

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

VOL. XVII, NO. 15.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 1, 1892.

WHOLE NO. 399.

## A GOOD EDUCATION

### In the Reach of Every Young Man.

For thirty-five years industrious and faithful young men have been paying all their own expenses while getting a thorough education at the Michigan State Agricultural College. The education obtained here fits men for practical life. About forty per cent of the graduates become farmers, in which business they win good success. Since the mechanical course was introduced some become mechanics. And here they have success for there is a demand for really educated mechanics. Some graduates become civil engineers, some merchants, some teachers, some lawyers, some workers in the experiment stations in the different states. As a rule they succeed well in whatever business they take up, for their training at the Agricultural College gives them "the practical touch."

The course of education here includes thorough training in algebra, geometry, trigonometry and surveying; in English grammar, rhetoric, composition and literature; in chemistry, natural philosophy, botany, anatomy, physiology, zoology, entomology, geology, veterinary, in drawing, in history, political economy, the laws of right conduct, and the laws of right thinking. The mechanical students, instead of some of the sciences above mentioned, give more attention to mathematics, including the calculus and its applications, and the strength of materials, heat, machine design, mechanics, etc. The professors and instructors are well-trained men, earnest in their work, and have the enthusiasm in their work which rouses enthusiasm in their students.

In addition to the training of the class-room, the lecture-room and the laboratory, students have the manual training of the farm, the stables, the garden, the orchard, and the wood-shop and iron shop. The farm has under the plow about three hundred acres, which are now getting into good condition; it has all needful stables for stock of every kind, it is well supplied with different breeds of cattle, sheep and swine. Such topics as fertilizers, general farming, breeding and feeding stock are taught by men who have had success in their work. About one hundred and fifty acres are devoted to vegetable garden, fruit garden, orchards, lawns and groves, in which all vegetables and fruits adapted to our soil and climate are tested and grown, and where are found many of the plants and trees that will grow in this climate. A thoroughly equipped forcing house gives facility for more delicate experimental work.

That the training given fits men for good work is proven by the fact that twenty-six states of the Union have obtained graduates of this college for presidents and professors in agricultural colleges, and workers in experiment stations; and that distant Australia took one of our graduates for director of agriculture to organize colleges and experiment stations; and another was called to Brazil for a similar purpose.

The mechanical department trains men to do work in wood and iron, so that when they have finished the course they can readily pick up any trade in which such work is demanded. The class room instruction and the shop work go forward under the same professors; both are practical, both try to wed the trained brain to the train-

ed hand. The shops are supplied with engines, lathes, planers—with all tools and machines needed for such work. The equipment of the shops has cost more than \$10,000.

The equipment now owned by the College for all branches of its educational and practical work is large and excellent. The agricultural laboratory, built with an appropriation made by the legislature in 1889, gives to the professor of agriculture a lecture-room, work-rooms and offices of the most superior kind, and all fields, stables, barns, stock and implements are a part of his laboratory equipment. The horticultural laboratory was built in 1888, with money given by the legislature. It was planned and built with the practical needs of the department in view, and in connection with the forcing-house, gardens, orchards, lawns and groves, enables the theories and the practice of agriculture to be taught with success. The chemical laboratory is one of the best in the west. The beautiful botanical laboratory was burned more than two years ago, but the State legislature has appropriated \$10,000 to build a new one meantime the work of this department goes forward in another building. The veterinary laboratory gives every facility for veterinary work. The zoological laboratory and museum enable instruction to be carried on by the best modern methods. The physical laboratory has much valuable apparatus for the lecture table, and its rooms and apparatus for experimental work have recently been improved and increased. The library has about 16,000 volumes. The reading room receives regularly a large number of the leading papers, magazines and scientific journals.

The farm, the buildings and a large part of the equipment of the college have been procured through the generosity of the State of Michigan. They have cost about \$450,000. A part of the equipment has been bought with proceeds of grants from the national government. The salaries of professors and instructors are now paid from these national grants. Having this assistance from state and nation, the college is able to offer its invaluable facilities at very small cost to students. Students from Michigan pay no tuition. The amount paid for the rent of a warmed room scarcely more than covers the cost of warming. A student's expenses are mainly for text-books, board and clothes. One who exercises a wise economy can make his expenses come within \$175 a year. Somewhat more than this is desirable, but many students get along with less. Every year since the college was organized some of the students who stand among the first in ability and honor have paid their entire expenses by their own labor. This is made possible because the labor done by students on the farm and in the gardens receives a small money compensation, and by the arrangement of the college terms which enables a qualified student to teach a district school for a winter term of three or four months. An industrious student can earn by his labor at the college, during the school year, \$45. The college year begins the last of August, and the first term extends to the middle of November, when the long vacation begins, and lasts fourteen weeks, until the last of February. By a short absence from college duties at the close of the fall term and at the opening of the spring term a qualified student can teach a four months' school. For this teaching the young men receive from \$25 to

\$50 a month, depending on their own ability as teachers and the ability of the schools to pay. Not a few graduates who are now prosperous farmers or business men, successful teachers or workers in experiment stations, influential college professors or presidents, have in this way "put themselves through college." It requires some "grit," but it has frequently been done. Some of the best students are doing it today.

For admission to the freshman class the applicant must pass an examination in reading, spelling, penmanship, geography, grammar and arithmetic. Graduates of all reputable high schools are admitted to the freshman class without examination. All young men having teachers' certificates are admitted to the freshman class without examination. Some of those having high school diplomas or first or second grade certificates take advanced standing in some studies by passing an examination in those studies.

Sometimes young men past eighteen years of age who have had but small chance to go to school and who cannot pass the entrance examination would yet be greatly benefited by attending at the college to study special branches. It has been determined to admit such without examination, at the beginning of the fall term, to study such branches as they can profitably pursue. In case they should finally decide to remain and graduate they can take the entrance examination at a later date.

Women are admitted to all college duties and privileges except rooms, manual training and military drill. The state has built no dormitory for women. There is a chance for a very few to get rooms with the families of professors or other college employes. As the number of women in attendance is necessarily very small it has as yet been impossible for the college to develop for them any system of labor.

At the beginning of the fall term, Aug. 22, 1892, a preparatory class will be organized in advanced arithmetic, grammar and history. These studies will continue during the fall term. Students in this class must attend some public school during our long winter vacation and take the algebra and advanced grammar studied by the freshmen during the fall term, and on returning to college at the beginning of the spring term pass an examination in these studies. They can then go on with the regular freshman class. The preparatory class will be taught only for the fall term.

The next college year begins August 22, 1892, at 8 P. M. For catalogues giving full statement as to course, admission, expenses, etc., address the president, O. Clute.

[This article, in circular form, has been sent to a large number of farmers in the state. But we publish it in hopes that many who would not otherwise see it may be persuaded thereby to send their sons to the Agricultural College.—Ed.]

## BOTANY

### The Mental and Spiritual Culture and its Study.

[Extract from an address delivered by President Clute at the laying of the corner stone of the new botanical laboratory at the Agricultural College.]

A study is pursued for two purposes; first, for acquired mental culture, a disposition of the mind that will enable it to think clearly, profoundly and correctly upon the various subjects with which it may have to deal; secondly, to acquire knowledge, that is, such an acquaintance with facts and principles as will enable us to make use of them in the practical work of

life. An idea too generally prevails that if one wishes to get a severe mental discipline, power of clear and careful thought, he must study either the ancient languages or mathematics; and a great war has been in progress for many years between the advocates of the classics and the advocates of mathematics, as to which is best adapted to give the mind sound discipline. I am willing to grant that both are valuable for this purpose, but the classics and mathematics by no means exhaust the catalogue of disciplinary studies. Science, in its various departments, opens fields fully as valuable for this purpose.

Some of the objects of education are to cultivate the memory, and to discipline the powers of observation, and the judgment. The study of almost any of the natural sciences, take for instance that of botany, is well calculated to give these kinds of discipline. The memory is improved by being systematically used. In the study of botany it is so used to a great extent. There are the different parts of the plant in their different modifications and many relations; there is the beautiful system of classification by which we may descend from the great vegetable kingdom through the different classes, families, orders, genera and species, to any individual plant we may have gathered from the wayside; there is the multitude of plants which we may find in the gardens and fields, the woods and swamps of almost any locality where we may chance to dwell;—all these afford abundant exercise for the memory, and exercise of the best kind.

To cultivate the powers of observation they also must be exercised. The need of this cultivation is apparent, if we will but observe how many people go through the world with their eyes apparently shut. They see but little of what is going on in the world of matter or the world of man.

How, then, shall the powers of observation be best cultivated? Evidently not only by studying Greek and reading old myths about gods and goddesses; nor by pouring only over intricate mathematical problems, but by leading students to an observation of nature and of man. Any of the natural sciences will cultivate the powers of observation in a remarkable degree. The study of botany at once leads us into the multiplied forms of life in the vegetable world, and bids us carefully observe them. A botanist must continually use his eye. He must observe form, size, color, fragrance, number; he must be acute in the discrimination of minute differences, and in the detecting of obscure points of resemblance; he must notice the locality and soil in which particular plants grow, and the different times at which they reach their several stages of growth. You will see at once that there is no study which will help more to open our eyes, to make us see the things that are going on in the world around us than that of botany.

By the education of the judgment, I mean the cultivating of those powers of the mind that enable us to compare carefully different facts that we may meet, and to come to well grounded conclusions concerning them. There is no department of education that has been so much neglected as this, and we see the lamentable results in the foolish judgment so often made by many in business and religion, in social life and politics. The wildest theories concerning all these will get numerous adherents, simply because men do not

come to reasonable judgment concerning them. Listen to the talk in any community about lucky and unlucky days, about such a day of the month or of the year being a key to the weather for the month or the year, about the changes of the moon influencing the weather and the growth of crops; look at the immense sale which the dangerous compounds known as patent medicines have attained; consider the unfounded assumptions on which men will base their political actions or their religious beliefs, and then tell me if the cultivation of the judgment is not of the utmost importance.

In this education of the judgment the study of botany is one of the greatest helpers. A botanist must form judgments at every step of his investigations. Should any of these judgments prove erroneous he is led into endless perplexities and mistakes, hence he is taught to be careful in his judgments, to be sure that he sees clearly the fact in hand, and its relation to other facts, and so that he has a reasonable ground for the judgments at which he arrives.

Botany is good as a means of cultivating the spiritual faculties. All true science is truly religious, for it seeks to know the truth concerning man and nature and the honest search for truth in any direction is religious. Science and religion ought to go hand in hand, cordial co-workers for the benefit of humanity. The book of God's word as it comes to us through prophets and apostles of old, is certainly valuable for our religious culture. The book of God's works, that lies open all about us in matter and in man, is also valuable to aid in our spiritual growth. We ought carefully to read the revelations that came through the inspired souls of Hebrew seers and Galilean peasants; we ought also to read the revelations from the flowers, full of fragrance and of beauty; flowers which are surely visible expressions of the thoughts of God.

The study of Botany generates a profound respect for law, for immutable eternal principles, and for the orderly sequence of events. A study of plants leads to the conviction that nothing comes to pass by chance or caprice, but that every thing is done by law as unchangeable as the everlasting hills. When any thinker has arrived at this point he is inevitably led to ask, how came those laws into existence, how were they established? In answering those questions he is led at once to the law of laws, the great First Cause. The reverent student cannot fail to be led to a profound confidence in the law, to a reverent obedience to that cause, to a sincere worship of the Infinite Intelligence from which all proceed. It is well for us to ponder the lessons of God's care and love that have sounded down through the ages from Sinai and from Jordan's banks. It were well, also, if we would consider how every blade of grass, beaded with the morning dew, is a sure witness that God is with us now; that every harvest time, as it pours into our hands its wealth of fruit, teaches God's care and love for every creature that he has made. Botany regarded in this light and pursued in this spirit, becomes a powerful aid in religious culture.

The Midsummer Holiday CENTURY will contain a number of complete stories, including "The Philosophy of Relative Existences," a ghost story which is said to reverse some of the old traditions, by Frank R. Stockton, and "The Colonel's Last Campaign," by the author of "Mr. Cutting, the Night Editor," and with illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson.



## Field and Stock.

## STRAWBERRY GROWING.

## Hill Culture Vs. Matted Rows.

T. T. LYON.

This question has long been, and even yet is considered an open one, with the preponderance of belief largely in favor of the latter, if we may judge from the basis of popular practice, although the circumstance is a notable one, that its correctness is questioned by many of the best and most successful cultivators.

As a step toward a solution of the above problem, the writer in the spring of 1890, planted 140 varieties of strawberries, twenty-four plants of each variety. These were severally divided in two plats of twelve plants each; all receiving the same treatment, in every particular, except that all runners were persistently removed from the first dozen of each variety, while the remaining dozen was allowed to form a matted row in the usual manner.

The whole was well cultivated and kept thoroughly clean throughout the season and the following spring; a mulch having been applied in early winter and removed the following spring to make way for cultivation.

When ripe, the product of each dozen plants was picked separately, weighed, and the weight in ounces recorded and dated; thus giving, in each case, the length of the picking season, and the weight of the entire crop of each variety, from hills and from matted row separately, under conditions practically identical, aside from the systems of management.

## Results.

Of 128 varieties only twenty yielded the larger amount in matted rows; while 108 produced more largely in hills.

The following are the comparative results in a few of the more notable cases:

	Matted row, Ounces.	Hills, Ounces.
Beder Wood.....	144	261
Bubach No. 5.....	131	201
Bright Ida.....	102	149
Crawford.....	56	49
Crescent.....	79	102
Cumberland.....	59	98
Duncan.....	57	110
Dutter.....	83	138
Eubango.....	93	303
Eureka.....	59	73
Florence.....	102	119
Gandy.....	36	52
Gem (of Nearing).....	149	174
Great Pacific.....	139	212
Haverland.....	106	205
Kentucky.....	32	43
Governor Hoard.....	104	136
Manchester.....	129	149
Martha.....	85	137
Miami.....	77	155
Michel's Early.....	75	102
Miner.....	59	71
Moore.....	55	137
Mrs. Cleveland.....	119	134
Ohio Centennial.....	79	123
Parker Earle.....	255	220
Pearl.....	75	164
Pa. Ho.....	48	132
Saunders.....	68	186
Shuster's Gem.....	79	102
Strayman No. 1.....	77	155
Strayman No. 2.....	64	129
Vick.....	109	137
Warfield No. 2.....	105	93
Wilson.....	78	88
Windsor (Champion).....	71	86

While, in both cases the plants were thoroughly cultivated and by no means highly manured, no separate accounts of labor applied to each was possible. Still it is not believed that the labor of managing hills was essentially greater than in matted rows; while the fruits were larger and therefore more rapidly picked, as well as finer in appearance.

South Haven.

