table most of the year round. Now the cause is quite evident but the remedy, though severe, is "sartin sure."

Well! friend S. says labor is too "tarnal high." Yes, his labor is high. His wife is hardly ever at home; they have no family but must keep a hired girl the year round to look after the milk and

the hired man. He pays his man \$10 a month through the summer and boards him for his work through the winter. Friend S. goes to town pretty often and then—well, perhaps some of you know how it goes, he has to hire a day hand now and then to keep the hired man company doing nothing, the stock gets in the grain, cows dry up, the hired girl throws out of the house more than can be brought in, chickens die, eggs spoil. Keep at home with your wife friend S., hire better help, remember that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and I guess that your complaint will be remedied and that labor is no higher now than it was twenty years ago.

Last we come to Bro. W., who says that crops are so large in yield that it brings the prices so low he lost money on his grain last year. Well I guess that is so. Crops are large and prices are small but isn't that something to be thankful for, I mean the large crops. Still I don't see how he lost money unless it was the way he sold his crops. He had a large yield of barley which he drew fourteen miles to town for 50 cents per bushel. His oats were all sold except what he wanted to feed his horses. He held his wheat for one dollar, could have taken 99 cents once, but finally sold for 80 cents. He had a good crop of corn but sold it for 20 cents a bushel; his hay he sold for \$6 a ton and drew it to town. Yes I guess he has just cause for complaint; stock has been very low, thought he'd change his method of farming so as to make a little more. I forgot to say that he baled his straw and sold that too. Bro. W., you ought to lose money, you were doing well enough by driving your coarse grain to town instead of drawing it. Better return to your old way of mixed farming or your farm will soon be getting that mortgage on it again and your bank account be growing less. No man can sell all he raises on his farm for any length of time and farm it successfully. Try this and your trouble will be remedied.

Brothers, these are just such cases as we see around us everywhere. I admit that we as farmers are not making the interest on the money invested that we ought to and that the labor we put forth on our farms is miserably paid for, compared with merchants, professional men and capitalists, whose brain work is no better than ours. Still it certainly would benefit us all if we would sometimes sit down and think and then get up and act. The farmer of to-day has a struggle to make both ends meet. It requires a constant study of the strictest economy. If a farmer is shiftless he will always have cause for complaint. He should have system in his method of working. Most farmers who have gained a home and who are striving to do so, make slaves of themselves, often working unnecessary hours. I believe that men or teams can do all the work that they ought to do in ten hours time. Tell me pray why I should work any longer than my city friend. Again I believe that we will be brighter and better men and women, boys and girls, should we take less hours for work and more for pleasure and recreation. Get out of this dog's life brothers and sisters; try it once. Don't think that because your forefathers got to work at four o'clock and worked till nine at night that you've got to. Live as long as you can, be men and be women at fifty, sixty and even seventy years of age. Don't incapacitate yourselves so that you will be invalids, as too many already are. Farmers don't live as long as merchants or professional men. They ought to live longer and would if they took the same care of themselves. When you work, work with a will; keep ahead of your work and that will always give you time to read. Attend your Farmers Club every time; go to Grange, take a part in all the exercises, be there on time. Do all these things, eat well, sleep well, work well, farm well, take pleasure and recreation and I believe that you will have less time to make complaints than you now have.

SAMUEL WHITE JR.

Mr. Gladstone is in good health but is showing signs of age. A set speech fatigues him and his hearing is failing.

THE MOSQUITO.

V. H. L.

The amount of distress and injury inflicted by mosquitoes would be hard to overestimate. Their monotonous and persistent song drives sleep from the eyes of many who can ill afford to be thus disturbed. The punctures made in their efforts to taste warm blood afford an entrance into the blood of a subtle poison that often produces almost unendurable irritation, perhaps arousing within the victim thoughts not akin to piety.

In many cases the injury caused by these pests is truly alarming. The suffering of the sick is intensified by the added irritation caused by mosquito bites. It is believed that mosquitoes are instrumental in spreading some diseases, especially those of the blood, by carrying the germs of the disease directly from one person to another or by contaminating drinking water in which they may have fallen. It is also true that the immense numbers of mosquitoes at certain times of the year prevent the habitation and cultivation of valuable lands. Many very desirable portions of the warmer regions of our own country are almost deserted in summer because of the great numbers of mosquitoes during the hot months.

Although ranging over a larger area, it is the in warm climates they are found most abundantly, and hence are more serious pests.

Several broods appear during the summer. The first about the middle or last of May; the second, third and fourth appear in July, August and September. The life of the mosquito in the imago or fully developed state is about a week, except in the case of a few individuals of the last brood which hibernate over winter. The food of the imago, besides the blood of animals, consists of nectar of flowers and vegetable juices.

Have you noticed a mosquito when she, for it is the female that sucks your blood, lights upon your hand and prepares to feast upon your precious blood? If not, try it. The interesting observation is well worth the discomfort of the operation. You will notice that her instrument of torture consists of a long tube which is slowly forced through the outer skin to the net work of capillaries beneath. This tube is composed of the mouth parts and consists of eight parts, six of which are used in the cutting operation necessary to get down to the blood, the other two form a tube through which the blood is pumped. As the mosquito continues to suck your blood, the abdomen turns red in color and begins to swell, reaching about twice its normal size. The irritation which causes the slight, smarting swelling is a poison secreted by minute glands in the head of the mosquito.

Swamps, shallow pools, ponds, cisterns, drinking troughs, etc. are the favorite breeding places for the mosquito. The eggs are deposited in masses, held together by a glutinous substance, forming small rafts which float around on the surface of the water. After five or six days the young larvae, commonly called wigglers, make their appearance and remain for about twenty days, when a slight change in their appearance is noticeable. They are no longer robust with a slender tapering tail. This is the pupae state and lasts about five days. At the end of this time another change takes place resulting in the appearance of the full fledged mosquito.

The best means of exterminating these pests has not yet been decided upon. Dragon flies are their deadly enemies but do not occur in sufficient numbers to exterminate them. Probably the best remedy is to destroy their breeding grounds by draining the swamps and marshes. Another remedy that has been suggested is the spraying undrained swamps marshes and ponds with kerosene oil or introducing some astringent into the water. Either of these is certain death to the larvae which inhabit the water. Another good remedy is to suspend a bright light over a can of kerosene oil; the mosquitoes will be attracted by the light and large numbers will fall into the oil. A few of these devices placed in the yard in early evening would do much toward relieving the victims of their attacks.

