

# GRANGE VISITOR

Library Agric College

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

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## FARMER AND MANUFACTURER.

### Comparative Financial Results as Shown by Census Returns.

S. B. M'CRACKEN.

In a former article I spoke of the relative productive value of capital invested in farm property and in manufactures, and raised the point that by the use of machinery in manufactures a given amount of money thus invested would yield a much greater percentage of profit than the same amount invested in farming.

I have before me the Compendium of the tenth census (1880), which gives statistics both of manufactures and farming. There is, of course, a recognized want of exactness in the figures given, and the best that we can do is to seek to draw some conclusions from general averages. Just let us look a little into the matter of manufacturing. For the purpose of illustration I have taken the cities of Boston, Detroit and Chicago, the states of Massachusetts and Michigan, and the United States as a whole. The balances, according to the census report, show as follows for the year 1879:

CITY OF BOSTON.	
Capital invested	\$47,348,384
Value of products	\$130,531,993
Wages paid	\$24,924,009
Cost of materials	\$1,688,160
Net proceeds or dividend of 55 per cent.	\$25,919,824
CITY OF DETROIT.	
Capital invested	\$15,594,479
Value of products	\$30,181,416
Wages paid	\$6,306,460
Cost of materials	\$1,150,995
Net proceeds or dividend, 37 per cent.	\$5,723,961
CITY OF CHICAGO.	
Capital invested	\$68,836,885
Value of products	\$249,022,948
Wages paid	\$34,653,462
Cost of materials	\$179,209,610
Net proceeds or dividend, 51 per cent.	\$35,159,876
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.	
Capital invested	\$30,806,185
Value of products	\$631,135,284
Wages paid	\$128,315,362
Cost of materials	\$36,972,655
Net proceeds or dividend, 35 per cent.	\$115,897,267
STATE OF MICHIGAN.	
Capital invested	\$92,930,959
Value of products	\$150,715,025
Wages paid	\$25,313,682
Cost of materials	\$2,900,269
Net proceeds or dividend, 35 per cent.	\$32,501,074
THE UNITED STATES.	
Capital invested	\$2,790,272,606
Value of products	\$5,369,579,191
Wages paid	\$947,953,795
Cost of materials	\$396,823,549
Net proceeds or dividend, 39 per cent.	\$1,024,401,847

In the foregoing computations no account is taken of the depreciation of plant, insurance, taxes, losses, etc. Let us make the liberal allowance of 20 per cent from the net proceeds for these items, and there yet remains a dividend on the amount of capital invested of 15 per cent on the lowest average above shown, and on the highest 35 per cent, or an average of 22 1/2 per cent all round on the six bases of computation.

The figures for the cities as above given are taken from the schedule of manufactures of 20 principal cities as found on pages 1030 to 1097 of Part II of the Compendium. It is a fair conclusion that manufacturers may not have been overwilling to give statistics of their business, and thus disclose their ratio of gain.

Car building, for instance, is an important industry in the city of Detroit, and it is not reported at all in the schedule for that city. In other cases the most productive

industries are located outside of the large cities, as the Carnegie works at Homestead, near Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Pullman car works at Pullman, near Chicago, Ill., and hence do not come within the classification for cities. All of these considerations tend to the conclusion that the statistics as reported and published are, for the great manufacturing industries, in their net results far short of what they ought to be. To which may be added also the practice of watered stock in manufacturing corporations, by which the capital invested is in many cases no doubt, made to appear largely in excess of what it actually is.

It were a work of supererogation to enter upon a computation to show what are the net results from the farming industry. This is well understood by the systematic farmer himself. But yet if we can deduce from the census reports some figures that are consistent with those that are known to most farmers, it will afford a double fortress of facts.

In Part I of the Compendium is contained the chief farm statistics. Those that we shall consult are contained mainly on pages 684 and 685, under the heads: "Value of farms, including land, fences and buildings;" "Value of farming implements and machinery;" "Value of live stock;" "Cost of building and repairing fences;" "Cost of fertilizers purchased;" "Estimated value of all farm productions, sold, consumed or on hand, for 1879." The value of live stock is given in a separate column, but it can hardly be construed as belonging with the total productions for 1879, as the value of the live stock on a farm is necessarily the accumulation of several years. It is fair, therefore, to conclude that the value of farm productions "consumed" in 1879 is merged in the value of live stock for that year, so that the one balances the other.

On pages 660 and following are given classified schedules of farm productions for 1880 and other years, including under head of live stock, horses, mules and asses, and working oxen. Which proportion of these are employed as draft animals on the farm it would be impossible to tell, but whatever their value may be should be added to the total of capital invested, together with the value of farms and farm machinery. For the purpose of computation we will assume that two-thirds of the horses, mules and asses and the entire of the working oxen, should be included under this head and will estimate their value in round numbers at \$50 each.

There is no report of the value of the labor expended in the productions of the farm for the year in question. This must be estimated in order to reach an approximate balance. Part 2 of the Compendium, p 1356-7, purports to give the total number of persons engaged in the various occupations in the states and territories including farming. Probably as fair a way as any to reach a result will be to take the number of persons so said to be engaged and estimate the value of their labor at say \$1 per day for 300 days. With this preliminary explanation we will venture upon some computation for three states, choosing an eastern a west-middle, and a western state and the United States as a whole.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK.	
Value of farms	\$1,056,176,741
Value farm implements	42,592,741
Value draught animals	22,495,950
Capital invested	\$1,121,265,432
Value of products	\$1,78,025,695
Building and repairing fences	\$4,915,017
Cost of fertilizers	2,715,477

Labor	1,323,000	\$120,868,494
Net proceeds, 5 per cent.		\$57,157,201
THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.		
Value of farms	\$499,103,181	
Value farm implements	19,419,360	
Value draught animals	14,669,650	
Capital invested	\$533,192,191	
Value of products	\$91,159,858	
Building and repairing fences	\$3,975,644	
Cost of fertilizers	300,995	
Labor	72,095,700	\$75,372,339
Net proceeds, 3 per cent.		\$15,787,519

THE STATE OF KANSAS.		
Value of farms	\$235,178,936	
Value farm implements	15,652,848	
Value draught animals	17,439,450	
Capital invested	\$268,271,234	
Value of products	\$52,240,361	
Building and repairing fences	\$2,627,142	
Cost of fertilizers	61,713	
Labor	61,824,000	\$64,572,855
Apparent deficit		\$12,332,494

THE UNITED STATES.		
Value of farms	\$10,197,096,776	
Value farm implements	406,520,955	
Value draught animals	454,992,050	
Capital invested	\$11,058,608,881	
Value of products	2,213,402,564	
Building and repairing fences	\$77,763,473	
Cost of fertilizers	28,586,397	
Labor	2,301,147,900	\$2,407,497,770
Apparent deficit		\$194,095,206

The figures in the first two tables are consistent with the general estimate of net results from the farming industry. The figures in the last two tables are startling. Of course they cannot hold good in fact, but with the most liberal allowance they show that farming in the west and in the country at large yields no profit. And in all of the four tables no account is taken of taxes, value of seed used nor other incidentals.

The two items, values of draft animals and of labor are reached by computation as previously explained. It is believed that they are both placed as low as they will bear. The labor item is the more important factor of the two and it seems needless to multiply words on these points which are necessarily involved in uncertainty.

We trust the main purpose of this article, namely, to show the disparity in net results between manufacturing industries so largely using labor saving machinery and farming has not been lost sight of. Let us close with a brief summary, taking the United States as a whole:

	Manufactures.	Farms.
Number reported	253,852	4,008,907
Capital invested	\$2,790,272,606	\$11,058,608,881
Number hands employed	2,732,595	7,070,493
Value of products	\$1,972,755,642	\$2,212,402,564
Average product to each hand employed	\$720	\$313

The value of manufactured products given above is exclusive of the value of materials used which is deducted from the gross sum of \$5,369,579,191. If we compute the value of labor at \$300 all round, those engaged in manufacturing (men, women and children), by the use of machinery give their employes a margin of \$420 each for the year while the farm laborer with the aid of draught animals and such machinery as the farmer users gives to his employer a margin of \$13.

The reader will make such further analysis of the figures given as he may deem profitable.

The question arises "What are you going to do about it?" That is the nut that the social economists are invited to crack.

Detroit.

## EDITORIAL OBLIQUITY.

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, published in Chicago, is the greatest of Methodist papers published in the west. The issue of December 21, notes with evident satisfaction the fact that Mr. Philip D. Armour of Chicago, had transferred to a board of trustees a two hundred and fifty thousand dollar manual training school "to complete the circle of beneficent activity contemplated by the Armour mission." The *Northwestern* of only a week earlier date, commenting on the will of Jay Gould, uses the following strong language: "The pirate might have give \$10,000,000 easily to Bishop Hurst for that university in Washington, but we are glad he did not. No chancellor or trustees could afford to accept \$50,000,000 accumulated as Gould gathered his gains. It would demoralize young men to possess a diploma from that source. It were as well to endow the Sunday schools of a nation by dividends from American houses of ill-fame."

The Mr. Philip D. Armour above referred to is unquestionably the Philip D. Armour of dressed beef notoriety. The reader not skilled in drawing fine distinctions will naturally ask, wherein was there such a difference in the business methods of Jay Gould and Philip D. Armour that no chancellor or gift from the former, while the action of the latter in establishing a benevolent institution is to be approved? Apparently the chief difference between them was one of opportunity and ability. Jay Gould had the opportunity and ability to wreck railroads, and for his own selfish ends, did it. Mr. Philip D. Armour has the opportunity and ability to crush out, wreck, the country butchers, and, for his own selfish ends, does it. He is able to and does undersell until he has destroyed competition.

Legislatures have been as powerless to defeat Mr. Philip D. Armour's detestable business methods as they were those of Jay Gould. The characterization of Jay Gould as a pirate may be just. He certainly had wonderful nerve which stood him in good service to the end. He gave not, to again quote from the *Northwestern* article, "a dollar to any library, school, public park, hospital, art gallery, museum or other institution for the benefit of men." So far as the world knows, he knew nothing of conscience or remorse. He continued his robberies until downed by the disease that carried him off. "He died with his boots on."

Mr. Philip D. Armour may not have Jay Gould's nerve, and he seems not entirely devoid of conscience. We are told that he scatters money with a lavish hand to those in need. This may all be true. It is possible he quakes with fear, and is trying to make amends by completing a "circle of beneficent activity." He may even hope to bribe the keeper of the pearly gates. But it matters not to what good uses he may put his wealth. It is a question of methods of accumulation, and the methods by which Mr. Philip D. Armour accumulates his gains are essentially the same as those by which Jay Gould accumulated his. Why then should Mr. Philip D. Armour's gift of a two hundred and fifty thousand dollar training school be regarded with favor, while a gift of millions by Jay Gould, had he made such, must have been spurned?

The ten thousand farmers in Michigan who read the *GRANGE VISITOR* are by far too intelligent to allow the inconsistency of any minister or church journal to

weaken their respect for, or faith in, true religion, but they will not fail to note that the "almighty dollar" held closely in front of some ministerial eyes, does not fail utterly to hide many crimes against humanity, even sins against heaven.