## EVAPORATING FRUIT.

L. B. RICE.

It would be impossible for me to treat the subject fully in all its bearings in a single article such as you could afford space in your paper. For this reason I will confine what I have to say at this time to the "Farmers Steam Evaporator." Another time, if desired, I may take up another branch of the subject. I say "Farmers Steam Evaporator" not that I mean that it is different from any other steam evaporator, but that it should be owned by the farmer to work up his own apples. Heretofore it has been the custom for some enterprising man in a neighborhood to erect an evaporator at a central point, and then buy his apples at the lowest possible figure and work them up. But I think that the day has gone by

when fortunes are to be made in that way. Farmers are beginning to want their share of the profits and ask more for the apples, while prices for the fruit when evaporated have ruled very low for some time. I believe that the margin of gain such as it is should go to the farmer. But the farmer will say that he has all that he can do and he don't believe that the cull apples are worth being bothered with, so he selects out the best of them for barreling, being very careful to work in all of the poor ones that he can in the middle of the barrel, and the rest he lets go to waste. In this way he loses about 50 per cent of his crop. Now true economy demands that everything that is raised on the farm be utilized in some manner, and it is only by such strict economy that the farmer can make money. First I will try and show something of the value of the cull apples and then how they may be used without adding very much to the care and work on the farm or drawing on his finances.

An orchard of 200 bearing trees on a farm should produce 1500 bushels of good fair apples. Estimating the culls at 50 per cent of all it will give 1500 bushels of culls. The average of winter apples will make 6½ pounds of good evaporated fruit per bushel. Some varieties will make more up to as high as 9 pounds for Golden Russets, but we will call the average 6 pounds and will place the average price at 6 cents per pound so as to be within bounds all around. This will give 9,000 pounds of white apples worth \$540 with \$30 worth of skins and cores, giving a total of \$570. The smallest sized steam evaporator that it would be profitable to run would use 75 bushels of apples and waste per day, this would accommodate four such farms, or what would be better put in one that would use 200 bushels of apples and waste per day and accommodate twelve such farmers, and this would give \$6,840 to divide among them; about one-fifth of this would be required for expenses, giving a good fair annual saving after deducting all expenses.

In the evaporating districts of western New York there is not an orchard but the waste fruit is evaporated and generally on the farm. Their orchards average very much larger than in any other part of the country and the amount brought into a neighborhood or township from this source in a good year is simply enormous.

Divide a township into small farms and multiply the number of farms by our estimated product of one orchard, that is \$570 and you will be able to form some estimate of the value of that portion of the farm crop that now goes to waste.

Having proved the value of these apples, I will now say a word about how to get an evaporator without drawing on yourself for funds that you have already made your plans to use in another direction. If you have an old mill in the neighborhood with a good boiler, the work is very much simplified.

Next ascertain the estimated horse power of your boiler (not the engine), send to some expert and find how many bushels of apples the steam capacity of the boiler will evaporate in 24 hours, multiply this by 90 days, the time that an evaporator is usually run; this will give you a fair estimate of what you can handle in the season. Next go around among your neighbors and see how many of their orchards will be required to produce that number of bushels, and then get them to join with you and put in an evaporator. Make a contract with some responsible man, who builds evaporators, to put one in of the required capacity, say 75 to 200 bushels per day, to put it in, make his connections on the boiler, and have it ready to start on the 15th day of September. When you know that your evaporator is all right and will do the work claimed for it, and do it well, settle with the builder, and give him your joint notes for 30, 60 and 90 days. Before the end of the month sell your stock on hand, pay your first note and all of your running expenses, and so on as each successive note comes due. With good management and a fair price for your fruit, at the end of the season your evaporator will have been paid for, all of your running expenses paid and you should have a fair bank account. In this statement you will notice that I

have made no allowance for the value of your apples in the orchard. This is because we started out with the proposition that they were without value in the market, and we have been turning this waste product into the evaporator.

Perhaps it would be well to say one word of caution. There are a good many varieties of steam evaporators, and probably not more than one or two of them will rank as strictly first class, the others are medium or worthless.

A word in relation to cost. Of course I cannot give a schedule of prices, but with your building and boiler in place, you will find that one with capacity of 75 to 200 bushels per day with waste, will cost from \$600 to \$1,000.

Another time, if you should wish it, I will try and give you a description of one of these evaporators, or of a cheap, dry air evaporator of 10 to 15 bushels capacity for small orchards.

Persons who want to investigate further with a view to building and wish to ask any further questions, I will do the best that I can to answer them providing they enclose stamps.

Port Huron.

## GRADING GRAIN.

The Michigan Farmer has taken up the cudgel against the system of grading grain in vogue at the Detroit Board of Trade. No doubt the dissatisfaction of the Farmer expresses the feelings of many wheat growers. We wrote to Mr. Geo. M. Lane, Secretary of the Detroit Board of Trade, intimating that complaints had been made and suggesting that he indicate the arguments favoring the present methods. We are pleased to publish his very courteous replies. If, however, there is cause for dissatisfaction, we should be glad to have it expressed through these columns. We want both sides to have a "show."

Detroit, Mich., July 15, 1892.

1. Every one must see, without argument or extended explanation, that surplus products of grain cannot be freely moved and the identity of original blocks or purchases be preserved. Hence the necessity of the establishment of the system of grades and grading.

2. Grades must be established for each market or district which are adapted to the kinds and varieties of grain handled, viz., winter wheat markets must have grades for winter wheat handled and spring wheat markets those for spring wheat.

3. Large central receiving and distributing points handling the same varieties of grain should have substantially the same grades and descriptions of grades. This uniformity should exist that there may be no unnecessary barriers to the movement of grain; that there be fair competing markets for like qualities and descriptions of the same cereal, and that millers and the trade generally may at all times be reasonably sure of securing grades of uniform quality in which ever market he may choose to deal. Also that farmers or sellers may know to which market it is for their interest to ship their cereals. This uniformity, so far as I know, generally prevails.

4. At all such central points, like Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Duluth, etc., where such systems of grades and grading prevail, experienced grain inspectors are employed, subject and responsible to duly authorized and official bodies. These inspectors are under bonds faithfully and impartially to perform their duties to the best of their ability and judgment; but their decisions are subject to appeal, reconsideration and revision whenever not satisfactory to owners of the grain inspected. All grain going into elevators for the use of the market is thus carefully inspected, variety, cleanliness, weight, color, etc., being factors that govern in the grading of the grain. All grain of the same grade goes into bins set apart for such grades. It is then moved whenever wanted as graded grain, all original identity, of course, being lost in the grading.

In reply to a second letter again stating that complaints still arise against the system, we received the following:

Detroit, Mich., July 19, 1892.

You speak of "complaints" being made. This is possible, and prob-

ably is true. But I do not think it arises from dissatisfaction with the general system, for it is utterly impossible to handle and move large blocks of grain, or the surplus grain products of the country in any other way than by the establishment of grades, the inspection of grain, and the placing of the grain with other of the same kind and quality, where it is to be moved. Generally dissatisfaction, and consequently complaints, arise when the farmer or the seller thinks his wheat or grain is up to grade, and it is not, according to the judgment of experienced inspectors. The former may be and doubtless is sincere and honest in his opinion, but of course self interest is an influential factor in his judgment, while that of the inspector is supposed to be impartial, and generally is, and is also the opinion of an expert. Hence complaints in such cases are generally unanswerable, and I do not know as they can be avoided so long as human nature is what it is. Inspectors occupy a different position, and being human sometimes err, but so far as my experience extends they do the best they can, and as well as anyone else would in their position.

Doubtless the modern device of "mixing" grain gives rise to complaints in some cases. But this mixing is not done in "public" elevators, but by private parties upon their own premises. At least this is the fact so far as my knowledge extends. It is done more or less by farmers, by millers, and by grain buyers, and while this mixing is not always injurious to the trade and to be condemned, there is no doubt it sometimes leads to disreputable and dishonest practices. With us inspectors are especially instructed to be careful and on the alert when grain is received which gives evidence of having been doctored or mixed, and that it be graded upon its real merits, and not what is expected or desired by the owner. On the whole I do not see how the present system of handling grain can be much improved. As to the reasonableness of the complaints, or why they are made, I know of no better way to find out their cause than to ask the next man you hear complaining why he does so. And then judge as to the remedy that should be made, if one is possible or practicable.

## SHEEP IN SUMMER.

We are asked, "Do sheep need care in summer?" Indeed they do if they are to do well. It is true that if there is an abundance of grass in the pasture they will not need any other feed. In addition to the feed the flesh needs water, and fresh, clear water at that. If there is no running water or water supplied by tanks from the well, it will be absolutely necessary that the water be pumped with great regularity. The best plan we have found, writes Geo. W. Franklin, in "Rural Life," is to have the tanks always filled by means of a float from a supply tank in which fresh water is pumped directly whenever the wind is blowing. Before we had this arrangement we pumped the water at noon of each day and found it quite a task, and the sheep were always ready for a drink. A shade should be furnished for them to escape the heat and the sheep gad fly (*æstrus ovis*).

This fly will bother the flock and deposit its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep during the summer, which, when hatched out, crawl up the nostrils into the recesses outside the brain cavity and in the upper regions of the nasal cavity, and cause the sheep to act very strangely at times. This little fly does not like the shade and will not bother the sheep so much if they get into the shade. They will feed in the morning and evening and when the heat rises they will repair to the shade if they have access to it. Then there is still another trouble in the summer which must have the attention of the shepherd. It is watching for the maggot that gets into parts of the wool which is allowed to get filthy or wet. A close watch for this pest must be had, for it will be there before the shepherd is aware of it unless a close watch of the flock is maintained. At shearing the sheep should be examined as to age, condition of fleece and other characteristics, and marked for sale or retention as

the case may be. After they are shorn they should be permitted to come into the barn out of the sun or the storms, and in many instances it is wise to bring them in, if they fail to do so of their own accord. As soon as the heat and the biting of the ewes have driven the ticks from their short wool into the long, inviting wool of the lambs, it will be advisable to dip them in some decoction which will kill the ticks. Tobacco dip will do if nothing better is at hand. Horns and toes must be looked after that the former do not chafe the heads of the sheep and form a sore for the invitation of maggots, and that the latter do not get too long and cause the sheep to go lame. Saw out the former and pare the latter away. In the latter part of the summer it will be necessary to turn the rams away into a place of safety, unless it is desired to have winter lambs. If not well cared for they will fall away in flesh and if not closely confined they will become breachy. Provide a salt box for the sheep to be salted in, and smear tar on the sides of the trough in such a way that the sheep will smear their own noses when licking the salt. This will repel the gad fly. Although beneficial it is not necessary when the sheep have access to the shade. Summer care means "look after the sheep." See to their wants; if one is lame, you will know it; if hoven, you can give relief in time to save its life, perhaps. We like the association of our sheep and every evening take a stroll in the sheep pasture to see them and see the lambs play "hop, skip and jump."

## ENGLISH PASTURES.

In an address before the Illinois Dairymen's Association, Hon. Norman J. Colman gave the following description of the way pastures are managed in England: "They have the finest pastures there the sun ever shone on. The grass is thicker, I was going to say, than the hair on a dog's back. There is always moisture there, and they feed their stock well. They buy our linseed and cotton seed meal by the ton, by the 100 tons, to feed their cattle, and say they get two results—first, they get value received in milk and fat and in the growth of their animals; second, as a fertilizer in the droppings of their animals. In pastures where they were fattening cattle, I saw tubs filled up two or three times a week with linseed or cotton seed meal, so that the animals could go and help themselves whenever they felt like it and it was good both for the pasture and the animals. That is one reason why I have been so earnest a champion of the dairy, because it keeps our farms in heart, in line of fertility. It is not robbing and debilitating them as the general system of farming is. Last year over \$300,000,000 of fertilizers in the shape of food were taken from our farms and carried abroad to enrich that country at the expense of our own."

Example and character teach as words never can. Words unsupported by deeds and with no character behind them are empty and powerless.

Education is to be lead out, and that system of instruction and discipline which does not bring out and develop what is within does not deserve the name of education.

A Connecticut farmer kept an account of the small fruit grown on half an acre of ground and used by his family last year. He figured on the fruit at market rates and found it amounted to \$365, or more than \$700 per acre.

If uplands cannot yield so much bulk of grass as the moister lowlands, it is so much sweeter and more nutritious in most cases as to justify keeping them covered with grassy growth, except while being used for some other crop, never leaving them lie bare.—N. Y. Tribune.

"Are any of the colors discernible to the touch?" asked the school-teacher. "I have often felt blue," replied the boy at the head of the class.



# PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

MANUFACTURER OF  
**INGERSOLL'S LIQUID RUBBER PAINT.**  
Ten Thousand P. of H. and Farmers testify they are Best and Cheapest. WRITE US AND SAVE MONEY.

Cheap, Indestructible Paints for  
**BARN AND OUTBUILDINGS.**

Beautiful Sample Color Cards and Book  
of Instruction—FREE.

OFFICE: 243 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

We Guarantee Satisfaction.

Death has removed from Silver Lake Grange No. 624, Bro. G. H. Wightman.

Bro. O. B. Stillman, of Alaiedon Grange No. 289, died July 1, 1892, aged 67 years. He was a charter member of the Grange.

Bro. Joseph T. McDaid, past Master, and for many years Treasurer of Liberty Grange No. 391, suffered a sun stroke July 13th and died after a few hours illness. He leaves a wife and four children.

Stephen Decatur Belding, known familiarly as "Uncle Kate", died at North Star July 11th. He was a charter member of Liberty Grange No. 391, served 3 years in Co. "H" 1st Mich. Light Artillery, and was one of the most faithful of Patrons.

### THE GRANGE AND THE TARIFF.

The position of the Grange as an organization upon the question of the tariff, is often inquired about, often misunderstood, and sometimes misrepresented.

As a party question the Grange takes no part in the discussion. It has never attempted to make all its members protectionists, neither has it advocated "free trade."

And yet the Grange has a Tariff policy.

What is that policy? It is the principle of equality as found in the Declaration of Independence, and guaranteed to us in the Constitution: that ALL CITIZENS SHALL BE EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW.

The very essence of all Grange measures for the relief of agriculture, is to day, and always has been that old principle of our forefathers—equality—equality before transportation laws; equality before tax laws; equality before finance laws; equality before Tariff laws.

Hence the Grange has unitedly insisted that all Tariff laws shall "protect" the product of the farm as well as the product of the factory.

The grange opposed the tariff of the "Mills bill," because it placed thirty-three articles produced upon American farms upon the free list to start with, and the average tariff for farmers in the whole bill was less than one-half the average tariff it gave the manufacturers.

The Grange Tariff plank is "Tariff for all or tariff for none; equality before the law."

Interested parties—manufacturers and others—have for a number of years been trying to amend the tariff laws so as to provide "free raw material," at the same time that they asked high tariff on the goods made from the so called, "raw materials." Farmers have not asked for this "free raw material" legislation, but the Grange has persistently and constantly said, "If free wool, then free cloth, free blankets, free carpets and free everything made from wool."