Ladies' Department.

THE BURIAL OF MOSES.

By Nebo's lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab,
There lies a lonely grave.
And no man knows that sepulcher,
And no man saw it e'er.
For the angels of God upturned the sod
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth;
But no man heard the tramping,
Or saw the train go forth.
Noiselessly as the daylight
Comes back when night is done,
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun.

Noiselessly as the spring-time
Her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves,
So without sound of music,
Or voice of them that wept,
Silently down from the mountain's crown
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle,
On gray Beth-Poor's height,
Out of his lonely eyrie
Looked on the wondrous sight;
Perchance the lion stalking
Still slumbers that hallowed spot,
For beast and bird have seen and heard
That which man knoweth not.

But when the warrior dieth,
His comrades in the war,
With arms reversed and muffled drum,
Follow his funeral car;
They show the banners taken,
They tell his battles won,
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute-gun.

Amid the noblest of the land
We lay the bard an honored place,
With costly marble dressed,
In the great minster transept
Where the lights like glories fall,
And the organ rings and the sweet choir
Sings.

Along the emblazoned wall,
This was the truest warrior
That ever buckled sword,
This the most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word;
And never e'er his philosopher
Traced with his golden pen
On the deathless page truths half so sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor:
The hill-side for a pall,
To lie in state, while angels wait,
With stars for tapers tall,
And the dark rock pines like tossing plumes
Over his bier to wave,
And God's own hand in that lonely land,
To lay him in the grave?

In that strange grave without a name
Whence his uncoffined clay
Shall break again—O wondrous thought!
Before the judgment day,
And stand with glory wrapped around
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life
With the Incarnate Son of God.

O lonely grave in Moab's land!
O dark Beth-Poor's hill!
Speak to these curious hearts of ours,
And teach them to be still,
God hath his mysteries of grace,
Ways that we cannot tell;
He hides them deep, like the hidden sleep
On him he loved so well.
—Mrs. C. F. Alexander.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE COUNTY GRANGE.

The strength of the Order rests in the Subordinate Grange. Yet we should not be able to long maintain an existence without the substantial backing and support of the State and National Granges. The life of each depends upon the co-operation of all. Besides these we have our county Grange on whose existence none of the others depend financially for support, but it is a branch of the work which we can ill afford to lose, or in any way cripple.

A vigorous subordinate Grange is invariably well represented in the county Grange, and any means by which we can strengthen our county Granges will add influence and support to the others.

At present the greatest need of our county Grange is an annual word. The reason why we should have one is obvious, and why there should be any opposition to it something I am not able to understand; but to prove that there is opposition to it you have only to examine the proceedings of the last three sessions of the National Grange.

In corresponding with Brother Brigham upon the subject he says, "Several objections were offered, some of which were as follows:

1. That it would make confusion to have two annual words.

2. That any member in good standing in the fifth degree has the right to visit any Grange anywhere when open in the fifth degree.

He adds: "As I remember, these are the principal objections."

I cannot see as either of these carry with them any weight or argument. The first I consider an insult to the intellect of the Patrons of our land, whom we believe to be the best class of true representative Americans, with minds of sufficient capacity to grasp the principles underlying our organization and quick to see and understand its needs.

2. "That any member in good standing in the fifth degree has the right to visit any Grange," etc.

So he has. That is just the point exactly. We are not trying to shut out those in good standing but are trying to keep them from being imposed upon by those who will not help to carry the burden or assist in maintaining a Pomona Grange.

It seems to me we have been dallying along with this long

enough, and now sisters let us take hold of it and see what can be done.

Some may say it is out of the province of woman's work. When applying to my superior for lines of work her reply was; "do anything a woman can do." While we may not be able to bring this about at once we can agitate the question and keep it in the minds of the Patrons. I hope it will be brought up in every county Grange in the State and a request sent to Worthy Master Mars to work for it at our coming National Grange.

MARY C. ALLIS.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF FARM LIFE.

[Read at Van Buren Pomona.]

Nature is made up of objects and groups of objects which are constantly changing. She seems to be continually putting on a new and beautiful form by rearranging the elements that have existed ever since the creation.

We are taught that no particles of the universe are lost; although they are changed beyond recognition, still they exist.

Our lives are but a repetition of nature, a mingling and rearranging of the elements that were already there. Let us learn of nature. Let us make the change so cheerfully that the product will be something new and useful and beautiful.

We might go on to enumerate the many duties which have to be performed three times a day every day in the year, but suffice it to say if we varied them from one stand point, looking forward to the work of a year, it would be a heavy dull cloud obscuring every vestige of sunlight which lies just beyond. For has not the poet written, "Every cloud has a silver lining?" Let us then take up each care of life singly and perform it as quickly as we can and do it well, and infuse every ray of light within our command.

The relation between body and mind is so intimate that one cannot be seriously out of order without affecting the other. Talmage has said, that diseased liver is the cause of a great deal of the sin of the world. Then let us learn and faithfully practice the laws of hygiene in our homes. Let us provide good wholesome food and in a proper time; nor must we forget cleanliness. With these precautions add a great deal of sunlight. Take off or throw open your window blinds; they were not made to exclude the light but as protection from storm. If you have delicate and costly furniture, why not put up awnings? You then would have plenty of light and a free circulation of air, and how it delights the children! What can you find that will bring more satisfaction, more of the true spirit of happiness than a red-cheeked, healthy child just coming in from a romp, with a request to visit mother's cupboard? Oh! who can appreciate the happiness of those dear little faces but parents, knowing full well that to them no shadow befalls but that a soothing word or a gentle caress from us would lull their disappointment into a sweet repose. Oh! children, what a dark and cloudy home would be ours were it not for you.

Often shadows which appear are without doubt caused by the drudgery which is necessary to be done. Show me if you will a housewife that is unappreciated, that has her cares heaped so high that they are unsurmountable, and I think there will be one who is nervous and irritable with her family, particularly with the children. Did you ever notice this? Then censure her for that fault, never thinking that the trouble lays in the shadow which underlies all the rest? Why not, brothers and sisters, make a special study of this, and if there is a chance lend a helping hand, if you can do nothing more than to bring one encouraging word or act.

