

SPECIAL COLLEGE EDITION.

## GRANGE



## VISITOR

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

VOL. XVIII, NO. 7.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, APRIL 1, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 415.

## IT WOULD BE CONSTITUTIONAL.

The so called "California Clause" prohibiting the lender from contracting with the borrowers to pay the tax on the mortgage would be constitutional in Michigan.

So declared by Judge J. G. Ramsdell of the thirteenth judicial circuit.

The clause was omitted from the mortgage tax law of 1891, but was the vital point asked by the Grange then, and is demanded by them today.

## EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:

My Dear Sir—Yours asking for my interpretation of article 4, section 43 of the State constitution is at hand. As the task is easy I cheerfully comply with your request.

This article provides that the legislature shall pass no bill of attainer, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts.

The first prohibition has never been questioned. The second is held to apply to crimes and offenses only. The third relates solely to lawful contracts *already entered into* between two or more contracting parties. It is now law. In the mortgage case the contract with the mortgagee to pay all taxes which may be assessed against the mortgage during its existence as a lien upon the land. Article 4, section 43, would forbid the legislature from making void such contracts as have already been made under the law as it is, or as might be made before a different law should take effect.

This provision of the constitution, however, does not forbid the legislature from passing a law making all contracts of that nature void that are entered into after such law is made to take effect. Neither would it prevent the legislature from prohibiting such contracts in the future and imposing a penalty for its violation.

In every instance cited in Howell's statutes where this provision has been interpreted by the supreme court the contract claimed to be impaired was entered into before the law complained of took effect.

I venture to say that no case can be found where any court of competent jurisdiction has, under the provisions of the constitution, questioned the right of the legislature to regulate the manner, prescribe the form or determine the force of any contract that might thereafter be made.

The whole Statute of Frauds is based upon this unquestioned power of the legislature to regulate contracts and protect the weak and confiding against the strong and crafty. I call your attention to chapters 233, 234 and 235, commencing on page 1598, second volume Howell's annotated statutes for powers already exercised by the legislature in this direction.

Yours truly,  
J. G. RAMSDPELL.

Traverse City.

## EARLY SPRING WORK AMONG THE SMALL FRUITS.

H. OSCAR KELLEY.

In the early spring is the time that the small fruit grower should "hustle" in order that his work may be kept up with the times, or in other words so his work will "not get behind."

A little "foresight" in the early spring may save or prevent dead

loads of "hindsight" later in the season.

If the work was behind last season so that those raspberry canes were not cut and cleared away as soon as the crop was off (which we highly recommend), it should be done as soon as the snow will permit, also the canes for the coming crop may be pruned and the cuttings nicely cleared away and burned so as to check the increase of fungi and insect enemies with which they are infested. This will also apply to blackberries that have not been covered for winter protection.

If from neglect or other causes the strawberry bed was not mulched in the fall, it should be done as soon as the snow is off to protect the plants from alternate freezing and thawing and the blighting winds of March and April.

A little spare time may profitably be spent in arranging some line of experiment for the coming season, as the enterprising fruit-grower is always on the alert for new methods, etc.

Arrange and send in your orders to your nurseryman for the spring supply of plants, as early orders secure prompt attention and best quality. Include some novelty, but the advice of the Rural New Yorker is good: "Touch novelties gently, but touch them."

Prepare a supply of fungicides and insecticides and see that the spray pump is in good order and in readiness for the annual battle with our fruit enemies.

Consult your fruit journal and horticultural library for the experience of others before you, and by all means attend all your local horticultural society meetings.

St. Louis, Mich.

## THE MANUAL TRAINING FOR TECHNICAL STUDENTS.

W. D. GROESBECK, INSTRUCTOR IN SHOP WORK, MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

All the VISITOR readers know that manual labor is one thing required from all students at the College, but many doubtless picture the boys laying drains or tending crops or stock and forget that nearly half of them are enrolled in the mechanical course and never do an hour's work of this sort during their stay at the college.

To get an idea of how the "mechanicals" do occupy their work hours, if you would see them at work in the order in which it is given, you would follow the freshmen class to the second floor of the wood shop where two rows of benches extend around the gallery, one next the outer wall and one surrounding the open space in the center of the shop. About eight feet apart on these benches are locked cases of tools, forty in all, each containing saws, chisels, bits, squares, planes, bevels, and all the necessities of a carpenter's chest; while in one corner of the gallery is a general tool room, in charge of a student, and a stock room with a steam coil for kiln drying.