R. L. HEWITT.

## DO WE SLEEP?

Believing that an exchange of thoughts, suggestions, methods, etc., for interesting and advancing the interests of our Order will be for the interests of all, I would suggest some few thoughts, hoping they may call out others.

The report of our Past Master that "the Order in our State is seemingly at a standstill," is a report that should awaken every true member to a sense of his own responsibility, that the fact that there are no standstill plans for us—we must either advance or decline—should arouse every one who has stood at its altar and pledged his fidelity, to intense action.

I can not bring myself to believe that the Patrons of Michigan have not the perseverance and ability to keep the work and Order progressing. I believe, too, that one reason why many Granges become weak or dormant is the indifferent way in which the work is done. To illustrate: Many Granges call

to illustrate: Many Granges call, without regard to the lawful hour; then again they are closed late. All through the session there is a slackness evident. I am reminded here of a Grange which I was once visiting. The program was excellent, but the Master did not happen to be interested, and so folded his arms upon the table, and bowing his head, actually slept while the members went through the exercises.

There is a fatal disregard of all parliamentary usages in too many Granges, though of course great care must be taken not to make it oppressive. Lecturers should keep pace with the times, and be ready with the new and novel as well as the practical subjects. It's a good plan to have what is called by some surprise programs, where only certain members who take part know what is to be brought out.

The Lecturer should be permitted to occasionally purchase books containing exercises suitable for the meetings, at the expense of the Grange. Lecturers would find it to the advantage of members to prepare a few questions for each meeting to be answered by any one who could. For example: "What five distinguished persons have died during '92 in U. S.?" "In other nations?" "What new books are receiving public attention?"

Then again we should make a specialty of exhibits at county and state fairs, premiums to go into the treasury. Oh! there are scores of ways to interest and build up the Order. Let us till the field, sow the seed, and reap a harvest in '93.

MISS O. J. CARPENTER,  
Dimondale.

## GLADSTONE'S GREATEST EFFORT.

Gladstone's speech in Parliament the 14th was the master effort of his life, so say the papers. He outlined the Home Rule Bill as follows:

Ireland is given eighty members in the imperial parliament. These are to vote on questions affecting Ireland but not on those affecting England. The constabulary is to be gradually abolished. Ireland is to furnish her share of the imperial revenue by deductions to be made from her own revenue. The Irish parliament is to consist of two houses, both elective.



## Field and Stock.

## SILAGE FOR SHEEP.

Part of a paper read by Mr. J. Spaulding of Ionia, at a meeting of Breeders of Improved Live Stock, Dec. 20, 1892.

I am not invited here to talk about silos, but as they are so indispensable to the basis of my subject I cannot refrain from a few suggestions about their construction, etc.

First, I say they must be very strong and as near air-tight as you can make them. If you have rats they will try every possible scheme to get your ensilage. Then after you have your silo all right, you will have so much to learn about filling it and feeding it out. And you will have to learn by experience and observation much that you cannot learn from papers or reports of professors of agriculture. For in all reports that I have read by the most reputed authorities, there is a painful absence of positive instruction in the principal and underlying facts of the experiments.

Let us take as an instance one of the lengthy and exhaustive reports published in a recent *Michigan Farmer*. I said exhaustive, but I think that adjective out of place, because there is an utter absence in the report of the most essential part of the experiment. There are figures and fractions enough to drive a common feeder or breeder crazy! We learn how many ounces of hay, how many ounces of stover, how many ounces of ensilage. But how much do we learn of what kind of ensilage, or what kind of hay, or what kind of stover?

Wisely and well they say, "The experiment is incomplete."

I would like to ask Prof. Shaw how much real corn there was in 53.3 or 28.39 pounds of ensilage fed to these steers? I wonder if he fed them? I know there is as much difference in corn ensilage as there is in folks. I have seen it made of corn that was nearly all stalks and smut. I have seen it made of corn very green, and of corn very ripe, and of corn that had been cut and shocked and half cured or dried out. I have put it in the silo when the ears would fall outweigh the stalks. I have seen it made from the silo nearly all corn and cob, and from the same silo on the same day the ensilage would be nearly all stalks and husks. And if you are not vigilant and active in filling your silo, and vigilant and careful, and do not exercise good judgment in feeding your silage you will be likely to make mistakes. The most important part of the science is to know what you are feeding. The number of pounds alone leaves us nearly as much in the dark as though the numbers were not given.

I would like to know if Prof. Shaw could certify that the steer that died did not get twice as much real corn in his ensilage some days as he did other days?

I have been feeding corn from the cutting box for nearly 20 years and I know the tendency of the corn and stalks to separate. More of course in dry corn than when the stalks are green.

And now the next advice I give you in regard to filling your silo is to keep the silage thoroughly mixed as it comes into the pit. It should either drop in the center or be conducted around with a spout coming from top of the carrier and thoroughly tread in the corners unless your silo is round, as it should be if you were building it by itself.

Three years ago I made my first experiment with the subject of my text. I had looked in vain through all the silo literature I could find for a report of some one who had made a business of feeding sheep from the silo. I was already equipped for the experiment except the silo; for I had fed my sheep on corn from the cutting box for 15 years or more, taking it from the shock through all the feeding season, and I believed it was a long way ahead of the more ordinary way of utilizing the corn crop. I also believed if one-half the advocates claimed for ensilage was true for cattle it would be equally or more so for sheep, and I am prepared today to tell you I think I was not mistaken.

But there is one thing in the way between you breeders and myself, because I have made the most of my experience with reference to making mutton, while I trust you had rather be instructed in regard

to making sheep. While I have a little experience of this kind, it is not enough to base any formula of advice or instruction upon.

The Hon. N. B. Hayes of my locality, and well known in many parts of the State as a progressive farmer, and up with the times in his business is quite a successful breeder of sheep. He has two silos about the size of my own, and I don't think he makes use of them for his breeding sheep; although if I were breeding to much extent I should try the ensilage but for small flocks I do not think it would pay. Still I don't know. When I commenced feeding my sheep ensilage I had two silos—one filled with ripened corn, and the other with clover as the mower left it. I have filled them both with ripened corn every season since, because I think corn far the most economical silage. I am now feeding for the fourth winter, and am fully convinced it is in advance of any other system of feeding I have yet known; although during my first winter's feeding I lost more sheep by disease than ever before in the same time. It seemed to be a brain trouble and was very fatal. My loss was about 4 per cent of 600 or 700.

The next winter I fed more silage and lost about one-half as many sheep.

The next season I fed more silage still, and, while I lost a few, the loss was trifling. This season I am feeding about 700 lambs. They have been fed since Thanksgiving almost entirely from the silo; a little clover hay (it is only a little they will eat when they have all the silage they want), about twice in three days, and barley straw for litter and a change once in three days. They are growing well and make me happy and themselves too every time I feed them.

I put 27 fine-wool wethers in the barn with the lambs at the same time. These wethers were the only sheep I had in the pens older than lambs, and as the pens were somewhat crowded, I sold them last Wednesday, and if the man who weighed them in the barn made no mistake they weighed nearly six pounds more than when they went into the pens. They were fed the same as the lambs, but ate more and gained much more.

In all of my acquaintances, I have found only one man besides myself who has made a business of feeding sheep on ensilage, and this man is A. O. Atkinson, of Freeport, Ill. As soon as I heard of him I wrote him a letter, and I will now read you a part of his reply, and I consider it far the best part of this paper, and I know you will agree with me:

"I am glad to learn there is one other man besides myself who had nerve and enterprise enough to try the experiment of feeding ensilage to sheep. I have had the very best results with 20 pounds gain in 90 days. Have had ten thousand seven hundred head on ensilage at once and gave them all the grain they would eat in addition. Have less loss by death than in the ordinary way of feeding.

"Expect to build two silos this summer, and put up two thousand tons of ensilage."

If I can catch up with such a man as that, I should calculate I was in sight of the promised land.

I thanked Mr. Atkinson for his letter, and I thank him still. It did me lots of good and gave me confidence, and I think it not misplaced.

Mr. Atkinson seems to be a heavy feeder, giving with the ensilage he says, "all the grain they will eat." I think he feeds two crops of sheep to my one, and presume there is more profit in that system of feeding.

I thank you for the honors bestowed and the favors conferred, and in return I pray that you may learn to make sheep from ensilage that will make more wool and more mutton and at less cost than any you have yet dreamed of.

Venerable Gentleman (patting Jamie on the head)—"And how old is the little man?"

Jamie (with pride)—"I'll be ten in less than five years."

Clerk: "What size stocking do you want?"

Willie: "About No. 20, I guess."

Clerk: "Why, my little man, you can't wear a larger size than 4."

Willie: "These are for Christmas."

## WINTER CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF SWINE.

Paper written by A. H. Warren of Ovid, Mich. for the State Swine Breeder's meeting at Lansing, Dec. 21, 1892.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW SWINE BREEDERS—This is a subject that is talked and written about until almost threadbare, but we must meet it every day in practice, and if constant discussion leads to an occasional advanced step our time is not all wasted.

Exchange of opinions is essential to advancement in swine breeding, as well as in all the other breeds of improved stock, and with this for my excuse I will proceed.

As cold weather approaches in November, it is very important for the health and thrift of swine that extra care and attention should be given them. Those who have not piggeries or housing should at least provide dry yards or a field for them to roam in during the day, and a comfortable, dry, well littered shed for them to sleep in at night. The larger and older swine should be kept separate from the smaller, especially from pigs under six months old, and a few only should be allowed to nestle in the same place at night. For the sake of warmth they will huddle closely together, or pile up one on top of the other, and if the smaller ones happen to be at the bottom, where they are sure to be, they are often smothered or crippled. I have frequently seen where not more than a dozen thus lie at night, from one to three come out all stiffened and sore, this making a continual and considerable loss in the whole herd during cold weather, all of which can easily be remedied by proper assortment and a little attention. But if a breeder has conveniences so that he can, and has not too many brood sows to look after, I should put each brood sow by herself, as sows of this class should not be fed all they will eat, and if fed together some will get too much and others not enough, while all in their greed to get more than their companions will eat too rapidly, and therefore imperfectly masticate their food. When food is not properly masticated, it is as a rule insufficiently digested, and therefore the breeder has never noticed the difference in the rapidity with which some eat, where several are fed together, and the same animals fed separately, such persons should try the experiment and be convinced of the assertion here made. By feeding and housing separately the breeder secures the following advantages: the hogs are healthier, eat more slowly, and hence economical food, avoiding injuries and abortions.

Hogs that are kept for breeding purposes should come into winter quarters in good condition. If the brood sows are allowed to run down in flesh and rough it through the winter, after the old-fashioned way, but without the range of the forest, the nuts and bulbs of plants they gathered, cannot be expected to give much of a return at the spring farrowing. The old-fashioned way of wintering sows was well enough for the old time hog, and the manner of putting them on the market, but with the improved hog if we could have the timber range of forty years ago, and added to that the improved method of keeping, we would have healthier and more vigorous swine. But as the range is gone we must try some of its advantages in other forms. The advantages were varieties of food and the exercise they received in collecting them.

