#### THEY DON'T DO IT.

FRIEND EDITOR: I think we need change of operations in roadmaking, but I am not in favor of a tax to raise money to build grand roads. It would be folly for to expect us in this thinly settled part of Michigan, with so many farms mortgaged, to try to compete with old countries or even with the southern part of Michigan. And again, we want a better title to gan. And again, we we the land for our roads.

Some stingy men plow up two-thirds of the ground that they are compelled to give for the public highway, spoiling it for public travel and raise a crop on it, and if any man or beast trample on that crop, our courts of injustice will allow the selfish man damage on the land that he has been trespassing on. We also want pathmasters elected by ballot, just as any other township officer. As it is now, any one can nominate a man regardless of his ability and the whole township will elect him.

If all of the work that is taxed for roads was properly applied, and it can be if each district was allowed to select and elect its own pathmaster, and could punish every pathmaster who violated his oath, we could soon have our roads graded up and leveled in good shape. I don't know of any district that has not one man in it who has judgment enough to manage road work.

I would be in favor of a law to tax every man who buys a wagon with less than 3 inch tire one extra day's work on the road, allowing those that are not able to buy to use such as they have, and credit each person with one day's work who will buy a 4 inch tire wagon.

With work properly applied and broad tires on the wagons the roads would soon be smooth and hard, and a team could haul 75 to 100 bushels of wheat as easily as 30 to 40 on our present roads without any extra

If any person prefers paying the money allow him to pay it to his pathmaster the same using it for the best interest of his

In Indiana, where I used to live, they had the same system for making roads as we have, only each district elected its own pathmaster by ballot, and they got their roads in pretty good shape, but some of the "big heads" wanted a change and have a township overseer-and they got him-but he did not fill their expectations and there was complaining, as there is now. A. J. OLNEY.

#### Dash HILLSDALE POMONA.

dinate granges were favorable as far as self to blame. It is the result of extrav-heard from. The afternoon was given agance or indolence or running after to the worthy lecturer.

The chief discussion was on our "Roads." Bro. Smith: "The fault of our road construction is in the incompetency of our commissioners and pathmasters. There ought to be a system of examination as to their qualification as there is for the examination of teachers for our public schools. Our township road sys-

Bro. Freeman: "The study of the day seems to be how to tax us farmers more. I am opposed to a money tax."

Bro. Evins: "All that is needed to

Bro. Evins: "All that is needed to have good roads is to do as the law directs and instructions are on every warrant. If we hired our road work done we would have to work two days to pay for one. Our roads are improving

every year."

Bro. Perrin: "We can have a money tax now if we want it by so voting at town meetings. We can get the best results from interested labor, and every man is most interested by his own farm. They pay a money tax in Ohio and have no better roads than we have here. Our

present system is good enough."

Bro. E. Dresser: "Farmers have a perfect right to drive through mud holes perfect right to drive through mud notes if they want to, and it is nobody's business. I can't see why \$100 paid hired help would go any further than it would be work ourselves: \$1,000 was if we did the work ourselves; \$1,000 was paid in the village of Jonesville for the improvement of less than forty rods of ad, and it is little if any better now

than it was before."

Sister Hunker: "I don't want our taxes increased by any new law. Our present system is good enough if enforced. Elect good pathmasters. If farmers want the law changed, and you know what you want, tell it and have something different. With all our appliances for making good roads, if we don't have them somebody is to blame. Don't send any more legislators to make laws that can't be enforced; and if I hire a man to chop wood I don't want him to

Bro. Strait: "We don't deny that good roads would increase the value of follow his advice.

Sister Campbe would have better roads with a money tax I would be in favor of it. We should

elected who will enforce the law, he will not be elected again,"

Bro. H. H. Dresser: "We change our

hands of one man, and his business will evergreen letters. be to look out for his dollars and not our interest.'

#### RESOLUTION.

Bro. Strait: "Resolved, That Hillsdale Pomona Grange is opposed to a money tax and the proposed law as we understand it."

Carried with but one negative. Recitation by Miss Mary Carter. Good.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Worthy Lecturer: "I would like to know if any Grange or individual has taken up the reading course."

Bro. Haughy: "Acme is preparing to

do so as a grange and also some individ-Sister Hutchins: "I think it better not to push the matter now just as the

busy season is coming on, but later on when the farmer has more leisure."

Bro. Freeman: "The grange is too conservative and afraid to take any rad-

ical position that will benefit the farmer. The tendency with the farmer is down, down, down, with their hard earnings going into the hands of the rich, and the outlook is discouraging."
"Bro. Dresser: "There are less mort-

gaged farms today than there have been for years, and the tendency is up, up, up, and there is no organization that has as great an influence with our legislature as the grange. Whenever there is any bill up that directly concerns the farmer, the first question that is always asked is, what does the grange think about it? And if the grange opposes it, it don't

Bro. Freeman: "Statistics do not bear the Brother out in his statement; farming is growing less remunerative and mortgages increasing, and the wealth going into the hands of great corporations. I would refer you to an article in the last VISITOR by S. B. McCracken."

Bro. Strait: "The grange is really treaser today than it ever was and has

stronger today than it ever was, and has greater influence. The Brother has the blues. Come with us, Brother, and we will do you good."

Bro. Haughey: "The grange is not a

The March session of Pomona was held in the G. A. R. hall in the city of Hillsdale.

The forenoon was devoted to the usual routine business. Reports from subordinate granges were favorable as far as digital organization, and that is the reason it stands today; other organizations that have taken up politics have come to naught, and it is the inevitable result. Nine times out of ten the farmer who gets a mortgage on his farm is himagance or indolence or running after some little pop gun of an office. And farmers are inclined to be jumping on to every new scheme to make money and to be taken in. And this creamery swindle in one one of them. Look out for it. The grange is old, reliable, and the grandest organization on earth, and will wear the crown."

Bro. E. Dresser: "I think some action should be taken in reference to the in-creased mill tax for State University appropriation." Briefly discussed, and

Resolved, That we are opposed to the roposed increased mill tax for State University appropriation.

Carried. On invitation our April meeting will be held with Lickley Grange at Bro. Phillips' on the first Thursday of April, and our June meeting with Acme on the first Thursday of June.

WM. KIRBY.

#### KALKASKA POMONA

Was held in the village of Kalkaska with Kalkaska Grange, whose membership is now thirty-six enrolled with twelve names balloted for. New names coming in at each meeting.

The grange was organized last November with nineteen charter members. Our Pomona Grange has passed its first birthday. All of our meetings have been very pleasant indeed and profitable; the Patrons have responded to the call

of the lecturer nobly.

The report of the Pomona delegate (Sister Carlisle) to the State Grange was a most excellent production; also Sister Taylor's reading and report of "Woman's man who has the care of cows;" other hundreds of dollars if the Patrons will

Sister Campbell's "Sketch of Columbus' Wife" was a paper of research and answered the oft repeated question, "Who was Columbus' wife."

Bro. H. H. Dresser: "We change our circumstances too often. If we could get competent pathmasters our present system would be good enough, but we can't. Sometimes a pathmaster will destroy a stars and stripes were draped back of good road so it won't be as good again for two or three years."

Bro. Freeman: "Put \$1,000 in the Bro. Freeman: "Put \$1,000 in the cropy above was extended the word "vashington" in large

Our next meeting will be held in May at the Grange half in Clearwater.

Mrs. H. A. Barnard,

#### KENT POMONA.

A special meeting of Pomona Grange No. 18, was held at Rockford, March 1. After the usual as ening meeting and a dinner the meeting was called to order at half-past two. The session was pub-lic; the day was beautiful, and about one hundred Patrons and friends were present. present.

present.

A song by the choir was followed by a discussion on "Road Making," opened by Bro. J. Preston.

Sister J. Preston read "The Improvement of Highways," by H. W. Thornton in the Western Rural, Feb. 4.

Bro. Robt. Dockeray closed the discussion by giving the subject matter of the bill now in the legislature regarding road making.

road making.

The next on the program was an essay by Sister H. G. Holt, and in her absence the excellent essay, entitled "The Great Purpose of Life, and the Best Way to Accomplish it," written by her, was read by the secretary. by the secretary.

By a unanimous vote of the grange the worthy lecturer was instructed to request Sister Holt to forward the essay to the Grange Visitor.

Two little girls, with their little dolls,

recited a dialogue, which was well rendered and applauded.

grange, and why the farmers should join the same, which essay the grange also requested to be forwarded to the

also requested to be forwarded to the Visitors for publication.

The discussion of "The Press" was opened by Bro. Bert, and was followed by Bros. A. D. Bank of Capital Grange, W. T. Adams, Geo. A. Dockeray. Sister I. D. Davis and others. The general opinion was that the press is of much importance, and that although bad literature is plenty, the good is still more so: ature is plenty, the good is still more so; and as long as the evil is read and de-manded by the people it will be printed.

As the literature read has a great influence on the character of the reader, and as our character is judged by the papers and magazines found in our homes, we should strive to have only the best, and let the Grange Visitor be found in the

In the absence of Bros. Norton and Holt, who were to open the discussion on "Our School System," Bro. Bank responded to the call with a few prac-

tical suggestions. The evening session was opened at 7:30 o'clock, when remarks from several on the above question were listened to.

Recitations were given by Cornelia Moffit, Miss Hazel Keech, Mertie Preston, Miss Mary Davis, and Mrs. E. Keech, and a song by Bro. and Sister E.

Bro. A. D. Bank's pleasant countenance was welcomed by all, and we wish we might have a visiting member with us at each meeting, believing it would be a railroads are not enforced. Vigilance is the price of getting laws for the farmers.

work, and a greater membership.

The next meeting will be held at Cannonsburg, April 26. All fourth degree members are invited, and we hope to see a delegate from every grange in the county; and let us strive to make our meetings as interesting and profitable as any in the State. The afternoon session will be public. Subjects for discussion will be "Our Common School System," and "Woman's Opportunities in the Grange."

#### LENAWEE CO. POMONA GRANGE.

Having just received my last number of Visitor March 1, I have looked in vain for a report of Lenawee's Pomona meet ing held on February 2. It was one of those pleasant and profitable meetings, usually enjoyed by us, and will long be remembered by those who participated, and has been commensurate of much good to Madison Grange with whom we Work in the Grange." Bre. A. E. good to Madison Grange with whom we Palmer's address on the "Management and care of cows for dairy purposes," and the "Testing of milk in the dairy" ency of the weather the hall was comwas very instructive. So practical and plain was his talk that some exclaimed a distance. A fifth degree session was "That was worth hundred dollars to any called, the business of the past year concalled, the business of the past year concluded and the business of the present year began by the installation of officers. Worthy Master Horton of the Michigan State Grange, acting as installation officer. It is needless to comment upon the able and efficient manner in which Bro. have the power to vote greater appropriations. Our present law is good enough if enforced, but if a good pathmaster is by Sisters Palmer, Wilcox, Taylor and over dinner was announced, and was re-

of Providence. Dinner over, all were invited to the hall

above, which had been so tastefully decorated for the occasion. Order restored, the meeting was placed in the hands of the Lecturer, Mrs. M. T. Cole, and the

following program was rendered:
Opening song, by Madison Grange.
Welcome, R. A. Woolsey, Madison.
Response, Sister L. P. Russel, Fruit

Music, Madison Grange Orchestra. Recitation, Addie Daniels, Onstead Grange.

Song, Madison Grange. Paper, Worthy Master G. B. Horton, entitled "Benefits of Farmers' Organizations," followed by a general and interesting discussion, participated in by T. G. Candler, T. F. Moore, M. T. Cole, A. S. Bush, C. A. Conklin and others. Bro.

Recitation, L. G. Smith, Palmyra. Singing by Madison choir, which com-

pleted the open session.

A fourth degree session was then called to listen to reports of Subordinate

After supper Grange opened in fifth degree and initiated 19 new members, after which Bro. Horton gave an interesting and instructive talk, which was list-ened to with interest, and all went home feeling that the day had been well and profitably spent.

J. W. WOOLSEY.

#### CALHOUN COUNTY GRANGE

Met March 9 with Bellevue Grange in Eaton county.

Bro. Jason Woodman being present, the regular program was not carried out. Bro. Woodman spoke on "Work in the Grange." We want 50,000 grangers in

Michigan does not want to be behind. The Grange is permanent, and there must be one organization for farmers throughout the United States. It must must be one organization for farmers throughout the United States. It must be non-partisan and non-sectarian. It is educating farmers on public measures. Farmers are more interested in public farm products, and not marketing. be non-partisan and non-sectarian. It is educating farmers on public measures.

The Grange is making farmers equal to men in other occupations. Giving them parliamentary drill. Making men confident to speak in public. Giving them business training and fitting them

to be leaders of men. Farmers' institutes help the farmer inancially, by learning from others, financially, by learning from others, exchanging ideas, and profiting by others'

experience.
The Grange is an institute we have road law. One half of the liquor tax going into the county treasury.