With this equipment, and with an instructor in charge, the student begins, learning from his exercise book the care of his tools, the laying out of work and from drawings furnished, the construction of easy joints, splices and dovetails. Better than all, he learns that his geometry means something besides lines and angles and that his blue prints tell in the simplest way all that he needs to know about the job in hand. He learns too that they

must always tell the exact truth, a feature he will bear in mind when he comes to make prints for others to use.

Thus much all the students in both courses learn. The mechanicals continue, filling the year with cabinet work, turning and pattern-making, for which purpose the shop has lathes, planers, buzz and band saws, shaper and molding cutter and a great variety of hand tools.

At the beginning of the sophomore year we all find the boys for one term in the blacksmith shop. The interested visitor will see eleven boys here (all for which there are forged at one time) busy, first at learning to manage the fire and then at such exercises as drawing and fashioning iron, making bolt heads, eyes, hooks, chain links, clevises, welds, and if time permits, the differences in handling and precautions for working steel. Again all the students get the benefit of this drill under one of the most skillful blacksmiths of Lansing. The technical students, having more time for the work, give longer attention to these exercises, and continue with such work as making cold chisels, lathe tools in their proper form and the tempering and dressing of tools.

In the absence of opportunity for foundry work, which we hope to have soon, the boys go

the remainder of their work for the course is done. To both student and visitor this is the most interesting shop in the building. Prepared by a short course of lectures on the construction and management of the various machines, a beginning is made with hand tools at chipping, filing, scraping and centering work for the lathes. The student here

learns for the first time perhaps that "a hair" and "scant" and "flush" and "a shade" are measurements tabooed and that hundredths and thousandths of an inch are very definite and easily measured dimensions. Ten lathes, two shapers, two smaller drills and one large radial drill, a planer, milling machine, grinding machine and four tool and cutter grinders, give opportunity to learn a wide range of operations in metal working. Best of all, the boys learn here, if they will, extreme accuracy. A shaft turned in one lathe must fit a box bored in another; the "plunger" of a steam pump must be a water-tight fit for the cylinder in which it works; a drill or reamer blank turned a hundredth of an inch too small is useless unless it can be re-worked for a smaller size at a great loss of time; planer work must be such that a little scraping will make steam-tight fits between the valves and valve-seats of engines. These for the more common operations, but with micrometer calipers and the graduations of the milling and emery grinding machines, thousandths of an inch are easily read and removed, and with the latter machine an error of that amount in a diameter would be a serious one. Ordinary calipers are here of no use, standard plugs and rings being the sources of comparison.

It should not be thought that this is too extreme a refinement of measurement, for it is such work as these machines do that makes possible the delicate and accurate movements of other machines and the interchange of worn parts of machines for new ones. With such machines the student not only uses but makes the brightly polished, perfectly sized twist drills, reamers, tapered arbors, milling cutters for sawing and grooving metal, cutting gear teeth,

worm wheels, taps and an almost endless variety of tools so useful to the machinist and so attractive to everyone.

But the time is not all given to this class of work. New engines, lathes, shapers, dynamos, etc., for the shop itself and a great amount of repairs for the institution is continually a part of the work. Nothing is made simply for the making; everything is designed to be of some practical value when finished.

After six terms of this sort of machine work, the last two terms of the course are spent in testing the efficiency of engines, boilers, electrical devices and shop machines and in thesis experiments; and all this it should be remembered is only the practice which runs parallel with and exemplifies the theory of the class room instruction.

We wish that a hundred parents could see these opportunities for their sons where one has so far seen them, and would give to Michigan boys the chance that scores of those from other states have been glad to turn to their account.

## WORK OF THE SOPHOMORES ON THE FARM DEPARTMENT.

P. G. HOLDEN, ASSISTANT AGRICULTURIST, MICHIGAN STATION.

Inquiries are often made regarding the nature of the work of students on the College farm. We respond to some of these through the columns of the VISITOR.

The work of the students is mostly experimental, and is carried on under the direction and personal supervision of the experiment station staff and the instructors in agriculture.

The freshmen are usually assigned either to the Horticultural department or the Agricultural department for the first four terms of their course. During the first term, if on the Agricultural department, they are assigned to assist in the harvesting of the various experimental crops grown by the seniors and sophomores. Should any freshman be especially interested in farm experiments, he would probably be assigned to the farm, and might be given an experiment of his own to care for through the season. In this case it would be necessary for him to remain on the farm the two following terms, summer and fall.