The great failure with the average swine grower is in the one ration of corn for continued feeding. This is all wrong; they should be fed a variety of foods, such as ground barley, oats, rye, peas, and mill feed, and if you should add a little oil meal so much the better, as I consider oil meal one of the best foods that we can give to our swine in winter, given in limited quantities, mixed with other soft foods. They should always be provided with feeding floors; these should be under cover when possible. On this floor should always be found a box of charcoal, salt and ashes, which they can help themselves to at any time.

I prefer the separate lot and small sleeping pens to the large hog house with its multiplicity of pens, with or without small lots. My objection to the large house is, that it is not as comfortable, is noisy, not as healthful, and is more

expensive in proportion to the room it affords. Farrowing sows kept in such a house are by reason of the noise made by other occupants kept restless, irritable and nervous, which is apt to result in disaster to their young, meaning a financial loss. The separate lot, with its shade for summer, separate feeding floor and small, warm sleeping pen affords her quiet, health and comfort.

As this is the month that most of our breeding is done, I think it proper to speak of the boar in this connection, as the sire is considered one-half of the herd.

Each boar should have a yard by himself; I would prefer him located in rather an isolated place, away by himself, and not allowing other pens or swine around his quarters, but I would not have him so far away, however, as to make it inconvenient in caring for him, and having easy access to him while in use for breeding. His quarters should contain a small grass lot enclosed with tight fence, not allowing him to see or observe anything transpiring around his lot. Give him a careful handling and schooling, for there is much in this in forming his disposition as an aged boar, which is one of the great essentials in all well regulated breeding establishments. His food should be during the breeding season corn and oats, with plenty of clean water to drink.

When I find a sow in heat, I drive her to the boar yard, give her one service and return her to a pen by herself, until the heat has passed.

In breeding young sows for the first time, I quite frequently breed them at the first of the heat, and then again at the close of heat, as they frequently fail to get a good service the first time on account of pain or fright.

After they are safe in pig they should be fed so as to be on a continual gain until farrowing time; I should by all means prefer a sow to be fleshy at that time rather than poor.

Now as I have tried to bring the hog through winter and to farrowing time in as good shape as possible, will leave the subject with you for discussion.

## A SINGULAR FACT.

It is a remarkable coincidence that there has been the widest fluctuation and the greatest fall in the prices of those staples that are most largely speculated in. We refer to wheat and cotton. The depression in the price of wheat is out of all proportion to the market value of oats, corn and other cereals that are not speculated in so largely. *The American Agriculturist's* review of the official returns of the 1892 crops and their value shows that both corn and oats still maintain a fair average price compared with the previous decade. Wheat, on the contrary, is returned as possessing the average farm value of 20 cents per bushel less than during the ninth decade, while its present value is nearly 43 cents per bushel less than in the decade 1870-1879.

This is a fall of fully 25 per cent compared with the average price of the last decade, and 40 per cent less than the value of wheat in the eighth decade. This fall in the price of wheat, is due to something more than the supply; for in the past three years the United States wheat crop has averaged but little over 454,000,000 bushels, or only 82,000,000 bushels above the average crop of the previous decade. It hardly seems probable that present abnormal low prices can remain permanent, but their existence is a matter of grave concern and worthy of the most careful scrutiny of causes—*American Agriculturist*.

## USEFUL HINTS.

The following schedule sent out by the Experiment station of the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, contains some useful hints in regard to butter-making: (1.) We do not consider that we know everything about butter-making as something new is being discovered every month. Not only from our own work are we continually learning, but also from the observation and research of others; (2.) we do not keep a cow that makes less than 200 pounds of butter in a year; (3.) nor put the dry cow on a starvation ration; (4.) nor expect a cow

to make something out of nothing; (5.) nor keep our cows in an ice-house, hog-pen or dungeon; (6.) nor allow them to go a whole year without carding or brushing them; (7.) nor depend upon pasture alone for a supply of summer feed; (8.) we do not allow the milk to stand very long in the stable to absorb foul odors; (9.) we do not neglect to strain the milk at once after milking; (10.) nor set the milk in deep cans in well water, without ice; (11.) nor mix sweet cream with cream to be churned less than twelve hours before churning (the cream is ripened in one vessel, which holds the cream for a whole churning); (12.) nor add scalding water to the cream; nor guess at the temperature with the finger; nor take two or three hours to churn; (13.) nor gather the butter until the "dasher stands on top," and then dip it out of the butter-milk; (14.) nor add coarse salt by guess; nor work the butter into grease; (15.) and finally, we do not send our butter market wrapped in old rags that may have seen other service in the home.

## MELLOWING AND IMPROVING CLAY SOIL.

Something like a year ago I gave in the *Country Gentleman* my experience with the southern cow pea as a green manure for corn. The field is one of tough, yellow clay, on the brink of the river bluff, over which some iceberg had pushed all the top soil, the result being a success—so far as making this area of two acres about worthless for cropping. As a last resort, in 1890 the field was well plowed and fitted, and sowed in cow peas June 20. To my surprise they made fine growth, the roots, like clover, going down one and two feet. Just before the frosts, the peas were turned under, the ground dragged, and a bushel of rye sown to the acre to keep the soil from washing. In the spring a light dressing of stable manure was spread and the field again plowed. The result was, that an ash heap was the only comparison, and this friable condition remained until after the cutting of the ensilage corn crop, which was as fine a growth as one would wish to see. This year, to prove that these cow peas did have value as a green manure, the lot was put in shape as well as could be, between showers; and without any further application of manure was again planted to ensilage corn about June 20. The soil continued mellow, and the crop this year was even better than last, though planted full three weeks later. The result has been such that I am going to use cow peas as a catch crop, and this single trial seems to show that this deep rooting pea, that in 70 days attains a growth as large as can be turned under, is a good ally of clover, and the farmers of the north can use it largely as a fertilizing crop to increase the stores of available fertility for the farm.—*John Gould of Ohio, in Country Gentleman*.

## IN KALKASKA.

At Excelsior Grange, No. 692, we installed a set of young officers and the outlook for this Grange is better than for some time past. Our own Grange, Boardman Valley, No. 664, have their officers installed and are ready to take up the work with renewed vigor. "What can we do for the VISITOR?" is made a special order of business for the next meeting. Friday evening, Jan. 13, we installed the officers of Clearwater Grange, No. 674, at an open meeting and oyster supper.

January 14 we met with Kalkaska Grange No. 697, but so many are knocking for admittance, the time was spent in conferring the third and fourth degrees. They expect to have their officers installed at a public meeting the evening of the 28th, and serve an oyster supper afterwards. A contest has just been organized, and I think the VISITOR will feel the effects of it soon.

L. L. TAYLOR.

A great sensation has been caused in Jerusalem by the introduction of the electric light into a new and flourishing flouring mill lately started close to the Damascus Gate. The Arabs and Jews are much puzzled to account for a light in a lamp in which there is no oil, and gaze upon it with wonder.



# PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS have sold Ingersoll Paint to the Order P. of H. since its organization. House Paints and Cheap Paints for Barns and Out-buildings, 10,000 Farmers testify to their merits. Grange Halls, Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, all over the land, some of them painted 15 years ago, still looking well, prove them the most durable.

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Indestructible Cottage and Barn Paints  
Sample Color Cards, "Confidential" Grange Discounts, Est. mates and full particulars MAILED FREE. Write at once.

## Postal Jottings.

**RIVERSIDE GRANGE NO. 178.**  
met Jan. 14, and installed officers: Master, Henry Cook; Lecturer, H. Bradley; Secretary, Mrs. Henry Cook. An oyster supper followed.

**ELK LAKE GRANGE NO. 409.**  
The regular meeting was held January 21. Bro. and Sister Leighton of Old Mission, delegates to the State Grange, were present and made a report of the proceedings of the State Grange, delivered the annual word, exemplified the unwritten work, installed our officers, and we had a good social time generally.

**FARMINGTON GRANGE, NO. 267.**  
held installation services and oyster supper on the 21st, C. J. Jackson of Birmingham, officiating. The large proportion of young people at this Grange always makes things lively.

**GILEAD GRANGE NO. 400.**  
has a membership of about 95, all good live members. Will confer the third and fourth degrees on four at our next meeting, making fifteen in all this year. We meet regularly every two weeks. Feb. 25, we are to have a play called "Aunt Tabitha's Perplexities."

*Cast of Characters.*  
Aunt Tabitha—Mary Bonney.  
Dr. Thorntongrove—A. R. Bonney.  
Dea. White—W. H. Olmstead.  
Jennie Lee—Nona Bucklin.  
Anna Steele—Ethel Hadley.  
Bridget—Ina Wheeler.  
All fourth degree members are cordially invited.

This Grange voted to furnish the VISITOR to each family among its members.  
BELL BAILEY, Lecturer.

**HOPKINS GRANGE NO. 390.**  
The officers are, Master, Frank Andrews; Lecturer, Anna Chamberlain; Secretary, Grace Edgel.

DIED—Dec. 30, 1892, Worthy Sister C. Robinson, a worthy and much esteemed member of Watson Grange, No. 154.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

JAMES N. MURPHY.

### III.

The present condition of production with capital and labor as separate factors is of comparatively recent date. And at the present time there are good writers who are ready to risk the prophecy that the capitalists as we know them will not continue another century longer. Something over one century ago there was practically no competition in the sale of goods. The guilds and custom had established the market and thus the price continued with little variation. I speak now particularly of manufactured goods, not the product of the farms. Society was almost stationary, trade was communal, i. e., the products of the town were made there and consumed there also. The green hides were brought in from the surrounding country, cured and tanned at the village tannery, the shoemaker and his apprentices made the leather into shoes which were worn out within the community. The weaver made the cloth from wool which was grown in the neighborhood and the tailor made this same cloth up into clothes which were in turn worn within the parish. George Eliot's writings give us some excellent pictures of rural England in those days. The work that is now done at the mills of Manchester was then done at such places as are described in the "Weaver of Raveloe." There was a bright side to this life that is still treasured, not only in the literature of England, but is also handed down from father to son, before the relentless strife began between capital and labor. In the home of the weaver there were a number of apprentices, however not more than the rules of the guilds would allow; these beginners in the trades worked alongside the master, ate at his table and slept under the same roof. A patch of land belonged to the master workman, a cow or two and a pig were kept; for we find the capitalist a worker with his men and also a landlord and little wonder it is that we find no quarrels between the classes just mentioned, for our workman could not well quarrel with himself the capitalist. Under the rules of the guilds the products of the weaver were sold at a fixed

price and without competition. Then was the great day of English yeomanry. And if men could have had political rights in the same measure that they enjoyed industrial liberty, it certainly would have been a happy time in the history of the world. We wonder at the amount of loss and misery now incurred by strikes and lockouts and the industrial situation as depicted by such writers as Bellamy for the present and Ignatius Donnelly for the future. This separation of interests was soon to be severed, and paradoxical as it may seem, by the invention of labor saving machinery, which marks the first differentiation of the labor and capitalist elements of society. With the increased power to produce yarn by the spinning jenny must follow an increased power to weave; then followed the adaptation of the steam engine for power (the use of the steam engine was known before this but there was no use for it in the economy of the prevailing industry) coal fields were opened up to provide for the fuel for the engines and then began England's greatness in an industrial sense. Some men more shrewd and more forehanded became the owners of the machinery, and those who did not own the machines but worked them for the owners were called laborers, and those that were at the head of the enterprise, the owners, were called capitalists.