Free mail delivery to farmers originated in the Grange. When the Grange is stronger we will get more. Go to work industriously; urge your neighbors to join. Make it

popular and social. The Grange is a power now in legislative bodies. We want it a greater

Perry Mayo spoke of the laws being

The attendance was small but the roads were good. Those who were there

were well paid for going.

The next meeting will be held at Battle Creek Grange hall, the second Thursday in April. Conferring the fifth degree. All members come with suggestions for good of the order.

NELLIE A. MAYO, Press Correspondent.

#### A GOOD INSPECTION.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:

Sister Mary A. Mayo began the inspec-tion and lecture work in Branch county,

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather and almost impassable condi-tion of the roads she found full and

tion of the roads she found full and appreciative audiences.
Girard, Union, Gilead, Batavia and Sherwood seconded Worthy Master Horton's appointment, and gave this cultured lady and loyal sister of our order such a kind and fraternal reception that when the "labors of the day are closed" she can look back upon the excellent work done and the "good seed sown" with a feeling of just pride and sown" with a feeling of just pride and satisfaction.

It was certainly refreshing after a cold and tedious ride of twenty miles to reach Gilead Grange hall, to meet our distinguished and worthy brother, Ex-Gov. Luce, who had driven the same distance to emphasize with his presence and influence that clause in our declaration of purposes, that reads, line of incubators.

Van Buren; Sister Palmer at the organ. Much valuable ma ter was left over for want of time.

Sponded to with pleasure by those from a distance. All seemed to enjoy the bountiful repast, not forgetting the hand appreciation of the abilities and sphere among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman as is *indicated* by admitting her to membership and position in our order." In conclusion, we are able to report the work was needed, and was appreciated, and we are certain that it will result in great good to the Order in this county. James D. Studley, this county.
Union City,

County Deputy

#### THE KING'S HIGHWAY.

Farmers make such constant use of the highway in marketing their products it is important that they should know their duty and rights in the case, and be interested in every plan proposed for their betterment.

The Michigan statutes say, "highways, bridges, crosswalks and culverts, Horton's paper was acknowledged by all kept in good repair, and in a condition reato be a valuable and able production. regard must constantly be had for the probable use to which the road will be put and kept in condition for such use; what would be reasonably safe in one locality, would not be in another. The law also compels the farmer to contribute a certain portion of his land, for the use of the public as a highway; for this he gets no compensation, except the right to use the highway in common with all citizens. It further im-poses on him the duty of building and keeping in repair as much of the highway on the average, as is bounded by his land. He is further subject to the right of eminent domain, by which the State can authorize the taking of more or less of his land for public use other than higways. In return for all this he gets no larger rights than is common to all citizens, but rather seems to be the butt for all manner of pleasantry and the target for the funny man of the newspapers.

Mortimer Whitehead in the Farm Journ-

al says, "It is said that there are 2,000,000 of extra horses kept on the farms in the of the farms, owing to the bad condition of the roads." Then he figures that it costs \$50,-000,000 annually to maintain those horses.

If Mortimer had done as much figuring to determine the capacity for work of those extra horses as he did their keep, he would have found that they could have done all the hauling to market and worked on the farm ten months in the year

A farmer in New Jersey was longing to sell his farm for \$75 per acre, the roads were bad, the productive capacity of the soil enormous, the bane of his life was to get his crops to market, Presto! The and is working for common good. The originator of the two cents a mile rail-road law. One helf of the lime trailcounty system of road building, and a macadamized road has been built by his farm, actually increasing its value for farming \$125 per acre. I should like to know what kind of truck that farmer grows? I should like to know what kind of soil it is that has such remarkable agricultural resources, but supplies such poor material for road build-This is but a sample of columns and whole magazine articles, without as much honest truth in them all as would have saved Sodom from destruction.

Our roads are not half as bad as they represent them. They are not the worst of any civilized country. The principal occupation of farmers is not hauling to market the spontaneous productions of the farm. The work done by farmers on the road is just as economical, just as efficient, just as faithfully rendered, as that done by contractors with public money, for instance, building county ditches. I know that there is some labor misapplied. But all the bad roads are not due to unscientific methods. The climate we have to contend with is a more potent factor than the road system in supplying an abundance of mud. vocates of a change in our road system do not "point with pride" to the beautiful roads in any country with a climate similar

If farmers are wise they will "go slow" in recommending what may in the end prove exceedingly burdensome to them. I would suggest, that on each road warrant be placed the law defining a highway, and plain directions for building and keeping in repair, drawn by a competent person and one in sympathy with the present system. In conclusion I will say that after reading everything that came to hand on the road question for years, I can give you in one sentence more that is practical in road building than is contained in it all, That is, "thorough drainage and gravel,"
"HIGHWAYMAN."

If you think of buying an Incubator write for catalogue of the New Improved Victor, advertised in our columns.

#### SILOS AND SILAGE.

#### A Series of Letters From Some Michigan Stockmen and Farmers Who Have Tried the Silo.

We present a few letters from some leading farmers and stockmen in reply to series of questions sent them concerning their experience with the sile. The first set of questions with the sile. The first set of questions and stock while I believe it is preeminently the feed for dairy cattle, and that it does not injure the flavor of either than the same fodder well cured. However it could be any better than the same fodder well cured. It is less trouble than ordinary currented and cured. questions was:

1. Have you had considerable experience with ensilage?

2. Would you recommend silage for dairy cattle? 2a. Does it injure flavor of milk

or butter?

3. Feeding cattle for beef?

4. Sheep? 5. Horses?

The replies are as follows:

1. Yes.

2a: Have never had any injured. results.

3. No experience. 4. No experience.

5. Yes, if not too sour. GEO. T. VAN NORMAN. Log Cabin Stock Farm.

1. Seven years.

2. Yes.

2a. No. 3. Like it very much.

4. No experience.

I was never a better friend of good ensilage than I am now. C. F. MOORE.

St. Clair.

ence on my farm.

to stock of all kinds, especially dur- should have seen it before now, as ing our long winters, correcting a my broad mares have had it in this tendency to constipation where way for several winters. I mature most of the feed is dried. Dairy the corn as fully as possible and cows either dry or in milk do much better if part of their rations be before putting it into the silo. I

quantity and in connection with root crop it is a desirable feed for all dry food, but if fed to excess will kinds of stock, whether kept for sometimes cause gases to form and breeding purposes or for beef and like green clover will affect the flavor of milk and butter.

3. Beef can be produced much animals. channer and of better quality by grain feed, causing it to be more thoroughly digested and keeping the system in healthy condi-

tion. 4. Sheep do well and enjoy at least one ration each day of silage.

5. Have only fed an occasional ration of silage to horses but always with apparent benefit. I may add hogs eat silage with avidity and thrive on it, and chickens eat conthe "average" farmer? and lay more eggs than when fed only dry food.

EDWIN PHELPS.

1. Have been using silo four

Pontiac.

2. Have used it almost exclusively for cows and would not now

know what to substitute for the silage ration. We find we can carry our cows through the winter with a more even flow of milk, in a better condition of flesh and at less expense for feed with two rations of ensilage, one of hay and small feeds of bran and middlings twice daily, than any other system of feeding that we adopted previous

to using the silo.

2a. Our milk product is used by over one hundred and fifty families in the city and we have yet to record one complaint of flavor arising from feeding silage. We have

as it should be. 3. Judging from the condition tons. of our cows in the spring would highly recommend silage for feed- out a barn but not without a silo.

ing beef cattle.

 No experience.
 Have fed small rations to our horses daily when not at work, with good results. Think it an excellent ration for horses when feeding straw-keeping the bowels in a good condition and preventing danger of straw colic.

C. A. CLEMENT.

for both silos except that last year a small silo is vivantageous. I filled one with green clover, and one year I used oats and peas. I advantages of the silo are these: have never seen any bad effects The forage is preserved more easfrom feeding silage to any kind of ily and more surely, at least in the animals, and my stock all like it. case of corn, than if dried and cured. that in feeding value it is worth is better than all silage. at least as much when it comes from the silo as it was when it was put in; there does not seem to be any loss of nutrition; and it is especially desirable as a succulent food as it keeps the animals in a thrifty condition; it takes the place of bran as a laxative, and seems to be a good appetizer. I fed it to cattle that were being fattened for beef with very satisfactory

My imported sheep eat it without any bad effects and are always eager for it; it is especially valuable in my experience, first, for giving the ewes a supply of milk at lambing time and, second, in producing size and early maturity of lambs. A ration of it fed to fattening sheep gives them an appetite for more straw and other coarse fodder and keeps them in a thrifty condition.

I winter my imported Cleveland bay mares and their colts on silage and straw, and the yard where they run each day is in connection with the silo, and the damaged silage is thrown where they eat it and pick 1. Have had seven years experi- it over without bad results. If there were any danger of abortions field. The above does not include 2. Yes, silage is of great benefit from the effects of silage I think I believe it our best substitute for a 2a. Not when fed in reasonable root crop, and in connection with a mutton, and it is especially valuable for putting growth into young

Paw Paw.

Another set of questions was:

1. Have you had considerable experience with ensilage?
2. What is a fair estimate of the

cost of a 60 ton silo? 3. What is the cost of harvesting

and filling? 4. Considering the above cost would you recommend the silo to

siderable quantities if finely cut The following answers are at

1. Five years experience.

2. Mine, built in the barn, and

holding 75 tons, cost \$54. 3. About 90 cents a ton. 4. Not to the average farmer, but

to the dairyman. H. H. GARFIELD.

Albion.

1. I have had three years' experience with the silo. 2. \$100.00.

3. The cost of harvesting and filling not including machinery is built in a barn at the same time from 30 cents to 50 cents per ton.

A holds three mortgages of \$1,000 each, al' located in the same town, one in a school district where they raise by tax There would be quite a range in cost of machinery, but let two or more farmers unite in buying it.

4. Yes.

L. A. LILLY. Hilliards.

1. Yes.

2. Two dollars per ton.

3. About 85 cents per ton. My never made butter, but believe that average for years of cost for raising we could produce a fine article and filling silo with corn averaging while feeding silage, providing the 15 per cent ears has been about 85 silage was in the proper condition cents per ton, this does not include rent of land. My silo holds 350

> 4. Yes, I could keep stock with-E. L. LOCKWOOD.

Petersburg.

spare in the barn a silo of this size can be put in for half the above. When once done all done. I have lender, but the borrower is affected. It Use tarred paper freely with boards an Ohio cutter No. 16 manufact-drives money out of the State and makes for lining.

The cost of machinery should not be included in one estimate for filling as it will last for years. Sufficient machinery for filling a sile of cost me, here on the cars \$85. I have fed ensilage to horses, sheep, cattle and hogs each winter but two for thirteen years. Sumble this size will cost about \$100, and winter but two for thirteen years. My experience has been such that I built a second silo in 1891, more than doubling the capacity which in the power at present as I think I can hire better than I can afford to buy one. Can get steam power and a man to attend to it for \$3 per than doubling the capacity which in the power at present as I think I can hire better than I can afford to buy one. Can get steam power and a man to attend to it for \$3 per than doubling the capacity which in this size will cost about \$100, and will last for years. Sumble cost me here on the cars \$85. I hire the power at present as I think I can hire better than I can afford to buy one. Can get steam power and a man to attend to it for \$3 per than day, but I have hired a horse of the worse you will make our taxes just and equal.

Orion, Mich.

I had before. I have used corn chinery. It will keep well and for power, a man and team for \$2 per MICHIGAN STOCK BREEDERS.

The 4. Yes, with conditions. profitably fed in fattening cattle. ing. Silage should not be the sole Experience seems to indicate to me feed; at least electhird dry fodder

I. H. BUTTERFIELD. Port Huron.

1. I am feeding ensilage the fourth winter of my experience to cattle, sheep and hogs.

2. Cannot answer this question definitely because I never have weighed ensilage in the pit and I know corn varies so much in weight it would be difficult to fix a standard. My silos are 16x161 and 28 feet in height; the pair will hold 40 acres of good growth corn for this country and cost about \$75 each, being constructed in one of the barn bays. They are made of two thicknesses of boards and tarred paper between. I think I would build with one thickness of good sound narrow matched lumber if I were building another.

3. This question involves so much latitude I cannot answer with any fractions or minuteness. Last fall I put 38 acres drilled corn, good for 75 bushels of ears per acre, in the silo with about 85 days' work. Could make a little better progress with corn planted in hills; could get along with one man less in the three teams and racks about 7 days. Use steam power and No. 18 cutter.