The bill lately passed by the house of representatives placing wool on the free list entirely ignored the rights of the farmer guaranteed under the constitution, and the Grange will never endorse such action while a single cent of duty remains upon manufactured wool. Wool is not a "raw material." Wool is a completed, manufactured, article for the farmer, the result of his investment of labor and capital, and it should stand equal before the tariff law with woolen goods. The Grange ultimatum is, if you take all tariffs from the farmer's product of wool, then take all tariffs from the manufacturer's product of woolen goods; or, if you have a protective tariff, however small, on the woolen goods, then have an equal protective tariff on the wool. The question is not high or low tariff, free trade or protection, republican or democratic policy. It is the question of right, justice and equality before the law, belonging to every American citizen. The same proposition is involved in free potatoes, free hides, free barley and free other farm pro-

ducts, which we are told are "coming." But interested parties may rest assured that the farmers in their great national organization, the grange, are in no sense divided on this plain proposition of right, equity and fairness.

A few figures as to the farmers' manufactured product—wool: The product he "makes." The farmers down South always call it "making" a crop. "How many bales of cotton did you make?" "How many barrels of corn did you make?" etc., etc.

Capital invested in woolen mills is well protected by the tariff. If the free wool bill lately passed by the house of representatives had become a law, capital invested in sheep farms, buildings, sheep and wool would have no protection.

There are about four times as many farmers engaged in "making" wool as there are manufacturers and all their employes engaged in making woolen goods.

Our farmers produce upwards of 300,000,000 pounds of wool annually. Capital invested in barns and equipments, \$408,291,200 capital invested in sheep, \$124,062,706—total capital, \$532,342,906. Number of flocks and flockmasters in the United States, 1,020,900; number of men employed by flockmasters, 105,000—total number of men in wool industry, 1,125,900. Value of wool product annually, \$75,000,000; value of sheep sold annually for pelts and food, \$20,000,000—total, \$95,000,000.

As an "industry" the farmer who is interested has an equal right to "protection" as has his fellow-citizen who makes the wool into cloth.

This is the position of the Grange on the Tariff, and this rule and measure can be applied—and will be—to all other farm products.

The Grange takes no backward steps.

Fraternally,  
MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

### THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

OFFICE OF MASTER THE NATIONAL GRANGE, P. OF H., J. H. BRIGHAM, MASTER.

Delta, O., July 20, 1892.

The following committees have been appointed to serve at the next session of the National Grange, P. of H., to be held in Concord, New Hampshire. Some of the subjects to be considered will require much thought and investigation, and the announcements are made at this time to afford ample opportunity for full thought and investigation by the committees having such matters in charge. I have assumed that the special committee appointed to consider all matters relating to national finance would be continued, and have therefore appointed members of said committee.

It has occurred to me that an investment and loan association can be formed within our Order, which may render an important service to those who desire to make safe investments at reasonable rates of interest. And also to those who must, for some years to come, be borrowers.

The building and loan associations in cities and villages are great blessings to those who desire to secure homes and have not the means to do so. These associations also furnish safe investment for the savings of all who have money to loan.

I believe it is feasible to adapt this system to the needs of the farmer who would like to secure or save a home for himself and family, and I have therefore appointed a committee to consider this subject, examine the methods of such associations and report results to the next session of the National Grange.

I am thoroughly convinced that it is possible for farmers to "help themselves" along this line. I have appointed an indefatigable worker as chairman, with an able corps of assistants, and have also named an Advisory Committee to confer with the regular committee. I am aware of the fact that we

have many good thinkers in our ranks who have not been named as members of either committee, but they are invited and urged to send to the chairman of this committee, (Geo. A. Bowen, Woodstock, Conn.), any suggestions in regard to the subject that they would like the committee to consider. We expect to make the enterprise a success; a help for those who need help and a feature of our Order which will commend it to the farmers who wish something practical from an organization.

I appeal to every member of these committees and every member of our Order to do their utmost to make the next session of the National Grange the most important and useful gathering of farmers that ever assembled in this or any other country.

J. H. BRIGHAM,  
Master National Grange.  
Committees for Session of 1892.

Women's Work in the Grange—Mrs. L. A. Hawkins, chairman; Mrs. H. H. Woodman, Mrs. E. Russell.

Credentials—C. H. Knott, chairman; D. W. Working, O. E. Hall, Mrs. C. E. Bowen, Mrs. E. P. Wilson.

Order of Business—D. L. Russell, chairman; N. J. Bachelder, T. H. Kimbrough, Mrs. J. C. Higgins, Mrs. M. L. Rhone.

Division of Labor—Ava E. Page, chairman; Elmer D. Howe, Hiram Hawkins, Mrs. Maggie Mars, Mrs. T. H. Kimbrough.

Publication—G. A. Bowen, chairman; E. W. Davis, A. M. Belcher, Mrs. A. P. Reardon, Mrs. W. H. Nelson.

Claims and Grievances—A. P. Reardon, chairman; W. H. Nelson, James A. Bull, Mrs. J. Statesir, Mrs. E. Russell.

Dormant Granges—J. M. Thompson, chairman; W. Churchill, O. E. Hall, Mrs. N. J. Bachelder, Mrs. J. B. Long.

Accounts—H. M. Murray, chairman; Thos. Mars, Aaron Jones, Mrs. Mary E. Page, Mrs. Patience Hunt.

Mileage and Per Diem—M. B. Hunt, chairman; X. X. Charters, Elmer D. Howe, Mrs. M. L. Davis, Mrs. A. Jones.

Finance—John C. Higgins, chairman; J. D. Clardy, James A. Bull, Mrs. S. G. Knott, Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer.

Digest—A. M. Belcher, chairman; C. H. Knott, D. W. Working, Mrs. A. F. Clardy, Mrs. A. Jones.

Ritual—John Statesir, chairman; E. W. Davis, W. Churchill, Mrs. Maggie Mars, Mrs. N. J. Bachelder.

Constitution and By-Laws—J. D. Clardy, chairman; R. P. Boise, N. J. Bachelder, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, Mrs. D. W. Working.

Cooperation—Hiram Hawkins, chairman; A. P. Reardon, H. M. Murray, Mrs. E. W. Charters, Mrs. M. J. Belcher.

Resolutions—Thos. Mars, chairman; J. C. Higgins, J. B. Long, Mrs. L. A. Hawkins, Mrs. W. Churchill.

Good of the Order—S. H. Ellis, chairman; Aaron Jones, R. P. Boise, Mrs. E. C. Gifford, Mrs. A. F. Clardy.

Foreign Relations—W. R. Williams, chairman; S. L. Wilson, J. E. Blackford, Mrs. M. L. Davis, Mrs. E. M. Hall.

Education—Alpha Messer, chairman; J. M. Thompson, W. R. Williams, Mrs. H. M. Murray, Mrs. R. P. Boise.

Transportation—W. C. Gifford, chairman; J. E. Blackford, A. Messer, Mrs. Patience Hunt, Mrs. J. G. Bull.

Agriculture—John B. Long, chairman; Ava E. Page, W. C. Gifford, Mrs. R. J. Ellis, Mrs. E. D. Howe.

Special Committee on National Finances—S. L. Wilson, chairman; Thos. Mars, J. M. Thompson, A. Messer, J. C. Higgins.

Special Committee P. of H. Investment and Loan Association—Geo. A. Bowen, chairman; E. W. Davis, O. E. Hall, J. D. Clardy, W. C. Gifford, J. B. Long, Aaron Jones, N. J. Bachelder, A. P. Reardon.

Advisory Committee to Above—F. M. McDowell, chairman; Leonard Rhone, C. G. Luce, James Draper, Fred Robie, J. J. Woodman, X. X. Charters.

### IONIA POMONA.

Berlin Center Grange No. 272 had the pleasure of entertaining the Ionia County Pomona Grange the 16th of June.

At noon the members arrived with their baskets well filled, and after partaking of a bountiful feast the meeting was called to order by Bro. L. J. Barnard, as the master failed to meet with us.

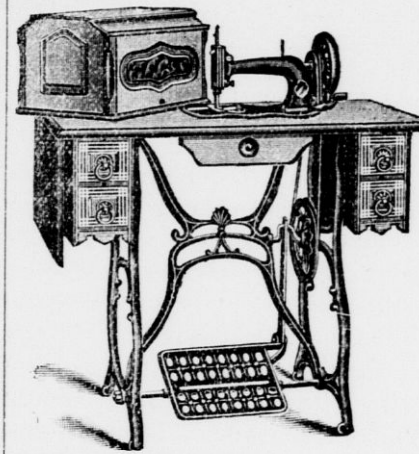
South Boston Grange was well represented by Bro. J. English and wife, Bro. D. English, wife and daughter, Bro. Freeman and daughter. They reported their Grange alive and growing.

Banner Grange, Bro. Inman and wife, Sisters Delia and Della Hall. They reported in excellent condition and were to have that evening a debate on the question. Resolved that "Women have greater mental abilities than men."

Orange Grange was represented by Bro. Goodwin and wife, and

## \$45 SEWING MACHINE FOR \$15

Including one Year's Subscription to this Paper



We have made such arrangements as enable us to offer the Chicago

### SINGER SEWING MACHINES

at the above low rates. This machine is made after the latest models of the Singer machines, and is perfect fac simile in shape, ornamentation and appearance. All the parts are made to range exactly the same as the Singer, and are constructed of precisely the same materials.

The utmost care is exercised in the selection of the metals used, and only the very best quality is purchased. Each machine is thoroughly well made and is fitted with the utmost nicety and exactness, and no machine is permitted by the inspector to go out of the shops until it has been fully tested and proved to do perfect work, and to run lightly and without noise.

The Chicago Singer Machine has a very important improvement in a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine.

EACH MACHINE IS FURNISHED WITH THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENTS:

HEMMERS, RUFFLER, TUCKER, PACKAGE OF NEEDLES, CHECK SPRING, THROAT PLATE, WRENCH, THREAD CUTTER, BINDER, BOBBINS, SCREW DRIVER, GAUGE, GAUGE SCREW, OIL-CAN, filled with Oil, AND INSTRUCTION BOOK.

The driving wheel on this machine is admitted to be the simplest, easiest running and most convenient of any. The machine is self-threading, made of the best material, with the wearing parts hardened, and is finished in a superior style. It has veneered cover, drop-leaf table, 4 end drawers, and center swing drawer. The manufacturers warrant every machine for 5 years.

They say: "Any machine not satisfactory to a subscriber, we will allow returned and will refund the money."

Price including one year's subscription, \$15. Sent by freight, receiver to pay charges. Give name of freight station if different from post-office address.

This Machine will be sent for \$10.00 Cash and 10 New Subscriptions to the VISITOR at 50 cents each.

Address, with the money, GRANGE VISITOR, LANSING, MICH.

### FAYETTE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

Beautiful location. NO SALOONS. Equipment excellent; pure associations. Teachers are specialists. Normal, Commercial, Scientific, Shorthand, Typewriting, and Musical departments in addition to regular college courses. \$27 tuition, board and room-rent for 10 weeks. Address: J. E. DODDS, President, Fayette, Ohio.

### MORGAN Spading Harrow

THE BEST ALL AROUND ROTARY HARROW AND PULVERIZER. NO EQUAL FOR FULL PLOWED LAND, STABLE, VINEYARDS AND PEACH ORCHARDS. Leaves no furrow or ridge. Angle of teeth adjustable. Send for Catalogue. Mention this Paper. Address: D. S. MORGAN & CO. Brockport, N. Y.

### FOR BEST HAY PRESSES

STEEL PRESSES. SELF FEEDER. ADDRESS: P. K. DEDERICK & CO. 20 DEDERICK'S WORKS, ALBANY, N. Y.

### \$100.00 FOR \$1.00

This is no green goods nor lottery scheme, but a fair business proposition, which we carry out as follows: To any person suffering from PILES in any form, we offer the new discovery in medicine, a combined external and internal treatment known as the PYRAMID PILE CURE. An absolutely certain cure for BLEEDING, ITCHING and PROTRUDING PILES. Gives INSTANT RELIEF. A PERMANENT CURE. So harmless, it can be used by a child with perfect safety, and one package costing ONE DOLLAR WILL DO YOU ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF GOOD. At least this is the honestly expressed opinion of hundreds who have been cured by it in the past year. DO NOT SUFFER A DAY LONGER, but ask your druggist for it, or we will send it postpaid for \$1.00, or a small trial package FREE for 10 cts. in stamps, also a valuable book telling all about piles sent free. Address: PYRAMID CO., ALBION, MICH.

### MEMORY

To introduce a series of valuable educational works the above will be sent to all applicants FREE. JAMES P. DOWNS, PUBLISHER. 243 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

### IF YOU THINK OF GOING ANYWHERE ON EARTH

PUT YOUR INQUIRIES IN WRITING AND SEND TO GEO. DE HAVEN, GENL. PASSR. AGENT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. FULL INFORMATION PROMPTLY GIVEN.

### THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

FRANK MILLERS FOR HOME AND STABLE USE. HARNESS DRESSING. For Harness, Buggy Tops, Saddles, Fly Nets, Traveling Bags, Military Equipments, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish which will not peel or crack off, smut or creak by handling. Not a varnish used by the U. S. Army and is the standard among manufacturers and owners of fine harness in every quarter of the globe. SOLD BY ALL HARNESS MAKERS.

### BEST FARM SCALE

3 Ton \$35. Other sizes proportionately low ON TRIAL-FREIGHT PAID-WARRANTED OSGOOD & THOMPSON, Binghamton, N. Y. Address: J. C. GOULD, Ag't, Paw Paw, Mich.

### Clubbing List with The Visitor

	Both Papers.
Weekly Free Press	\$1 25
Detroit Weekly Tribune	1 25
Cosmopolitan Magazine	2 40
St. Louis	1 35
Demorest's	2 00
Michigan Farmer	1 00
Farm Journal	25
Farm and Garden	50
Atlantic Monthly	4 00
Century Magazine	4 00

Kalamazoo Michigan Female Seminary. A refined home and superior school. Number students limited. Opens September 15, 1892. For information, address the principal, Isabella G. French, B. A.



## THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

Kenyon 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.

Don't forget to report to the VISITOR what you are doing.

Do you remember of better hay-weather than we had this year?

If your boy wants an education look over the Agricultural College before you decide where to send him, and be very careful before you decide not to send him anywhere.

The subject of road improvement has been made a national one by the action of Mr. Manderson in introducing a resolution to create a National highway commission. Nearly every newspaper has something to say on the subject. We are bound to get better roads, and that right early.

The editor expects to be at Farmer's day August 9, and to indulge in a short vacation after that event. If you have any matter that you want to appear in the issue of August 15, and can not get it here by August 6, please mail to Robert Smith & Co., Lansing, with a special request to publish in the issue mentioned.

Jennie Buell, State Secretary, sends the following as a last word:

My last texts for Bay View notes are:

1st. Patrons go in companies as far as possible.

2d. Wear a Grange badge or pin that all may know you are of the Order.

Every report—promises success for our day.

JENNIE BUELL.

Don't you think we are a good prophet? You remember we said during the rainy season that the grumbler would soon have reason to "change his tune." Hasn't he though? He hasn't said much about the weather lately, but has just "sawed wood," or rather gathered his hay and wheat. He has been too busy to say anything. But couldn't we have just a little rain now, please?