All students in the agricultural course work on the farm during the fifth, sixth and seventh terms of the course, last two terms of the sophomore, and first term of the junior year.

The hours of work of the first half of the fifth term are divided between work in the blacksmith shop and study preparatory to the experiment that each student expects to conduct.

Each student is assigned a plot of ground for his work, and he is expected to perform all the labor connected with the experiment,—plowing, harrowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting.

The student thus becomes identified with his work, and he is held responsible for the results of the experiment, and a careful record of all notes, observations and descriptions of the same. These notes are properly tabulated and carefully entered within a permanent station record, where they are available for reference at any time. This is a very important feature of the work, as many of the experiments continue through a term of years. These records will be published from time to time in the various agricultural papers and bulletins.

Several are now in the hands of the printer in the bulletin on amounts of seed potatoes.

The student who does experimental work is assigned his plots of ground, and then he does all the work necessary to the experiment, the plowing, harrowing, planting, cultivating, and is responsible for accurate notes on all features of the work.

In 1892 Messrs. G. W. Masselink, and W. C. Bagley, class '95, conducted experiments with potatoes to determine the merits of shallow vs. deep cultivation, and different depths of planting, with three varieties.

The conclusions recorded from these experiments are as follows:

"In regard to culture, the deep culture, 5 inches, gave the best results both as to total yield and as to percentage of marketable to unmarketable. This is true of all the different kinds of soil and the three varieties."

"We also find that of the different depths of planting, the three-inch gave the largest total yield and the five-inch the largest amount of marketable potatoes."

Mr. H. E. Ward, class of '95, conducted an experiment with potatoes in 1892, comparing the effects of large and small potatoes for seed, and the effects of sandy vs. clay soil on quality and yield.

His results show "again for the large seed in every instance. The potatoes grown from the large seed were of the best quality, of better size and better material,—except in one variety (Empire State), in which those grown from the small seed matured before those from the large."

Those planted at two inches and three inches suffered badly from sun burn, thus reducing the percentage of marketable yield below the yield at five inches.

We have not room to even mention the great variety of experiments now in progress. A few of them may be spoken of.

The improvement of corn by selection, conducted in 1891 by Mr. H. F. Palmer, class '93, in 1892 by Mr. H. W. Tracy, class '94, and continued in 1893 by Mr. G. L. Stewart, class '95.

Other experiments of the same nature with wheat and oats are also in progress; and in these the students have very materially aided.

Experiments to determine the effects of hills and drills in culture of corn and potatoes with different amounts of seed at different distances, have been in progress two years and will be continued this year.

These records are very creditable to the students who aided and had the care of them.

The Experiment Station Records are always open to visitors at the Agricultural Laboratory, and any interested in the work will be welcomed to the inspection of them.

The foremost work of the present year will be the experiments with smuts of corn, wheat, oats and barley. Six students are now studying the subject in preparation for experiments of the coming season. Special attention will be given to corn smut, for as yet, no remedy is known.

Owing to lack of space the work of the seniors is omitted in this article. In conclusion we wish to say that, with very few exceptions, the work of the students in assisting with these experiments has been entirely reliable, and very valuable to the department.

## 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.



## HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY AT THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

MRS. NELLIE S. KEDZIE.

In thinking about the answer to the question as to results of the teaching of household economy and the industries for girls in our college I am tempted, at the risk of seeming very personal in my illustrations, to tell something of the work some of our graduates are doing toward making this world a better home for all mankind. We have two graduates at the head of the woman's work in the Utah Agricultural College, one teaching household economy, and one teaching sewing. One is teaching both cooking and sewing in the high schools of Menominee, Wisconsin, while a graduate of the South Dakota Agricultural College has been with us three winters taking post graduate work in household economy, sewing and chemistry; she holds a chair in her alma mater. These young women we take pride and pleasure in watching. Since the department here is only about thirteen years old this gives us a good showing for graduate workers.

But the place where the influence of the work in household economy is felt most is in the individual homes where the students carry what knowledge they obtain. It has been a source of much pleasure to watch the growth of ability in our young girls, to see how, as the years go by the girls who go out from among us are able to go home and take the burdens of housekeeping cares into their own hands and to give their mothers restful days at once, instead of waiting until the mothers taught their girls all there was in the home work. Even though there be but one term required of this work a girl grows deft and practical, and American girls who have had college work in using their brains, are very ready to apply their knowledge.