4. I notice you put the "average" in quotations, which makes me feel a little uncertain. If the "average" farm is more than 80 acres I think I would recommend the silo; and I feel less uncertain in giving this advice today than I ever weighing some cattle that have been fed exclusively on silage since going into winter quarters. One cow weighed from the field 5 miles away. about Thanksgiving time 1,100, two by by 50 pourisiless, and took in the weighs 1,370. barn about Dec. 1, 1,500 pounds; Yes, I might say my stock is mad today 1,780. One 4 year old heifer too. D. N. BLOCHER. giving milk and the same breed, weighs 1,790 pounds; all fed on silage almost exclusively. No other grain and less than a ton of hay to 20 head so far this winter. Tomorrow I intend to weigh 700 lambs, being fed chiefly upon ensilage, and

JERRY SPAULDING. Ionia.

1. No sir; I have not had considerable experience with ensilage. ling and feeding it.

shape and where you build it. My silo is 13x14 and 27 feet deep, and silo is 13x14 and 27 feet deep, and shape and where you build it. My silo is 13x14 and 27 feet deep, and silo is 13x14 and 27 feet deep, and shape and where you build it. My silo is 13x14 and 27 feet deep, and silo is 13x14 and 27 feet deep, and shape and where you build it. \$40 more. I think a 60 ton silo built under same conditions as mine would cost a little less than \$80, but if it were built out of doors by cide of here. I had been a little less than two property. I ask in the name of common sense is there any justice in such unequal taxation?

Taxes should be equal on money loaned in the control of the little should be equal on money loaned. by side of barn I would place cost a little higher than \$80. My silo runs into basement and has a stone \$43,000 in valuation on personal property in the town where I live. The town I live in loses \$43,000 in valuation on personal property in the tax

had no basement. ures in regard to harvesting, but 1. Yes.

2. \$150. If there is room to cheap way to harvest corn as there is no husking and harling of stalks.

will say that I consider it a very cheap way to harvest corn as there assessed, as they become a part of the real estate instead of increasing the value. or lining.

3. Forty to fifty cents per ton.

Ohio, and it will cut just as fast as with a tax clause, compelling the border of the control o

day, and then I had to put one of my own teams on, as it takes two teams to run it. Think the engine is cheaper if you only have men enough to get the corn to you.

4. To the farmer who is making a good living or getting a little ahead at present, I think the silo would be a benefit, but the farmer who is just staying, or has got to 'shack" in the near future, I would advise to let the silo alone or he will have to "shack" the sooner, or E. C. L. MUMFORD & SON in other words, I think that the silo run with a judicious lot of good common sense all the way through, clear down to the feeding of it, is a fine success.

There are some more things would like to say but Mr. Editor I fear that I am making this too wearisome for you. Any information that I can give to your sub- HIGH CLASS scribers I will gladly give if they will address me.

JOTHAM ALLEN.

Ithaca.

1. I have used ensilage four seasons, having built the first silo built in Tuscola county.

2. \$55 will build a good silo if built in a barn where no roofing

is required. 3. Will say two cutters \$2.50, two feeders \$2.50, one loader \$1.25, one Trotting Horses, Shetland Ponies packer \$1.25, two teams and team- and Shropshire Sheep sters \$5.00, engineer and use of engine \$3.00, use of cutting box (No. 16 Tornado) 50 cents, one cord of 18-inch wood \$1.25, total \$17.25.

This crew will put up from 40 to 60 tons in a day, according to the condition and quality of the corn and distance to haul.

4. Yes, by all means, if you have H. H. HINDS no more than four head of cattle to

I have two silos. The one is built with two thicknesses of boards, tarred paper between, the other sheeted with inch lumber, then lathed and plastered, using onethird quick lime, two-thirds water lime; lathing and plastering is far have before. I have just been better than two coats of lumber and

tarred paper. This year I failed to fill my silo, could not get an engine at the proper time. I cut up my corn, iled it and when the stalks were thoroughly dried put them through a cutting box. I am feeding them One polled Shorthorn bull 2 years now. They are poor trash. I am old last Christmas, weighed in the mad every time I feed my stock.

Millington.

#### REPEAL IT!

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: I have been amused at the different opinions published in the GRANGE VISITOR on the mortgage tax law. In the Visitor of if the result is as favorable as I expect it will still further assure methat the "average farmer" cannot afford to do without a silo—nor the afford to do without a silo—nor the tom of supervisors to assess real estate at from two-thirds to three-fourths of its cash value, and mortgages at their face value, making mortgages pay from one-fourth to one-third mere tax than real estate. I know a farm that is worth \$8,000, assessed for \$4,900; there is a mortgage on it of \$4,000. The mortgage This is my second winter in hand-ling and feeding it.

2. That depends upon how, what shape and when a property of \$500, assessed for \$600. I

about 100 tons and would cost but but little money for school purposes; little more than one holding 60 another in a district where they are tons built under the same conditions. A 60 ton sile if sources tions. A 60 ton silo, if square, ration and school taxes are very high. would be about 12x12 and 20 feet. On one mortgage A pays one-half per deep. My silo cost about \$80, and I think if I had built separate from barn would have cost from \$20 to My mortgage tax on it is \$9.87. Almost

wall 8 feet high on two sides, which makes the cost some more than if I that would have been levied on that is spread on therest of the taxable property 3. I have never kept accurate figof the town, thereby increasing the farmers in regard to harmonic the farmers' tax.

Assessing mortgages does not increase

All those who wish to purchase purebred stock of any description, will find it to their advantage to correspond with some of the following wellknown breeders.

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CUYAHOGA FALLS, O.

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#### Postal Jottings.

HOME GRANGE, NO. 129.

Saturday evening January 28, installed officers as follows: E. F. Talmage, Worthy Master; C. H. Sutherland, Overseer; A. P. Gleason, Secretary. Our representative, John Woodworth of Penfield, was present, and installed our officers, and after a short speech from the Worthy Master, gave us a good talk on our secret work which was attentively listened to. While we lose a member occasionally we still keep increasing. We will initiate two new members at our next meeting. Our Lecturer always our next meeting. Our Lecturer always has a good program, which is generally well rendered, and the result is usually a very pleasant meeting.

SOUTH LOWELL GRANGE, NO. 113,

During the past year the membership of our Grange has more than doubled and we have a good lively membership now. A week ago last Saturday Lowell District Council met at our hall and the meeting was well attended and very interesting.
"The most interesting Council I ever attended," was the verdict of more than one,

"YPSI."

Ypsilanti Grange has caught the spirit of Ypsilanti Grange has caught the spirit of revival and taken up work that was nearly dormant. Delegate Jno. S. McDougall installed officers and gave a stirring report, with some criticisms, of the State Grange. He will return, that the discussion he aroused may be continued. Bro. H. D. Platt keeps the Secretary's records. There is an appreciation of the "power of the press" among members and local papers are used. A trial is to be made of the first book in the "Soils and Crops" course of the "Farm Home Reading Circle" for lecture purposes. ure purposes

SOUTH JEFFERSON GRANGE, NO. 182.

To create more of an interest in the young people in the Grange, we voted to have every third meeting an open meeting devoted entirely to literary work. Saturday evening Feb. 11, we held our first open meeting since the installation of officers. meeting since the installation of officers, and it was a grand success. We have a a stock of groceries, kept at the hall, which Bro. Vanorsdale agrees to sell on ten per cent margin.

#### GRATTAN GRANGE, NO. 170.

thing new or novel for an entertainment for socials? If you have please report. We had a very interesting meeting the evening of March 7, Bros. Bank of Lansing and Dockery of Rockford, addressed the meeting, speaking on the benefits of the Grange to farmers in earnest and well chosen words. Quite a number of exGrangers present; hope it did them good. AUNT KATE.

#### DOUGLASS GRANGE, NO. 650,

is in a very prospering condition, and is pushing to the front in Grange possible new members are constantly knocking at our doors for admission. Have and the time is ripe for a grand step fortaken in a large number of new members in the past year, most of which are young peo-ple. We hold our meetings regular every two weeks, which are always well attended. Bro. A. D. Bank, Deputy Lecturer, visited our Grange on the 15th of February and gave us some very good advice on

GEORGE PORTER, Lecturer

Macon Grange, No. 167, mourns the loss of Sister Sarah Ann Osgood. Appropriate resolutions were framed. Sister Osgood bad been seen and bad been seen as a s good had been a member 18 years.

#### UNIVERSITY AID.

An Open Letter to My Representative.

- March 7, 1893.

favoring an appropriation for the woman's gymnasium at the University, that you do not see your way clear to favoring an appropriation for that purpose, and perhaps not to all beside that the University asks for, and also that while disposed to do justice to the institution that your idea of justice springs from no very favorable opinion of its advantages and usefulness, and does not include much further expansion. As you will naturally see and hear much to fortify naturally see and hear much to fortify you in your opinion, and will incline to give weight and credence to what tends to confirm previous impressions it may prove a fruitless task to offer anything upon the other side. But as your posiprove a fruitless task to offer anything upon the other side. But as your position as legislator involves a somewhat judicial investigation of many questions you will, of course, divest yourself of prejudice as far as may be, and as you admit the evidence is not all in nor the prejudice as far as may be, and as you had at one of the grandest Universities admit the evidence is not all in nor the case closed in regard to the University, fit them for their duties to themselves I want to do a little special pleading in its behalf.

First, as to the points you make in standing between the University and or not.

within easy reach of all who must of necessity avail themselves of it. You ish ample means to keep the State at the head of the procession, would fail institution that so large a proportion of graduates enter professional pursuits,

Rockafeller has given from his wealth Rockafeller has given from graduates enter professional pursuits, but the percentage is not much greater I apprehend than among those that go out from the Agricultural College, which would show that however undesirable, it is unavoidable. By referring to a report of President Angell, which I send herewith, you will see about 45 per cent of those who avail themselves of the advantages of the U. of M. are children of farmers, mechanics and laboring men. To raise the standard of admission or increase the tuition fees with a graduates enter professional pursuits, sion or increase the tuition fees with a view to prevent further increase of attendance would, if it accomplishes its

opportunity for all, the poorest and humblest as well as the richest and greatest, to grow and thrive, to freely bud and bloom and bear priceless fruit, rich in the best elements of their nature—a fair and open chance to aspire to rise, to win and open chance to aspire to rise, to win and open chance to aspire to rise, to win and open chance to aspire to rise, to win and open chance to aspire to rise, to win and open chance to aspire to rise, to win and open chance to aspire to rise, to win and open chance to aspire to rise, to win and open chance to aspire to rise, to win and the results of the res all fame and honor, even the proudest place on earth, that of president of the republic. Any policy that obstructs or bars the path of opportunity is a blow at popular government and the progress of the race, and these must ever as heretofore depend upon popular intelligence

and virtue.

But while nearly every one concedes the advantages of higher education there is a diversity of opinion as to how far the State should be chargeable with Here we are for jottings of Grattan Grange, No. 170 We as a Grange are laboring to promote the interests of our Order, but not with as much zeal perhaps as we should. There are great and lasting benefits which we may derive from the Grange, if we will each one of us do our part. We have commenced having socials to raise money for the Temple of Ceres. We hope to raise our full share before next November. Have any of the Sisters anything new or novel for an entertainment for socials? If you have please report, We had a very interesting meeting the evening of March 7, Bros. Bank of Lansing and Dockery of Rockford, addressed the meeting, speaking on the benefits of the Grange to farmers in earnest and well chosen words. Quite a number of extractions as diversity of opinion as to how far the State should be chargeable with the cost of such education. Many people draw the line at or above the high school and that all higher institutions small be made set supporting to be maintained by a tax laid upon their patrons in the form of tuition and not at all or in part only by taxes levied upon the property of the State. The principle involved is the same as in the old rate bill system, and the arguments the same as were advanced in favor of its continuance. But happily it was left behind in the growth of educational sentiment, and we have in its place the free school system grounded on the principle that the property of the country should educate the children of the country. That, time has demonstrated to be That, time has demonstrated to be the true principle as to the common schools. Why not go further and say all State institutions, charitable, reformatory and educational should be wholly

> people of our State.
>
> While it may be necessary to limit our generosity and retain the present of knowledge. Your State is doing all in her power to make you become great

pion of free collegiate education for the

and good and useful citizens." What joy and hope would such a course bring to the hearts of many a poor boy and girl. In this vicinity, and versity? Who shall reiterate the senti-ment, "If people want their children to have anything more than a high school education let them pay for it, it is nothing to us." But it is something to us, something to the State and everyone of its citizens. The boys and girls of to-day will be the men and women of the future. It will be their duty to mold

your letter, "Can not the University become too large?" Upon your assumption that it turns out almost wholly professionals who "prey" upon society, yes. But assuming that the safety and welfare of a state depends largely upon the intelligence of its people, and that the best educated are, wherever they go, a constant power for the elevation of the rest, no. If instead of "preying upon the people" they push to the wall the quacks and pettifoggers and others of that ilk, and by superior education and fitness rescue such professions from their less competent hands, no. Let the good work go on, and the U. of M. turn out more and more till incompetency disappears, and the highest skill and knowledge that culture can give is within easy reach of all who must of necessity avail themselves of it. You have the difficulty, but while the ought to do in justice to both. Yes, I appreciate the difficulty, but while the officer is the servant of the people, do they not expect, when they elect him to represent them, that he will really become a leader? Is it not a part of his services to study, investigate and determine for them the legislation necessary to the best interests of the people? Or they not expect, with his superior inclusives for information as to public needs, that he will take ground in advance of the slower and more conservative popular sentiment, reserving to themselves the "inalienable" right to criticise unmercifully? While they openly plead for economy, they secretly swell with pride for Michgan and her institutions and the legislature that would not furnish ample means to keep the State at the head of the procession, would fail people, to tell just where he ought to do in justice to both. Yes, I appreciate the difficulty, but while the officer is the servant of the people, do they not expect, when they elect him to represent them, that he will really become a leader? Is it not a part of his services to study investigate and determine for

millions to endow a university. We know a "feller" so much richer that he seems a pauper in comparison, who protests and pleads poverty if his agents ask him for a few hundred thousands to keep his University running and to build an addition to the gymnasium for his daughters. Yet all the same if his girls do not graduate there as strong and healthy, as beautiful and graceful and as brilliant in intellect as anybody's girls, he would be terribly put out, and if his University does not go right on climbing higher and higher till it stands tendance would, if it accomplishes its purpose, operate mainly to debar those of limited means, while it would make no difference to the rich, thus tending to make it a rich man's college, which, pray God, it may never be.