This change in England effected also several other changes of importance in the makeup of society. Wealth or high social standing had heretofore attached itself to the and holding class, and the rich manufacturer which we know so much about at the present time was then unknown. The merchant to be sure had made some wealth, but the possibility of a Carnegie was then not thought of. Competition among workmen fixed the price of labor hence we have the famous "iron law of wages" as enunciated by Ricardo. It is scarcely possible to take up the writings of any of the socialistic school of writers but what reference is made to this law, a brief explanation of which is now in order. Since Ricardo found the condition of the laboring classes varying from those well cared for to those in the extremes of poverty, on the very verge of starvation, he assumed that the least for which a laborer would work would be that which would barely support life, and while not directly stated by this author it must naturally follow that competition would reduce the condition of living to that of the lowest. The exceptions to this condition would be where the philanthropic rather than the commercial spirit found rule and sway. The reports to Parliament preceding the passage of the factory acts would certainly give some color to the observations of Ricardo. The sanitary conditions of the factories were abominable; there was no occasion for a change since with the sickness or death of an employe his place was quickly filled. With the passage of the factory acts these conditions were changed for the better, then the organizations of trade unions, similar and the parent of the present brotherhoods of today, brought about many reforms. With the growth of the labor classes the government used its power to extend trade in every direction. The aggrandizements of England in all parts of the world were in the interests of trade extension and incidentally to provide work for her laboring classes. The Ricardian "iron law of wages" is much like the law in physics that a body in motion will move in a straight path unless impelled from that course by the action of some outside force. There are many of us who know of factories paying their employes such small wages that it is with the utmost pinching that the wolf is kept from the door, especially if the operative has a large family, yet there are many who would deny or waive the operation of this law. I will remember the consideration that was once given to this matter in the discussions of a citizens'

committee when determining the payment of a bonus to a certain factory to locate in their city. If it was a factory where the competition was so great that starvation wages would be paid the factory was not wanted, for it would be of little benefit to the merchants of the city if only the barest necessities were demanded, and in case of sickness or misfortune the support of the city would be necessary to prevent the absolute misery of the employes.

Here was a practical expression of Ricardo's law by a man who probably never heard of the law in question, or of its author. He however knew by actual experience of the operation of the law of cause and effect. Unoccupied lands, embracing the vast domain of the United States, and even lands owned by corporations and private parties which can be had for a mere nominal sum, have tended to prevent this congestion of the laboring classes, and another reason undoubtedly is the diversified industries and the vast amount of internal traffic, there being about the same number of persons employed in transportation that are engaged in agriculture in the United States. Another evidence of the truth of this law is the opposition to further immigration among the labor element, the hordes of Italians, Hungarians and Poles, and more particularly the Chinese, because the labor market is now overcrowded and more laborers still serve to depress it. The intense feeling against the anthracite coal companies is augmented by the fact that the most degraded foreign laborers are employed, and these work at wages that forbid competition. The common laborers around any great factory are mostly foreign, particularly in the great iron works. It is not from the mere fact that a man is foreign born that he is objectionable, but it is because he will underbid the native workman and also underlive him and do this in an already overcrowded labor market. It is this ragged edge that Ricardo speaks of that must always be somewhere near the point of starvation we will all fight, and we will fight from the outside first before we will wage war internally. Hence immigration is opposed from the principle of self preservation. No more potent argument was used in the late campaign than that the American employer of labor was protected from European competition but that labor was in no such way absolved from the competition of European labor and the number of emigrants that each year entered the United States was seemingly appalling. The Chinese have not the varied vices of many other emigrants, but the one insuperable objection is, that they bring the plane of competition so low that the law so often mentioned seems very near us if we are laborers. The different relations of capital and labor will be continued in another article.

### Newberg Neighborhood.

We commenced a revival of our Grange in the way of a contest early in the fall, to end the first of February, and we have been very successful in the way of new members to our Grange and subscribers to THE VISITOR, and we have reached out until we have taken in almost every family in the jurisdiction of our Grange. We only started in June, 1891, and now have about 60 members in our Grange. The deputy in this county was not appointed till in September, 1892, but he has got a fair start on one or two new Granges and also on one dormant Grange, the latter being put in working order. The weather has been very unfavorable for the last few weeks or these Granges would have been at work, but if the weather permits they will be heard from. We have a call for the purpose of organizing a county Grange this month and hope to plan work for the revival of Grange work in the county.  
E. J. STOVER.

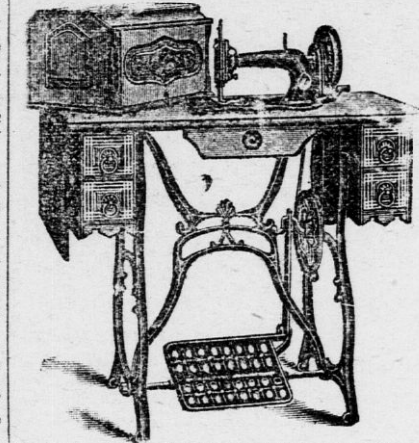
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The Chicago Singer Machine has a very important improvement in a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine

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 a covered cover, drop-leaf table, 4 end drawers, and center swing drawer. The manufacturers warrant every machine for 5 years.

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It is made with strong, handsome lamp-stands, with ornamented ends and front. The cases are made in dark hard wood, finished in oil and hand-rubbed.

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Every school house should have an organ. Get the pupils interested, and the parents, and the schoolboard and you can easily get one. We will send this organ, which-sells for 30.00, with bench and a 216 page instructor, for Sixty New Subscribers at fifty cents a year, and 10.00 cash, receiver, to pay freight. The organ weighs, ready for shipment, about 140 pounds. You can't do better than to try for this splendid premium.

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For a club of twenty new subscribers, Dow's Instruments and Book.

For five new subscribers, a copy of "Dow's Capons and Caponizing."

Postage paid on Instruments, Book and Paper, in all cases.

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THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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

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- IV. To any one sending 30 new subscribers for one year we will send Dicken's complete works.
- V. To any one sending 30 new subscribers for one year and \$5.00 we will send a Webster or Worcester Dictionary. Or we will send the same for 60 new names.
- VI. For 60 new subscribers for one year and \$10.00 we will send the Companion organ. Or we will send it for 120 new subscribers for one year.

Do not send stamps. Send in your names as fast as you get them, with the money, stating what premium you are working for. Begin now.

The contribution in another column on "Editorial Obliquity" was sent in for last issue, but was crowded out. The substance of it had previously been sent to the *Advocate* but received no attention from the editor. Perhaps there was too much truth in it.

In view of the fact that Great Britain has officially declared Canadian cattle liable to convey contagious pleuro-pneumonia, the United States Department of Agriculture has announced a quarantine and inspection of such cattle entering this country, and has made Buffalo the port of entry.

Several leading gentlemen of Washington, D. C., are endeavoring to procure aid from Congress in preserving some of the historic landmarks of that city which are being ruthlessly destroyed by the advancing business interests. The house where Lincoln died will be one of the first to be secured from harm.

The *Detroit Tribune* complains because many of the cultured and intellectual people of that city, who had attended a certain fashionable ball, did not manifest the same eagerness to hear a notable historical lecture by John Fiske. 'Twas ever thus. Men and women of all ages and climes and conditions so often fail to use their highest advantages. So with individuals. We waste our substance, perhaps not in riotous living, but in that which ministers not to the highest that is in us.

The scene when President-elect Cleveland and Governor McKinley sat side by side and joined with the assembly around Gen. Hayes' bier, in reciting the Lord's Prayer, was an illustration of the power of a common feeling of respect and reverence which obliterates political lines and teaches the spirit of brotherhood.—*Ex.*

It ought not to be anything worthy of comment that such a scene should occur. Too many ties are broken, too many relations sundered by party views. We believe that the spirit of brotherhood is gaining, however, and that political lines are fading more and more in the general relations of life.

NOT TOO LATE.

Some may delay about taking up the reading course work because it is getting late in the season. But that is no excuse for one who wants to learn. There are nearly two months left of spare time for the average farmer, long enough

to master a book. A large number of persons have sent for the description of the course, and several thousand circulars have been sent to Granges and farmers' clubs. The work ought to be started at once, and thus the mistakes of the present season can be remedied for another year's work. And then there's nothing like a start.

Lecturers who have a dearth of material on hand for programs can very profitably take up some one of these books as a study for the entire Grange.

A ROAD BILL.

Representative Hilton, who by the way is an enthusiastic Patron of Newaygo county, has introduced a carefully prepared bill which is designed to cover all the questions at issue. There have been an extra number printed and he will be glad to send a copy of the bill to anyone who desires to make a study of it. He is also glad to get suggestions as to what the people want in road legislation.

THE UNIVERSITY TAX.

The Michigan University desires the one-twentieth mill tax raised for its benefit made a one-fifth mill tax. Such a bill has been presented, and seems to meet the approval of the press generally. It is a well known fact that the facilities are overtaxed, that the University professors are comparatively poorly paid and we believe that our University should receive the most generous treatment, not as a matter of pride but as a matter of direct value to our people. Whether quadrupling the tax is necessary might be questioned. But there is one point that it seems to us ought to be insisted upon by our legislature, and that is an increase in the tuition of foreign students, i. e. those not residents of Michigan. At present their tuition is slightly more than that of residents. It ought to be made considerably higher. We can't quite afford to educate the citizens of other states while our own need it, and especially in an institution already overcrowded. And this would probably not debar many. For almost anyone who can afford to come a long distance to enter our University could afford the extra tuition. It would be justice to our own young men and women and to our taxpayers.

OUR LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

The last State Grange committed itself to the following state legislation:

1. Road improvement.
2. Salary of \$500 per term to legislators.
3. No free passes to legislators.
4. A tax on inheritances.
5. The establishment of a ladies' department at the Agricultural College.
6. Not less than nine months school each year in every district.
7. Uniform text books published by the state.
8. A sum not to exceed \$10,000 per year to carry on farmers' institutes.
9. Granting the franchise to women.

Bills have been introduced covering the most of these subjects. Every Grange should exert its influence by petition in favor of some one or more of these measures. If they are worth having they are worth working for. And members of the legislature are glad to know what their constituents want. The Grange also believes in the election of U. S. Senators by the people; in a pure food bill. It also wishes instead of a repeal of the mortgage tax law, an amendment inserted, so that it shall be illegal to make any evasion of the intent of the law by the lender insisting that the borrower shall pay the tax. The probability seems to be that a repeal is imminent unless vigorous action is taken at once by the Granges.

THE MASTER'S COLUMN.

To County Deputies and Grange Workers.