One mother said to me "my girls walked into the home kitchen and managed the running of a large family. My little help from me, although they had never done any housework before their term at the college. They seemed to have an idea of systematic work and to be able to plan their work so as to have everything done in good season."

Of course their ability to do that came largely from having trained minds which could grasp the necessity of plan in all work.

The homes of the land receive much better food than before the girls were given the study of household economy. It is not better in materials perhaps, but the infinite variety of combinations and of preparations, will incite a girl to experiments of various kinds after she learns the foundation truths about the combinations of foods. Then, too, she learns definitely some methods besides those her mother used, and anyone is better for using the good ideas of two people than being limited to those evolved by but one brain. The students take pride in doing cooking at home after they have practiced in class, and their delight in their success often gives them cheer and comfort through the whole day.

One feature in the cooking class is the interest manifested by the whole class in the work of each one. This gives everyone a cheery comradeship, which increases the interest in all the work and makes everyone forget that it is some times called drudgery and that it is very hard work.

Much of the so called drudgery of housework comes to the housekeepers because they have not sufficient knowledge of management to make matters move smoothly. It is never work that wears half so much as worry, and while I am aware that many a woman really has too much work to do, I believe if she knew how to systematize her work it might be very materially lessened.

As these girls grow a little older and are called upon to establish homes of their own, they will not be content to have those homes made up of small pieces of boarding houses. Each girl will want her own kitchen from which she can bring all the good things her enthusiasm pictures and her lecture book suggests.

The influence of this kind of

work on the young women themselves is not to be overlooked. A girl who feels herself competent to prepare a meal whenever she wishes to do so, who, when she partakes of food which is not quite as it should be knows at once where the fault lies, who is able to see at once the reasons for any special effect in cooking or serving, is a person who is at ease upon many household topics and who can always find herself fully equal to any household emergency that may come to her. A girl whose knowledge of household matters is definite will make a good worker in her own kitchen, or a good mistress for servants. She is, in a word, competent to fill her place and fill it well, whatever that place may be.

Not every girl becomes a first-class cook or manager from practice in her college course. This branch of study is like all other work, where one student will gain much, another will take but little. However, the large majority do gain many helpful hints for future use, and the fact that out of the students who have passed the required term of household economy more than half the young ladies who graduate take special work in the kitchen laboratory after their required term is over, proves that the students are not averse to even hard work.

The coming years will tell us more of the effects of teaching household economy in colleges, and we who are working in this line for the good of the girls now growing up about us, are willing to wait and let this work speak for itself, knowing that the results will be full of comfort to the inmates of American homes. The more help a girl has toward giving her practical knowledge of the work which is most likely to come to her, the more helpful woman she will be, and the world needs strong, helpful women.

Give the girls a chance and they will become the women we need. Thus they will in their own lives show forth the results of their training, whether it be industrial or not. The girl whose hand is trained with her own will find fewer difficulties to overcome, and the one who has knowledge of household economy will find easier work when she must carry the responsibility of a home.

The results of teaching household economy and the industries in our college cannot easily be described, because they are scattered over our broad prairies and are seen in the individual homes in so many ways that to tell of one result would be unfair, and to tell of all would be impossible.

Enough to say, our girls are stronger, more capable women for their work.

Manhattan, Kansas.

## INFLUENCE OF COMPANIONS IN COLLEGE LIFE.

O. B. HALL, CLASS OF '93, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

That companions have a great influence upon one's character, is an axiomatic truth. This is perhaps more marked among college students than elsewhere.

The age at which young men go to college is just about the time when the body is approaching manhood and the character is being molded into permanent form.

This is, indeed, a very critical period in one's life. The average young man is standing, as it were, upon the dividing line between prosperity and failure. A single push in either direction decides his future.

How many there are of our young men who enter college with bright hopes for the future, and completely fail because of bad companions or worthless room mates. Many such students have as beautiful homes as could be desired. Their mothers perhaps prayed earnestly that they might always be an honor to themselves and their loved ones at home.

If every young man, before entering college, could realize the sorrow and burden that a poor room mate would cause him, it would be one of the greatest blessings that could come to him. But not until after he has completely absorbed the infamy and vice of his fellow does he know his mistake. He then finds that he is so far into the depths of sin and misery that he is below the average level

of morality. His energies have been weakened and his sense of truth and moral obligation have gone from him. To rise in life seems like an impossibility. The dreadful pit into which he has fallen gets deeper and deeper, and at last he is cast into the world a moral wreck.