Let us search down deep in our own hearts and ask to be directed in a way that we may be drawn nearer to those upon whom dark shadows fall, that they may yet learn the beauty that is waiting for them.

May we all weave the golden thread of love with the more sombre warp of duty and see what a glorious production. Each object in this world if left to itself casts a shadow at morning, noon or at night. The shadow cast in the morning may

have passed away before noon. So with us. Things looking like great mountains before us may have vanished ere we reach them.

Upon the farm we are surrounded with many of nature's choicest productions, pleasing to the eye for their beauty, to the taste for their palatable richness, to the smell for their delicate perfume, to the ear for the sweet warble of the full fledged birds, and to the feelings for the bright crackling fires in our long winter evenings. Who can describe the glories of a bright sunrise as we overlook a beautiful landscape to the horizon. Perhaps at our right a forest is donning her spring attire. Here is an orchard dressed in a robe of pink and white blossoms, filling the whole atmosphere with choicest perfume, we see the eager cattle, horses and sheep hastening to their morning meal which mother earth has so bountifully provided. Did you ever note the difference in their appearance as they go to and from the field? In the morning they are filled with eager expectations, at night they come leisurely and lazily, seeming to picture to us perfect satisfaction.

Let us carry these pleasant pictures within our household, in its furnishing and arrangements. There are some things we must have for our comfort and convenience. There are a great many things we might have that would add greatly to our enjoyment and pleasure, but if we cannot have these little luxuries without too great a draft on our means and strength, let us strive to make sunshine out of the necessities. There is one item that has been referred to in connection with the subject, that is, a mutual exchange. Let each member of the family assume some of the responsibilities pertaining to the household. When the labors of the day are completed and a few leisure moments are left let there be perfect harmony. If the duties are such that the wife and mother has some little ends to pick up let the husband read aloud and then both talk upon the subject. We know questions thus treated are much more beneficial and are retained much longer than if they be read to one's self. Let us conclude by adding, if we would fill our lives with few shadows, we should have contented minds, healthy bodies and unselfish hearts.

MRS. A. U. BARNES.

Lawrence, Mich.

OVER-WORKED WOMEN.

[Read at Ingham Pomona.]

There are so many distinct departments of this subject, and so many women who talk so brightly and advise so correctly on the methods of work, that I shall take the "Over-work" part as my subject.

Since the time of the beginning of our race, related in that beautiful, weird, wonderful story of Adam and Eve, and the fall from that sweet communion with God, the spirit of good, which followed so closely, it has been generally accepted that man, or mankind, must earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. But that is all wrong, it is man alone, not mankind, on whom the curse was laid. There was another and different one for women, which would not have been so unbearable, had she not also carried the larger share of that burden laid on man alone; and I think the race of women has so improved, has approached so much nearer that first spiritual goodness, that her especial burden is almost lifted—as regards the sorrow and pain—if she had that alone to bear.

A reasonable amount of work does not hurt any one. Indeed I have got more genuine pleasure out of some kinds of work when conditions were favorable, mind and body rested, than I have out of a good rest or a pleasure excursion. And why cannot we always have the right conditions, so as to get the largest result from the smallest expenditure of force? It is the over-work that I object to. There has been a good deal on this subject thought, talked and written, but not very many practical ideas for our benefit. It is true the editor of our farm paper will give about half a page out of a twenty-page periodical to the latest stitches in crochet, or how to make a paper rack. If only some smart, ingenious, humane inventor would turn his attention in our direction, what a blessing it would be!

Help must come to us in labor-

saving devices and not in added help, for who among us can compete with such an advertisement in our papers by our women of the city, "Wanted—Good girl for house work, highest wages, washing put out, no children!" We might carry our washing to the city laundry, put our children in a Home, but the third item, highest wages, how would we meet that?

Perhaps some of our bright, ingenious women, graduates of colleges, with minds trained to solve intricate problems, and leisure to think them out, will turn their attention in our direction; then by the adjustment of a few screens and the raising of a lever, the day's work will go easily on, requiring only our superintendence, instead of the continual application of brain and muscle from morn till night.

If we could do as the women of the city do, when the kitchen help leaves us, go out for our meals—but we cannot, unless to our neighbor, who probably is more over-worked than we. It may be that in some trial previous to the "Bellamy Period" we may have a very modern labor-saving dining-room, arranged with lockers for our food, containing the finest quadruple extract of foods in bottles labeled "Extract of wheat bread," "Extract of apple pie," "Extract of salads," etc., according to our taste, and when the different members of the family feel the need of a little nourishment, help themselves to a teaspoonful of whatever their appetite desired. Wouldn't that be heavenly? I think we would call it manna. We will hope science will sometime accomplish it.

Look at our farmers, are they worked half to death? No; they ride out over their fields, driving a lively span of horses, amid the scent of clover or golden grain, and all the time their work is being done by machinery and horses, and even the horses are saved all the heavy work possible. And where is the woman of that family? roasting amid the smell of fats, etc., lifting, pulling, mixing, going up and down steps, always in a rush.

I'll tell you there are some helps we might have. I wish every one of us on going home would find a gasoline stove in the kitchen with a patent apparatus for carrying the smell away. But then that might cost \$25, and that is too much, while a self-binder only costs \$150. I think the one just as necessary as the other. It would pay in the end by having a better looking, better tempered wife. If I were a man, a farmer, I would keep my wife nice, if possible; give her at least as much attention as I give my driving horse, and be just as proud of her when I had her out.

It used to be fashionable for women to be pale, languid, nervous, but better sense prevails now; and a fine-looking, admired woman now is one who is well-kept, happy, bright, strong and good, and we can be none of these if we are over-worked and weary enough for that rest we sing about.

In hot weather let every man take home a good hammock, the best he can find, label it "mother," and see that mother occupies it every day for at least an hour after dinner; let no one disturb her; keep out the big boys, and let it be sacred to her alone. You can have a lovely wife, if you will; and your wife will not object to a little care and attention.