Reports from lecturers in the field say that much of the good results that might and should follow their labors is lost through a lack on the part of county deputies and of the order to make sufficient preparations before they (the lecturers) visit the county, and that too much dependence is placed upon the advent of the lecturer to accomplish the grand results for the order that is contemplated. This should not be. The county deputy should, through the working members of his county, have the work to such a stage of advancement, and all meetings so thoroughly advertised, that when the lecturer comes it is all enthusiasm. With the work at such a point and his assistance you can add new members to all existing Granges. You can encourage and revive dormant members and Granges, and with the field thoroughly worked as described, many new Granges may be organized.

If the patrons themselves wait for the lecturer to first create interest even among members of the order the probabilities are that the expense and effort devoted to the work will be lost.

Now, brothers and sisters, let us awake to the work and the grand opportunities presented. Let us all unitedly, in meetings and out on the streets, work and talk for the Grange. If you will do this you will feel repaid for your effort in the new interest and growth that will follow.

Every Grange should devote meetings to revival work before and after a lecturer's visit, and thus you will not only reap but you will gather up the sheaves wherein is centered the result of all former labor.

The county deputy has full power to do all the work in hand. He should proceed with all revival work on his own account, and when the State Lecturer comes he will be found a valuable assistant. If a county deputy succeeds in reorganizing or organizing a Grange before the coming of a lecturer, it will be so much the better for each Grange, for they can then have a lecture to support them in their new work.

Regarding Lecturers.

Several counties express a preference as to who they desire to have visit their Granges as lecturer. All the lecturers who are in the field, and those who have so ardently and faithfully performed such work for the order in the past have each special calls. I regret that in executing the work, all can not have their special choice for the reason that system and a clear, definite plan must prevail to make the lecture work possible in point of expense. Whole counties and counties adjoining must be placed in one field for one lecturer to work. In this way and no other can the expense for each Grange be brought down to so small an amount as is now required (\$2.50) in the regular lecture course. It is my desire to satisfy all, in this particular request, as near as possible, and will thoughtfully consider all letters addressed me on the subject.

From the Field.

Many cheering reports come to me from deputies, of what they are doing in the line of revival work, and the prospects in store for good results. Go on, brothers and sisters, your works will follow after you. The cause you represent is just, and the world will be the better for your labors.

The Children.

Take the children to the Grange and encourage all young people to become members. From a large portion of the correspondence that comes to me from earnest workers in the Grange, and making inquiries concerning best ways and means to increase Grange interest and membership I discover that but little attention is paid to the children and young people. There can be no surer way to dormancy and death than through such neglect. The children can be admitted during the literary part of the Grange exercises. Young people are the soul and inspiration and the life of the best Granges of the state. Compared with a home life anima-

tion abounds where a large family of children and young people are made contented around the family altar, and kind parents care for their many wants and seeming fancies, and with well directed maternal indulgence watch over those who are soon to take their places in the busy fields of life. Parents are most successful and their children become the best and most useful people, where a strong tie of companionship exists between them, thus preserving that close relation which makes it possible to exert a strong and healthy influence. The Grange that can get a good attendance of young people, and has the ingenuity to entertain, interest and instruct them, is surely on the straight road to success, and it may be considered as having attained that high position.

GEO. B. HORTON.

CALHOUN COUNTY GRANGE.

On January 12, the new officers of Calhoun County Grange were installed by Wm. Godsmark, our representative to the State Grange, in a very creditable manner. On making his report of the recent session of the State Grange Mr. Godsmark did not go into details of the work done or results accomplished, but gave his impressions of the caliber of the men and women that composed that body—the advancements they must have made, and the results of the work of the Grange for the past twenty years upon the men and women who have availed themselves of its benefits.

Mr. Godsmark is a young man, and also young in Grange work; but he is one of the new recruits that feels the need of action on the part of the farmer, and has entered the ranks ready for duty. Many will remember his wife, who gave us the two fine solos at the State Grange. Mrs. Godsmark is considered among the best of Michigan singers, and materially aids us whenever it is possible for her to be present at our meetings.

Calhoun County Grange is a power in our county. Through the organization a farmer's institute is held every winter in Battle Creek, and one of the questions to be met is to find a hall large enough to hold the audience.

Twenty years ago the first farmer's institute was held in our county under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture. The committee of arrangements said they needed a woman or two on the program if they could find any who would aid the work. The county was canvassed, and two farmers' wives, after much persuasion, were induced to allow their names to be placed on the program. And now, after the work of the Grange, women (farmers' wives) are plenty who can not only intelligently entertain an audience, but they are able to plan for the same, and if called upon, preside at our meetings.

We feel that to farmers' wives the Grange has been the greater boon.

We are justly proud of Calhoun County Grange, and not at all egotistical when we say we think it the best County Grange in the State.

WESTERN POMONA GRANGE.

Western Pomona Grange held its annual meeting with Talmadge Grange Jan 26 and 27. The meeting was called to order by Worthy Master M. Smith.

As this was the home Grange of Western Pomona's Worthy Master M. Smith, we had a double welcome.

The questions to be discussed were as follows:

"What system would you recommend for country road building?" T. Woodard.

"Can the Grange do more than it is doing to bring country schools up to the desired standard, if so what is it?" C. C. Lillie.

"Spring care of orchards and small fruits," M. S. Smith.

"Would a school to teach house-keeping be practical?" Mrs. Thos. Wilde.

There was not time to do these questions justice. The last question was left for next meeting. The others had all to be crowded into the afternoon meeting. We had a large meeting, and the discussions were interesting, if we could only have had more time.

There was a class of six took the fifth degree. After the busi-

ness of this degree the officers for the ensuing year were elected. The morning meeting was too short for the business to be done.

All through the sessions we were favored with music when called for. Any one that has ever heard Talmadge Grange choir knows that we had a treat every time.

There is a Juvenile Grange in connection with Talmadge Grange; this seems to be just the thing where there are enough children among the members to make it pay to start one. They have quite a large membership and seem to think it a success. Children between the ages of eight and fourteen are admitted. A Worthy Matron has charge of the meetings. I think there ought to be more of these Juvenile Granges.

Officers for 1893 are M. S. Smith, Master; Mrs. Thos. Wilde, Lecturer; Mrs. H. J. Austin, Sec.

HILLSDALE POMONA.

Hillsdale county Grange met in Wheatland Grange Hall February 2, one of the stormiest days of the season. After dinner and the usual opening the master appointed a committee on woman's work, Sisters Perrin, Phillips and Nichols. Sister Alice Pease gave the welcome address overflowing with cordiality and good will, responded to by Brother Haughey in his happiest vein. Greeting song by Wheatland Grange, choir sang from "Magnetic Melodies," rightly named. Paper "Poultry Raising," Brother McClane, followed by discussion. To those adapted to the business the returns are larger than in any other branch of farming. Select reading by Sister Perrin, "One day's experience on the farm," a humorous description of an accumulation of work, mishaps, and company that cause one to almost believe in "the almost total depravity of inanimate things" as Mrs. Stowe has expressed it. Most housekeepers have seen such days. Paper by Brother M. H. Walworth, subject, "Uniformity of Text books in our Schools, to be furnished by the State at cost price." This paper was followed by an animated discussion; nearly everyone agreed that text books ought to be uniform, and all certainly believed that the prices of text books are enormous and a serious burden. We look for a decided revolution in this direction soon.

MRS. H. A. HUNKER.

KENT COUNTY.

A special meeting of Kent county Pomona Grange No. 18, was held at Harmony Grange Hall Feb. 1, with about forty members present. The meeting was called to order by the W. Master, H. C. Dennison, at half past eleven o'clock, and from that time until noon, reports of Granges and other business including the installation of the chaplain filled the time, when an intermission for dinner was taken. When the Grange was again called to order Messrs. Roch and Randall, delegates from the Grand Rapids trades union addressed the meeting; they desired to become acquainted with the farmers and asked the Grange to join with them in their celebration of Labor Day in Sept. next. After some further business of the Grange, including the secretary and treasurer's reports, Brother James Martin, the delegate to the State Grange gave an interesting report of the State Grange.

The W. Master announced his committees for the ensuing year and asked the secretary to report the chairman of each to the GRANGE VISITOR. Committee on credentials, J. H. Martin, Grand Rapids; committee on by-laws, H. G. Holt, Cascade; committee on finance, Mrs. Martha Edison, Grand Rapids; Committee on good of the order, C. G. Merriman, Alto; committee on charity, J. Best, Grand Rapids; committee on grievance, J. Preston, Grand Rapids; committee on women's work, Mrs. W. T. Adams, Grand Rapids.

"The Method of Drawing Jurors," "Road Making" and "Home Decoration" were discussed, music and recitations being interspersed.

The next meeting will be held at Rockford, March 1, at which time the discussion of "Road Making" will be continued, also "Our Common School System," and the "Press" will be taken up.

MERTIE PRESTON.



The Lecture Field.

Lecturers of Pomona and Subordinate Granges will confer a favor, by sending their P. O. addresses to me, that I may be able to send them direct when desired.

A. J. CROSBY, JR.

Hints to Pomona Lecturers.

It is much easier to give advice than to follow it yourself. In the two years I have been Lecturer, I have learned perhaps more by my failures and shortcomings than by my successes.

"Approach me not, though it appear, While I true doctrine teach, I wholly fail in my career To practice as I preach."

-D. Robinson.

First of all, the Lecturer should be well versed in Grange work. The more he knows about the Grange at large the better can he do the work assigned him.

Brother and sister Lecturers, you have before you a field worthy of the best efforts you can bestow to the Grange. The work is hard and often discouraging but persevere and your success will be your reward.

Fraternally, J. H. F. MULLETT.

2537 State St., Chicago, Jan. 1893.

NEWS NOTES.

POOR DE LESSEPS.

As a result of the government's investigations into the Panama scandal, Ferdinand DeLesseps, his son Charles, and the famous Eiffel, are each sentenced to imprisonment for five years.

\*\*\*

A TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Newspaper report has it that an alliance has been completed between Russia, France and the United States. If true, it will be a new departure.

\*\*\*

LOTTERY WILL NOT DOWN.

The indications are that the New Orleans lottery company will move into Honduras, and practically manage the poor little republic.

\*\*\*

A NEW DISPENSATION.

The appointment of Judge Jackson to the supreme bench is not without political precedent, but it's very rare. It is stated that Judge Gresham is to be Cleveland's Secretary of State.

\*\*\*

HAWAII.

An island with a large foreign population who were teaching the people political liberty; a queen who determined to restore royal supremacy; a body of natives who sympathized with her; a ministry who refused to sign a new constitution which she proposed; a mob who attempted by force to aid the queen.

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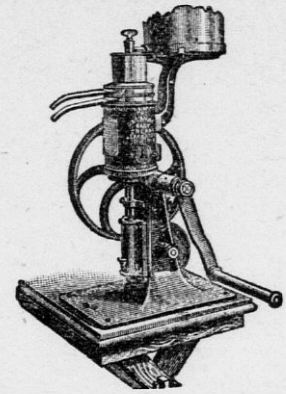
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MAGAZINES.