The grandest thing of this grandest system of government is opportunity—opporunity for all, the poorest and humblest as well as the richest and greatest, to grow and thrive, to freely bud and the world have reviewed the matter for him. Let not the blame fall upon you, my dear—.

The people want Michigan to march at the head of the educational column no matter what it costs. "Now, don't you forget it." Sincerely yours,

at the head of the educational column no matter what it costs. "Now, don't you forget it." Sincerely yours,

A MAN on A FARM.

THE MORTGAGE TAX LAW.

I presume that all fair-minded men will agree that taxes should either be assessed and collected upon the actual value of property owned, or upon the income derived from the use of such property, and that the burdens should be as justly and equally distributed as possible.

In theory the present mortgage tax law complies with these fundamental principles. In practice, it falls far short of them. It furnishes a practical exemption from taxation's large amount of the most valuable property of the property owned in the State. Your last issue contains two articles written by friends of the law. Both of these overlook the vital objection to the property the mortgage, but do they accomplish their purpose? Let us consider this in the light of facts. We have in each locality a certain amount of money to raise for State, county, town. in each locality a certain amount of money to raise for State, county, town-ship, city, school, and road taxes. The amount to be raised and the value of property upon which it is assessed determines the per cent. One fact will illustrate the point which I desire to present. I know a township that is equalized at \$600,000. In that township resides a all State institutions, charitable, reformatory and educational should be wholly supported by the State and free to all the citizens thereof except as they equitably contribute in taxes to their support. them had been extended along from year to year, but when the owner discovered that the law had provided an avenue ward, and I believe you can do your through which he could escape the pay-State no greater service nor win for ment of \$870 annual taxation, he was yourself higher honor or fuller measure of gratitude from the future than by stepping to the front now, as the chamture, and those who had given mortgages were notified to pay up or stipulate not only to pay their own taxes, but those of the mortgagee. Taxation upon the town-ship is no less than before, but it must scale of fees against non-resident students, every one should be swept from the path of our own citizens. Michigan should swing wide open the doors of her great university and say "Come, my children, and-drink freely at the fount of brownledge. Your State is doing all interest paid, yet this will not more than compensate for the increased per cent of taxation besides the aggravating spectacle of seeing the richest man in town exempt from all the burdens of taxation. The State government exists for his benit is doubtless true of every locality of the State, there are children of small maintained for the enforcement of his farmers, mechanics and laboring men who long to go to the U. of M., and many of them through the heroic sacrifices of their parents and themselves do established and the best of teachers go; while living in the same neighborhood are men of wealth, often without children of their own, and who shall say that they of their abundance shall not contribute a tithe towards a free univerversity? Who shall reiterate the sentitive. When his valuable property was assessed the percentage was a little less than a dollar per hundred. Now it is \$1.12 on a hundred. So all are contributing to the relief of this comparatively wealthy man. He is a good citizen, nor is his an isolated case. Men nowhere pay more for the support of government than the law requires. But eternal jussociety and direct public opinion, to make laws, dispense justice, and admin-contribute, and justice cannot always be

> The VISITOR is for every farmer, whether he is a Granger

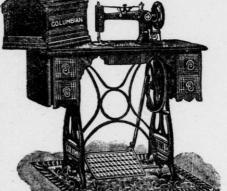
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It is made with strong, handsome lamp-stands, with ornamented ends and front, The cases are made in dark hard wood, finished in oil and hand-rubbed.

ly boxed about 140 pounds. Each organ has the same WARRANT FOR EIGHT YEARS as is given with our large instruments. In all our experience as organ manufacturers we have never produced an organ of equal capacity and

price that gives us more satisfaction than this new Companion No. 2. And Here is What the Publishers of The Youth's Companion says of it:

41 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., May 3, 1890. E. P. CARPENTER Co.:

C. P. Carpenter Co.:
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Yours truly,
Perry, Mason & Co.
The Youth's Companion They have given us entire satisfaction.

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Lansing, Mich., Oct. 29, 1892.

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THE GRANGE VISITOR, Lansing, Mich

#### THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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

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will send the same for 60 new names. VI. For 60 new subscribers for one year and \$1000 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.

In writing to advertisers be sure to mention the fact that you saw the advertisement in the GRANGE VISITOR.

Have you written to R. M. Kellogg of Ionia for a copy of his book on fruit? He sends it you know, to subscribers of the VISITOR!

If you want copies of the report of the Executive Committee at the Perhaps there might be abuses, last State Grange, to distribute and probably there would be far people at the next election April the roads. among your members, send to this from perfection in the work, but 3, the following amendment to the office.

Are you going to get that neighbor of yours to subscribe for the ject. VISITOR? If he won't take it for a year, try him for a quarter of a dollar for half a year.

There seem to be a good many complaining that they did not get the March 1 number of the VISITOR. If you have not yet received it drop us a card with your address. We do not know where the fault was.

Don't skip the articles in small type. Some of them are the very best in the issue. We are so crowded that we were forced to use smaller type for a part of the

Our correspondents must remember that one invariable rule of a newspaper office is to write upon one side of the paper. We are the necessity of any greater salary sorry to destroy communications for the Lieutenant Governor than written in any other form, but the printer insists on this rule.

We invite attention to our article on silos and silage. The letters are all from practical men and men of experience with the silo. Prof. Cook is known as an authority on ensilage, and he describes the whole system of planting, culture and harvesting. There is this to be said of the silo, that almost without exception the men who have fairly tried the silo favor it, even for small farms. As a rule the objectors to silage are men who and they should be remunerated have not tried it at all. This fact of itself warrants the progressive be secured. Perhaps this is better farmer in making a trial of the than no increase however. silo, if he is accustomed to winter much stock of any kind.

#### A NOBLE EXAMPLE!

Recently, in our Michigan House of Representatives, the Speaker of that body descended from his dignity and manhood sufficiently to and counties may run in debt up call a member a puppy and to ex- to their necks in carrying out the a majority of the voters, make press a desire to "lick" him. We reforms in road building suggested used to hear such talk as this when by bicycle manufacturers, and other interested parties. We are we were small—real young—but totally opposed to any such action, roads.
we didn't suppose men did it. or to anything which will put road Cou we didn't suppose men did it.

THE MORTGAGE TAX LAW.

The present law will be repealed unless its friends come to its rescue pretty soon. If you want it to stand as it is, or if you want the clause added making it illegal to insert in a mortgage the stipulation that the borrower must pay the tax, you should write to your member at once and tell him so.

Read Mr. Hewitt's article.

SISTER, DO YOU WANT TO VOTE

Rep. Ewing says that he is receiving meagre support from the women of the State for his suffrage resolution providing for universal suffrage on an educational basis. If you think you want the ballot or can use it for the good of your State, write to Hon. A. E. Ewing that you want to see his resolution pass. Get your husband to do the same, if you can. Get up petitions at your grange or missionary soers for one year and \$5.00 we will send a ciety, or sewing circle and send to Webster or Worcester Dictionary. Or we

#### A FOOD COMMISSIONER.

If some people knew what they want a food and dairy commissioner | the people of the county. in this State. If they knew how much they lose each year by buying bogus coffee and sugar and spices they would not object to the vote of the people. paying one cent on a thousand expenses of such an officer. In this let the people decide. case the cry against the office because it "will give one more man place" is shortsightedness. such an officer certainly is needed constitution of the state: to enforce the laws, and mercy knows we need laws on this sub-

CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENTS.

pesides the road amendment to one allowing convicts in prisons the township. and jails to be used to labor upon the highways. Also one raising the salaries of certain State officers, giving the Lieutenant Governor \$1,200, Secretary of State, Commissioner of the State Land office, Superintendent of Public Instruction, each, \$2,000.

labor. It would, we fear, lead to many evil results. Of course the yet it opens the way.

As to the salaries, we do not see or two members of his own family in office, he does not need the extra sum. In regard to the next two, if they will stay in Lansing and duties of the township commis-"do business" well and good, give sioner of highways and overseer of

them the money for it. As to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, we regret that he has been classed with the others. and the amount ought to be at least \$2,500, if not \$3,000. We need our best men for this office. sufficiently so that they will always

#### A LITTLE UNFAIR.

tion of how to obtain good roads in the shortest possible time, seems to become granter each week. There is now a proposition to change the constitution of the State so towns

supervision. The closer it is kept to the people, where it can be looked after, the better it will be for all

We quote from an editorial in the last Michigan Farmer. It seems to us that the Farmer is not fair in stating its case on a question of so much i portance as the road question. The proposed amendment is not quoted and readers certainly would get a wrong impression of it from this editorial. Here are a few of what seem great errors in the above statement:

1. Towns or townships cannot run in debt under this amendment any more than they can under the present system.

2. Counties cannot "run in debt up to their necks." The limit is 3 per cent of the assessed valuation. Now, as we have shown elsewhere, suppose the bonds should bear 7 per cent interest-4 per cent would be more likely—the interest on the largest debt that a county could contract would amount to the same as a two mill tax on all the prophave to eat they would not com- erty in the county. But even this

> 3. This is not State supervision. It is optional county supervision. 4. It does depend directly upon

We are not seeking a controdollars of their wealth, which versy, but we think a fair statewould be perhaps their share of the ment of facts is always best. Then

THE ROAD AMENDMENT.

"The legislature may provide for the laying out, construction and maintenance of county and township roads, and may provide that any road hereafter laid out shall be a county or township road.

be voted on this spring, there is township roads at the expense of

"County roads shall be under the control of a board of commissioners not to exceed five in number, who shall be elected by the people, the number of said commissioners to be fixed by the board of supervisors of the county.

"For the construction and maintenance of county roads the commissioners may provide for an We think that the convict labor annual tax not exceeding \$2 upon scheme is a poor way of settling each \$1,000 of the assessment roll the difficult problem of prison of the county for the preceding

"No county shall incur any indebtedness or issue any bonds for amendment is not compulsory and the construction or maintenance of county roads, except upon a vote of two-thirds of all the supervisors elected, and then to be approved by a majority vote at any general or special election; nor shall any any other member of the Legisla- such indebtedness at any time ture, especially if he can get one exceed 3 per cent of the valuation of the county upon the last preceding assessment roll.

"The legislature may modify, change or repeal the powers and

highways.
"The legislature may pass all necessary laws to carry this amendment into effect: Provided, that any act or acts passed by the legis-It ought to be voted upon separately lature to carry this amendment into effect shall provide for a county and township system, and the county system shall become operative only in such counties as shall adopt it by a majority vote of the electors of said county after the said question has been submitted to them by a two-thirds vote of all the members elect of the board of supervisors of such "The excitement over the ques- election called for that purpose."

It will be noticed that this provides for making the township the road district.

The county may by a vote of two-thirds of the supervisors and of itself a district for making certain roads to be declared county

The county can not go in debt for roads but upon a vote of the at hand for reference by members. people and only to a certain

The effect of this amendment would be if a county chose to vote the county sytem for itself that,

money at a rate of not over \$2 per

2. If the people wished, instead go ahead with the improvements exhausted. at once, they could do so, but the debt must be limited to 3 per cent interest at 7 per cent on this debt whom do a large per \$1,000 of the assessed valuation leaving the principal to be paid by the increased value of the advertisement in the minutes property.