What if you cannot buy that other quarter section; take care of your wife first. Life is short, and you cannot take your farm with you to the next world, and your wife will be your joy forever,—that is if St. Peter lets you in with her. This subject would be better, perhaps, given by a disinterested party, but if we wait for that I am afraid "Over-work" would be entirely overlooked. MRS. A. AYRES.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE GRANGE, WHAT IS IT?

[Read at Hillsdale Pomona.]

Woman should be interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of mankind, and as our better halves are farmers, we should be interested in everything pertaining to the farm and home.

When the Grange was organized, woman was admitted to membership, and not only that, but was made eligible to all offices within that Order; so her duty is to fill any office, whereunto she is called, to the extent of her ability, or any other work her hands find to do.

The Grange and the home are intimately associated with each other. What we learn in the Grange we carry to our homes, for practical work, and what we find practical and beneficial in our homes, we can promulgate in the Grange. It seems to me the first and noblest work of woman is the training of the young, and this necessarily begins at home at a very early period. But there is training that might be done advantageously in the Grange. In some places "Juvenile Granges" are organized, and though I cannot say what the work is, I suppose it is training in parliamentary usage, literary exercises, music, etc. "Children's Day" which is also observed in many places in the Grange, might be made educational to the children and entertaining to all.

I think it would be well to discuss the subject of literature. What do we read? What do our children read? Our reading exerts more influence over us than aught else, except it be example. It has been said, "Tell me what a man reads, and I will tell you what he is."

The "Demorest Contests" are a grand thing in the way of temperance education with the young, and if children were trained in a Juvenile Grange I think this should be a part of their education. They should also be taught the influence of narcotics on the human system. Most of our states, now, by law, require that the effects of alcohol and narcotics be taught in our public schools in connection with physiology and hygiene, and it being the law in our own State, is it not our duty to know that it is thus taught?

Quite a catalogue might be written of "Thou shalt" and "Thou shalt not," but example has more influence than precept in education. "Let us" have more influence than "Go thou." What we would have our children, and grandchildren be, we must be ourselves. I read recently of a farmer who was in the habit of attending his club faithfully, and leaving his boy to do all the chores, and then wondered why that boy did not want to stay on the farm, and it is just as applicable on the woman's side of the home.

Another subject worthy of discussion is health. That which promotes it; such as pure air, cleanliness, cheerfulness, pure water, manner of dress, temperance in eating and drinking, plain food, etc. What can we enjoy without health? Certainly our powers of thought are not what they should be without it. Many times we do not begin to care for our health till we have well nigh lost it. It has been said that the poorest man would not part with health for money, and that the richest would gladly part with all his money for health.

In the past we have used the question box to very good advantage. This has been the means of bringing forth expressions of thought from our sisters, who might otherwise keep very silent; for sometimes those who say the least know how to work the best, and we need their views, especially on the bread and butter question, which is a very essential one. We must not put our light under a bushel, but where it may enlighten others, and must give information, as well as receive it. And not only in this way are we benefited, but we gain confidence in ourselves, by expressing our views.

Charity is not the least of woman's work in the Grange. The scriptural meaning of charity is love; that love which goes out to do good, which does unto others as we would have others do unto us, from which comes the definition, benevolence. We are told by the highest authority to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, visit the sick, and if we give but a cup of cold water in His name, we shall be rewarded. Kind words, the clasp of the hand, are uplifting not only to those who receive, but to those who give, for we are told it is more blessed to give than to receive. Another thing that presents itself is to be a good listener, an intent audience is an inspiration to a speaker, as many a minister of the gospel could attest.

We are never too old to learn, or to do better; but we can each day take up the thread of life, improving by our failures, and thus weave useful, if not beautiful patterns, which will remain after we have passed away.

MRS. C. M. PARKER.

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College and Station.

RAPE.

The farm department has sent out the following information and instruction concerning rape.

Rape is a biennial plant much resembling mustard. It grows from two to four feet in height. In its early growth it much resembles turnips, but it may be distinguished by its smoother clasping leaves and more rapid growth.

It is widely cultivated in Europe for its oleaginous seeds, from which an oil is expressed. In England it is an important forage crop, and is more extensively grown for the purpose of fattening sheep. In Michigan, the soil, nearness to market, and climatic conditions are all favorable for the profitable culture of rape.

It grows best on loamy or muck soils although it will do well on any soil well adapted for producing turnips. The least desirable soils are clay and impoverished lands.

The land should be thoroughly plowed, covering all rubbish, and if the soil is dry it should be rolled. The success of the crop depends upon the care with which the land is prepared. The Canadian method of sowing on raised ridges is probably not advisable in this State, owing to our hot and dry summers. About July 1 plant the seed in rows about 28 inches apart, at the rate of one pound per acre; in very dry weather it may be desirable to sow as high as one and one-half pounds per acre. For sowing the seed a garden drill is indispensable; any of standard manufacture will do the work. As soon as the rows are visible, cultivation should begin, and continue until the leaves cover the ground. Unless very weedy, hand-hoeing will not be necessary. It is not customary to thin rape.

Any class of sheep or even cattle may be pastured on rape, but it seems to be pre-eminently fitted for fattening sheep. It usually matures about the middle of September and pasturing may begin at that time. It is not an entirely safe feed for valuable breeding animals, as it sometimes causes indigestion, which induces scours and often serious bloating. It is a safe rule never to turn any animal on rape when very hungry, but if the plant is allowed to mature the danger is greatly lessened. A constant and plentiful supply of salt should be provided for animals pastured upon rape. Grain may or may not be fed; we have yet to learn whether an additional ration of grain will prove profitable.

In brief the directions may be summed as follows:
1. Plow as early as possible and thoroughly harrow.
2. Sow about July 1.
3. Sow one pound of seed to the acre. If very dry sow one and one-half pounds per acre.
4. Sow in rows 25 to 30 inches apart.
5. Use level cultivation.
6. Keep a careful account of the cost of growing.
7. Commence pasturing about the middle of September.
8. Before turning stock on rape always give a full feed.
9. Keep a watchful eye for bloat or scours.
10. Weigh sheep at the beginning and the end, and if practicable, every two weeks during the experiment.

The above directions are not arbitrary, and will necessarily be somewhat modified by local surroundings. The judgment of the farmer will be the best guide as to just what deviations from the above rules will be best for his locality.