Table with 3 columns: Magazine Name, Regular Price, Price with Visitor. Includes Atlantic Monthly, Cosmopolitan, Harper's Monthly, Bazar, Weekly, Young People, North American Review, Scribner's, Century, Review of Reviews, The Forum, Popular Science Monthly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with 3 columns: Publication Name, Regular Price, Price with Visitor. Includes Detroit Free Press, Detroit Tribune, Grand Rapids Democrat, Youth's Companion, Scientific American, The Independent, The Christian Union, The Congregationalist, (Lansing), The Moderator, New York Tribune.

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## Ladies' Department.

## THE LIGHT OF STARS.

The night is come, but not too soon,  
And sinking silently  
All silently, the little moon  
Drops down behind the sky.

There is no light in earth or heaven  
But the cold light of stars,  
And the first watch of night is given  
To the red planet Mars.

Is it the tender star of love?  
The star of love and dreams?  
O no! from that blue tent above  
A hero's armor gleams.

And earnest thoughts within me rise  
When I behold afar,  
Suspended in the evening skies,  
The shield of that red star.

O star of strength! I see thee stand  
A smile upon my path;  
Thou beckonest with thy mailed hand,  
And I am strong again.

Within my breast there is no light  
But the cold light of stars;  
I give the first watch of the night  
To the red planet Mars.

Star of the unconquered will,  
He rises in my breast;  
Serene, and resolute, and still,  
And calm, and self-possessed.

And thou too, whoso'er thou art  
That readest this brief psalm,  
As one by one thy hopes depart,  
Be resolute and calm.

O fear not in a world like this,  
And thou shalt know ere long,  
Know how sublime a thing it is  
To suffer and be strong.

—Longfellow.

## WHO AND WHAT THEY ARE.

It was so different from what I had anticipated, so fireside-like and informal, and then so helpful and opening in its suggestiveness of what may be. Just because this was true and because you might not read it if you knew, I have purposely avoided telling you in the heading that this is a little report of the Michigan Woman's Press Association which met at Charlotte a few days ago. If the lady readers of the VISITOR fancy "Press Association" means only for printers, blue editors and such sanctum folk, they should have been listeners at this small gathering of paper women—women who write for papers—to have found how much of common ground there is between them.

Who has not experienced a desire to see behind the scenes of our household periodicals? Have we not all "wished we knew" the form and face of our favorite non-deplume? How does she look, how old is she, is she large or small, is she talkative or quiet and, finally, does she look as if she knew half whereof she writes? Who can plead not guilty to such queries? The force of personality is present in literature as everywhere else, and nowhere, let me add, does the force of character count more than here. Even the slightest inkling of a personal fact about an editor or writer attracts us to his or her work. We cherish bits of information concerning any author, whether world-wide or local in reputation, as so much added material for the imaginary character or features we are gradually putting together.

Women editors, reporters and managers of papers are not yet so common but that to meet twenty of those of our own State was to mark the occasion in one's calendar of special days. My admission into this little group of feminine journalists came through the courtesy of its president, Mrs. Belle M. Perry. VISITOR readers have special cause for interest and pride in Mrs. Perry, for she began her writing on this paper by occasional contributions to its ladies' department. Her favorite topics were the care of children, health and hygiene, and many of you may recall the fresh, plain thoughts she always gave in her articles. Later she began editing a household department in her husband's paper, *The Charlotte Tribune*, which she still continues. She fills her department with reports of good things she reads and hears about women, personal sketches and incidents, and choice quotations from best books; she secures practical, short articles from her friends and readers and clips the very best from the constant supply of periodicals that come to a newspaper office such as the most of women never see or, if they do, have no time to sort over for themselves. The woman who, week after week, does this for the readers of a local paper is doing a wonderfully beneficent work. Few of us realize what it is to do this; we overlook the patience, the tedious carefulness it requires to sift even a few good and helpful items out of page upon page of the reeking criminal records and head lines shouting with foul corruption that fill up the ordinary city newspaper.

This feature, the field of the women editors of home departments

in local papers, impressed me as never before as one most hopeful and as yet but hardly entered upon. Another such editor, and one of whose work I hope we may all know more, is Mrs. M. E. C. Bates of the *Grand Traverse Herald*. This paper has unique editorship—a sort of prophetic combine, I fancy, of what all future local papers are to have—composed of the whole family, father, mother and daughters; "even the cat," declares Mrs. B., walks through the paste pot and dips a paw in the ink now and then." Mrs. Bates is most zealous for a household column and children's corner in the local paper, which is often the only reading besides the Bible and almanac that finds its way into too many homes.

There was something particularly attractive to me in this motherly woman's earnestness and longing to reach out with help toward the loneliest, isolated farm women; and the more so when I found she is one more of those good members of Traverse City Grange that we keep meeting and hearing of. She told me how well Grange women can speak where others tremble at rising to support a motion, and how her eye and interest are on our VISITOR.

Mrs. Kate E. Ward of the *Allegan Journal*, Mrs. Nora A. Godfrey of the *Freeport Herald* and Mrs. Etta Gee of the *Imlay City Times* are also editing household columns and alert for every means to increase their usefulness.

The presence of Mrs. L. H. Stone of Kalamazoo was a benediction; now in her seventy-seventh year, she is known as the "Mother of Clubs" and probably not the humblest woman's club in the State but owes its incentive for being somewhat to this venerable, bright woman. Her belief is that "What does one woman good, does every woman good, and what does every woman good, does every man good." The association's motto is one of her remarks, "Let us as women learn to put down self and work for a cause." At this meeting it was voted to place a portrait of Mrs. Stone in the Woman's Building of the Columbian Exposition as the contribution of the association to the exhibit.

It was a pleasure to meet Miss E. L. Shaw, now of *Good Health*, but who, years ago, with her friend Miss Ella Farnum, began the editing of *Wide Awake* on a farm eight miles out of Battle Creek. It sends a thrill through one, doesn't it, to meet the actual person whose influence has touched your life, perhaps long before it dawned upon you there was a person behind the influence?

There were bright young ladies who gathered with the rest in the church where we met and where the Nineteenth Century Club of Charlotte dined us so admirably. They made a merry circle about the coal stove in Mrs. Perry's cheery parlor, delightful girls, wide-awake, full of life and spirit, and quick in wit and repartee; with not a morbid speech on their lips, just as they must be who clip and collect from the wide, wild field of news and cluster what they gather into figurative nosegays for all sorts of people. Even though

"We gather posies from other men's flowers,  
Nought but the thread that binds them is ours,"  
it is a laudable, a fascinating occupation nevertheless, and one of the very best open to girls.

There was Miss Mabel Bates, the "winsome" daughter of the *Traverse Herald*; the Misses Myrta and Jessie Castle of *Youth's Instructor* and *Review Herald* of Battle Creek; Miss Florence M. Brooks of the *Jackson Patriot*, whose retiring nature together with her success as a city reporter, rout all theories of the necessary mannishness of the profession; then Miss Georgia Kidder, refreshing, a host in herself and society editor of the *Kalamazoo Telegraph*; and others there were whom inexcusable "space forbids to mention here." One more must have room however, the tiny slip of a secretary, Mrs. Ethlyn T. Clough, editor and proprietor of the *Brooklyn Exponent*, who eight years ago, upon the death of her husband, added his duties to those of a mother of four young children. And yet she, in responding to the toast, "The Woman Editor," refused to claim she is "brightest and best" who so lately has been welcomed by great hearted men of the profession to a place among them. To me it seems she voiced a just warning to advocates

of woman's work in any line: "Let us do well, if we are able, but it is neither becoming nor just to overrate our work simply because it is woman's."

JENNIE BUELL.

## TWO MISSESS.

How many of our Grange sisters have little ones in their homes and what do they do with them this winter weather when it is either too cold, too wet, or too windy to play out doors. I believe a little child has a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

I have two little ones, Miss Do-as-i-can, and Miss Do-as-you-do, who, in the exercise of their liberty, and the pursuit of their happiness make a tremendous racket, and derange my housekeeping to an unbearable degree. Something had to be done and this was what I did. I have a large garret 18x32 feet. The large sitting room stove and kitchen range below, and chimney and stove pipe in the garret make it very warm and comfortable. Each successive housecleaning had sent its installment of disabled housekeeping utensils; there was the coffee pot with a broken cover, the tea pot without a handle, the sifter that no longer sifted, the chair that might prove treacherous and other things to match. All this I decided should be the undisputed property of the Missess D. I carpeted part of the floor with old sacking, a little door with four sticks of wood for legs, covered with a red spread, was the table. A large box fitted with a straw tick and pillows was the bed, part of the rounded heads of salt barrels securely nailed for rockers to small boxes made doll's cradles; thus furnished, the little ladies were given permission to work their own sweet will. If Monday they wash their doll's clothes till they look as if they had been drawn through a mud-hole, Tuesday may find them busy all day with their blunt pointed scissors; if on Wednesday, a pot of paste and a roll of wall-paper engage their attention, Thursday morning will bring Miss Do-as-you-do to the kitchen door with her little tin pail, and "a little water if you please, we want to make pies;" if Friday they masquerade in poke bonnet and stovepipe hat with spectacles and cane, Saturday will be a general housecleaning day with a noise like distant thunder. Of course all this requires refreshments as well as advice, so the ventilator over the kitchen stove serves as elevator shaft for cookies as well as general intelligence office.

Thanks to Jennie Buell and Mrs. C. H. Pike for their helpful articles.

MRS. JOHN R. CAMPBELL.

## EVERY DAY.

A mother with her house full of boys and girls, heart full of love, and hands full of work said: "Let me tell you what is the hardest. It is the keeping at it every day and every day. There is no respite when one thing is done, one garment finished another crowds itself along, and so it seems every day is crowded full. I am anxious to make something out of my life. Anxious to fill the measure of my days full, but how shall I; how can I?"

This one woman represents so many. With limited means, so that she must be mother, housekeeper, servant—all in one—her hands must be busy, her feet weary. And yet let every such woman remember when her heart is touched with this wonderful gift of God—mother love—when all she does is for love's sweet sake, she is doing her best work.

It is in the every day of life that the world's best work is done. It is in daily tasks of faithfulness, unselfish serving, sweet patience, and quiet cheerfulness in our own quiet, sheltered world—home, that the woman lives to her highest. And who can say that the uneventful, unpraised every days of such lives are not radiant in the sight of God.

Because they have made the world a little better by their lives? These every days of life, what revealers of character they are. What strength of purpose is found in the every day attempts to meet the plain common day that is full of the same old tasks, duties and cares, and make the day a bright happy one for the family.

It requires much bravery to face an armed foe, but more to meet the thousand little struggles that come almost every day, that seem of little importance that we need put no armor on. The keeping sweet-tempered month after month of ordinary days amid petty annoyances, frictions, cares and disappointments, requires much grace, patience and love. "Be thou faithful and I will give thee a crown of life."

CHAPLAIN.

## ANOTHER VIEW OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Much has been said and written of late to encourage young people to attend college. Now that colleges have opened and young men and women have entered upon their year's work who will sound a note of cheer for those who must stay at home?