If a county does not choose to the only effect of the amendment would be to abolish the road disother provisions of the amendment as to money tax and issuing bonds would not apply.

It would seem as if this amendment were hedged about so carefully that it ought to be adopted. We don't see how any harm can result because there is nothing still have it in their hands. And if the people choose to have the The legislature has passed a county system, the whole county joint resolution submitting to the and not the farms alone pays for

#### THE INHERITANCE TAX.

Prof. McBride will give in next issue some reasons why the inheritance tax law is just and right. Below we give a quotation from the Grand Rapids Democrat, which "County roads no description shows how universal the tax is ed at the expense of the county and become, in some form or other: shows how universal the tax has

"The bill introduced in the legislature by Senator Doran, 'in relation to taxable transfers of property,' has had careful examination at the hands of many of the best lawyers of the State and receives unqualified approval. As stated in these columns at the time of its introduction, the bill provides for special taxation upon the estates of deceased persons, the taxes to be paid, of course, by the heirs of such estates. The measure is based have your help in extending the on the New York law, with such changes as adapt its workings to Circle? the legal methods followed in this State. Added interest is given to the popular discussion on the bill by the fact that an effort is mak ing, in the New York legislature, to increase the tax on inheritances in that State. The principle of such a tax is incorporated in the laws of nearly all the civilized nations of the world. The New York system is the only one in this country, however, applying to direct heirs. Collateral inheritances are taxed in Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and West Virginia, and, at different times, have been taxed in some of the other states. New Jersey has had its law in operation but a few months. The law of Massachusetts was adopted in 1891. In Pennsylvania, the system has prevailed since 1826, and in Maryland it went into effect in 1844. In most of the states, the rate of taxation is five per cent, though in West Virginia and Maryland it is only two and one-half per cent, and in Delaware it is as low as one per cent, in some specific cases. The tax in New York, and that provided by Senator Doran's bill is five per cent on collateral inheritances and one per cent on direct heirs. The benefits to be derived from the system are illustrated in the fact that the estate of Jay Gould paid seven hundred thousand dollars in

#### NOTICE.

County roads are paid for by Granges in 1893 have been mailed and pay their taxes. Let the re-

making under State or national the whole county. Thus the cities each Subordinate Grange in the would come in for their share of State. Masters and Secretaries who have received them should bear in mind that they are the property of their Granges and keep them

> Special notice is called to a few points in the state and national pamphlets, both of which are larger than than usual and contain much valuable matter. I have had sent me extra copies of the re-1. The tax would be raised by port of the national Grange committee on education (a very useful paper I judge), and also of the special committee on investment and loan associations. I can furof a tax, to bond the county and nish these upon application until

> The state proceedings include the advertisements of several busiof the assessed valuation. The in Grange dealing and most of ness parties and firms who believe business with could not amount to more than \$2 patrons already. It is hoped Michigan members will correspond with these parties if they have goods you wish. Please mention if you do so.

There is also in this little book vote for itself the county system a price list of our Grange supplies and an outline of the Farm Home Reading Circle. The aim has been to make a reference book of real tricts so as at present and to make value to our Grange and I trust plain because some other people cannot be done except by a vote of the township the district. The officers will call attention to these points in Grange.

Sincerely, JENNIE BUELL. Secretary's Office, Ann Arbor, March 10, 1893.

#### FOR LECTURERS.

TO LECTURER OF GRANGE: I send you by mail a package of compulsory about it, the people the Farm-Home Reading Circle circulars. I shall be glad to have you look them over carefully and distribute them to members of We believe the your Grange. work described in the circular is a very important one, and one which will prove of great value to the farmers of the State if they can be interested in it. If your Grange should decide to commence this work, you will find it a great help to you in preparing the programs for the literary meetings. Many Granges have sent for the books, saying that they had decided to commence the work, while others have ordered the books for their library. The books would be valuable additions to either Grange or Will you call private libraries. this matter to the attention of your Grange at an early date? It is my desire to bring those who begin this work into close relations with the Agricultural College. And difficult questions that may be met with in your discussions will be cheerfully answered by the departments of the college in case they are able to give an answer. May I

> Very truly yours, L A. CLINTON, Secretary.

#### DON'T REPEAL.

ROBERT L. HEWITT.

A large number of petitions have been sent to the present legislature asking for the repeal of the statute providing for the taxation of mortgages, and a number of correspondents of the GRANGE VISITOR are favoring the repeal. In many cases the petitioners, and probably all of the correspondents are farmers. In a few instances boards of supervisors have passed resolutions, apparently without dissent, asking for repeal. I do not doubt that these petitioners and correspondents are making an error, and if they shall but fail of accomplishing their purpose they will, before another legislature meets, see that they are in error. The principle on which the law is based is just, otherwise the principle that all property should bear its proportion of the burthens of taxation is unjust. If this law is repealed and nothing better enacted in its stead, let the repealing act contain a clause declaring that in Michigan no property is taxable except that that cannot be hid from the eyes of the assessor. Let it be distinctly affirmed that the principle that all property shall bear its just share of the burdens of taxation is abandoned. Two copies of the state proceed- Let it be frankly admitted that we ings, 1892, one of the national and can find no way of compelling the one revised list of Michigan wealthy to obey righteous laws

Regu- Price

the fight. Is it unjust or unkind to class money lenders who violate law and thus escape taxation with saloon keepers who violate law in the selling of liquors? The offense of each is violation of law, this and nothing more. But it is to be hoped better councils will prevail.

THE LAW SHOULD BE AMENDED,

NOT REPEALED.

County, watching look accomplished by a union of Grange and school.

He first knocked at the door of the Grange, which was loth to admit him for want of a farm, but once inside he began to cooperate with his companion of Newaygo, and together the twain labored. Omitting detail we consider results. A two days' meeting and the program of "Tachers' and Grange Institute" enlisted its performers from all parts of Oceana and Newaygo counties centering upon Hesperia Grange and community to entertain them.

NOT REPEALED.

The add four more are furnaments, to arrange for and call at their option such socials, etc. (outside of Grange meetings), as they think best. This will be a source of revenue to the Grange, and will please the young members.

If you have a kitchen with dishes and table fixtures, you want a committee on woman's work. This committee should visit every district school in the jurisdiction of the Grange membership, at least once each school term

accomplished its purpose. It is ment of 400 people, made possible by the not the law asked for by the ready communication and organized strength of the Grange, and all in such Grange, or by anybody else, but a law forced upon the people by those not favorable to the taxation the California law, leaving out, however, the very important clause prohibiting any agreement by partaking of the cooperative wisdom of association to raise the standard of true and more perfect education in home and

Here is the clause of the California law omitted from the Michigan statute: "And every contract by which a debtor is obliged vival of Alumina No. 585, some six years to pay any tax or assessment on money loaned, or on any mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien, shall, as to any interest specified therein, and as to such tax or assessment, be null and void."

The California tax law was avacated vival of Alumina No. 585, some six years ago. A contest between sides in this Grange has many new features and may prove equally successful in many others. Mrs. M. M. Thompson, of Holton, the Secretary, will give details to those inquiring. In the main it consists of a competition in products of mind with skill of hands in farm and home, and proving the content of Brother John Welle.

Between fifty and sixty were present to participate in the festivities of the day. The forenoon was spent in visiting and rehearsing "ye olden times." At 12 o'clock a bountiful repast was served, to which all did ample justice. Afterwards the following program was rendered:

Call to order. Prayer by worthy chap-The California tax law was enacted in March, 1881. It has stood for twelve years. The people of that state are satisfied with it. Amend the Michigan statute by inserting the above and the people of this state will be satisfied. It will probably create something of a flurry among capitalists, some the Grange in their spacious, fine hall, tastefully furnished and decorated. threats may be made, but no mat- where so many touches of woman's hand ter. The demand that mortgages be taxed is just and should be enforced.

#### the becture 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 to them direct when desired.

The silanti, Mich.

A. J. Croshy, Jr.

#### FIELD NOTES.

Snows, blows, and stormy weather deranged somewhat the plan of my trip, noticed in a previous number of the Visrros. And all day and most of the night, Feb. 20th, was taken in getting to Shelby, Oceana county, so as to be on time at the meeting at 2 p. m., Tuesday, as arranged by our brother, R. H. Taylor, where it was our pleasure to talk to the good people eager to know more of the Patrons of Husbandry, and receive their encouragement in Grange work. Here we made the acquaintance of that noble champion of school and Grange, Bro. D. E. McClure, commissioner of schools for Oceana county, of whom we have occasion to make mention hereafter. Leaving this place we go to Sylvan Grange in the evening, meeting them in the school house at Cranston with a good company of their friends and neighbors. The many young people here with their good singing make a pleasant feature in

Wednesday evening, at Claybanks or Holstine P. O., we met in the town hall some of the old membership of one of the early Granges of this county and their neighbors, anxious to have the good work of the Grange go on again in their midst.

Thursday evening we found the Shaw school house, in Eldridge township, filled with the good community thereabout and bent on building up a Grange in their midst, and as we mingled with them were impressed with the feeling have past, and causes for disappointthat this intelligent people will soon be enlisted in Grange work and enjoying its rich yields of profit and pleasure. In long ride up here and on to Hesperia next day we were also accompanied by Bro. Nat'n Adams and wife, from Shelby. Many of our people in other parts of the country little understand the reality of the sleigh rides here, with many fences nearly obscured, snow plowed tracks, with its turn-outs or waiting places, and the constant jeopardy of being upset in three or four four feet of beautiful snow. Example: Boy with his "best girl" meets loaded team, unhitches the horse, unloads the cutter, lifts it upon the snow at the side covered the horse past and when the side, crowds the horse past, and when the load moves on takes the cutter down, hitches up, loads in and goes on,

watching out not to be caught again.

Friday noon, after a twenty mile ride,
my constant companion, Taylor, and I were greeted in the hall of Hesperia Grange by many whose names are familiar in these columns.

ple all around the State, and say, you can and you should profit by their good example. D. E. McClure, previously mentioned, who had taught some time in charge of the school at Hesperia, with Bro. A. L. Scott, one of the board of examiners of Newaygo county, ardent Grange Meetings.

Grange Meetings.

There is no secret (if such it may be called) that counts so effectively in the line of success in general Grange work as to provide all members with some work to perform. Where persons have a duty to do and can feel that a responsibility rests on their own shoulders, they are very apt of rojes, cords, clamps or fire irone. Spay all kinds of domestic animals, Capon Fowls; Dehorn Cattle, File Horses' Teeth and I will go any distance provided a club of sufficient size is secured to pay me. I guarantee satisfaction in all cases as to charges. Write for circular.

pealing act proclaim that we will continue to wage relentless war upon saloon keepers who violate statutes governing the sale of liquors, but that our courage fails at the very beginning of the battle with capitalists, and we give up the fight. Is it unjust or unkind to class money lenders who violate at the class money lenders who violate with capitalists.

The law as it now reads is unquestionably a fraud, and it is fair to presume, designedly so. It was the purpose to deceive the people and create a widespread and senseless demand for repeal, and it has accomplished its purpose. It is direct harmony with the principle, pre-

cept and practice of our order.

Here we find the teachers seeking to of mortgages. The demand was for the California tax law. The law enacted was mainly drawn from the California tax law. The law enacted was mainly drawn from the California tax law. into the child's daily tasks, dropping that barrier of jealousy to associative strength, partaking of the cooperative wisdom of

After spending Sunday with him, Bro. M. W. Scott took me about twelve miles to the home of Bro. M. Thompson, and I competition in products of mind with skill of hands in farm and home, and pronounced a success

Tuesday brings us to Dalton or Silica Grange, where about eighty members, owning a neat new hall and outfit, organ, etc., are the leading enterprise of the

give a gentle impression of home. Their dining room, kitchen and equipments, with woodhouse, and barn with stalls to hay for about forty norses, speak of that recreation which knows naught of dissi-

was held in the large hall of Trent Grange, where we found nearly a duplicate of their neighbor before. There being no church in this place the Grange hall is frequently used for funerals and meetings while the strengt can be meeting with meetings, while the stage at one end with curtains and operatic equipments point to some of the amusements participated in by the bright young people, who com-posed so large a share of our hearers. We leave the large and attentive audi-ences which have greeted us throughout ences which have greeted us throughout these counties with the conviction that farmers are in the front and that the Grange and its neighbors are cementing the bonds of harmony in the cultivated intelligence of mutual association.

Fraternally, A. J. Crossy, Jr.

Ypsilanti. [Program at Hesperia is "A Great Meeting."—ED.]