Say, aren't you going to Bay View? What! not going? Now see here, brother, don't you know that it will do you "lots" of good? Don't you know that you will be a better man, a better citizen, yes, a better farmer for going? And then don't you think that the tired wife might enjoy it? Hasn't had such a trip since the honeymoon, has she? Well now just you say to her—after you have read the VISITOR all through—"Wife, let's go up to Bay View to our Farmers' Day, and stay a few days and rest a bit." Are you afraid she will say yes?

We received a letter from Bro. Henry Voorheis of Traverse City, in which he says:

"I send a specimen of our Grange talk at our meetings which my wife reports for our local paper and which is gladly printed. It has two thousand subscribers. I think it not only advertises our Grange but those of our members who cannot attend always thus learn by reading this paper what is said in the Grange."

The enclosure is a column report of the Grange meeting. We agree with the brother that this method is an admirable one and would recommend that each subordinate Grange, as well as the Pomona, have its meetings promptly reported to the local paper.

## THE STATE FAIR.

Numerous inquiries for premium lists come to the Secretary of the Fair from live stock breeders of other States. The live stock exhibit promises to be a large one.

Arrangements have been made with the Lansing bicycle club for exhibition races during the Fair which are expected to call in a large number of the best riders from all over the State as well as Chicago and elsewhere.

## ONE WAY TO ARBITRATE(?)

"Had Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Frick, and their conspirators been killed instead of their honest workman or even the thugs of Pinkerton, the general public good would have been better conserved."—*St. Louis Monitor*.

We quote the above from an avowed "anti-plutocratic" organ and one supposedly a friend of the laboring man. But such foolish and criminal utterances will not gain friends. It is not true and it is diabolical. It is this sort of talk that hinders the settlement of the labor question. The rancorous feelings of both sides must be buried, and the genuine manhood of both must be aroused to the common purpose of achieving that which is not only just, but that which is merciful, tender, charitable, humane, in the settlement of the matters at issue.

## THE LESSON OF THE STRIKE.

The eyes of the nation are riveted upon Homestead. The nation's heart pulsates more quickly at each scene in the dramatic story. Its brain would solve, if it could, the great problem thus vividly recalled. And here is the lesson of the strike. The question of the future, nay, the question of the hour, is not the tariff, not silver, but labor. If the present system of labor in the best one, men must be taught that it is the best and taught how to exercise their rights under that system. If a new industrial organization is imperative, the sooner men realize it and seek to establish it, the better. Coöperation, communism, socialism, and other theories, have their advocates. The whole matter needs ventilation. The attention of the best brain of the country must be turned to this question until some satisfactory conclusion is attained. The industrial world is restive. There must be cause for it. Capital and labor do not yet understand each other. Why not? Let men open their eyes to the facts and not dally with lesser questions while the brawny arm of labor knocks at the party councils for admission to present its claims.

## A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

We quote the following from a daily paper of July 2:

R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Review of Trade says: A fiscal year never matched in the whole history of the country, in volume of industrial production, in magnitude of domestic exchanges, or in foreign trade, has just closed. The imports for the year have been about \$833,000,000, the increase at New York in June over last year being about 18 per cent. Exports from New York in June gained 15.4 per cent and the aggregate for the year has been about \$1,027,000,000. Railroad earnings have been the largest in any year thus far and clearings in June the largest ever known in that month, exceeding last year 8 per cent and for the whole year the largest ever known outside New York. Failures for the half year have been 5,503, against 6,074 in 1891, and liabilities \$52,000,000 against \$92,000,000, and on the whole about the smallest for five years.

This disposes in part of the "calamity wail" of certain malcontents. We say "in part" because it is possible that there may exist depressed classes even in the midst of plenty and that the in-

creased volume of business goes to aggravate the evil of class distinctions. But in the main it must be true that this report is a good index of the general prosperity of the country. Conditions are such that most classes are influenced in some degree by the general state of business. We trust the past year is but the beginning of a revival whose effect will be felt especially by the farmers of our land.

## HOMESTEAD.

While the church is preaching Sabbath by Sabbath the gospel of love, two forces clutch at each other's throat and hate reigns supreme. There isn't a particle of charity or of kindness or of mercy in the attitude of either party to the strike at Homestead. Each believes solely in justice and each has a different idea of what justice means. Carnegie has the force of wealth; the strikers have the force of organization. The one believes justice to himself demands certain reductions in pay to laborers, the other contends not only for a maintenance of the rate of wages but proposes to dictate to the company as to whom it shall employ.

So far as we can judge from the statements made in the press, the workmen seem to have, in a measure, the wrong side. The brutal attack on the surrendered Pinkertons does not gain friends for the strikers. The fact that they object to the employment of non-union men will not help their cause in the eyes of many.

The strike at Homestead can be made the ground of studying the entire labor problem. Questions concerning the rights of capital such as, Shall the employer engage whom he chooses? Can he pay such wages as he deems best? Must he arbitrate with labor unions? Shall he treat the laborer as a partner? And questions concerning labor, its rights to organize to force the employer to engage only members of its organization, to keep wages at a proper, just and decent level, all of these questions arise here. And these questions must be studied and settled by an intelligent people.

## GIVE HIM A CHANCE.

Considerable space in this issue of the VISITOR is occupied by articles relating to the education of the farmer's son and to the Agricultural College. It is at this season that it must be decided whether or no the boy shall go to college and where he shall attend. It rarely pays to force a boy into going away to college, or to send him there merely to "brace him up." But education is a solemn duty that parents owe their children. A father is bound to give his boy the very best chance it is possible for him to afford. And indeed in these days of inexpensive schools, any strong-limbed and clear-brained fellow, with a little help and encouragement from home can put himself through college. And in nearly every case he is a better and stronger man for his education. No matter if he makes no more dollars in life; even if he has to be content with fewer of the world's goods he has a more satisfactory outlook upon life and rarely regrets the course he has taken.

We want to put in a plea for the Agricultural College. The farmers of Michigan do not fully appreciate the advantages this school offers their sons. There ought to be 500 students in attendance. There ought to be more boys come from the farms who intend to prepare themselves to go back to the farms. Let your boy have a year at the College if he can't take two, or two years, if he can't finish. Once he sees the advantages of the place he will hesitate at leaving before grad-

uation. The Agricultural College is for the farmers of Michigan. Aren't you going to stand by it? The glory of a college is not in its fine buildings and elegant equipment, not in its learned faculty, but in the men it sends forth. This college has graduated noble men who have taken and are taking high positions in many walks of life. And there are 500 brainy young men of eighteen years of age, readers of this paper, who ought to be studying at this college before another year comes round.

Parents, give your boys the best chance you can. Boys, remember that cultivated brains is the crop that has the biggest market value.

## THE PLATFORMS.

As a convenience for reference and as a sort of index to the platforms, and also as an incentive to the further study and comparison of the creeds of the various political parties, we present an outline of the several platforms, together with some slight comparisons of our own. This is only suggestive and does not pretend to be complete, but we trust may be serviceable in the further study of these important political documents.

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

platform runs about as follows:

1. Favors the levy of import duties equal to the difference between wages at home and abroad.
2. Favors reciprocity.
3. Favors bi-metallism and the equal value of every dollar of whatever nature.
4. Favors a "free ballot and fair count."
5. Denounces southern outrages.
6. Favors legislation to protect railroad employes.
7. Expresses sympathy for the Russian Jews and the Irish.
8. Favors a strong foreign policy.
9. Favors liberty of press and of conscience.
10. Opposes monopoly.
11. Favors free mail delivery and one cent letter postage.
12. Believes in civil service reform.
13. Favors government control of the Nicaragua canal.
14. Favors admission of territories.
15. Favors the cession of arid lands to the several states and territories.
16. Favors government support of the Columbian exposition.
17. Sympathizes with temperance movements.
18. Favors liberal pensions.

## THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

platform, briefly stated, is as follows:

1. Denounces federal control of elections.
2. Maintains the unconstitutionality of a tariff for any other purpose than revenue.
3. Denounces the McKinley bill as injurious.
4. Denounces the reciprocity policy of the Republicans.
5. Believes in the restoration of public lands to the people.
6. Believes in bi-metallism.
7. Favors civil service reform and denounces the power of federal patronage in conventions.
8. Favors a strong foreign policy.
9. Expresses sympathy for Russian exiles and for the Irish peasants.
10. Denounces miscellaneous immigration.
11. Promises pension legislation.
12. Favors river and harbor improvement and government control of the Nicaragua canal.
13. Will support the World's Fair.
14. Believes in free common schools and denounces compulsory education.
15. Favors admission of territories.
16. Favors protection of railway employes.
17. Denounces contract convict labor, the sweating system, and all sumptuary laws.

## THE PROHIBITION PARTY

platform declares in these terms:

1. Believes in the entire suppression of the liquor traffic by state and federal law.
2. Favors equal suffrage for men and women.

3. Favors increase in volume of the currency.

4. Favors tariff only as a defense against unfair duties of foreign governments; believes the federal revenue should be raised on what men possess rather than on what they consume.

5. Believes in government regulation of railroads and other corporations.

6. Denounces indiscriminate immigration and favors an extension of the time of residence for naturalization.

7. Declares against alien ownership of land.

8. Is against mob law.

9. Favors securing to all of Sunday as a rest day.

10. Believes in arbitration.

11. Denounces speculations.

12. Favors pensions.

13. Is a friend of the school.

14. Arraigns the old parties for dallying with unimportant issues at the expense of great questions.

## THE PEOPLE'S PARTY

platform has for its main points:

1. Issue of a currency without the aid of banks and its distribution at a small tax.

2. Free coinage of gold and silver.

3. An amount of money equal to \$50 per capita.

4. A graduated income tax.

5. Against a protective policy.

6. Favoring postal savings banks

7. Government ownership of railroads and telegraph and telephone lines.

8. Against alien ownership of land and recession of large grants to the people.

The chief issues presented by the two leading parties are first, federal control of elections, second, the tariff. The Republican party believes in federal control of elections and a tariff levied on imports competing with our goods, to an amount equal to the difference in the price of labor in this country and abroad. The Democratic party believes in leaving the question of a fair ballot to the states themselves, and in imposing a tariff with no other view than raising a revenue. On the question of elections the other parties are silent. In regard to the tariff the Prohibition party declares practically against the protective system, except as it may be used as a defense against foreign discrimination, and opposes a tariff for revenue. The People's party says that revenues should be limited to governmental expenses.

In regard to finances the two great parties declare practically alike. Both of the others favor an increase in the volume of the currency, and the People's party advocates free coinage.

Aside from these questions the Republican and Democratic platforms do not contain any striking definite declarations of policy which represents general principles of government. The Prohibition creed is especially signalized by its liquor plank, its suffrage plank, its tariff plank referred to above, and its Sunday plank. The chief policies that characterize the People's party doctrine are abolition of national banks and the forming of a sub-treasury or an equivalent scheme, free coinage, graduated income tax, and government ownership of railroads, etc.

We trust this comparison is just, and that it will help our readers to distinguish the characteristics of the platforms of the four parties.

Consumptive—"Yes, the doctor says I won't live six months if I stay here. Is your section of Florida healthy?" Florida Man—"Healthy? Half the people down there want to sell out and come north." "Eh? Why? Tired of life?"

Her Idea of it.—Maudie's papa is night editor on a newspaper—a fact which Maudie apparently hasn't learned; for, when some one asked her a few days ago what her father did for a living, she replied: "I div it up. I dess he's a burglar, 'tause he's out all night."

A—"Why have you thrashed your son so unmercifully?" Peasant—"Because he dreamed last night that he won 500 marks in the lottery and then went and spent every cent of it on a bicycle."



### SHOULD THE WORD'S FAIR BE OPEN SUNDAY?

This question is one that until within the past few years could not have been raised. It would have gone without saying it should be closed.

The fact that the question is now a debatable one, and that the whole people are arraying themselves on one side or the other is very significant as showing the drift of public sentiment towards more liberal views of Sunday and Sunday observance.

When a question apparently settled long ago, suddenly assumes an importance that interests every one, and a moral revolution, as it were, breaks out in opposition to an order of things having the prestige of age and hitherto unquestioned authority, it is evidence of a cause too deep seated and radical to be silently ignored or superficially considered.

It has come up for a settlement, and a right and final determination can only be expected at the end of an exhaustive struggle which shall sift the right and wrong. And when the smoke of conflict rises, the clear light of judgment and reason will crown the victor—a consensus of popular convictions will be had which will exalt the truth and establish the right.

The proposition of opening the world's fair Sunday is the "casus belli" in this case, but is in fact but a test case of principles of far more importance than the fair itself, among which are the questions of personal liberty; of the authority of the Bible; whether religious creeds should be fixed or progressive; as to the right and duty of the government to discriminate in favor or against any religious creed or belief; and the proper course to emancipate reason from the tyranny of custom and superstition.

The decision of the question before us will give direction to popular sentiment on all these points, and it seems a duty for all lovers of humanity to use their influence, according to their convictions, that it may be such as to elevate, purify and make happier the human race.

At the gate of the world's fair stand arrayed in opposing ranks the orthodox and the liberal, the Christian against the infidel, faith against reason, spiritual submission to creed against absolute freedom of thought and conscience. Bar the gates ye soldiers of the cross, and defend them to the last! They are the outer portals to the christian citadel, which will crumble before the invading horde if they are lost!

Now to the onset, liberals! Shout "Make way for liberty," and force the gates and fling them wide open and let in the sweet sunlight of reason and progress to dispel the clouds of fear and superstition that have so long overcast the race! The fight is now on. God help the right!

The first argument that naturally presents itself to the mind against closing the fair Sunday is that in Chicago and for several hundred miles around it would debar from going thousands of working people who need every dollar they can earn and can not afford to lose a single day's wages.

Their burdens are heavy, their pleasures few. Would it not be an unchristian, almost a satanic act to willfully shut the gates on the only day that they could go, and exclude them from a scene of magnificence and splendor, of wonders and delights, the vision of which would follow them as a pleasant memory and brighten all their lives.

Shall we speak the word that shall add to the burdens and sacrifices or lessen the advantages and pleasures of the poor? Where in the teachings of any religion or the natural promptings of the human heart can warrant be found for such a malicious act? Certainly not in the gospel of him who said, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you."

Every Sunday there will be in Chicago a multitude of sojourners who did not come to go to church or Sunday school, but to see the fair. Thousands of them, the boys and young men who have left their distant homes with a father's blessing and a dear mother's kiss upon their lips. They are noble, manly fellows, the pride of the home, the hope of the land, pure, guileless,

unsuspecting, but thoughtless, passionate, pleasure-loving, as youth is ever. Dare the fathers and mothers assume the responsibility of asking that the world's fair, containing as it will many of the most wonderful, grand and beautiful works of God and man, the sight of which must fill the soul with the most inspiring, pure, and elevating emotions, should be shut against their boys and that they be turned over to the tender mercies of the horde of fiends, both male and female, that infest the city and preside in the gilded saloon, the brothel and the gambling hell? Who would take the fearful chances that, in the time they were idling away outside the gates, they might be approached with a skill and tact that would deceive the very elect and be led away and debauched. Would we not do well to recall the words of the Great Master; "Lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil," and to reflect that for purity and innocence there could be few safer places than the midst of this great fair.