Some of these forego the privileged course for the sake of aged parents or helpless brothers and sisters, who need their support. Still others, though possessing an intense thirst for knowledge, are content to stay at home that a brother or sister may go. If a family is large and the income small, some members must earn the money to help the others through. In one of the eastern states is a family of nine children. One daughter has already completed a college course. Two of the sons are in college. Three younger sisters are working at their books with a possible view to higher courses of study. But hidden away among the hills are a son and a daughter who save all their hard earnings from the farm, to keep their youngest brother in college. A few years ago this son, against the wishes of his teachers, left his much loved books and worked by the month on the farm, in order that his younger brothers might go to school. Many a young man or woman now holds a college diploma because some one—a father, a brother or an uncle—chose to be the "power behind the throne."

While we commend those who complete a college course, we ought not to forget those noble young men and women who, though longing for the same privilege, nevertheless consent, for the sake of others, to take a humbler part in life.

College training is not the only training, and they who earnestly try to secure it, but are unable, may lack none of the essentials of true character. Indeed, could we unlock hearts and read motives, we would, doubtless, find that many of the truest heroes are those who never shared the experiences of student life, nor wrote their names with high sounding titles. We would find them scattered here and there upon the farm or in the city, in the home or in the shop, working out the problems of life with all the heroism of conquerors, and with no other reward than the consciousness of having done what they could.

But there is courage in the thought that the avenues to knowledge are not closed to those who must remain at home. The Chautauqua movement comes as a solace both to the young and the old who have been deprived of school privileges. With a small outlay of money and time each day, the four years' course may be accomplished. Thousands of people, including many who wish to review their college course, are availing themselves of its advantages. For one who desires to continue his studies, advanced courses are provided, reaching out indefinitely. Through the Chautauqua movement mothers find their burdens lighter, the young have their thirst for knowledge satisfied and feel themselves linked with men and women of the highest intelligence.

Indeed, the abundance of choice periodicals, the supply of good books and the privileges of circulating libraries—all invite the young to extended fields of knowledge.

After all, the true merit of worth is not social or intellectual culture. He reaches the highest degree of excellence who makes the most of his opportunities.—Mrs. E. D. PRICE in *Massachusetts Ploughman*.

Teacher (to the class in chemistry): "What does sea water contain besides the sodium chloride that we have mentioned?"

Bobby Smith: "Fish, sir."

## LOVE NOT ALL.

But it is not the morality of it, it is the art of it we are at present discussing. So far, whatever has been said has been said solely with reference to that phase of the relation of the sexes which can be presented without apology to Anglo-Saxon ears not educated up to Continental modes of speech and thought. Love, innocent legitimate love, is not all there is in life; it is only a small part comparatively, of its experiences. There is a great deal of happiness outside it; there are rewards, there are pleasures, there is satisfaction, with which it is entirely unassociated. There are sorrows which cause its keenest pangs to seem but pin-pricks, there are desolations which make its sentimental griefs appear contemptible. Compare a broken engagement with—a cancer; a faithless lover with the oncoming of blindness. Fancy from which a man would suffer most, the coldness of his mistress or the loss of his good name. Poverty grim and real is worse than the worst disappointment in love that ever was felt or penned. Family disgrace, spiritual doubts, the awful tears that parents shed, the loneliness after bereavement, the dreariness of old age, madness, august and inevitable death,—how trivial beside such facts as these look the misunderstandings of lovers, "the partings such as press the life from out young hearts," the manifold sentimental sorrows, so called, of the heart!

This, no doubt, is slaying the slain. We all know these truths, but the people who propose to write our stories for us seem not to remember them, and young and immature readers suffer by their lapse of memory.—MIRIAM COLES HARRIS, in February *Lippincott's*.

## ONE OF US.

The *Charlotte Tribune* pays a compliment to our Worthy Secretary as follows:

Miss Jennie Buell, a student in the University of Michigan, and lately re-elected Secretary of the Michigan State Grange, is a writer of more than ordinary ability. For several years she was assistant editor of the *Grange Visitor*, and there is not a woman in Michigan in whom there are better editorial possibilities. She is still a frequent writer for the *Visitor* and has contributed valuable articles to *Good Housekeeping*, *American Agriculturist*, *Woman's Magazine* and *American Garden*. In the absence of Mrs. Jones, of the *Mid-Continent* magazine, Lansing, Miss Buell read her most excellent paper on "How Can Women Best Elevate the Tone of Public Opinion," which article Mrs. Jones has consented to have printed in the next issue of the *Tribune*.

## PICKING FLAWS IN WOMAN.

Let us, my friends, you of my own sex who may read these words, try and pick all the flaws we choose in woman, and what good does it do? writes Edward W. Bok, in "At Home with the Editor," in the February *Ladies' Home Journal*. We always come back to her, and glad we are of the privilege, too nervous? But yet how calm and steady when the right time comes. Illogical? But yet how certain the intuition, how unerring the instinct! Without judgment? But yet how safe her counsel, how sure her guidance! Never a leader? But what a helper! Timid? But yet what a sweetheart! Unsystematic? But yet with what neat precision is marked the training of her children! Dressy? But yet how she can wear her gowns! Never ready? Rarely for the theatre, but yet how ever ready with her sweet womanly sympathy in time of trouble! Fond of pretty things? But yet how they become her person, her room, her house! Expensive? Well, bless her, yes! but the cheapest article for the money ever created! And long may we love her to brighten our homes, make wise our children, make men better than they are, and life the better worth the living! And we'll love her, too, for the enemies she has made.

A bright Chicago schoolboy, recently examined in physics, said that paper was chiefly made of wood, the supply of which must soon approach exhaustion. "Then what will the world use as a substitute for wood?" asked the teacher. "Paper!" exclaimed the boy.



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In writing mention THE GRANGE VISITOR

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

Jan'y. 29, 1893.—Central Standard Time.

Table with columns: GOING NORTH, No. 1, No. 3, No. 5, No. 7. Destinations include Cincinnati, Richmond, Fort Wayne, etc.

GOING SOUTH. No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 8. Destinations include Mackinaw City, Potoskey, etc.

Table with columns: GOING SOUTH, No. 2, No. 4, No. 6, No. 8. Destinations include Mackinaw City, Potoskey, etc.

Sleeping cars for Potoskey and Mackinaw on No. 3 from Grand Rapids. Sleeping cars, Grand Rapids to Chicago, on No. 4.

The People's Savings Bank of Lansing Mich. Capital, \$150,000.00. W. J. BEAL, President.

General Deputy Lecturers. MARY A. MAYO, HON. J. J. WOODMAN, HON. C. G. LUCE, HON. PERRY MAYO, HON. THOS MARS.

County Deputies. D. H. Stebbins, C. V. Nasa, R. B. Reynolds, Geo. Bowser, James D. Studley, R. V. Clark, J. W. Ennert, Mary A. Mayo, Wm. Clark, Mrs. Bina Wiley, Isaac Russell, John Passmore, E. O. Ladd, Mrs. E. D. Nokes, D. H. English, F. W. Havens, A. A. Courtright, Robert Dockerty, James Greasen, Hiram Bradshaw, Fred Dean, E. W. Allen, Geo. H. Lester, T. E. Rodgers, W. W. Carter, Robert Alward, R. H. Fayor, N. K. Potter, A. W. Canfield, Wm. B. Langley, Geo. Edwards, M. C. Kerr, Helen A. Fiske, John E. Wilcox, John A. McDougal, R. C. Norris.

Revised List of Grange Supplies. 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.

College and Station.

OIL MEAL PROBLEM.

Answer by Dr. Kedzie to a query concerning the value of oil meal, published in Grand Rapids Democrat.

Many stock feeders are puzzled about the new process and old process meal, and want to know what is the difference. So many inquiries come to the College on this subject that I conclude that it is easier to answer the question once for all through the public press.

Prof. Kedzie—Will you be so kind as to give me your opinion as to the comparative value of the "new process" oil meal with that of the old process? They tell me that the new process oil meal has the oil extracted by means of chemicals. If that is so, would that make it in any way injurious for animals?

I can buy old process oil meal for \$28 a ton and the new process for \$26. At those prices which is the best for me to buy?

Please let me hear from you as soon as may be.

G. J. S.

The old process oil cake was the residue left from linseed after the oil had been extracted by grinding, heating and expressing the oil as completely as possible; the new process dissolves out most of the oil left by the old process by means of benzine. The essential difference is that the new process has less oil and fat than the old process, because the benzine removes very little besides the fat.

Perhaps the clearest way to present the difference is to compare the results of a large number of analyses of the old and new process oil meal. The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued "experiment station bulletin No. 11; A Compilation of Analyses of American Feeding Stuffs," giving a vast amount of information of the highest value to stock feeders.

The new process meal has 4.92 per cent less fat (or 98.4 pounds in a ton) and 3.06 per cent more starchy substance than the old process (or 61.2 pounds in a ton). In all other respects the two kinds of meal may be considered of equal value.

The question is, whether the difference in food value between 98.4 pounds of fat and 61.2 pounds of starch is worth \$2 more or less. A pound of fat is estimated to be worth 2 1/2 pounds of starch for food. Then 61.2 pounds of starch will equal 24.4 pounds of fat. Subtracting this from the excess of fat in a ton of old process meal (98.4 pounds, 24.4 pounds, 74 pounds) we find 74 pounds of fat the measure of the difference in food value between a ton of old process and of new process meal.

It may be that for certain purposes in feeding, e. g., to give a glossy coat to the animal, the fat may be worth more than here estimated, but for general purposes in feeding the above estimation may be used.

BOTS IN HORSES.

[Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.]

The common gad-fly (Gastrophilus equi) attacks the animal while grazing late in the summer, its object being, not to derive sustenance, but to deposit its eggs. This is accomplished by means of a glutinous excretion, causing the ova (eggs) to adhere to the hairs.

As maggots they are next transferred to the mouth and ultimately to the stomach along with the food and drink. A great many larvae perish during this passive mode of immigration, some being dropped

from the mouth and others being crushed in the fodder during mastication. It has been calculated that out of the many hundreds of eggs deposited on a single horse scarcely one out of fifty of the larvae arrive within the stomach. Notwithstanding this waste the interior of the stomach may become completely covered (cuticular portion) with bots. Whether there be few or many they are anchored in this situation chiefly by means of two large cephalic hooks. After the bots have attained perfect growth they voluntarily loosen their hold and allow themselves to be carried along the alimentary canal until they escape with the feces. In all cases they sooner or later fall to the ground, and when transferred to the soil they bury themselves beneath the surface in order to undergo transformation into the pupa condition.

According to Prof. Michener, bots seldom—not more than once in ten thousand times—cause colic. They may, when present in large numbers, slightly interfere with digestion, but beyond this they are, with these few exceptions, entirely harmless. It is entirely useless to attempt to dislodge them from the stomach, and they will go at their appointed time, which is mostly during the months of May and June.

PRUNING.

Bulletin Oregon Station.

In pruning large neglected trees, to bring them into vigor and fruitfulness they should not be headed back in such a manner as to divest them of all bearing wood. When this is the case, it gives rise to a greater production of young wood.

Consequently they form a great many more branches than are needed, and in a short time they become even worse than before. This work is a loss of time. Such trees should only have their branches thinned out in such a way that light and air can be admitted to all its parts in proportion. The higher straggling branches should be taken out so that the trees can be brought to a symmetrical form.