#### CHEERING REPORTS FROM THE FIELD.

It is really encouraging to read the many letters that come to this office from Lecturers, County Deputies and Grange workers in every part of the State. Re-organization of dormant Granges, reinstatement of members and new accessions to our ranks seem to be the general order. These communications tell alike of the energy, zeal and perseverance that imbue the efforts of this army of workers who have unflinehingly faced the storms and snow drifts of the past few weeks to prepare for meetings and to meet appointments.

If so marked a success rewards their labors under such unfavorable circumstances they should take great courage, and labor on to the time when the storms

ments are few. The cause of the farmer is surely advancing. Not with the blare of trumpets and cannon's boom, but, quietly and firmly, the march is onward. The good seed is being planted, the encouraging and inviting word spoken.

#### COUNTY DEPUTIES

should keep a watchful eye on the work in every locality after the State Lecturer has gone. Every Grange should have revival meetings, at which time the Grange itself should be the topic for conversation and methods discussed whereby membership can be increased and more effective and progressive work done. Every Grange should have a good, active, wide awake

#### REVIVAL COMMITTEE.

It should consist of at least six members, including the young and the middle aged brothers and sisters. It should be their duty to solicit, work and talk, for the upbuilding of the Grange.

It is needless for me to tell you that my daily list of letters received and sent out is a large number. I am however so much interested and anxious to hear from
the field that every letter is a welcome
visitor. I read and study each one carefully and answer to the fullest extent of
my ability.

I most earnestly ask and urge any and
all members who want any information or

all members who want any information or assistance in any way regarding Grange work to write me. In this way I can become acquainted and talk with all of you G. B. Horton.

#### ANOTHER REUNION.

Flat Rock Grange celebrated its fifteenth anniversary on Tuesday, March 7, at the home of Brother John Welle.

which all did ample justice. Afterwards the following program was rendered:
Call to order. Prayer by worthy chaplain. "Song of Victory," by Grange; address by worthy master; select reading, Sister Ada Parish; "Our Grange, its History," paper by worthy secretary; "Fair Song," by Libbie Hood, a little girl eight years old; "Our Grange, its Benefits," response by Brother W. N. Perry of Willow Grange; recitation, Sister Ella Parish; "Our Grange, its Success," response by worthy overseer; song. cess," response by worthy overseer; song, "Bringing in the Sheaves;" "Our Grange, its Failures," response by worthy chap-lain; select reading, Sister S. Parish; "Our Grange, How to improve," response by Brother G. A. Welle; music, violing by Brother G. A. Welle; music, violin and "Horse's Chin," Brother C. A. Berry and "Uncle Bi;" "Our Grange, Duties of Members," response by worthy lecturer; select reading, Sister Libbie Particles, "Our Frances, response by worthy treasurer; song by Grange, "Slipping Away;" quotations by members; recitation, Brother G. A. Welle; remarks by charter members and others; closing

charter members and others; closing song, "God be with you till we meet again."

The program was listened to with good attention and proved full of interest as many past reminiscences were as many past reminiscences. brought to mind. Altogether the meeting proved an enjoyable one and one which will not be easily forgotten. All expressed themselves as well pleased with the day, and departed wishing may repetitions of the same. W.G.P.

#### GOOD TIME TO FEED HOGS.

Secretary Rusk of the Department of Agriculture says the farmers in all parts of the country are inquiring as to the probable profit of feeding corn to hogs at present prices. He desires to state that the prospect of large returns from judicious hog feeding has seldom been judicious hogs has seldom been judicious hogs has been judicious h as bright as now. In average years it takes about nine pounds of hogs, live weight, to bring the price of a bushel of corn. This year five pounds brings as much as a bushel of corn. If ten pounds of pork are made from a bushel of corn, which may be taken as a fair return, then the present prices of hogs would make corn bring about eighty-five cents a bushel if fed to these animals, which is about twice as much as it is quoted at Chicago markets. When the advance in price came farmers sold their breeding stock, which cannot be replaced for at least two years. Secretary Rusk therefore thinks it is perfectly safe to feed hogs under the present conditions until they are fully matured, as the shortage of hog products and the unrestricted foreign markets for inspected meats offer the best possible guarantee for good prices.

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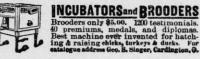
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A. RUSSELL, GEO.

GIRARD, MICHIGAN.

1893.

BREEDER OF

Pure-Bred Hereford Gattle YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

#### A SCHOOLROOM IDYL.

How plainly I remember all!
The desks deep-scored and blackened,
The row of blackboards 'round the wall,
The hum that never slackened;
And, framed about by map and chart,
And casts of dusky plaster,
That wisest head and warmest heart,
That kindly old schoolmaster!

I see the sunny corner nook
His blue-eyed daughter sat in,
A rosy, fair-haired girl, who took
With us her French and Latin,
How longingly I watched the hours
For Ollendorf and Cæsar!
And how I fought with Tony Powers
The day he tried to tease her!

And when, one day, it took the "Next!"
To stay some Gallic slaughter,
Because I quite forgot the text
In smiling at his daughter,
And she and I were "kept till four
To study, after closing."
We stopped the clock an hour or more
While he, poor man, was dozing!

And there he sits, with bended head,
O'er some old volume poring.
(Or so he thinks; if truth be said
He's fast asleep and snoring),
Aud where the shaded lamplight plays
Across the cradle's rocking,
My schoolmate of the olden days
Sits, mending baby's stocking.

-Charles B, Going in the March Ladies' Hom
Journal.

#### HOW TO DISINFECT ROOMS AND CLOTHING AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

HELEN L. MANNING.

I have been asked to prepare two or three articles for your readers giving some hints and directions as to nursing and some of the simple modes of treatment adaptable to home use which are so successfully practiced in the Battle rosive sublimate, one to one thou-Creek Sanitarium. As thorough sand, or in a two per cent solution disinfection after contagious dis- of carbolic acid, or a strong solu- ancients, Rah, from which it is length of time for cream to rise eases cannot be over estimated and tion of white vitriol may be used. is so little understood, I will begin It must not be forgotten that all When we see tulips they recall with that. Even the ordinary practure these are poisonous and that the Holland but they originally came that ordinarily there is a great loss titioner, though he may understand the subject himself, is very cared deadly.

corrosive sublimate is especially from the Levant. Hollyhocks from not properly mixing and maken the subject himself, is very cared deadly. the subject himself, is very care- deadly. less about instructing his patrons how to clean up and disinfect after scarlet fever, measles, diphnean region, while beans are still ing; sweet cream and sour should nean region, while beans are still ing; sweet cream and sour should near region, while beans are still ing; sweet cream and sour should near region, while beans are still ing; sweet cream and sour should near region, while beans are still ing; sweet cream and sour should near region, while beans are still ing; sweet cream and sour should near region. after infectious diseases so that the theria, typhoid fever, consumption, found wild in Persia. Beans have never be mixed just before churnhouse and premises will be entirely erysipelas and other germ diseases been cultivated in all ages. In ing, as the sweet cream churns safe for others, that there shall be no more fresh cases, and it may be, has been should be so treated. ballots, the white affirmative, the in the buttermilk. The cream no more deaths. Some of them all well educated physicians and mother will thoughtlessly give the Egyptian priests considered the is as long as cream can be kept for sanitarians know that too much little one full range of all the liv-sight of them unclean. Peru, the butter of good quality. I believe

the spread of disease. A patient suffering from any infectious disease should be at once completely isolated together with contagious period of the disease. the nurse in charge. There should be no direct communication be- of clothing and upholstery, carpets, there are and have been roses. tween the communication be- etc., must be disinfected by burn- of the house. If a door between, ing sulphur as described above, and oceans and continents, be a sulphur as described above, and oceans and continents, be a sulphur as described above. paste it up carefully. Take what- every book and paper used or through a score of centuries and in summer and 64° to 66° in winever is needed to an outside door handled must be burned no matter or passage way and leave it in such what its value. Such sacrifices are to our needs, connect us with the butter worker as they preserve the a way that the nurse can get it small compared with risk to prec past as nothing else can. without personal contact. Serve ious human lives. The germs of her meals in this way and whatever scarlet fever are specially tenacious garden grows that makes it such a fine dairy salt sprinkled through she has to say, let it be said at of life and cases have been traced never failing source of interest, but it and worked but little, then set long range out of doors, if possible, to clothing which had been laid If the mother is to serve as nurse, away for years. it may be very hard for her to be hard as it would be to see them sons. taken down with the same disease and have them to nurse with all the dread uncertainties as to results. Whenever it is possible, all the children who are well should be sent entirely away to the house of other friends and remain there until complete convalescence and thorough disinfection can be secured. The quarantine should be kept up after recovery until it is certain is inherent in most of men. Sooner of vegetable epidemics. \* \* \*
that whoever acts as nurse is not or later it makes itself known and "We shall learn that a too generthat whoever acts as nurse is not going to come down with the same disease. Before going among people, complete disinfectant baths should be taken by both convalescent and nurse, even to the washing Old Man" take more pleasure than of the hair. A solution of bi-chlor- among his noble trees at Haide of mercury (corrosive sublimate), one to five thousand in strength, is the most thorough, but advance in years grow to be more borax or boracic acid will answer like their mothers, we can account pretty well. Bi-chloride of mer- somewhat for the philosopher, the cury is a deadly poison, and as it is colorless, odorless and almost tastedeveloping in old age a greater less, it is very dangerous to have love for Mother Earth.

BUTTER MAKING.

Read by Mrs. J. W. Lawrason at Gladwin Farmless, it is very dangerous to have love for Mother Earth. around except in the hands of very In a plot of ground there are careful persons. Only the other great possibilities. For dateless day I read of a man who handed a glassful to his sick wife, supposing it to be water, and she drank enough

To the ancient Aztec, to be delight of the supposition of the ugly and uncomfortable as high priced thoroughbreds. The

enough sulphur to insure the death occupant chose to pay; second, the of all germs and here is where wooden collar; third, the sacrifimany fail who profess to rigid cial block and more smoking hearts ings. Some cows are of a sensitive, and tastily than twenty-five years cleanliness after disease or death cast upon the altars. in a house. Dr. J. H. Kellogg Making fruitful garden of waste loud talking and confusion while ers but says that four pounds to every one places, tilling and reclaiming the being milked. The pasture or feed women. thousand cubic feet of air are none soil makes civilization possible and should be of the very best with too much and the same quantity is such barbaric customs a thing of plenty of good clean water. A making of babies' clothing; of the recommended by Prof. Pasteur. the past.

proper quantity of sulphur flour fruits and vegetables. mixed with an equal bulk of puloration and send moisture out in open to air for another twenty-four mental and physical powers. hours, and then thoroughly Speaking of these "outlandish" hours, and then thoroughly new paint."

Clothing and bedding which have been exposed to the contagion this lake bound climate has brought be made by using medium sized should be loosely shaken out and forth blossoms but never fruit as milk pans. Slat shelves are best, a disposed on chairs that the sulphur fumes may penetrate every part. apricots came into Britain with room, towels and cloths sacred to Washable clothing from the bed or Cæsar. The peony came from the use of milk things, and the butsix hours before being sent to the while a few varieties came from ably with creamery butter. The laundry, either in a solution of cor- Ho Hango. The rhubarb, or pie- closest attention should be given "Birth and Early Life of Colum-

An uncarpeted room, very plainly entirely separated from the other furnished, is the best in any case members of the family, but not so of acute illness, for obvious rea-

The Sanitarium,

GARDENS.

ANNA L. FELLOWS.

The right to till the soil is the priceless heritage of all men, and a love for this "primal occupation" or later it makes itself known and contentment follows its gratification. When did Jefferson find greater happiness than at Monticello? And where does the "Grand warden?

If it is true that men as they

the room; the spores are very ten-larger percentage of phosphorus by the creamery process, as a much them. In the dry state the prod- phosphorus renews the essential than in any other way. uct is simply oxide of sulphur, but nervous matter of the spinal cord phurous acid which is powerful ancient Scandinavians know somefour hours. It should then be left feeble ate the fruit to renew their using pans, never has any bad effect. others of this?

with a disinfectant solution, the foreigners we meet in our home eight or ten cows can be cared for walls newly kalsomined or papered "kitchen garden." Familiar faces in a much better way in the same and the woodwork covered with they have but how far from their time that it takes to care for the yet, is adopted, not a native, for good circulation of air in the milk thought to have derived its name. properly in pans. Disinfection should be employed native of the eastern Mediterra- cream uniformly ripe before churn-Sometimes when a child is not very black negative. Pythagoras urged should have ventilation, and be pains cannot be taken to prevent ing rooms instead of confining it to land of the Incas, is regarded as more butter is spoiled by keeping the spread of disease. case when the convalescent is cherry is of Asiatic origin, brought than from any other cause. The "scaling off"-by far the most into Italy about 70 B.C., by Lu-success of the process of churning Then every room and every article that in all lands and in all times of the cream.

oceans and continents, back proper temperature as follows: 60°

also how it grows it. Every year away for six or eight hours, worked chemists and botanists are telling again, being careful not to work it us something new about plant life too much. If the butter is to be secrets yet to be learned.

arth are not yet known. When they are we shall know bet- method I know of is to fill the ter how to treat the aged but ever crock within about an inch from youthful Mater. We shall apply the top, cover with a cloth dipped nitrate of soda with a less generous in melted butter, fill with salt and hand as well as muriate of soda, tie down. potash, etc. Stimulants to plant growth running crops up like overgrown children to be the victims

ous supply of plant food is as bad as making a weakly man devour half a dozen meat meals a day.'

was all visible to the naked eye, forgetting what was going on beneath the surface. Indeed gardener, 'Know thy garden,' is no light command.