Report to us as soon as the experiment is finished, giving kind of soil, previous crop, time of sowing, methods of culture, tools which seem to be particularly adopted for its cultivation, breed of animals pastured, and the gains made. Report of failures and cause for the same will be valuable. Experience alone can teach us the best methods, and we desire to have as complete records as possible from all who receive seeds from this department.

P. M. Harwood, Agriculturist.

The edition of the report on the communicability of peach yellows and peach rosette, which was issued by the U S Department of Agriculture in December last, was soon exhausted. As additional

copies have recently been printed, peach-growers and those interested in the diseases of the peach may obtain this report (Bulletin No 1 of the Division of Vegetable Pathology) by applying to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CONCLUSIONS REGARDING FRUIT.

The Hatch Experiment Station, Massachusetts, speaks as follows of the results of its investigation for 1891:

Summing up the results of the work of the past season, we arrive at the following conclusions:

That the apple scab, pear leaf blight and cracking of the fruit, the peach and plum fruit rot, the plum leaf blight, and plum black wart, the grape powdery mildew and black rot, the raspberry anthracnose and the potato leaf blight and rot, may be wholly or largely prevented when the solutions of copper are properly applied.

That by the combined use of the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green the above fungi are prevented, the tent caterpillars and canker-worms are killed, and the injury to the apple and pear from the codling moth, and to the plum and peach by the plum curculio, may be largely prevented.

That if the spores of the plum wart become established in the tree, the copper solutions do not stop their growth, but that by painting with "kerosene paste" they are destroyed at once.

That the peach foliage is very susceptible to injury from copper solutions and that these solutions must be applied at from one-third to one-fourth the strength used upon the apple and pear.

That peach buds can be protected by bending the trees over to the ground and covering with some light, thin material.

That the amount of copper adhering to apples and grapes, that have been properly sprayed with copper solution, is so small that no injury can possibly occur from their free consumption.

That the Siberian crab apple tree does not make a good stock upon which to graft the varieties of our larger apples.

That girdling the grape vine during the season of 1890 in Dr. Fisher's vineyard resulted in a weakened growth and a diminished crop in 1891.

That young trees may be protected from injury by mice by painting with Portland cement and Paris green.

COMPARISON OF CORN AND MILLET AS GRAIN CROPS.

[From Bulletin of Hatch Experiment Station.]

It is impossible to publish at present an exact comparison of this millet and corn as grain crops, as the necessary analytical work has not been completed. We have also in progress at this time experiments for the comparison of meals made from these two grains as food for milch cows as well as others for comparison of millet straw with corn stover. In the light of the results of analyses of these products—both grain and straw—and of these feeding experiments we shall be able to make exact comparisons.

For the present I desire simply to call attention to the fact that the millet has enormous cropping capacity. It gave us to the half-acre, 37.2 bushels of seed, weighing 47 pounds per bushel, while the corn gave us 30.6 bushels of shelled grain. The millet straw weighed 2,191 pounds; the corn stover, (by no means as dry) 2,100 pounds. The millet straw chopped, crushed, moistened and sprinkled with meal is readily eaten by both horses and cattle; but it does not appear to be equal to the corn stover in feeding value. The millet seed, as shown by the results of foreign analyses, appears to resemble oats very closely in composition. So far as our experience in feeding it has gone, the meal from it appears to equal corn-meal in feeding value for milk production. The fertilizers, it will be remembered, were the same for the two crops. The labor cost considerably more for the millet than for the corn. The crop, however, was cultivated in drills and hand-hoed and weeded, while in ordinary farm practice by judicious rotation it would be possible to secure good crops by sowing broadcast without cultivation. The cost of threshing also is high when the work is done

by hand as it does not thresh easily. On a large scale the work could doubtless be done by machine at a much lower cost. In short, I believe the labor cost per acre can be brought as low as for corn.

Our seed was sown in drills fourteen inches apart at the rate of about two quarts per acre. It was planted May 14, cut and stooked September 18, and threshed October 5 and 7.

THE LATE SEASON AND THE CORN CROP.

Prof. Morrow in the Illinois Station Bulletin speaks as follows. His words are valuable in connection with the article above concerning millet:

The situation as regards the corn crop for 1892 is serious in Illinois as well as in other corn growing states. Not for many years has there been so small an acreage planted in Illinois at a corresponding date, May 12th, as now. Much land remains unplowed. The temperature is low, the soil cold. Many thousands of acres of low lying land are either covered with water or thoroughly saturated. But with favorable weather in future there is no reason for panic or fear of a failure of the crop. Trials at this Station for four years past show that good crops may be expected, in seasons of ordinary character, from planting any time in May. The best yields have come from planting between May 11th and 16th. If the planting can be completed in Central Illinois by May 25th, or even May 30th, the land being in good condition and late maturing varieties avoided, there need be little anxiety so far as date of planting is concerned. Fair crops of corn may be secured by planting early maturing varieties as late as June 10th, should that be necessary, if the season afterward be favorable. Late planted corn will mature in a less number of days than corn of the same variety planted earlier.

It is believed to be better to wait until the ground is fairly dry rather than either to plow or plant while it is very wet. Time and labor spent in getting the ground in good condition and free from weeds will probably be well repaid, even at the cost of two or three days longer delay in planting.

Where overflowed lands do not become dry until too late for the corn crop and then do get in good working condition, it is probable so large a crop of good stock food can be procured in no other way so quickly and cheaply as by sowing the land to millet, which can be harvested in time to permit the sowing of a wheat crop in September.

The question of a good thermometer often crops up, and a great many dairymen seem to grudge the price asked for a good one. We know of farmers and dairymen who come in to buy their thermometers from those who keep nothing but what are true and reliable, and go away saying they can buy one for twenty-five cents. We do not dispute the correctness of this assertion, but we would not take a dozen of the cheapest and carry them home as a gift. Reliable and correct thermometers cannot be made and sold for less than fifty cents to one dollar each. The value of a correct thermometer in every dairy is not appreciated, and the importance that should be attached to such an article is overlooked. There is many a churning of first-class cream that would have made good A1 butter, but has been spoiled for the want of a good thermometer. Some dairy supply dealers keep a regular standard thermometer which is correct to half a degree at any time. These thermometers, of course, are very expensive, and we know of one firm who has one that cost them \$10. They use this one for testing the thermometers that are supplied their dairy customers before being sent out, and if there are any not correct they are discarded.