The time for pruning is from the fall of the leaf until the buds commence to burst in spring. Never use the ax in the operation; the saw is preferable.

RENEWING OLD STRAWBERRY BEDS.

Bulletin Minnesota Station.

As soon as may be after the crop is gathered the bed is closely mowed and all the weeds and strawberry leaves are burned. A plow is then run on each side of a matted row and all but about one foot in width of it is turned under. The furrows thus made are filled with fine rotted manure and the cultivator set going. The plants remaining are then thinned out with a hoe and special pains taken to cut out all weeds and old or weak plants. This leaves the old bed clean, with plenty of manure close by, in which the old plants can make new roots. The plants soon send up new leaves which are much healthier than they would be were the old foliage allowed to remain, and if we have an ordinary season an abundance of runners will be sent out and by winter the old bed will look nearly as vigorous as a new one.

I never wean my pigs. Instead of taking pigs up in a dry lot and letting the sow run on grass, I would reverse the order and shut the sows up in the dry lot and let the pigs run on grass, taking away from the sow all sloppy and succulent foods, such as go to make milk. The milk begins to dry up and gradually fails, and finally the pigs are weaned and do not know it.—S. A. Clark before the National Swine Breeders' Association.

RATIONS FOR DAIRY COWS.

Bulletin Wisconsin Station.

We are constantly receiving letters from farmers asking for advice in regard to the proper kinds of feeds for milch cows and how to combine them so as to obtain first-class results. It is hoped this bulletin will assist those seeking information on these points.

The following daily ration may be considered a standard American ration for milch cows, in full flow of milk, weighing about 1,000 pounds. Being founded on practical American feeding experience, its adoption is recommended as a basis for calculation of rations for milch cows under our conditions, in preference to Wolf's standard ration, now generally used.

Table with columns: Organic matter, Digestible protein, Digestible carbohydrates, Digestible fat, Total digestible matter, Nutritive ratio.

Applying our best knowledge on the subject to the conditions present in our State we further believe that the following six rations are worthy of trial; it is presumed that they will meet the wants of our farmers and that with the right kind of cows, good results will follow their feeding. Of course no practical dairyman can weigh out the several constituents of a ration each day for each animal in the herd; let him use the scales in determining what certain measures hold and use these for distributing the food among the members of the herd.

Ration I.—Corn silage 40 lbs; clover hay 8 lbs; wheat bran 6 lbs; corn meal 3 lbs.

Cost of ration, 14.3 cents. Nutritive ratio, 1:7.4. Ration II.—Fodder corn 20 lbs; hay 6 lbs; oats 4 lbs; shorts 4 lbs; oil meal 2 lbs.

Cost of ration, 15.3 cents. Nutritive ratio, 1:7.7. Ration III.—Corn silage 50 lbs; corn stalks (stover), 6 lbs; oats 6 lbs; malt sprouts 4 lbs; corn meal 2 lbs.

Cost of ration, 15.7 cents. Nutritive ratio, 1:7.6. Ration IV.—Clover silage 30 lbs; hay 15 lbs; wheat bran 3 lbs; corn meal 3 lbs; cotton seed meal 2 lbs.

Cost of ration, 16.2 cents. Nutritive ratio, 1:5.8. Ration V.—Timothy hay 10 lbs; clover hay 8 lbs; wheat bran 6 lbs; oats 6 lbs.

Cost of ration, 16.5 cents. Nutritive ratio, 1:6.6. Ration VI.—Fodder corn 20 lbs; clover hay 8 lbs; oats 6 lbs; oil meal 3 lbs.

Cost of ration, 16.4 cents. Nutritive ratio, 1:7.0. The results given in the preceding rations teach us emphatically that heavy feeding pays. A cow producing a full flow of milk should receive over 70 per cent more food than is required for the maintenance of her body; it is the excess over maintenance that brings profit to the feeder.

The teachings of the bulletin may briefly be stated as follows: Keep only cows that respond to good feeding. Feed liberally, but not to waste. Select such feed stuffs as will supply a fair quantity of protein. Raise and feed more oats and clover, use bran, shorts and oil meal whenever needed and when obtainable at a reasonable price.

GRAPES IN MISSISSIPPI.

Bulletin Mississippi Station.

1. Grapes seem perfectly at home here. They grow and bear well even on rather wet low ground.

2. Common vine diseases occur but are not specially destructive.

3. Varieties well adapted for general cultivation in the coast are; Ives, Champion, Delaware, Niagara and Concord; for cultivation further north we recommend Moore's Early, Delaware, Brilliant, Niagara, Eaton, Triumph, Rommel, and Herbeumont.

4. The European varieties do not give much promise of success. They start too early and are subject to mildew.

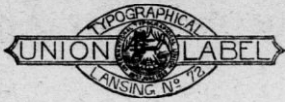
5. The much dreaded black rot is not known or least is not so common as to be troublesome.

6. In the bitter rot or ripe rot, we have a serious enemy. It does not yield to treatment with fungicides, but may be partially controlled by methods of training and culture. It continues to develop on the fruit after it is picked. It is aggravated by the wet weather which occurs in July when the grapes are picked.

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.

Kept in the best watch cases made. It is the trade mark of the Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, the oldest, largest and best-known factory in the world—1500 employees, capacity 2000 cases daily. Its products are sold by all jewelers. It makes the celebrated Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases, now fitted with the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the case—the Non-pull-out. Ask you jeweler for pamphlet.





Notices of Meetings.

KENT COUNTY POMONA.

The next session will be held with Rockford Grange March 1 Morning session opens at 10 A. M. We hope to see every Grange in the county represented. Music will be furnished by the Rockford Grange choir. The subjects for discussion will be: "The Improvement of our Highways," led by Bros. John Preston and R. Dockery, Esq., Sister H. G. Holt. "The Press," led by Sister Martha Edison and Bro. Best. Recitation, Sister John Graham. Essay, Sister S. C. Peterson. "Our School System," led by Brothers Norton and Holt. All members are invited to take part in the discussion. Wm. T. Adams, Lecturer.

HILLSDALE COUNTY POMONA

will meet in G. A. R. hall at Hillsdale, Thursday, March 6, 1893. The fifth degree will be conferred if candidates are present. Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock sharp.

Program.

Music by members of Adams Grange. Rep. Bathey's joint resolution for a constitutional amendment looking to a State, county and township highway system, presented and opened for discussion by Bro. H. H. Dresser. Paper, "Wedding Anniversaries," Sister John Bowditch. Original Poem, Sister Belle Moore. "The Farm Home Reading Circle," Bro. J. W. Hutchins. Recitation, Sister Mary Carter. Mrs. E. D. Nokes, County Lecturer.

HURON COUNTY POMONA

will hold its next regular session with Wadsworth Grange on Thursday, March 2, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. All members are requested to attend as there is important business to be transacted. Mrs. R. Nugent, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH POMONA

meets at Centerville Grange hall March 2. Installation of officers, reports from Subordinate Granges, and all other business that may come before the meeting. New officers, Master, Henry Cook; Secretary, Mrs. Henry Cook; Lecturer, David Hanshaw. Thermometer 4 degrees below zero. Wheat in our community all covered with ice. Farmers feel very much alarmed about their coming wheat crop. Mrs. H. Cook, Secretary.

VAN BUREN COUNTY POMONA

Van Buren County Pomona Grange will hold its quarterly meeting with Bangor Grange February 23, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Business and reports. At roll call each officer is requested to report with a question from or remarks on life and character of Washington. After roll call as many members as possible will take up the exercises: Singing by Grange choir, "America." Dinner at 12 o'clock. One o'clock P. M., Paper, James Weeks, Hamilton; "Taxation, How Can it be Reduced?"

Essay, Mrs. J. W. Fisk, Tecumseh; "What Qualities of the Mind should be Cultivated and What Suppressed?" Paper, "Roads and Road Laws," H. Place, Lawrence. Paper, "Fragments," Mrs. C. B. Charles, Bangor. Evening session, 6 o'clock P. M. Conferring fifth degree. Paper, "Carp Culture," J. Munroe, Lawrence. Lecture, Jason Woodman. Evening session in fifth degree. Suitable music and speaking will be interspersed. All Patrons invited. C. E. ROBINSON.

GRANGE AND TEACHERS.

Shelby, Mich., Feb. 11, 1893.

EDITOR VISITOR—Will you please say that a Grange and Teachers' institute will be held at Hesperia, Friday and Saturday Feb. 24 and 25, 1893.

A. L. SCOTT, D. E. McCLURE, Committee.

SPECIAL REPORT.

YORK Co. Pa., 12-24-'92.

DEAR SIR—Mr. N. Bish, David Weaver, Ed. Kendig and Phillip Wentz, all had their buildings painted with Ingersoll's Paints during the past year, and are so well pleased that they wish to make this statement. I can say as a practical painter of considerable experience, that these paints are fully up to all claims made for them. I did the work for above gentlemen. G. A. GOLBRECHT. (See adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints—Ed.)

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\$1.00 for Each Coin

and sell them direct to the people, thus realizing \$5,000,000, and using the additional money for the further development of the Fair.

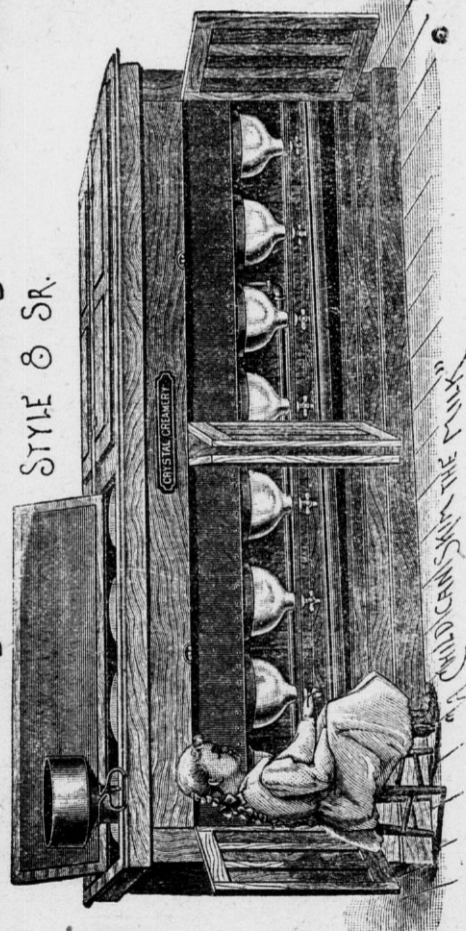
Considering the fact that there were but 5,000,000 of these coins to be distributed among 65,000,000 people, in this country alone (to say nothing of the foreign demand,) and that many have already been taken, those wishing to purchase these mementoes of our Country's Discovery and of the grandest Exposition ever held, should secure as many as they desire at once.

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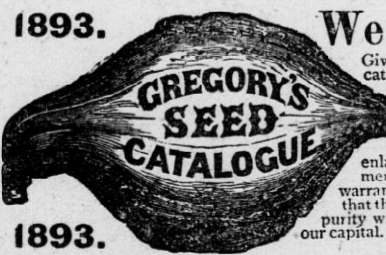
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