The young man who enters college, fully realizing the responsibility which rests upon him, and adjusts himself to the requisites for morality, is truly the one to be honored above all others. Such an one upon entering college takes ample time for the selection of his companions and looks long for a "college chum." If he be a Christian man the Young Men's Christian Association will soon become his home, and the members of that grand organization will ever be his friends and associates. There is so much confidence placed in the companionship of the Christian, that parents are always better satisfied when their sons are surrounded by the religious influences of Christian room mates and associations.

Few students are able to remain unsusceptible to the atmosphere about them, whether it be good or bad, and if the greatest success in life is to be obtained, care must be taken in choosing college companions. If one of two room mates is a sloven and the other is not extremely neat, the tendency is for the better boy to become like his partner. If one is a student and the other is not, it is much easier for both to become idlers instead of workers. The good seldom prevails unless it is characteristic of one student in a most remarkable degree.

## TO THE COMMITTEES ON WOMAN'S WORK IN THE GRANGE.

Under instructions of the executive committee of the National Grange we issue this circular for the purpose of awakening an interest among the members of our order in relation to raising funds for a temple of agriculture, which will be known as the "Grange Temple." Whether work as a department which will result in good to our order throughout the land. This being the Columbian year, let it be an inspiration for the members to work with renewed interest; and, as the National Grange has asked the Committee on Woman's Work to take the lead, we will formulate and suggest a plan for work that we trust may be practical.

We recommend that the Master of each State Grange issue his proclamation at once to the subordinate Granges in his jurisdiction and ask that active measures be inaugurated in every Grange for the collection of funds for the Grange Temple and that every member of the order be given an opportunity to contribute a small amount for that purpose. The amount may not necessarily be large, if all will respond. An average contribution of ten cents annually from each member, will raise the required amount in about two years. While many members will give dollars, all can afford to give dimes.

As it is expected that the lady officers in the Grange will take an active part in the entertainments during the year, let Flora in June, the month of roses, call together her companions who have the brightest ideas, and make out a program that will be entertaining to those in and out of the Grange, and so attractive that all will desire to be present. Sister E. W. Davis of California, will issue a circular that will be of help to those who wish to avail themselves of her suggestions. In August, Ceres should bring her display of bounties in store at that season. Glean the ripest and best talent of the Grange, and make it a day of rejoicing. The chairman of the National Committee will assist you at that time. In October, Pomona with her overflowing "cornucopia" of luscious fruits should tempt all to partake, and as their fragrance is wafted among the multitude, may the impression be made, that the mind also produces fine fruit when cultivated. Sister Bowen of Connecticut, will help with suggestions to make the meetings pleasant and profitable. These suggestions will not be compulsory, but we hope to aid and encourage each in this work and increase the fund for the Grange Temple. Ask

those present for a contribution of not less than five cents each.

## Juvenile Granges.

The organization of Juvenile Granges for the social and moral culture, discipline and education of our children, as authorized by the National Grange, has been too much neglected. They are to the Grange what the Sabbath school is to the church, and where they have been organized the reports of their work and success are most gratifying. The children are pleased, interested and instructed and enthusiastic in the work of their Grange. The social culture is valuable, the moral restraint is powerful, and the discipline of the ritual work and literary programs, both refining and elevating. The work of the Grange is under the supervision of a matron, selected from the subordinate Grange under the jurisdiction of which it was organized. Children, whose parents are eligible to membership in a subordinate Grange between the ages of eight and fourteen years can be admitted. It seems eminently fitting that the committee on Woman's Work in every Grange in the land, should give this subject due consideration, and take such action as the good of the children and of the Order may require. No subordinate Grange that has the conveniences for the work of a Juvenile Grange should neglect to organize one. The beautiful and impressive rituals give all necessary instructions for the organization and work of these Granges, and are kept in stock by the secretary of the National Grange.

Do not let these suggestions be the only themes for the work of the year, but strive in every way and at all times to make the meetings interesting to every member, and induce those outside to come within our charmed circle.

When Children's Day is appointed by the master of the National Grange, let the program be of a Columbian nature. Their recitations, charades, tableaux, lectures, songs, etc., should represent something about the discovery of America and its present greatness. We will send to the Grange Press some articles that can be used for that occasion. Our schools can furnish many exercises that will be appropriate. The members of each Grange should put their best thoughts into this work, for the seed sown will in after years be returned to the Grange a thousand fold. Each child may be asked to contribute one penny to the temple fund.