—Farmer's Advocate.

Maud: I am sorry to hear that you have lost your Fido. Clara: Yes, and it makes me cry to think of his painful end. He swallowed a Waterbury watch and the spring got loose.

Aren't you afraid that you are living rather to well for your health? asked the chicken. I ain't in this for my health, answered the turkey, between pecks. I am out for the stuff, so to speak.

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- Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred.....\$0 75
- Secretary's ledger..... 85
- Secretary's record..... 85
- Treasurer's orders, bound, per hundred..... 35
- Secretary's receipts for dues, per hundred..... 35
- Treasurer's receipts for dues, per hundred..... 35
- Applications for membership, per hundred..... 50
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- Dimits, in envelopes, per dozen..... 25
- By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies, 10c; per dozen..... 75
- "Glad Echoes," with music, single copies, 2c; per dozen..... 30
- Grange Melodies, single copy, 40c; per dozen 4 00
- Opening Song Card, 2c each; 75c per 50; 100..... 1 35
- Rituals, 7th edition (with combined degrees), 25c each; per dozen..... 3 00
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- Rituals, juvenile, single copy..... 15
- Rituals, juvenile, per set..... 1 50
- Notice to delinquent members, per 100..... 40
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- Digest of Laws and Rulings..... 25
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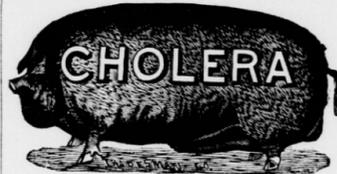
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Mr. G. G. Steketeetee:—Your Hog Cholera Cure, of which I fed two boxes to a yearling colt, brought hundreds of pin worms and smaller red ones from her. She is doing splendidly. We believe it to be a good medicine. WILLIS ROBISON.

Never was known to fail; the only sure remedy for worms in Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Dogs or Fowls. Every package warranted if used as per directions. Price, 50c. per package, 60c. by mail, 3 packages \$1.50 by express, prepaid. If your druggist has not got it send direct to the proprietor, GEO. G. STEKETEETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Cured His Colts and Sheep.

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MR. STEKETEETEE: Dear Sir—I send you \$1.50 for which send me three packages of your Hog Cholera Cure. I have used it on colts and sheep and am well pleased with its merits.
Yours truly, A. D. BELL.

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Dec. 13, '91.—Central Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.		No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, Lv.	P. M.	8 10	8 35	8 55	9 15
Richmond	P. M.	2 20	10 55	11 35	11 55
Fort Wayne, Ar.	P. M.	6 00	2 15	3 05	3 25
Fort Wayne, Lv.	P. M.	2 35	3 25	3 45	8 05
Kalamazoo, Ar.	A. M.	6 05	7 00	11 50	12 10
Kalamazoo, Lv.	A. M.	3 45	6 25	7 20	12 10
Grand Rapids, Ar.	A. M.	5 15	8 10	9 20	2 00
Grand Rapids, Lv.	A. M.	7 05	10 30	11 30	4 15
Cadillac	P. M.	11 00	2 15	4 15	9 10
Traverse City	P. M.	10 45	6 35	8 35	10 45
Potoskey	P. M.	5 45	8 25	9 25	10 45
Mackinaw, Ar.	P. M.	7 00	9 45	10 45	11 45
GOING SOUTH.		No. 2	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8
Mackinaw City, Lv.	P. M.	7 20	7 45	2 00	2 00
Potoskey	P. M.	9 10	9 45	3 10	3 10
Traverse City	P. M.	10 45	4 15	4 15	4 15
Cadillac	P. M.	2 25	1 25	6 45	6 45
Grand Rapids, Ar.	P. M.	6 20	5 30	10 40	10 40
Grand Rapids, Lv.	P. M.	7 00	6 00	11 05	2 00
Kalamazoo, Ar.	P. M.	8 50	8 00	12 30	3 40
Kalamazoo, Lv.	P. M.	8 55	8 05	11 55	3 45
Fort Wayne, Ar.	A. M.	12 40	11 50	A. M.	7 15
Fort Wayne, Lv.	A. M.	1 00	12 10	5 45	5 45
Richmond	A. M.	4 20	3 30	9 15	9 15
Cincinnati, Ar.	A. M.	7 00	6 55	12 01	12 01
	P. M.				

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Notices of Meetings.

MANISTEE DISTRICT POMONA.

The next meeting of Manistee District Pomona will be held at Cleon Grange Hall the last Tuesday in June at two o'clock p m. All fourth degree members in good standing are cordially invited.

B. DEEN, Secretary.

THE FARMER'S COLLEGE.

The following is a portion of an address to the congress from the national legislative committee.

THE NAT. GRANGE P. OF H. Office of the Legislative Committee, 514 F Street.

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1892. TO THE SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SIR:

We propose to address you briefly on the following report and action of the National Grange, in its Twenty-fifth Annual Session, to wit (pages 180, 181).

Bro. A. Messer offered the following, which was adopted:

"WHEREAS, A large proportion of the agricultural colleges of this country are closely connected with classical institutions, with the funds and appropriations from the general government paid into and disbursed from a common treasury of the combined institutions; and,

"WHEREAS, Owing to a variety of causes incident to such connection, the number of agricultural students in these combined institutions is reduced to a minimum, thereby rendering the munificent donations from the general government for agricultural education practically worthless, so far as direct agricultural and industrial education is concerned; therefore,

"Resolved, That the National Grange respectfully ask Congress to pass a law requiring the different states, where combined classical and agricultural colleges exist, to separate the industrial from the classical departments and establish separate and distinct agricultural and mechanical colleges in other localities, and with separate boards of trustees, directors, officers and teachers, that the true intent of the laws of Congress establishing agricultural colleges and experiment stations may be fully carried out, namely, the higher education of the rural population. And we further ask that all appropriations now paid to the combined institutions, and all unexpended funds heretofore appropriated by the government for establishing and maintaining agricultural and mechanical colleges shall be transferred to such separate and distinct agricultural and mechanical colleges as may be established in the several states.