Would not the consideration due to foreign guests forbid the closing of the World's Fair Sunday? Uncle Sam is going to have company. He has invited all his "sisters and his cousins and his aunts" to come and see him, and as they have not had a real good family visit since the time of the flood or the tower of Babel, he has suggested that they bring with them the most beautiful and excellent things in nature and art that their countries afford, so that when ranged alongside the others all may compare and see who has the best country and the greatest people. Well, suppose the guests all come and Uncle Sam welcomes them to the immense buildings and lovely grounds he has prepared for their reception, and tells them to put their paintings and statuary in the art gallery and their machines in the tool house and their stock in the barns and to "come right in and make themselves to hum." All goes off nicely till Sunday morning when Uncle Sam tells his guests that it is contrary to his religion to look at their exhibits on that day and that he had to go to church and would like to have them go too. But some pagan speaking for the rest says, "No, thanks, we do not care to go, but don't let us interfere with your observing the day as you think best. It is no more than right that everyone should have that privilege. We will just stroll about and look over this great show while you are gone." "Ahem, yes," says Uncle Sam, "but don't you know, it is contrary to my creed to allow anyone else to look at such things Sunday. I have to lock up the horse barn and the cattle sheds and the tool house and the art galleries and everything and take the keys to church with me," and the astonished pagan says, "Why how is this? Whose show is this anyway? You don't say that we can't even look at the jewels and pictures and statues and ten thousand other things that we brought here ourselves and that belong to us?" "Oh no," says Uncle Sam "it would not be right to do it any way you know. The Bible says we must observe the Sabbath day and keep it holy." "But" says the pagan, "who is going to desecrate the Sabbath? Is there anything unholy in looking at this collection of the most wonderful and beautiful things ever made by God or man? And as to your Bible," says the now irate heathen, "we have no objections to your believing it and conforming to its ceremonies, but where did you get the right to insist that others who do not believe it should conform to them also? And what will we all do while you observe your Sabbath, if you shut up the house and carry off the keys?" "Why," says Uncle Sam, "you can sit on the front steps or go down into the parks if you will 'keep off the grass' and amuse yourselves till I get around." And as he departs the unregenerate heathen swears by Buddha, Brahma, Confucius or Zoroaster, as the case may be, that he never heard of that way of entertaining company before, and adds "Hurrah boys let's go down and paint the town red!"

In all seriousness, does not common courtesy demand of the host that he consult the tastes and wishes of his guests and sacrifice temporarily, if need be, his cus-

toms and inclinations, rather than humbly oblige them to submit to what seem to them, at least, his disagreeable and foolish whims? Having by the terms of the invitation made them co-partners, as it were, in the exhibit, would it not be very impolite to dictate arbitrarily regulations repugnant to other nations as well as to a majority of our own citizens?

Congress is being flooded with petitions from various religious conferences and other sources asking that the fair be closed on Sunday, or that appropriations be denied it except upon that condition. Now a mere casual study of the situation will show that congress has no jurisdiction over the case further than as relates to the government exhibit; and to adopt the highwayman's demand "yield or I take your life," would be as unwarranted in the government as as it is unbecoming in those that asked that it be done. In view of the fact that this has come before congress as a religious question it has no right to close the government exhibit even, or in any way designate how the Sabbath shall be observed at the World's Fair or any where else for that matter. The first amendment to the constitution provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." If congress should close the fair on Sunday the government would descend from the neutral position where this amendment places it and commit itself to a discrimination in favor of the orthodox Christian churches, and such an act would do much to establish their religion, and would be unconstitutional, as it would be also on the ground that it would interfere with the religion of others.

In plain terms the situation is this: About 48 millions of people in the United States do not belong to any church. About 16 millions do. The great majority of the former believe in setting aside one day in seven as a day of rest from their customary labors and avocations, and are willing to accord to everyone his right to spend the day as he deems best so long as his method of observance does not interfere with the rights of others.

The great majority of church members believe in observing it in a certain manner defined by their belief and are unwilling to allow others the privilege of observing it in any other way. And the one-fourth call upon congress to endorse their claim and restrict the rights of the three-fourths, saying nothing of the foreign world, by closing the fair on Sunday, as they desire.

The object of this amendment was to free the state from all control by the church and to assure to every citizen absolute religious freedom, and any attempt to secure an enactment that, directly or indirectly, subverts the fundamental theory of the republic, or hedges in the rights of any citizen, merits sure, stern and swift rebuke from every lover of the country.

Our coming exhibition will not be simply a fair, not alone an exposition, but also a celebration of the greatest event in the world's history, when viewed as to its effects upon the progress of the race. And the greatest good we can do to the world, by the fair, is to show it the blessings of freedom—the grand advantages, the glorious opportunities of a land that has emancipated itself from the domination of kings and aristocrats; where the people are subject to no laws but those of their own making, and whose officers are their servants not their rulers. If the World's Fair is opened Sunday it will proclaim that, even as we defied and threw off the yoke of regal despotism, as we purified our land from the stain and disgrace of human slavery, so we are freeing our minds from the tyranny of creeds and priests, and hold ourselves independent of religious dictation from any source whatever; only accountable to our own consciences and our God for a right use of the Sabbath and all other days. Then with still greater fitness may Liberty claim this of all lands her chosen home. Then may her statue at the entrance of New York harbor, the gift of our sister republic, shine with more resplendent beauty and higher bearing aloft the brightly shining torch of wisdom to light the pathway of the nations to a plane of higher devel-

opment, more perfect manhood and superior civilization, where all shall be free, equal, and fearless; and hasten the day when in all the world there shall be no nobility but that of worth, and no ruler superior to the people, save the Ruler of the Universe.

A. W. HAYDON.

Decatur.

### SUNDAY CLOSING.

#### The Fair Should be Closed

The following is an abstract from a sermon delivered by Rev. H. S. Jordan of Lansing:

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," is a command that was given many thousand years ago, and it has never been annulled. The ten commandments form the basis of our American Sabbath and civilization. No human law has ever gone beyond them and that which has been tested and found sound during this long period cannot be displaced even in this age of progress. With all our advancement we have never discovered a new morality or philosophy of morals that can supersede or destroy what God has given as the fundamental elements of private and national prosperity.

"Commerce may invent new forms of commercial activity, but no new form can ever destroy that old commandment. 'Thou shalt not steal.' So with the keeping of the Sabbath day. It stands as a command despite the demands of the age. God foresaw the needs of every age and gave commands accordingly, yet by some men's actions they say that God has been surprised by the wisdom of the nineteenth century."

At this point the speaker gave a brief but eloquent outline of the achievements of America, and how that in 1893 the progress of the world would be exhibited at Chicago.

"Aside from the question of exhibits there are two great moral questions connected with this greatest of earth's pageants. One of these is the sale of intoxicating liquors within the inclosure. If the saloons must be opened to show the exhibits of liquors, then we, by the law of consistency, should put a small penitentiary there. Let the whisky and a drunkard's family and all forms of evil caused by liquor stand side by side and thus give the nations a striking lesson in cause and effect.

"The second moral question is the opening of the fair on the Lord's day. The Sabbath was instituted by God and men must respect His will. The men who demand the opening say, first, it is for the benefit of the workingman. These men all at once seem to be stricken with a wonderful love for the workingman. Over against this plea stands the fact of the workingmen themselves petitioning against the opening. One petition has come from the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, operating on 425 railroad divisions. Again, it is said the workingman cannot afford to lose wages and the expense. That is beautiful sympathy, but there is no sense in it. It is strange that these very men who cry out so loudly forget him on all other occasions. If a mill needs repair, the men are laid off at their own expense. Fourth of July and other holidays the dear workingman is given a holiday at his own expense. There seems to be a heavenly sympathy for the workingman at his own expense. It is not the workingman but his half dollars they want.

"Second reason given, Chicago can't take care of the visitors. The fair must be open to give the people a place to go. If you close the fair they will pass the time at the saloons. Senator Palmer spoke against allowing the Sunday closing clause in the appropriation bill, because the laws of the state of Illinois were sufficient to guard it, and should the exposition be closed the people would flock to the saloons. When asked if the laws of Illinois did not prohibit the sale of liquor on Sunday he set down. It's not Chicago, nor the hotels; it's money is the trouble.

"Third reason, it will educate. That there will be an education in the fair no one disputes, but not on Sunday. You cannot educate morals by doing wrong. The theory that to behold nature leads up to nature's God is limited to

moral and holy souls studying God's handiwork under proper conditions. Perhaps the nineteenth psalm was written on a Sabbath afternoon while David was visiting some stock fair. Doubtless Mrs. Adams wrote 'Nearer, my God, to thee,' while at some museum. Men are not educated and refined by violating one of God's fundamental commands."

### WHY BOYS LEAVE THE FARM.

W. H. Johnson, Denison University, Greenville, Ohio, writes *Orange Judd Farmer*: It was my good fortune to be the son of a farmer, and among different elements of my early education I value not lightly the regular reading of the agricultural journal you then published—[*The American Agriculturist*]. It gave me a high ideal of what farming should be, and helped to stimulate the desire for knowledge which led me to seek a regular college education. When this was secured, I naturally fell into the profession of teaching, and this brought before me the question whether college education for the farmer's boy means necessarily his divorce from the farm. I do believe that it does. I am every year more firmly convinced that the only way to stop the exodus of the very flower of the farming population from farm life, is to make a general movement in favor of liberal education for farmer's children.

The farmer's child is born with just as much brain, just as much capacity for mental development, as any other. Added to this, his inheritance and early training give him, on the average, a better basis for such development. In this day of railways, telegraphs and newspapers he sees what is going on around him, he feels the inspiration of the intellectual life of the age, and he craves a part in it. If he cannot have it on the farm he will seek it elsewhere, unless the stress of circumstances prevent. As one who grew to manhood on a farm, let me say to the mothers and fathers who read this paper: Give your children, both boys and girls, the best education you can afford. Encourage them to read and study from their earliest years. Prove to them in your homes that a farmer's house may be supplied with good books, good magazines and good newspapers, just as well as the house of a preacher or a college professor. Teach them there is as much room for use of the best trained intellect on the farm as anywhere else, that the highest education they can get will be none too high for use in solving the problems of successful agriculture. If there is any one thing more certain than another to produce a race of discontented and unsuccessful tillers of the soil, it is the practice so common among farmers of giving the best of educational advantages to those of their sons whom they intend for professional life, and putting off with a mere common school education the one intended for the farm. Better would it be that every one of them should leave the farm, and that it should pass out of the family altogether than that one son should be unnecessarily denied the privilege of developing the faculties with which Providence has endowed him. Farmers must cease to throw discredit upon their own profession in this way, if they wish for the respect to which it is justly entitled. It is a noble occupation, and the homes of its votaries should be such that noble minded youths will not have any desire to leave them.

### PATENT DISCUSSION.

Justice Cox, of the U. S. circuit court of the northern district of New York has handed down a decision sustaining the Dederick hay press power patents Nos. 341,559 and 415,023. P. K. Dederick, complainant against the so called Victor hay press, George Ertel, of Quincy, Ill., defendant, whereby the double acting toggle joint power and link connection with the link connection as used in the Victor hay press is held to infringe both of the said Dederick patents.

### BEST AND CHEAPEST.

*Susquehanna Co., Pa., June 22, 1892.*  
MR. EDITOR: I have used the Ingersoll paints, manufactured in Brooklyn, N. Y., the inside and outside as well as the roofing paints, for many years past, and think they are the best and cheapest in the market. Respectfully,  
R. M. GELATT.  
(See adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints. Ed.)



## THE HARP OF CALEDONIA.

Harp of the North! that moudering long hast hung  
On the witch-elm that shades St. Fillan's spring,  
And down the fitful breeze thy numbers flung,  
Till cavernous ivy did around the ching,  
Muffling with verulant ringlets every string,—  
O, minstrel Harp, still must thine accents  
Mid rustling leaves and fountains murmuring,  
Still must thy sweeter sounds their silence keep,  
Nor bid a warrior smile, nor teach a maid to weep.

Not thus, in ancient days of Caledon,  
Was thy voice mute among the festal crowd,  
When lay of hopeless love, or glory won,  
Aroused the fearful or subdued the proud.  
At each according pause was heard aloud  
Thine ardent symphony sublime and high!  
Fair dames and crested chiefs attention bowed;  
For still the burthen of thy minstrelsy  
Was Knighthood's dauntless deed, and Beauty's  
matchless eye.

O wake once more! how rude so'er the hand  
That ventures o'er thy magic maze to stray;  
O wake once more! though scarce my skill command  
Some feeble echoing of thine earlier lay;  
Though harsh and faint, and soon to die away,  
And all unworthy of thy nobler strain,  
Yet if one heart thro' higher at its sway,  
The wizard note has not been touched in vain,  
Then silent be no more! Enchantress, wake  
again!

—Scott.

## GRANGE TEMPLE.

The other day a roll of circulars came to our address and I shall mail one to the secretary of every Grange in Michigan. These I wish read in the Grange, and you will see the object and plan of work. Talk the matter over,—canvass it thoroughly. Take into consideration the source from which it emanates, and then decide upon a plan of action.

When in Chicago recently we stood and gazed upon the beautiful structure recently built by the W. C. T. U. of the United States, and as we admired its massive walls, its beautiful architecture, and thought of all that it stood for, we most seriously wished that those at the head of Grange affairs might see a way clear for the erection of a Grange Temple. This was before we knew that any such plan had been thought of, and now here seems to be a plan where woman's work may be utilized. And will some one tell me where it can not be?

Let each Grange form its own plans, and, after these plans have been well matured, act.

Please bear a word of exhortation, dear friends, *let it be a free will offering*. Let no one feel that there is any compulsion about it. Let it be given lovingly, cheerfully, freely.

When we remember what the Grange has done for us farmers' wives, how it has been the one lever that has raised us out of the ruts of the habits of years, what a source for education it has been to us, what a boon for the development of the best powers that we possess, how it has really made us better wives, mothers and citizens, let us try and aid, each by our mite, this Grange Temple, sacred to the memory of the Grange that we love.

MARY A. MAYO.

## WOMAN'S WORK.

## Circular From the National Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

The National Grange, at its session in 1890, at Atlanta, Ga., adopted a resolution appropriating \$20,000 out of its permanent fund, to be used in the erection of a "Grange Temple," as a home for the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, in the city of Washington. This sum to be available when the further sum of \$30,000 shall have been raised by voluntary contribution.

## OBJECT OF THE TEMPLE.

The object of the Grange Temple is to establish permanent headquarters for the Order in the capital city of our country, with a suitable and commodious hall for Grange meetings and agricultural committees, offices, store rooms and vaults for the National Grange, where its records and property can be safely kept and preserved. Also suitable rooms and conveniences for a Grange press, where a National Grange organ can be published and the printing of our Order can be done when its interests demand it. In other words, it is proposed to build a "Grange Home," where all members of the Order and its committees visiting the capital can meet to consult upon questions relating to the interests of the Order and agriculture generally; and have suitable rooms and access to the Grange records, and books of reference from the public libraries.