Schoolcraft.

There are several requisites necessary for perfect success in butter to kill her directly.

The next step is to disinfect the room. It is essential to burn working another's for what the loud talking and confusion while ers but the "ordinary run" of recommended by Prof. Pasteur.
The directions as given by Dr.
Kellogg are as follows:

"After the cracks about doors and windows have been pasted up with strips of paper, take a large dishstrips of paper, take a large dish"after the same quantity is such barbaric customs a thing of the past.

If the past.

If the garden cover acres of territory its possibilities are many, if but small they are not few. In a small garden there is occupation a small garden there is occupation and solace. It can give strength of good clean water. A sind the broad common sense and spring heel shind man is kind to his beast, and should be attended to carefully. Men should not milk with dirty hands, nor allow the fine dust that is on the cow's udder to dust tha

Fresh ripe apples contain a me that the best results are obtained dress that allows it.

I also think this is the cheapest way to make butter as it is the cleansed, the furniture washed folk brings to mind how many least laborious. The milk from native land. That apricot tree milk of two or three cows with

Now in making butter I think cullus. And who does not know depends much on the temperature

Before the churning begins the Thus our gardens take us across cream should be brought to the while they delight us and minister ter. I prefer the barrel churn and grain of the butter. The butter But it is not alone what the should be thoroughly rinsed and for that purpose. In packing but-

CAN WOMEN BE SAVED?

"This crinoline move is atrocious, but I guess it'll come, women will do it!"

This is man's verdict; while many a feminine supplement ex-Perhaps we thought our garden claims: "I know it, I just wish every paper in the country would make war upon it and keep us from it. It'll be horrid!"

It is so funny, this daring of dame fashion to cage us in crinoline on the verge of the world's fair, and all the wits of the papers crying out at us, "you know you'll look hideous, but you can't help it."

goes to prove no progress has been made in woman's dress or in nervous nature, and do not like ago? I do not mean fashion lead-

Think of the changes in the

Ladies' Department. pan about a third full of water, to the flaccid muscles, good blood The yard or stable where cows are and those "outing" suits. Many place a flat plate in the bottom and to the brain, health to the dyspep- milked should be clean, as the warm of these modes make no change on this set a kettle containing the tic, while it brings forth flowers, milk must of necessity imbibe all in one's outer appearance but the unpleasant odors that come are everything to comfort. Not Fresh fruits and vegetables are from an unclean stable or barnyard; the least of these is the happy verized charcoal. Then turn alco- not small returns for the gardener. the butter maker may be cleanli- thought of hanging the dress skirt hol or benzine over the mixture, Eat the strawberry or grape just ness itself in her butter making, it on a waist, a device so simple the ignite it, and get out of the from the vine, then those that have avails but little if all of the above wonder is it was not invented room as speedily as possible. The been picked 24 or 12 hours even requirements are not carried out. sooner. How common is the deobject of using water is that the heat of the kettle may cause evap- fruit is.

I would advise an out of doors milk veloped waist among public speak-room, and my experience teaches ers and reciters and the artistic room, and my experience teaches ers and reciters and the artistic

To my mind the number of girls acious of life, and dry sulphur than any other fruit or vegetable, better and more uniform article of and women is daily increasing who fumes are not sufficient to kill so says a German analyst, and cream and butter can be produced more or less are changing their clothing to induce ease and grace The creamery with its ventilated while they retain the beauties and when water is added, we have sul- and brain. I wonder did not the deep setting cans in cold water or general features of the ruling style. ice keeps milk sweet and cool and How far they will yield to crinoenough to kill the spores as well thing of this when they represented free from any foreign substance, line remains to be seen, and does as the germs. Let the room re- the apple as the food of gods, and the thunder storm, the one not alter my claim to the advance mained closed for about twenty- who, when they began to grow thing so much dreaded by those they have made. What think

MRS. G. R. L.

COLUMBIAN CLUBS.

The papers and magazines have been so full of Columbian literature that material is plenty and I see from my window, that in with pans. But good butter can information readily accessible. As the theme is so well worn, and the winter so far under way, the study of the life and times of the Great Discoverer may be disposed of at a couple of meetings. The first the patient should be soaked for Macedonia, the common variety, ter produced would compare favor- thing to do is to arrange a scale of topics something after this fashion; plant, came from the banks of the as to the proper time to skim milk; bus;" "Youth and Manhood of Volga, or as it was known to the length of time for cream to rise lumbus;" "The Theories of Columbus;" "The Theories of Geographers and Navigators of the Period;" The Court of the Spanish King;" or "Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand;" "The Great Discovery;" Subsequent Voyages;" Closing Scenes of Columbus' Life." These topics may be made to cover everything in the history of Columbus, and one should be assigned to each member of the club, to study and prepare either paper or discourse upon. It is well to limit call fumigation all nonsense, but sick, say with scarlet fever, the abstinence from beans and the stirred occasionally. Three days the time, say ten, not over fifteen minutes, to avoid prolixity. You can tell a good deal in ten minutes, and two meetings certainly should discover America.

Next, take up the Exposition; its

early inception and beginning. It is rather late in the day troins to be an exhaustive study ofe (to say nothing tions and colonies that the those wist make exhibits. We would suggest therefore that the time be spent in gaining, as much as possible, an idea of the significance of the statuary and adornments of the buildings, and giving the rest of it to learning what is going to be exhibited. And we know of no better method of doing this than by general reading and study of the papers and magazines, especially those published in Chicago, which and food but the soil has many packed, glazed crocks are the best of course give a good deal of space to matters pertaining to the Expo-Dr. J. E. Taylor, in a recent article says: "Half the secrets of Mother Earth are not yet known." It that purpose. In pushing out to matters pertaining to the Exposition. If a dozen people are engaged in looking up information where the exposition is that purpose. In pushing out to matters pertaining to the Exposition. If a dozen people are engaged in looking up information on a certain subject a vast amount on a certain subject a vast amount can be obtained, which classified and arranged, will do much toward aiding us to see what we are most particularly interested in seeing. It was often remarked after the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, how few of those who attended were able to give any account of what they had seen; they had brought away only a confused idea, impressions having crowded out impressions till only a miscellaneous jumble remained in memory. To study the Columbian Exposition in its entirety, the whole six months would need to be given to it; few of us can afford that luxury and the best plan will be to obtain an idea of what there is to see, decide what is most in harmony with our tastes, and spend the greater part of the time in intelligent study Most of this hoop-skirt twaddle of those things, after, of course, obtaining a general outline of the whole. And the whole, like P. T. Barnum's circus, is going to be "the biggest show on earth."—
Household Supplement Michigan

> The most conspicuous feature of the Review of Reviews for March is a study of the recent course of American general politics as interpreted by the careers of four public men who have recently passed away namely, Messrs. Blaine, Lamar, Hayes and Butler. The article is by Prof. H. P. Judson, of the Chicago University, who is head dean of the university colleges and a thorough student of American history and politics. It is interesting to note the broad and hopeful tone of Professor Judson's discussion. One may suspect that he is a Republican in politics, but his article is almost whally free from his. He has

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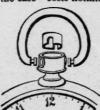
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PHILADELPHIA.

#### THE SILO.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

It is now over six years since I built my first silo-a rectangular structure placed in my barn, and plastered inside-and over three outside my barn, and lined with boards coated with coal tar. As power, and a Smalley No. 14 cutter. the stock I keep, horses, cattle and in the field, two with wagons to sheep, I have good opportunity to draw, and one to feed the cutter. study the advantages of this new We have never found a machine aid to American agriculture. I have also visited hundreds of silos, so I have had an exceptional opportunity to study the mechanism of see these machines work. We the silo, methods of planting, certainly ought to have a good pracstoring and feeding.

From a most favorable chance to and the results from their use, before I constructed my first silo, I ciation of their value.

THE SILO.

If one has room inside a barn, the silo may be placed there. This saves a roof. Then it must be square or rectangular to economize room. But the use of the silo enables one to keep more stock. So quite likely, if one builds in the barn, he will wish later that he had not done so. If one builds outside, the silo should be circular. This eliminates corners, and gives strength. In locating the silo, we should remember that feeding is a daily duty, and no thought should be spared to so locate the silos as to reduce the work of feeding to the minimum. The ideal arrangement would be to have the silo so placed that a low cart could be run up to the door, filled and then run through an alley close in front of the feeding mangers.

The silo must be air tight, and of sufficient strength to stand the strain which is by no means slight. It is also well to have the silo high so as to use gravity to pack our silage. If the silo is to be round, by all odds the best form where practical, I should use 2x4 studding and sheet within and without with a double thickness of half inch boards, which should either be coated with hot coal tar or plastered with water lime as we plaster for a cistern. In this last case we can lath or use grooved sheeting. My first silo was built this way. 1 whitewash it each fall keeps perfectly good. Were I to ing should be continuous from top to bottom, and two feet wide. As we fill we place narrow boards against the opening against building paper. As we feed we always take from the whole top, and remove the narrow six inch boards one by one, as we come to them, Cutting down silage gives a surface to ferment, and fills the barn with offensive odors. Iron rods at the opening unite the stude each side so there is no chance for spreading.

#### PLANTING THE CORN.

In general, I would plant and care for my corn crop just as I would to secure the best crop of corn, if I had no silo. First, get all the corn possible, then the more stalks the better. We ought surely to get fifteen tons to the acre of corn

and all. I plant on sod, plow the previous fall or just before planting, fit by use of the invaluable Cutaway harrow, which mellows very rapidly but all is eaten without tearing up sod, and plant silage is good. in drills, by use of the common grain drill, using the outside teeth. I have the drill, can plant fifteen acres a day, and get as fine crops as do those who plant with the hoe. The hoe is a relic, or should be, of the past, in the corn field. As soon as planting is over, I put a very wide fine tooth harrow on the field. I use a fifteen feet wide Vaughn. We harrow any way we choose without reference to rows, and keep it up till the corn is four inches or more in height. vate by use of a good horse cul- tion to the cause before we discuss reme- this number and read the editorials.

tooth, which pleases us well.

HARVESTING AND FILLING. The time to harvest is very important. Just as the ears are glazed, or just when we usually cut under the old regime, is the time. We now rush till we are done. And plastered inside—and over three years since I built my second, which is octagonal in form, situated just inch pieces as we put them into power, and a Smalley No. 14 cutter. boards coated with coal tar. As power, and a Smalley No. 14 cutter. tree. Such goods are not unhealthy in have fed tons of silage, and to all Our force is as follows: Two men many cases, but they are made and sold that would cut the corn in the field to please us. We have never in at least four different states, and tried the sled cutters, nor the old that there is not much difference between sweep harvesters. I should like to tical harvester to help us get our corn on to the wagon. We find From a most favorable chance to corn on to the wagon. We find article of food. This process continues unobserve silos, their management, that having the corn wet when we til some flagrant case comes up and is aired put it in is no objection, except in our courts where the true nature of the additional work, and the unpleas-antness of bandling wat stalks was led to a favorable view of them.

The several years of actual trial have served to increase my appreause also antiquated. We now put a something will be made to appreause that something will be made to appreause that something will be done but time. thicker layer of cut straw on our that something will be done, but time silage. If this is damp or wet it smooths off the rough surface of the agration; the deep and vital question which underlies all such movements is lost sight up, wait two days, then heap it up again; and two days later repeat the operation when we add the two the operation, when we add the two the process stops temporarily, only to begin feet of cut straw.

FEEDING.

whole top and have enough stock to keep the silage from fermenting.

drugs, medicines, and confectionery.

Doubtless there is some danger of driftto keep the silage from fermenting. I we feed an inch a day, we shall accomplish this. I feed to all my do for the individual that which each one stock, horses, sheep and cattle. With horses and sheep especially, some care is necessary at the start, and possibly it is always best to add some other food, as i. Each individual would be watching bright clover, though we have used silage exclusively, and with exceland must be fed with judgment.

A SILO.