"Resolved, That the National Grange Legislative Committee be requested to bring these resolutions to the attention of Members of Congress at its coming session."

The National Grange, believing that well directed efforts in directing the present expenditures of the General Government for agricultural and industrial instruction would accomplish the end in view, presents the resolutions recited in the beginning of this paper as a first and essential step. Until agricultural and industrial education is removed from the shadow of classical and literary groves and transplanted into the sunlight of an open field for independent culture, it must languish and fail of expected harvests. Mr. Gladstone, speaking at the opening of an industrial school at Saltney, England, said: "What is requisite is that the nation at large should obtain a true conception of the subject, and that true conception in this: That every man who is engaged in manual production should study, not merely to get his living out of that production, but to raise every description of manual production to the highest excellence of which he is capable. * * * That is the principle that will live and will glorify labor, * * * that will raise the workmen of the country in the best sense and in the best manner, namely, by means of a power, an energy springing up within themselves and devoted by themselves to the improvement of their condition by the improvement of their work,

Respectfully,

J. H. BRIGHAM, LEONARD RHONE, JOHN TRIMBLE,

Legislative Com.

WRITING.

Its Importance in the School.

Should writing be taught in our common schools, and where does it rank in usefulness?

None can dispute but that writing should be taught in common schools.

In days gone by when myself and others present were pupils, at school writing was considered, as it should be now, one of the most essential branches. Why should it not be taught to all now as well as in those days when we would strive to outdo each other in writing a good hand. I have noticed for several terms in our district school that there has been no demand for writing books, stationery, etc. Whenever I have spoken about it my children would say, "O! we write our spelling lessons and our teacher thinks that is sufficient." Now I think all will agree with me, that it is much easier to write with a pencil than with a pen, and to hold your-self and pen in proper position. As practice makes perfect, the more the pupil writes with a pen the sooner he becomes master of the pen. Another thing. If a child is requested to do no writing with a pen, and all he does is with a pencil, writing his spelling lessons, I do not see how he can improve very much, for he is copying his own errors all the time. If he makes mistakes at first in forming letters the mistakes are not remedied, but the pupil still keeps following one mistake after another. If the teacher had a set time for writing he could then see that the pupils were copying after the copy and making improvements instead of standing still or worse going backward.

It is asserted that there are so many studies in our schools of today, there is really no time for writing. Also, it is claimed that teachers are scarce who understand writing well enough to teach it.

I will admit there are altogether too many poor writers among teachers. Still another objection is that the farmer boys can not be taught to write very well any way because their hands are stiff and clumsy from hard work, but when they are sent to commercial college or agricultural college they can be taught to write. I do not think there are any with hands so clumsy they can not be taught to write their names in case they are called upon to do so. What can be more embarrassing to a man doing business to be obliged to make his mark instead of writing his name decently and legibly. In speaking of teachers not having time to teach writing, is time much scarcer now with the schools graded and with a uniformity of text books than it was years ago when there were fully as many names enrolled; when there were classes from A B C's up to all the higher studies allowed in common schools; and when three, or four kinds of readers and nearly all the different kinds of arithmetics published were brought into the school? Yet in those days and under such circumstances teachers found time to teach writing. Now one kind of reader, one arithmetic, will be found in the graded school. Why is there no time for writing now as well as in days gone by? The master of our Grange once said he thought writing was more essential than grammar. This idea was perfectly horrifying to several present, but I thought the master's idea was pretty nearly correct. Not but I think it is all right that grammar should be taught, but grammar can be taught at home far easier than writing can.

I once heard a learned gentleman say he had rather a child of his should be brought up in a family that spoke correctly than to study all the grammars that were ever printed. If the heads of families practice speaking correctly and properly before their children the latter will learn to speak it correctly; but writing is quite different. What greater pleasure can a person, who is far from home, and homesick, experience than to receive a good long letter from home or for the friends at home to receive a letter from the absent loved one, stating that all is well. Now without writing all this pleasure is lost. Take the poor homesick soldier for instance. Do you suppose he stopped to look for grammatical errors in the precious

letters which came to him from his far away home? No, if they were in the familiar hand writing of dear ones that was enough. Or do you think the friends at home, when their hearts had grown weary waiting for just a line telling them the brave soldier boy was still alive, sought for bad grammar?

All things considered I claim that reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic should come first; then if there be time devote it to other studies.

Fraternally yours, MRS. C. L. PEARCE.

BAD FLAVORS IN BUTTER.

If you want the cows to yield perfect flavored milk do not let them eat leeks, fungus growths, or any noxious vegetation. This implies that you must have a clean pasture, which should be a part and parcel of every dairy farm.

Some cows develop a morbid appetite, generally those that are ill-fed; and they will eat with avidity refuse and foul growths that have a most deleterious effect on the quality of the milk. We have known cows to give tainted milk day after day of so rank a character that aeration had but little effect upon the odor, and the batter made therefrom was practically uneatable. Continued investigation for a long time failed to reveal the cause, until it was at last discovered that some of the cows had been eating poisonous varieties of mushrooms, commonly known as "toad-stools," which grew abundantly about some old decayed stumps in the pasture. As soon as the cause was removed the milk resumed its normal character.

It amounts to one and the same thing to give unhealthy food to milk cows, or to place it in a modified form on your table for your family's use. Bad food given to a cow in milk will surely impress its bad character upon her lacteal secretion. Damaged food turned into beef may not be so quickly and thoroughly transmitted to the human stomach as in the case of milk, for the slower process of nutrition in the animal tissues gives time for considerable of the deleterious matter to be eliminated by the processes of nature before the meat becomes human food.

With milk the case is radically different, for the fluid is practically of the same character as the feed. An after aeration of the fluid can not expel disease germs and microbes absorbed from an unhealthy diet. Prevention is the only cure for bad flavor and worse results, in milk affected in the way described.

Stagnant or running water tainted by any foul matter, and drank by a dairy, will smirch the character of their milk as quickly as will a diseased diet. In older portions of the country where the range of the dairy is limited to a well-seeded pasture and water as a general thing is pure, butter makers are not seriously troubled with such foreign odors and flavors in milk. The writer has lived in new portions of the West, however, where a wild range really amounted to a hinderance to the production of perfectly flavored butter.