The size, architectural design, finish and beauty of the temple will depend upon the amount of

funds raised. It should not be less than three stories high, with first and second stories fitted up for stores and offices, and the third for the Grange hall. All the first and second floors not needed for the National Grange offices can be rented, and will bring in a handsome income to the Order.

The National Grange, at Springfield, Ohio, session 1891, reaffirmed its former action—session of 1890—in reference to building the Grange Temple.

## HOW TO RAISE THIS MONEY.

The duty to raise the money, by action of the National Grange, has been assigned to the brave and zealous sisters of our noble Order, and the entire work placed in the hands of the committees on Woman's Work.

## AN APPEAL BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Dear sisters, shall we accept the trust and assume the responsible duties assigned us? Do we hear the answering echo coming back? Yes, from the heart of every true Patron, with an earnest determination that shall shrink from no duty in this great undertaking, until by "faith, hope and perseverance," our Grange Temple shall be completed and dedicated to the "Patrons of Husbandry" as a monument to future generations, to the honor and glory of the "Grange."

We are asked to raise \$30,000. This may seem a vast undertaking, and so it would be to us as individuals, but when we consider the magnitude of our national organization, the sum asked for seems quite insignificant. When we behold the commodious and beautiful buildings erected by other organizations for their use, and note with what zeal they labor to perpetuate their name and fame, should not this inspire us with renewed energy and determination in this great work of ours? Is not our cause as just, our faith as strong, our motives as pure, our Order as grand and glorious as any association outside the church of God?

Then let us take courage and press forward in fulfillment of the trust confided to us, in laboring to perpetuate and hand down to the latest generation the grandest, most conservative and best organization ever given to man for the benefit of the farmer, his family and his calling.

## PLAN OF WORK.

We suggest that in order to equalize the work of raising the required fund that each subordinate Grange send up *one dollar for each member* and two dollars for the Worthy Master.

There are various ways by which the money can be raised. No one plan would be practicable throughout so vast a country as ours and among a class of people so differently situated. We would suggest individual subscriptions first. Should this fail to raise the dollar per member let other devices be resorted to in the way of entertainments, suppers, experience meetings in which each one is encouraged to tell how the dollar was earned, or by any other plan deemed advisable by each sub-committee.

Each member of the National Grange, who has experienced the delights of our annual sessions, will be expected, and should be willing, to give, say \$10, for each brother and five dollars for each sister, who is an officer or voting member.

## "BRICK BOOKS"

have been prepared containing twenty bricks or red squares, on which contributors write their names and address and the amount contributed. These bricks when filled should be sent with the money to the Secretary of the National Grange at Washington city from time to time and receipts taken therefor.

It is important that every member of the Order contribute something to this Temple fund and have their names inscribed upon the "Roll of Honor" and placed in the archives of the Temple, to be preserved until its walls shall crumble into dust.

All contributions from persons outside of our Order will be thankfully received and due credit given.

Patrons of Husbandry and farmers of our great American Union, shall this Agricultural Temple be built? We appeal to your philan-

thropy, your patriotism, and your love for our Order and your calling.

The Temple, when erected, will not only add dignity and character to our Order, but will reflect honor and credit to our National calling as an agricultural people.

Let us, therefore, hope that every Grange, and every member of our Order, will give with cheerful hearts and willing hands to aid in erecting an Agricultural Temple, which will be an enduring monument to the honor and glory of our grand Order and to the American farmer.

Fraternally,

MRS. L. A. HAWKINS,  
MRS. H. H. WOODMAN,  
MRS. E. RUSSEL.

Committee.

P. S.—Correspondence solicited. All west of the Rocky Mountains to Mrs. E. RUSSEL, P. O. Vancouver, Wash.

All New England, Northern and Western States to Mrs. H. H. WOODMAN, P. O. Paw Paw, Mich.

Middle and Southern States to Mrs. L. A. HAWKINS, P. O. Hawkinsville, Ala.

## THE WOOD PILE.

This hot summer time when every thing upon the farm demands our earnest efforts, the farmer's wife is obliged to spend a good part of her time in the kitchen. She may have good help and even if she has the thrifty housewife must know things are going, looking carefully after the details, planning her own work with a self-interest no one else can have.

If the farmer himself has been forehanded the back yard or better the wood house, will show long ranks of dry wood carefully stored for the season's use. We went into a neighbor's the other day. It was after two o'clock and her kitchen was like a furnace tho' we could see nothing cooking save the dishwater.

The back yard showed that the husband had provided wood liberally and with a liberal hand she was feeding the stove with it.

Now there may be some days in the week when it may be necessary to have a fire after dinner but we think with proper management they are few. If the farmer's wife had to buy their wood they would some of them be more saving of it. It has to be furnished by hard labor and every cord of it would bring from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per cord on the market, besides the very great annoyance of having the house heated up from morning until night.

Some will say, burn a gasoline stove then you can regulate it as you choose. Now I will own up, I am awfully afraid of gasoline and have said I would not have one in my house. Some of us are not able to buy one and having a pretty good kitchen stove feel that we must use it.

If the bread is kneaded up when set at night it may be baked by eight o'clock in the morning. If fruit is to be canned let it be made ready over night and then cook when the bread is baking. If jelly is to be made boil up your fruit when the tea kettle is boiling for supper; hang over an earthen jar to drain through the night and you can easily make the jelly while you are washing the breakfast dishes. Make your dessert as soon as your breakfast is over and put it away in the ice chest ready for dinner.

But the ironing, there is where it eats up the wood pile. I will tell you of a plan we have at our house; we are blessed with a small boy, one of the kind that is scarce, for he would rather do almost anything else than bring in wood. We have four work horses; they are fed ten ears of corn, each three times a day. Now this same small boy who, by the way, if he does hate to bring wood is a dear little fellow, will go with a basket and bring in those fifty cobs three times a day, and with just a few sticks of wood you will be surprised how much you can cook with them, they make a quick hot fire and are soon out.

We had a "clearing-up" time this spring. All old boards, pieces of lumber, chips, an old machine or two that was worn out was piled together and at odd times were worked up by the men into fire wood.

Now, while I do not believe there was more rubbish around our premises than the average farmer's, still this pile of odds and

ends will, with the cobs from the feed boxes, last us for our kitchen fire nearly all summer.

Generally more heat is wasted by having all the drafts open and drawing the heat up the pipe than would, with closed drafts, cook a meal. Beside you have a better fire for cooking and a cooler kitchen than with the stove roaring.

Now we keep just one girl who helps with the work. Generally on Tuesdays the cupboards on the farm are much like Mother Hubbard's, and there must be baking done. If I bake, the girl will go to ironing as soon as there is fire enough to heat the irons. I get the breakfast, do my baking, and, if we are not hindered, by half-past nine our baking is done, dishes washed and ironing finished.

This is the day we have baked beans. We make them ready over night, parboiling them when we boil the tea kettle, and they are soon ready for the oven in the morning. The bean pot takes but little room in the oven, we can do our other baking at the same time, and after everything is out save the beans, these, if the drafts are properly set, will finish cooking with two sticks of wood.

I presume some of you will say, "She is a stingy old wife, not much work to do and saves every stick of wood to take to town to sell." I would not wish to be stingy, but I do believe in being saving. We have about forty acres in our wood lot, a family of seven—three hungry boys among the number—and I do pride myself on a well spread table, not lavish, but enough good, well cooked food to keep us all in good health and that is palatable to eat.

I save the wood for two reasons: To spare the good man in the cutting of it and to save heating up the house.

An old adage says, "Sparing makes plenty," and by taking a little pains in the sparing we have dry wood the year around.

L. J. P.

## THOUGHTS.

A noble life, crowned with heroic death, rises above and outlives the pride and pomp and glory of the mightiest empire of the earth.

I would rather be beaten in Right than succeed in Wrong.

I feel a profounder reverence for a boy than for a man. I never meet a ragged boy in the street without feeling that I may owe him a salute, for I know not what possibilities may be buttoned up under his coat.

I must do something to keep my thoughts fresh and growing. I dread nothing so much as falling into a rut and feeling myself becoming a fossil.

The worst days of darkness through which I have ever passed have been greatly alleviated by throwing myself with all my energy into some work relating to others.

This public life is a weary, wearing one, that leaves one but little time for that quiet reflection which is so necessary to keep up a growth and vigor of Christian character. But I hope I have lost none of my desire to be a true man, and keep ever before me the character of the great Nazarene.

If the power to do hard work is not talent, it is the best possible substitute for it.

For the noblest man that lives there still remains a conflict.

Every character is the joint product of nature and nurture.

Let not poverty stand as an obstacle in your way.

Great ideas travel slowly, and for a time noiselessly.

Throughout the whole web of national existence we trace the golden thread of human progress toward a higher and better estate.

—Garfield.

## WOMAN IN THE HOME.

(Read at Traverse District Pomona.)  
Every man of business who is about to embark in some enterprise and wishes to associate himself with a partner will select one who has combined all of those qualities of character that will insure a successful termination; one whose tact and sound judgment will co-operate with and assist him in keeping their financial affairs in the tide of prosperity.

In the home relations there should be the same motives of mutual co-operation. Were every young man and young woman intending to join in that solemn compact that is to last until death comes to break the tie thoroughly inculcated with the idea that this co-partnership was a subject so broad in its issues, and that the weel or woe of each other was at stake, they would very carefully study each others methods and ascertain whether they would be mutually agreed in habits and tastes to bring into their home that harmony so frequently found wanting.

Women are too often trained from their early girlhood that they are weaker vessels and that the one chosen as their life partner should, in a measure, bear all the burdens and anxieties that come to them. How often do we read in the sentimental stories of the day of some father or husband who, month after month bears about him a cloud of financial trouble, carefully shielding his family from any intimation of the cause of his dispendency, when if his partner were to be made a sharer of the burden she might, by retrenchment, by her counsel and her courage, aid in guiding their bark out from the deep waters of bankruptcy. She was not intended to be a mere nonentity in the home. The prosperity of it rests largely in her keeping. Men sometimes feel a little chary of taking advice of a woman, but if they are blest with a horse that is a kicker they often find what can't be cured must be endured, and if a wife quietly but firmly insists upon her rights she will eventually gain them.

Woman today holds a power over the destinies of nations. The mingled thought and aspirations of our wives and mothers are falling like dew over the great pulsing, throbbing world, and time will show its influence in uplifting humanity. It is especially on the farm that a wife should familiarize herself with every foot of their land, ascertain what crops pay best. She should inform herself of the exact amount of their mutual income, and know the expenditures necessary to carry on their business. I have asked wives the price paid for some little article purchased, and have been met with the reply "oh I don't know, I never pay attention to prices." How could a woman know the state of her husband's finances, or when to leave off unnecessary expenses. Let each take counsel with the other. In union there is strength.

Fathers and mothers, educate your children to study the best methods of producing crops, cultivate in them a love of the beautiful, and firmly fix in their minds that they are not to be indifferent to the prosperity of the home but must learn to share its burdens and responsibilities.

MRS. H. B. PRATT

## HOW TO MANAGE A WIFE.

Dr. Charles F. Deems, a clergyman of New York City, has lately won a \$20 gold piece offered for the best article on "How to Manage a Wife." This is the article:

"Manage!" What is that! Does it mean to control? We manage a horse. We use our superior human intellect to control and guide his superior physical strength, so as to obtain the best results. But a wife is not a horse. When two persons are well married, the wife is superior to the husband in as many respects as he is superior to her in others. If happiness is to be the result of the union, the first business of the husband is to manage himself, so as to keep himself always his wife's respectful friend, always her tender lover, always her equal partner, always her superior protector. This will necessarily stimulate the wife to be always an admiring friend, always an affectionate sweetheart, always a thrifty housewife, always a confiding ward. And this will so react upon the husband that his love for his wife will grow so as to make it easy for the husband, with all his faults, to bear with all the infirmities of his "one and only" wife.

There has never been a time when a man could be a seven-day-in-the-week Christian without having trouble with the devil.



**"THE BUYERS' GUIDE"**

Nearly a million households use it as a reference book.

A million purchasers learning how to make four dollars do the work of five.

Sent only upon receipt of 15 cents in stamps to pay the postage. (550 pages, 30,000 quotations, weight two pounds.)

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,  
111 to 115 Michigan Avenue,  
CHICAGO.

**OFFICIAL DIRECTORY**

**Officers National Grange.**  
 MASTER—J. H. BRIGHAM, Delta, Ohio  
 OVR'SR—HIRAM HAWKINS, Hawkinsville, Ala.  
 LECTURER—MORTIMER WHITEHEAD  
 1015 Q. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
 STEWARD—E. W. COLE, Santa Rosa, Cal.  
 ASS'T STEWARD—O. E. HALL, Pawnee, Neb.  
 CHAPLAIN—A. J. ROSE, Salado, Texas  
 TREASURER—F. M. McDOWELL, Penn Yan, N. Y.  
 SECRETARY—JOHN TRIMBLE, Washington, D. C.  
 GATE KEEPER—A. E. PAGE, Appleton City, Mo.  
 CERES—MRS. J. H. BRIGHAM, Delta, Ohio  
 POMONA—MRS. J. M. THOMPSON, Joliet, Ill.  
 FLORA—MRS. J. B. BAILEY, Conehatta, Miss.  
 LADY ASS'T STEWARD—MRS. N. B. DOUGLASS, Sherborn, Mass.

**Executive Committee.**  
 J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Michigan  
 LEONARD RHONE, Center Hall, Pennsylvania  
 X. X. CHARTIERS, Fredericksburg, Virginia

**Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.**  
 MRS. L. A. HAWKINS, Hawkinsville, Ala.  
 MRS. H. H. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Michigan  
 MRS. ELIZABETH RUSSELL, Vancouver, Wash.