1. It costs less to harvest the crop, two or three dollars less per

acre will keep a cow an entire year.

3. The succulent appetizing food keeps the stock in better half. with a thick cement wash, and it acre will keep a cow an entire year.

build again tomorrow I think I should plaster inside. The open-shown by the sleek hair, mellow tell me in what direction a similar sum skin, and greater product in meat, could be expended that would promise wool, milk, etc.

4. It enables one to do winter dairying, when prices are high, and yet secure a product up to the alone, and physicians testified that such

corn crop in perfect condition in a of the patient, and yet such cream tartar wet season as well as in a dry one. In very wet autumns we cannot until they would fill a large volume. preserve our corn stalk fodder, which is hardly less valuable than nearly enough money collected in fines to the corn, without great loss.

6. In case of an early frost, we silo; and suffer comparatively little.

7. Our grain is softened in the silo, and so we save all toll. There is no loss from indigestion in feedthe producers of this state are threatened ing corn from the silo.

8. The storage room is very much less when we use the silo.

9. The waste is much less. There may be some silage wasted at the and their vigilance and activity is fast drivtop and corners of a square silo, but with proper caution very little, but all is eaten and utilized if the

10. It is easier and pleasanter to feed silage than coarse food, especially as we note the relish with which it is eaten.

#### SHOULD WE HAVE A FOOD AND DAIRY COMMISSIONER IN MICHIGAN?

HON. E. N. BATES.

The adulteration of food, and how to prevent the same, is a question which has long been before our people, and so clean This mellows the soil, kills the weeds, and doesn't hurt the corn. No, rather pushes it along to a remarkable degree. Farmers, try the tion has been lost sight of, and the proposed harrow, and you will never be without it again. We next cultimay not be amiss, however, to call atten-

tivator. We use the Albion spring dies. Adulteration may be carried on to se slight an extent that the difference between the pure article and that which is adulterated can only be detected by a chemical analysis, or by an expert, and right here is where the defenders of impure goods get in their strongest defense.

It is nearly time for the making of maple sugar and syrup: but even now there are tons of so called maple sugar ready to thrust upon the market after the few first sold as pure maple or Vermont Maple or Refined Maple which never saw a maple under a false name. Their value is increased by the name, and the sale of really pure goods is injured; and the manufacturer of pure goods is forced into an unequal competition; and the consumer comes to the conclusion that his tastes have changed and maple and other syrups, and ceases his search for pure goods and transfers his anxiety to the price. It now comes to the cheapest maple, and the producer of the adulterated goods must still farther push his trade until it comes, to be an unhealthy smooths off the rough surface of the agiagain when favorable opportunities present themselves. What I have said about the products of the maple tree is true of butter, We should feed always from the cheese, sugar, coffee, tea, spices of all kinds,

ing into a sort of paternalism and expecting the government, either state or national, to ought to do for himself, but I am clearly of the opinion that the instigation and prosecution of cases for the adulteration of food must be done by a State official, and not by

silage exclusively, and with excel-lent results. If the silage is good fined to his immediate vicinity. The prosand it ought always to be good, ecution of such cases by neighboring partand will if the silo is air tight, slight always savors more or less of spite and the corn cut at the proper time, it will be excellent for all our whereas it has been conclusively shown by stock. Theoretically, bran, oatmeal or oil meal will be excellent to add to our silage. I have usually been content with the silage alone, except to my sheep and horses, and the spending for the parties arrested to a spending for the parties are prosecuted by an official, appointed or elected for that express purpose, all incentives of a mercenhave been pleased. In case of a no uncommon thing for the parties arrested work team I should prefer hay and to come frankly to the officer and tell him that such goods were sold, only because of oats with just a little silage. Silage the sharp competition and illegitimate adulis a very loosening feed for horses teration, and that they were glad there was and must be fed with indement. whole business; and now as to the cost, for break joints. The inner wall should WHY EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE I find that is the first and greatest question to dispose of when the matter is brought before our lawmakers.

I appeared before the House committee on Agriculture of the 1891 Legislature and the Hon. Mr. Watts from Jackson, being 2. The food is succulent, more at that time a member of said committee, said it would cost at the lowest estimate appetizing, and goes farther. One from \$5,000 to \$7,000 per annum to equip

I would not attempt to say that I thought greater returns upon the investments than this? A single wholesale drug firm in an adjoining state made in a single year nearly maximum of quality and quantity.

5. It enables us to secure our

by the maximum of quality and quantity.

calculated cream tartar could not be used in the place of the pure article in making up prescriptions without imperiling the life was sold as pure.

Cases of this kind might be multiplied

The food Commissioner of Ohio reports

pay the expenses of his office.

The New York Commissioner reports the sale of some of the very worst adulteracan still hurry our crop into the tions as practically stamped out from that state. Why, sir! there are wholesale firms in some of the larger cities of our own state, who if they saw their business intertoday, would not hesitate one moment about incurring the expense that would accrue from the establishment of this office.

New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other states have food commissioners ing the traffic in such goods out from their midst; and will Michigan escape? No, sir. Her unguarded markets will be most eagerly sought after by the vendors of such articles, and she will fall an easy prey to their unholy designs.

Agriculturists are more vitaly interested in this question than any other class of citizens, but it fouches all. It is the first and foremost function of a government to secure between its citizens a fair balance and a just measure, repressing criminal acts, and encouraging virtue and justice.

If the Legislature of 1893 will move

along in the line of duty it will create this office and start it on its mission without delay, and while some croakers may send up a dismal howl of new offices created and money expended, the people at large will bless them for their action. Moline.

The Ladies' Home Journal for March is better than ever. It is indispensable to the women and if the men would read it they might be better husbands and fathers than they are. Any young man whose heart is fluttering in the first zephyrs of love should send 10 cents to Philadelphia for



#### Notices of Meetings.

St. Joseph County Pomona No. 4 will neet at Centreville Grange hall first Thursday in April. All members are requested to be present.

MRS. HENRY COOK,

The next meeting of Lenawee County Pomona Grange will be held with On-stead Grange at Onstead, on April 6. Business meeting in the forenoon.

good program will be provided for the afternoon meeting, to which all fourth degree members are cordially invited. P. H. Dowling,

Lectuerer.

Berrien County Pomona Grange will be held at Sodus Grange hall, April 4 and 5.

An interesting program is in prepara-tion and an excellent meeting is antici-

Patrons lend us your aid in making the meetings of 1893 grand revivals for our noble order. Mrs. J. H. ROYCE,

Hillsdale County Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting with Lickly's Corners Grange, at the home of Brother J. B. Phillips, April 6, 1893. A good program will be rendered. A cordial invitation is extended to all Patrons. Come all and make this meeting one of the meeting one of the rest interesting of the year. Bring the most interesting of the year. Bring something in your baskets for the dinner.

Mrs. E. D. Nokes, County Lecturer.

#### NEWS NOTES.

The day of Cleveland's inauguration was stormy but the crowds came never-theless. It is said to have been one of the largest inaugurations in history, as regards number of people present. The regards number of people present. The arrangements were good and nothing marred the exercises except the weather. Perhaps Uncle Jerry had it "all fixed up" as a sort of grim greeting to Grover. The address was remarkable more for its calmness than for anything startling or peculiarly suggestive.

Some of the locomotive engineers on the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad made some demands of the company regarding hours of labor, which the company refused to grant. The company also requested all engineers belonging to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to leave the road or the Brotherhood. leave the road or the Brotherhood. All the engineers went out, and as the con-necting lines refuse to handle freight hauled by non-union engineers, there seems to be a good prespect of an interesting fight.

The treaty with Hawaii has not progressed so fast as was anticipated. Indeed President Cleveland has withdrawn the treaty and it seems likely that a commission will soon be sent to the islands to make an investigation of the actual condition of things and report the same to our government.

As was anticipated in the last issue the anti-option bill failed to pass. It would seem that Col. Hatch did all that was possible, but his work was of no avail. This means that the Grange must make another strenuous campaign in favor of

The home-rule bill is apparently being given a thorough and fair discussion. It is stated that Mr. Gladstone is pleased with the debate so far.

#### A GRAPE VINE SPECIALIST

who grows stock of the best quality, sells them at reasonable rates, furnishes all the information necessary for the success of the amatuer and vineyardist freely, does not despise small orders, but is glad of any opportunity to show his goods, and is able to fill even the largest orders; such a firm commands and deserves suc-And such a firm is Lewis Roesch, Fredonia, N. Y., the advertiser of 850,000 grape vines, 100 varieties. He is perfectly reliable and responsible.

#### A Grange Master's Recommendation.

Middlesex Co., Mass., Feb. 10, 1893.

Mr. O. W. Ingersoll:

DEAR SIR—It is now more than nine years since I used your Liquid Rubber Paints, they have given me entire satisfaction and have been recommended by me to many purchasers. Please send me sample cards as I wish to select for an order in a few days. Fraternally, N. B. Douglass.

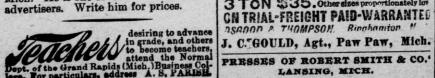
(See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints. Ed.)

#### Harness.

You will notice on page 5 the advertisement of the Hand Made Harness Co., Stanton, Mich. They are reliable people, and refer to Hon. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, member of executive committees. tee of State Grange. Write to them.

#### SCALES.

When you think of buying farm scales, write to J. C. Gould, Paw Paw Mich. He is one of our "old reliable" advertisers. Write him for prices.



#### WE BUILD

"Low-Down" Milk Wagons, Bakery Wagors and Grocery Wagons.



Write for full particulars to the PARSONS "LOW-DOWN" WAGON CO., Earlville, N. Y.

TRACTION AND PORTABLE Threshers and Horse Powers.

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## Alliance Carriage Company.



used your Spiral Spring for 18 months and find it or in every respect. The in has also given excellent EDWARD STEVENSON, (Ex-Governor of Idaho.)



"A" Grade \$45.

MARENGO, ILIS., Jan. 4, 1893.

In the large number of vehicles our chased by our union from you luring past year we have been entry pleased and you way a committed to be a second to be threly pleased, and you may count on our orders during 1893, and so long as work is kept up to its present high standard. M. E. HOGMIRE, Bus. Mgr. Consumers' Com'l Union.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

#### Members of the Alliance, Grange, League, Union, Patrons and F. M. B. A.

should order no BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS or HAR-NESS from any one until you have seen our New Grand Catalogue for 1893, which is mailed free to any address. It shows over one hundred new styles, representing the most popular vehicles, with prices ranging from \$30 upward, and Harness from \$5 upward,

our goods are strictly hand-made and fully warranted for two years, and our Spiral Springs are warranted for 12 years. We are, and have been for three years the recognized manufacturers for the above organizations.

We made and sold 8067 vehicles in 1892, and will make and sell over 10,000 this year. See and examine our mammoth display at the World's Fair in Chicago. Write for our catalogue and book of testimonials at once. Our catalogue is a work of art and the finest ever published. When you see our styles and examine the prices, you will not buy from any other factory, because our goods are the best and cheapest. Remember that we are the only manufacturers in the world that sell their entire out-put direct to the consumer, thereby saving him the profits usually paid the Dealer and Jobber.

Factory and Salesroom:

REV. SAM'L P. HILNER.



Grade \$67.50 WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 19, 92. My Carriage gives perfect satisaction and I regard It as a superior

J. H. MERRILL, Ass't P. M.



ALLIANCE CARRIACE CO. Sycamore St. from Court to Canal Sts. CINCINNATI, O.

United States Government

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It will tell you how to make a Hot Bed and Cold Frame, also how to cultivate and care for Vegetable and Flower Garden. We want every Farmer and Stock Man to try our new Sugar Beet Seed, for three

two cent stamps will send enough to plant a row 150 feet long, which will yield (if well cultivated) 25 bushels of the best possible feed for milch cows.

#### Souvenir Coins-The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition-5,000,000 of which were donated to the World's Columbian Exposition by the

Government, are being rapidly taken by an enthusiastically patriotic people. As there early promised to be a demand for these Souvenirs that

\$10,000 Souvenir

in the shape of a coin, but many can have fac-similes of this valuable work of art-only special coin ever issued by the U.S. Government-for \$1 each.

World's Fair

would render them very valuable in the hands of speculators, the Exposition Authorities decided to place the price at

#### \$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 distributed among 65,000,000 people, in this country ato of the foreign demand;) and that many have already been ta ing 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.

## For Sale

Realizing that every patriotic American will want one or more of these coins, and in order to make it convenient for him to get them, we have made arrange-Everywhere ments to have them sold throughout the country by all the leading Merchants

MICHIGAN

LANSING,

and Banks. If not for sale in your town, send \$1.00 each for not less than five coins, by Post-office or Express Money-order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft, with instructions how to send them to you, all charges prepaid, to

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition Chicago, Ill.

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