All of such foreign flavors in milk and butter may not be poisonous or unhealthy as in the case of the cows feeding on wild leeks, but butter with such an odor is nauseating to use on one's own table, and is practically unsalable in the market. We have seen consumers melt such butter over a high heat to eliminate the bad flavor, but of course the character and structure of the butter was also destroyed by the dissolution of the globules. -Prairie Farmer.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

How men vote is something we need not much concern ourselves with. The important thing is how they think.

Now the chief agency in promoting thought is discussion. And to secure the most general and most effective discussion of a principle it must be embodied in concrete form and presented in practical politics, so that men, being called to vote on it, shall be forced to think and talk about it.

The advocates of a great principle should know no thought of compromise. They should proclaim it in its fullness, and point to its complete attainment as their goal. But the zeal of the propa-

gandist needs to be supplemented by the skill of the politician. While the one need not fear to arouse opposition, the other should seek to minimize resistance. The political art, like the military art, consists in massing the greatest force against the point of least resistance; and, to bring a principle most quickly and effectively into practical politics, the measure which presents it should be so moderate as (while involving the principle) to secure the largest support and excite the least resistance. For whether the first step be long or short is of little consequence. When a start is once made in a right direction, progress is a mere matter of keeping on.

It is in this way that great questions always enter the phase of political action. Important political battles begin with affairs of outposts, in themselves of little moment, and are generally decided upon issue joined not on the main question, but on some minor or collateral question. Thus the slavery question in the United States came into practical politics upon the issue of the extension of slavery to new territory, and was decisively settled upon the issue of secession. Regarded as an end, the abolitionist might well have looked with contempt on the proposals of the Republicans, but these proposals were the means of bringing to realization what the abolitionists would in vain have sought to accomplish directly. HENRY GEORGE.

Secretary T. S. Gould, of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, denies the "decadence" of agriculture in New England as evidenced by "abandoned farms," so much talked of, from the fact that of the lands devoted to farming in that state, but one per cent are offered for sale, and of this amount but little can be classed as abandoned.

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association, the American Berkshire Swine Association, the American Shropshire Association, and the American Shorthorn Association, each offer special prizes for stock recorded in their respective Records to be exhibited at the Michigan State Fair this year.

Over exertion: Small boy (who has been playing ball for six hours): My legs ache.—Anxious mamma: What have you been doing?—Small boy: I dunno. I did an example on the black-board yesterday.

Professor Whackem: Who helped you to do these sums? Johnny Fizzletop: Nobody sir.—What! nobody? Now don't lie. Don't your brother help you?—No, he didn't help me; he did them all by himself.

He: Did you have a good time on your camping party last summer? She: I should say so. We had seven girls and seven men, and when we came home there were forty-nine engagements in the party.

A WORD FROM A STATE GRANGE MASTER.

Spotsylvania Co., Va., April 23, 1892. MR. O. W. INGERSOLL.

Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to testify to the worth of your paints. I have never seen a better and hardly think my friend Ingersoll could improve upon it.

Rest assured I will do my level best for you and your paints, for I am honest in my recommendation of it and when I say a thing is good, I can talk it for all it is worth. I would like to see all our houses painted with it.

Fraternally yours, X. X. CHARTTERS.

[See adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints—Ed.]

EXCURSION RATES.

For the following conventions, the Chicago and West Michigan Ry, and Detroit, Lansing & Northern Ry, will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip:

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL at Minneapolis, Minn. Sell June 2d to 6th. Return limit, June 25th.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION at Detroit, Mich. Sell June 6th and 7th. Return limit, June 13th.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL at Chicago, Ill. Sell June 16th to 20th. Return limit, July 8th.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL at Cincinnati, O. Sell June 28th and 29th. Return limit, July 6th.

GEO. DEHAVEN, General Passenger Agt.

Morning Noon Night Good all the time. It removes the languor of morning, sustains the energies of noon, lulls the weariness of night. Hires' Root Beer delicious, sparkling, appetizing. Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—it's false. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hires'.

THE MODERATOR AND THE GRANGE VISITOR TILL July 1, 1893, FOR \$1.50.

The completion about June 15th of the extension from Traverse City to Petoskey and Bay View of the Chicago & West Michigan Railway will open a new and popular route to the Northern Michigan Summer Resorts. The new line will be up to the high standard of the C. & W. M. and D., L. & N. system, and with the excellent train service, which will be a special feature, it will speedily prove to be a favorite. It will be the scenic line of Michigan, running as it does along the shores of lakes and rivers for more than forty miles, passing through the towns of Barker Creek, Spencer Creek, Bellaire, Central Lake, Ellsworth, and last, but by no means least, beautiful Charlevoix, than which there is no more delightful summer resort and to which it will be the only all rail line. Elk Rapids is also reached by a short branch from Williamsburg. For several miles the road skirts the shore, almost at the water's edge, of Little Traverse Bay, nearly the entire distance from Traverse City being a panorama of beautiful scenery. Our new Summer Book, now ready, will be sent to any address on application, and much information may be obtained from it regarding the Northern Resorts, and the advantages in reaching them possessed by the C. & W. M. and D., L. & N. lines. Through sleeping and parlor cars will be run during the summer between Chicago, Detroit, Grand Rapids and Petoskey, via Traverse City and Charlevoix. GEO. DEHAVEN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Favorite Lines to the Summer Resorts of NORTHERN MICHIGAN

TRAVERSE CITY ELK RAPIDS CHARLEVOIX PETOSKEY BAY VIEW MACKINAC ISLAND and TRAVERSE BAY RESORTS

CHICAGO and WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY DETROIT LANSING and NORTHERN RAILROAD

Our extension now building from Traverse City will begin operation about July 1 to Petoskey and Bay View, and will be the

Only all rail line to Charlevoix Through sleeping and parlor car service from Chicago, Detroit, Lansing and Grand Rapids to Petoskey.

THE SCENIC LINE Over forty miles of beautiful lake and river views north of Traverse City. Try it when you go north this summer FRANK TOWNSEND, GEO. DEHAVEN, Agent, Lansing, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Grand Rapids.

Clubbing List with The Visitor Table with columns for publication name, rate, and total cost.

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