**Officers Michigan State Grange.**  
 MASTER—THOS. MARS, Berrien Center  
 OVRSEER—M. F. COLE, Palmyra  
 LECTURER—A. J. CROSBY, Jr., Novi  
 STWARD—A. P. GRAY, Archie  
 ASS'T STEWARD—W. E. STOCKING, Chelsea  
 CHAPLAIN—JNO. E. PASSMORE, Flushing  
 TREASURER—E. A. STRONG, Vicksburg  
 SECRETARY—JENNIE BUELL, Marcellus  
 GATE KEEPER—GEO. L. CARLISLE, Kalkaska  
 CERES—MRS. W. E. WRIGHT, Coldwater  
 POMONA—MRS. W. C. SPURIT, Fremont  
 FLORA—MRS. C. C. POORMAN, Battle Creek  
 L. A. STEWARD—MRS. W. E. STOCKING, Chelsea

**Executive Committee.**  
 J. G. RAMSDELL, Chn., Traverse City  
 H. D. PLATT, Ypsilanti  
 F. W. REIDEN, Maple Rapids  
 H. H. DIESSER, Litchfield  
 H. H. HINDS, Stanton  
 R. H. TAYLOR, Shelby  
 GEO. B. HORTON, Fruit Ridge  
 THOS. MARS, Berrien Center  
 JENNIE BUELL, Ex-Officio, Marcellus

**General Deputies.**  
 Hon. C. G. Luce, Coldwater  
 Hon. J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw  
 J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft  
 Jason Woodman, Paw Paw  
 Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek  
 Robert L. Hewitt, Lansing

**Special Deputies.**  
 A. Lather, Barry County  
 E. W. Allis, Leeward County  
 Sis. E. D. Nokes, Church's Cor's, Hillsdale County  
 Samuel Bruce, Jones, Cass County  
 J. D. M. Fisk, Coldwater, Branch County  
 R. V. Clark, Buchanan, Berrien County  
 T. F. Rodgers, Ravenna, Muskegon County  
 Isaac A. West, North Branch, Lapeer County  
 James Williams, Eastport, Antrim County  
 Robert Alward, Hudsonville, Ottawa County  
 Wm. Clark, Charlevoix, Charlevoix County

**Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.**  
 Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek  
 Mrs. Mary Sherwood Hinds, Stanton  
 Miss Mary C. Allis, Adrian

**GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad**

July 3, '92.—Central Standard Time.

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

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

Sleeping cars for Potoskey and Mackinaw on No. 3 from Grand Rapids.  
 Sleeping cars, Grand Rapids to Chicago, on No. 4.  
 Sleeping cars, Grand Rapids to Cincinnati, on No. 6.  
 Nos. 1 and 4 daily south of Grand Rapids. Nos. 5 and 6 daily.  
 All other trains daily except Sunday.  
 C. L. LOCKWOOD,  
 G. P. & T. Ag't, Grand Rapids.

**College and Station.**

**AGRICULTURAL STATIONS.**

Details of Information Furnished to Farmers in the Old World.

The European experiment stations are ahead of our own, because they have been longer in operation, and so have become more firmly established. They have had much more aid from the government, and, as an educational factor, are regarded in the same light as the schools, their value having been as practically demonstrated. A single illustration will suffice to show their usefulness. Tens of thousands of German farmers carry in their pockets a little book called the "Farmers' Almanac," which contains the concentrated product of applied farm science. Beside the things common in such books, calendar, memoranda, cash accounts, etc., there are blanks for the names of workmen, their work and wages, forms for registering cows, and their daily and weekly yield of milk, and for other stock. Other forms are for keeping account with each field on the farm, its size, crop, manure, seed, product, etc.

Then come series of tables and statements, which compress in brief space an amount of information that is almost marvelous. One table gives the amount of seed by weight or measure, under a Prussian acre or hectare, broadcast or in drills or hills for each of ninety-five different kinds of crops. Another gives what they call in Germany fair yields—here they would be large yields—with duration of the germinating power of seeds, period of the growth of the plants, and what corresponds in German weights and measures to weight of a bushel or bulk for every 100 pounds of the different kinds of produce. Further on are tables of mixtures for grass seeds for different soils and purposes, number of plants an acre, valuation of seeds, etc. Other tables are those of the chemical composition of plants, fertilizers, feeding stuffs, fodder rations, human food and even of the whole bodies of animals.

If a farmer wishes to find how much plant food he has removed from his field in a hay crop of five tons, he turns to a "table for calculating the exhaustion and enrichment of the soil," and finds that the five tons of hay would contain about 155 pounds of nitrogen, 132 pounds of potash, eight and one-half pounds of lime, and forty-one pounds of phosphoric acid. The composition of nearly 200 kinds of grasses, grains, straws, root crops, etc., is given in this table. In order to calculate how much plant food is given back to the soil with a given amount of manure, there is another table, in which is given the average composition of 126 manures and fertilizing materials. There are also tables of the composition of feeding stuffs and fodder rations, which show at a glance how many pounds of the valuable food ingredients—protein, carbohydrates and fats—there are in hay, corn, straw, cornstalks, bran, oil meal and about 250 other materials which German farmers feed their stock.

With these tables of feeding standards, which tell the amount of each of these ingredients that will make a fair daily ration for every 1,000 pounds live weight of oxen at rest in the stall, of oxen at work, milch cows, young cattle, and so on. We have gone at length into this description, because we want something of the same sort in this country. We have all this information, but it is scattered about, and is not readily available for the farmer. Why cannot our experiment station do good service by collating and publishing such a pamphlet or bulletin and distributing it gratis among our farmers? —J. R. EVANS, in *Grand Rapids Democrat*.

**U. S. JULY CROP REPORT.**

CORN.—The July returns show the acreage of corn, as compared with the actual area of last year, to be 95.6 per cent. The reduction of area is not equally distributed August 1. It has mainly been confined to the great corn-producing regions of the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Missouri valleys. In these districts the falling off is much heavier than the general average above given,

the loss here having been in a measure offset by an increased acreage in the Atlantic states and in the south, districts in which corn is not a prominent crop.

This decrease has been in a measure offset by an increased acreage in the south, where a portion of last year's cotton breadth has been given to corn. In the eleven cotton states the present corn acreage, compared with that of last year, is 107.5. This makes a large increase in the aggregate area of that section, but it should be borne in mind that the yield per acre in the surplus States, where the area is reduced, is much larger than in the south, where it is increased. Last year the yield of the first named averaged 32.8 bushels, while in the latter it was only 16.8 bushels.

The condition of the crop is returned at 81.1. This is the lowest July average ever reported by this department. As in the case of acreage the figures are lowest in the states of large production. The poor condition is the result of excessive rainfall, which delayed planting, prevented proper cultivation, and resulted in floods and overflows over large areas of bottom lands.

WHEAT.—The condition of winter wheat is reported at 89.6, against 88.3 on June 1. The average in July, 1891, was 96.2, and in July, 1890, 76.2. Condition is quite high in all Sections where the crop is grown, except in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Missouri. The month of June was mainly favorable.

Spring wheat declined during the month from 92.3 on June 1 to 90.9 on July 1. The average in July, 1891, was 94.1. The principal decline was in Wisconsin, on account of excessive rain; in Nebraska the result of hot, dry weather in June, following an unusually wet spring, and in Washington and Oregon, where it was injured by hot, dry weather during the closing days of the month.

The condition of all wheat on July 1 is 90.0, against 89.7 in June and 95.5 in July of last year.

OATS.—The low condition of oats reported in June, 88.5, has been further reduced during the month, and the present return, 87.2, is the lowest July condition ever reported with one exception. The averages are lowest in the States of large production, generally the result of an unfavorable season for seeding and too much rain during the period of growth. In 1890, when the crop was one of the poorest ever harvested, the July condition was 81.6.

MINOR CEREALS.—The condition of rye slightly improved during the month and now stands at 92.8, while barley at 92.0 shows practically the same condition as in June.

POTATOES.—The acreage is returned at 94.2 per cent of the large area of last year. In the South, where the breadth of cotton has been shortened, a considerable increase in the area devoted to this crop has been made; but in the New England and Western states, where the largest yield is obtained and the bulk of crop is grown, there is a considerable decrease. The condition of this crop is almost invariably high in July, as the vicissitudes incident to its growth are met with later. The present return, 90.0, however, is low. The lowest ever before reported was in 1890, when it stood at 91.7. This poor condition is the result of too much rainfall in the districts where the great portion of the crop is grown.

EXPORTS OF CORN.—During the past year the Department of Agriculture has been represented in a number of European countries by a special agent charged with the duty of urging the use abroad of Indian corn as human food. Last month a statement from German official sources was presented in this report, showing the heavy increase in our shipments to that country as the result of this effort. The trade returns of the fiscal year just ended also bear witness to the effective work which has been done upon this line. During the twelve months ending June 30, 1892, we shipped 73,768,672 bushels of corn, valued at \$40,623,517, against 30,768,213, bushels, valued at \$17,652,687, during the preceding year. A comparison of the trade of the past six months, however, will show more forcibly the results which have been accomplished. From January 1,

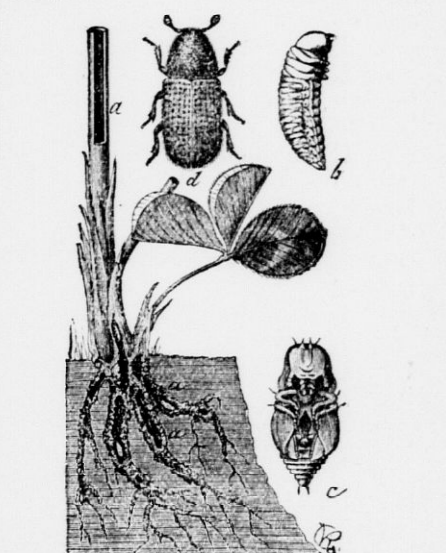
to June 30, 1892, we sold 55,554,173 bushels, valued at \$29,058,552, against 11,699,193 bushels, valued at \$7,791,825 for the same period of the previous year. Another gratifying fact is to be noted. Heretofore when our shipments of corn abroad have been large it has been sold at a low price. Thus in 1890, the only year in which exports were as large as those of the past season, the average price was only 41.7, while the average price received for the shipments of 1892 was 55.1 cents per bushel.

**THE CLOVER-ROOT BORER.**

V. H. L.

Although for years well-known in Germany and other parts of Europe, this insect did not make its appearance in the United States until 1878, when the clover crop of northwestern New York suffered seriously from its attacks. Since that time it has done considerable damage to western crops.

The family to which it belongs is not a large one when compared with others of the same order, although represented by numerous species, commonly known as bark beetles, from their habit of tunneling just beneath the bark of the trees.



The beetle in its various stages is represented in the cut, a showing the affected plant, b the grub or more correctly, the larva, which is the first stage from the egg, c the pupa or second stage, and d the imago or mature insect.

During the winter it hibernates, usually as a mature form. In early spring the female bores into the crown of the plant and deposits a few eggs, usually five or six. These soon hatch and the young larvae feed at first on the tender portions of the crown, but finally work down, completely tunneling the main roots.

No very effective remedies for this pest are yet known. Probably the best, however, would be to plow the crop under as soon as the insects are discovered to be at work, and grow no more clover for a time.

**VALUE OF SILAGE.**

From an experiment in feeding corn silage in comparison with dry corn fodder the following conclusions are reached:

1. A daily ration of four pounds of hay and seven pounds of grain feed, with corn silage or field-cured fodder corn *ad libitum*, fed to twenty cows during sixteen weeks produced a total quantity of 19,813 pounds of milk during the silage period, and 19,801 pounds of milk during the fodder corn period.

2. When we consider the areas of land from which the silage and fodder corn are obtained, we find that the silage would have produced 243 pounds more milk per acre than the dry fodder, or the equivalent of 12 pounds of butter. This is a gain of a little more than three per cent in favor of the silage.

**BERLIN CENTER.**

The contest ended with the brothers having the ice cream and cake to furnish which was done with promptness and we had a very pleasant feast. We expect to have a fourth degree feast soon. We think these contests and feasts are what we need to refresh and invigorate the body. The Grange is an educator and we think these seasons of enjoyment profitable.

LECTURER.

There are people in every church who stop believing the Bible the minute they look at a dollar.

**Revised List of Grange Supplies**

Kept in the office of Sec'y of the Michigan State Grange

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

Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred	\$0 75
Secretary's ledger	55
Secretary's record	35
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	30
Withdrawal cards, per dozen	25
Dimitts, 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	3 00
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	2 75
Rituals, 5th degree, set of nine	1 80
Rituals, juvenile, single copy	15
Rituals, juvenile, per section (with combined degrees)	1 50
Notice to delinquent members, per 100	40
American Manual of Parliamentary Law	50
Digest of Laws and Rulings	25
Roll books	15
Sample package co-operative literature	18

Write for prices on gold pins, badges, working tools, staff mountings, seals, ballot boxes and any other grange supplies.

Address MISS JENNIE BUELL,  
Sec'y Mich. State Grange,  
MARCELLUS, MICH.

**GERMAN**

**HORSE AND COW POWDER**

Is of the highest value to horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry. It assists digestion and assimilation and thus converts food into muscle, milk and fat which otherwise would be wasted.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD Says: "German Horse and Cow Powder pays many times its cost in keeping all kinds of farm stock in good health. I have used it for years on my farm, buying a barrel at a time."

It is manufactured by Dr. L. Oberholzer's Sons & Co., Phoenixville, Pa., and sold at Wholesale Prices—viz:

Barrels—20 lbs in bulk, 7/8c per pound	
Boxes—60 lbs in bulk, 8c per pound	
Boxes—30 lbs—5 lbs pack, 10c per pound	

By ALBERT STEGEMAN, Allegan, Mich.  
 THORNTON BARNES, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**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**

The West Michigan is now in operation to Bay View, and is the ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO CHARLEVOIX

Through sleeping and parlor car service from Chicago, Detroit, Lansing and Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Bay View.

**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,  
 Agent, Lansing.  
 GEO. DEHAVEN,  
 Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Grand Rapids.

**AGENTS WANTED**

To canvass for **THE GRANGE VISITOR**

Terms Liberal  
 Send For Terms at Once



Notices of Meetings.

VAN BUREN POMONA.

The next Pomona will be held with Hamilton Grange, August 4, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M. Music, Business and Reports. Paper, "Patience," Mrs. Amos Dopp. Open Session 1:30 P. M. Discussion, "Resubmission of Local Option in Van Buren county," led by J. G. Parkhurst. Recitation, Mabel Parks. Paper, "Fun on the Farm," C. W. Reynolds, Paw Paw. Paper, "Wheat Growing." Recitations and music will be interspersed. All farmers are invited to attend in afternoon. C. E. ROBINSON, Lecturer.

IONIA POMONA.

Ionia County Grange will meet next with Woodward Lake Grange. The following are the questions: 1. What is the proper study of mankind? 2. Which of the three men are the most valuable to the community, the man of projects, the man of resources, or the man of imaginations? 3. The financial condition of the farmer, as shown by his failures and success. 4. How much will an extra good farm, with extra good farming, yield per cent on the capital invested. 5. The influence of rural life on the physical development of the farmer. 6. The influence of rural life on the mental development of the farmer. 7. Agricultural fairs, their scope and improvement. 8. In reality, what are you farming for? 9. How much of the farmer's business ought the wife to know? 10. The best way to put up strawberries to have them keep. 11. How to care for calla lilies to have them blossom. 12. Which is the most profitable to raise, fowls for market or those which produce the most eggs for market?

BARRY POMONA.

Regular meeting of the Barry Co. Pomona Grange P. of H. will meet with Glass Creek Grange on Friday, August 26, 1892. Following is the program: Morning session, 10 a. m. sharp, opens in the fifth degree for minutes of previous meeting and such other degree work as may come before the meeting. Opened in the fourth degree at 11 o'clock a. m.—dinner 12 m. Afternoon session open to the public at half past 2 o'clock p. m. Song, by the Grange. Address of welcome: Bro. Will Otis, master of Glass Creek Grange. Response, Bro. George Seffield. Music. Paper, subject: "Should Women work less and read more," Sister Helen Brainard. "Are farmers Organizations necessary or desirable," Bro. John Dawson. Recitation, Sister Jennie Brainard. Music. Paper, "Economy in Farm management," Bro. Chas. Newland. Recitation, Sister Mattie Slawson. Essay, "Our Boys and Girls," Sister John Dawson. Music. Recitation, Sister Ora Newland. Question box, from which many questions of interest to all will be called out by the Lecturer. Fifth degree meeting in the evening at 7.30 for conferring the fifth degree. Let every member come and have a good time. GEORGE R. ROWSER, County Lecturer.

NEWAYGO POMONA.

Arrangements have been made with Col. J. H. Brigham, Master of the National Grange, to address the next meeting of Newaygo County Pomona Grange, No. 11, at Fremont, on Saturday, August 6th, and the date of the meeting has been changed to Friday and Saturday, August 5th and 6th, for that purpose. The following is the regular program: Opening song, Fremont Grange. "The need of a better education among farmers," paper by Charles

Haskins, Master of Pomona Grange. "The Lecturer's Hour," W. W. Carter and W. C. Stuart. Music, Miss Mary Stuart. "Reading, or fancy work, which is preferable as an occupation for leisure moments," Sister N. E. Lewis. Song, Sister D. Mallory. "Is there any good reason why Ohio wool should bring a better price than Michigan wool of the same grade? If so, is it not possible for the Grange to establish a grade of its own?" S. V. Walker and T. H. Stuart. "The Secretary's Work," Mrs. Bell White. "Country Roads," Clark Finnie. Recitation, Lora Smith. "The Potato Crop," Ed Clark. "Gambling in Farm Products," L. Reynaldt. "The young people in the Grange," Sister Phoebe Hall. Recitation, John Bunnell. "What is the cost of the tools and machinery necessary to be kept on an 80 acre farm? How long will they last and how should they be cared for when not in use?" James Caldwell. The fifth degree will be conferred in the evening. The day meeting will be public. All are invited to attend. A. L. SCOTT, Lecturer.

CROP BULLETIN.

DETROIT, July 26, 1892. Northern Counties—The past week has been all that could be desired for crops and haying, which is now well advanced, and the crop being secured in fine condition. Corn, oats, and potatoes need more rain. Apples, plums, and other fruits looking finely. Central Counties—The past week has been hot and dry, and very favorable for wheat harvest which is well along, being nearly all cut and partly secured. A few more fine days will secure wheat in fine condition. Threshing will begin next week. Haying has progressed rapidly and is a heavy crop. In Allegan county hay is all cut and secured in fine condition. In St. Clair county the hail storm of the 15th inst., did more damage than was at first reported, destroying buckwheat and badly injuring peas, tomatoes, cabbage, and other garden products. It however took a narrow strip of territory, and therefore the damage was not great. Hail on the 22d did slight damage to crops in Sanilac county. More rain is needed for all growing crops, notably corn and potatoes. Southern Counties—The weather during the past seven days has been especially fine for haying and harvesting, which is nearly over in most counties and the crops secured in fine order. Threshing has begun in some counties and a good yield reported. Oats are heavy and ripening. The catch of clover in some localities was excellent, and prospects good for a large yield of clover seed. Corn, beans, and potatoes need more cultivation than they are getting. Rain is greatly needed, especially on clay ground, where corn seems to be at a stand still. Apples, peaches, pears, and plums in Kalamazoo county, are reported a light crop. E. H. NIMMO, Director.

NEWS NOTES.

MICHIGAN. Severe storms on the lakes the middle of July. Immense fire in Bay City. Loss nearly \$1,000,000. Michigan State Bar Association met in Grand Rapids. J. Henry Sibley, a prominent Lansing citizen, is dead. Democratic state convention at Grand Rapids August 17. There is to be a large condensed milk factory at Howell. The National Baptist Young People's Union met in Detroit. Prof. Wm. H. Brooks of the State Normal school is dead. The Michigan Woman's Press Association gathered at Bay View. The labor men will have an extensive parade in Lansing on September 5. The people in the burned district of Bay City are much in need of assistance. Four men were instantly killed in an explosion of a saw mill boiler near Gaylord. Dr. C. R. Henderson of Detroit, will accept a professorship in the Chicago University. Secretary Hewitt, of the Michigan World's Fair educational committee has

resigned to accept the position of professor of Political Science in the Wisconsin Normal. General Miles will be present at the state encampment at Island Lake August 22, to assist in the review. The Supreme Court has decided that the apportionment act of 1891 is unconstitutional as also that of 1885. Unless the legislature were called for extra session to prepare a new apportionment, the state senators and representatives would have to be elected under the act of 1881. It is expected, however, that the legislature will have a special session about August 10. Republican nominations for State officers are as follows: For Governor, John T. Rich, of Lapeer county; for Lieut. Governor, J. Wight Giddings, of Wexford county; for Secretary of State, John W. Jochim, of Marquette county; for Treasurer, Joseph F. Hambitzer, of Houghton county; for Auditor General, Stanley W. Turner, of Roscommon county; for Attorney General, Gerritt J. Diekema, of Ottawa county; for Commissioner State Land Office, John G. Berry, of Otsego county; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. R. Pattengill, of Ingham county; for member Board of Education, E. A. Wilson, of Van Buren county.

NATIONAL. Terrible heat all over the country. Mrs. Harrison continues to improve. 3,000 wheelmen gather in Washington. Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, the authoress, is dead. There were 50 deaths from heat in Chicago July 27. Cleveland and Stevenson were officially notified of their nomination. Beautiful auroras have again been witnessed all over the country. Another colliery explosion, this time at Pottsville, Pa. Ten men lose their lives. The League of American Wheelmen urge Congress to take immediate action in behalf of good roads. Cruiser No. 12 (christened the Columbia), has been launched. It is the most destructive war ship afloat. The Alva, Vanderbilt's famous yacht, was run down and sunk, and the passengers and crew barely escaped. Gen. Ben Butler has been secured by the Homestead strikers as their attorney in the legal fight that is expected. October 21, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, has been proclaimed by the President a legal holiday. The steamship city of Paris, made the voyage from Queenstown to New York in 5 days, 15 hours, and 58 minutes, beating the record by 33 minutes. Thomas A. Carter, of Montana, is chairman of the National Republican committee and Wm. F. Harry, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the National Democratic committee. Manager Frick, of the Carnegie works, was assassinated by an anarchist and seriously but not fatally wounded. The deed is not the outcome of feeling on the part of the strikers. George Shiras, Jr., of Pennsylvania, has been named by President Harrison as associate justice of the Supreme Court. He is an eminent and learned lawyer, though he has never held an office.

FOREIGN. Madame Patti will soon make a farewell tour of the United States. Pasteur, the famous scientist, is seriously ill with what is said to be cholera. What is purported to be cholera, though called cholera, has broken out in Paris. It is stated that small pox has come to add to the horrors of the Russian famine. It is claimed that the condition of the English farmers has not been so bad in 50 years as now. The Liberal majority in Parliament will be small and will be largely dependent upon the Irish vote. Prof. Garner is about to print a dictionary containing the "words" used by monkeys, and their equivalents in English. The Island of Sangir, in the Malay Archipelago, is reported as entirely destroyed by a volcanic eruption, and the destruction of over 2,000 of the population. CONGRESS. The anti-option bill is not likely to pass this session. Judge Chipman introduced a resolution asking for retaliation to Canada by imposing tolls upon Canadian vessels passing through the St. Clair canal. The Senate and inter-state commerce commission have agreed upon a bill requiring the use of automatic couplers and power brakes on the inter-state railroad traffic. The bill to appropriate \$5,000,000 for the World's fair was defeated in the house by a vote of 122 to 110. There has been about a week of wrangling over it since, with no results. The special investigating committee concerning the trouble at Homestead listened to the Pinkerton side of the story. It was not complimentary to the usual spirit and actions of strikers. The senate passed amendments to the World's Fair appropriation bills, providing that the fair must be closed Sundays and that liquor shall not be sold upon the grounds. The latter was afterwards rescinded.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

LIPPINCOTT'S has a very interesting article on "The Newspaper of the Future," by John A. Cockerill, besides the usual amount of other high class matter.

THE COSMOPOLITAN. The strong general articles in this leading magazine are "The Convention at Minneapolis," by Murat Halstead; "The Causes of Evolution," by St. George Mivart; and the serial by Henry James, entitled "Jersey Villas."

IN THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, Senator Morgan speaks of "Party Conventions," and Ex-Speaker Reed dilates on "Two Congresses Contrasted." Among the other noted articles is "Thomas Paine," by Col. Rob't. G. Ingersoll.

THE ARENA is unusually full of splendid reading matter. "Women's Clubs" and "The Pending Presidential Campaign" are two interesting series. Articles by Mary A. Livermore and Frances E. Willard will attract wide attention. This number is one of the very best of this admirable magazine.

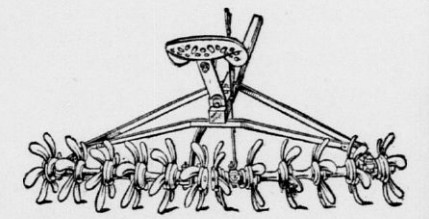


Say Hires Do you Drink Root Beer? SOLD AND ENJOYED EVERYWHERE.

Stormy Vacation Days Made Pleasant One can hardly expect to take even a week's vacation without one or two stormy days—and the question arises how to pass such times pleasantly. In the country or mountains where reading cannot be easily obtained, time hangs heavily. This may be avoided if you will take the precaution to procure a package of WAVERLY MAGAZINES. Each copy has from ten to fifteen short, clean and interesting complete stories (none continued), Notes of Travel, Items of Interest, Jokes, etc., besides a page of music. They are not like a book that one has to read for hours, but are entertaining for ten minutes or a day and can be caught up at any time. We have a few odd back numbers that we will sell in bundles of twenty-five for \$1.00, postage prepaid. You cannot buy the same amount of reading in twenty-five cent novels for less than \$10.00. Send five cents for a sample, read it carefully and you will order a bundle. Waverly Magazine Boston Mass

The People's Savings Bank of Lansing Mich Capital, \$150,000.00 W. J. BEAL, President A. A. WILBUR, Vice President C. H. OSBAND, Cashier We transact a general banking business. Pay interest on time deposits. If you have any banking business come and see us. SCARLET OR CRIMSON CLOVER A BOON TO AGRICULTURE We have the variety that is tested and acclimated. We offer pedigree seed, crop of '92 inspected and guaranteed in sealed bags. For the Scarlet Clover Bulletin, No. 16, of the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, circulars, prices, etc., address the growers. The Delaware Fruit Exchange SAM'L H. DERBY, Sec'y Woodside, Delaware

W. J. BEAL, President A. A. WILBUR, Vice President C. H. OSBAND, Cashier We transact a general banking business. Pay interest on time deposits. If you have any banking business come and see us. SCARLET OR CRIMSON CLOVER A BOON TO AGRICULTURE We have the variety that is tested and acclimated. We offer pedigree seed, crop of '92 inspected and guaranteed in sealed bags. For the Scarlet Clover Bulletin, No. 16, of the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, circulars, prices, etc., address the growers. The Delaware Fruit Exchange SAM'L H. DERBY, Sec'y Woodside, Delaware



"Call a spade a spade," said someone. Evidently D. S. Morgan & Co., of Brockport, N. Y., believed in calling things by their right names when they designated the implement manufactured by them for cultivating the soil, the "Spading Harrow." This word spading, which was first applied by D. S. Morgan & Co., means a great deal, used in connection with the word harrow. You may exhaust Webster and Worcester and it still be true that "The half has never been told." The spades dig up as well as pulverize the ground; but we will not attempt a description of the work done by this tool; a trial of it is necessary to convince you of the wonders it will accomplish in the soil. Are you a Dealer? Would you like to control in your section a novelty in the implement line? Then add to your stock of agricultural implements the Morgan Spading Harrow. Are you a farmer? Would you convert your farm into a Garden? Then invest in the Morgan Spading Harrow.

Michigan State Fair 1892

to be held on its grounds at Lansing, September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

The Michigan State Fair is the People's Fair. It works solely for the agricultural and industrial interests of the state. The Forty-Fourth Annual Fair promises to be the best of all.

LARGE PREMIUMS GREAT SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

The best grounds in the state. Exhibitors and visitors will receive every attention. It will pay every reader of THE GRANGE VISITOR to attend the fair this year.

If you wish to exhibit send a card to the Secretary at Lansing for a Premium List. JOHN T. RICH, Pres I. H. BUTTERFIELD, Sec'y

A Practical Education

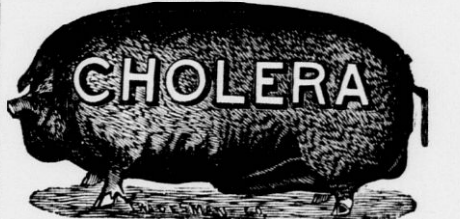
The education given at the State Agricultural College

fits men for practical life. The course includes agriculture, horticulture, wood-work, iron-work, mathematics, English, botany, zoology, chemistry, veterinary, mechanics, physics, history, logic. There is daily manual training on the farm, in the gardens or in the shops. The equipment of all departments is superior. A good library.

Expenses are low. Tuition free to citizens of Michigan. Board at cost. Next year opens August 22 when all the classes begin the studies of the year. The long vacation is from the middle of November to the last of February, giving qualified students a chance to teach a district school for three or four months.

For catalogs giving full information, address O. CLUTE, PRESIDENT Agricultural College P. O., Mich

STEKETEE'S



CHOLERA IMPROVED Hog Cholera Cure. Greatest Discovery Known for the cure of

HOG CHOLERA, and PIN WORMS IN HORSES. HUNDREDS OF THEM.

BOSWELL, Ind., Oct. 13, 1890. Mr. G. G. Steketeer—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. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich. I CHALLENGE ALL OTHER HOG CHOLERA REMEDIES. Cured His Colts and Sheep. Mellette, S. D., Nov. 6, 1891. MR. STEKETEE: 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 your medicine. Yours truly, A. D. BELL.



231-7 WASHINGTON-AV. S. LANSING, MICH. Thorough and practical. One of the finest schools of rooms in the country, and a large, wide-awake faculty. Departments: Commercial, shorthand, typewriting, normal, penmanship. Expenses low. Don't decide to go elsewhere until you have sent for our year-book.

E. M. BALLARD & Co

General Produce Commission Merchants and shippers 3440 Cottage Grove-Av. Chicago, Ill.

TO ALL SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE—WANTED. Butter, cheese, eggs, potatoes, onions, apples, beans, cabbages, dried fruits, poultry, game, veal, lambs, beef, mutton, pork, furs, hides, pelts, tallow, honey, beeswax, brown corn, feathers, ginseng root, cider, vinegar, flour, buckwheat, etc. Send for our Daily Bulletin

PRESSES OF ROBERT SMITH & CO., LANSING, MICH.