A Grange Temple account should be opened by the secretary of every Subordinate Grange in the Order. The name of each contributor and the amount received should be carefully recorded, and read as a part of the minutes at each meeting. The treasurer should open a Grange Temple fund account, and at the end of the fiscal year, the funds collected should be sent to the secretary of the National Grange with a report of the source from which the funds were received, and as far as practicable the names of contributors; for it is contemplated to have the names of all donating to build this grand monument to our order, inscribed on a Roll of Honor; and forever kept within its archives.

It does not seem possible that any one who will give a moment's reflection to this project, can doubt its wisdom or necessity. Other orders have their temples in almost every city in the land, and cannot Agriculture, the paramount interest of all, have one grand edifice reared and dedicated to its honor? It is believed that the means used in its construction will not be idle capital; but the rents received, will be more than the interest on the investment, and thus become a permanent source of revenue for extending the work of the Order. This circular is not intended to supplant the one issued by the committee one year ago, upon this subject, but supplementary thereto and should be considered therewith.

No words of ours can explain more fully what has been done by the Woman's Work committees, than the reports from the different states which have been so well distributed. Committees have been appointed in State, Pomona and Subordinate Granges, and we think all understand that ours is not a separate work, but together

all in the Order are working for the benefit of ourselves, and all mankind.

For special correspondence, all east of the Alleghany range, will address Mrs. C. Electa Bowen, Woodstock, Conn. Those west of the Rocky mountains, Mrs. E. W. Davis, Santa Rosa, California; and the middle section of states, Mrs. H. H. Woodman, Paw Paw, Michigan.

Fraternally,  
MRS. H. H. WOODMAN,  
MRS. C. ELECTA BOWEN,  
MRS. E. W. DAVIS,  
National Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

## ROAD THOUGHTS.

One essential thing is to keep the road bed the highest so that the water may soon escape, and to have good ditches. Then buy a stone crusher and let the loose stones along the roadside and the surplus stones that may be procured from the farmers in almost every road district for the hauling of them be utilized. Let one or even two or three townships go in together and buy a good stone crusher, or hire one for a month or two, and make a short distance of this kind of road. See how it seems to travel a good hard road for a mile or so when the other roads are mud holes.

Crushed stones put in the road bed would make a hard and perfect road that will last for years. This clears the surplus stones from stony farms at no cost to the farmers. In some parts of New York this work is being done and it gives great satisfaction. I saw great piles of stone by the roadside waiting for the crusher that had been put there by the road labor or a road job. Stone wall fences have been used for this purpose.

The total sum assessed in Michigan in 1891 for highway purposes, outside of cities and villages, was \$2,025,000. It has been suggested that the law be changed so that the road tax be paid in money and deprive the farmer of performing the road work. Men who use the highway most have the most interest in the roads and are the best judges as to where and how the roads should be repaired and built. We have no great need of surveyors and civil engineers to tell us how and when and where the roads need the most labor performed. It costs money to pay this class of gentlemen to come out in the country to labor.

The average farmer is satisfied with the law as it is; they chopped and logged and have made the highways what they are, and in but a few years. The early pioneer has given largely to the highway over and above his labor assessed. If you allow one day for each man assessed in each year it will be \$225,000 a year, and in many cases twenty days have been given by one man in one year on one road district. This amount in ten years would be \$2,250,000 in the State but in many cases the donated work has been kept up for thirty years. Besides this the land the road occupies has been given to the State by the farmer in many cases, who paid cash for the land. Did the railroads get their land in this way? By no means. In many cases the road bed and a bonus were given to the company to induce them to lay their roads. If it is right to give land to corporations, it is right to pay farmers for the land the roads occupy.

We think if our present laws were properly enforced and good men elected as path-masters, the roads would be all right. I have been a resident of Michigan for over thirty years and I say that the roads are better in Michigan than in some other states I have traveled in. Michigan is blessed by a grand soil for roads and with gravel in very many road districts which other states are deprived of. I think Michigan takes the lead on good roads with any state that has not been settled any longer than this has.

Some complain because a portion of the labor assessed is not performed and have it figured out for us to a dollar (it is all guess work) and not one word mentioned about the unnumbered days' work that has been given to make the roads what they are. If the railroads and other corporations pay a highway tax, as they should, and that amount laid out in labor upon the highways, there would be no need of a change of road laws for the benefit a certain class.

How much of the people's land does the public highways occupy in the State of Michigan? The law requires four rods for all roads on the section lines; this takes from each township 96 acres of land that was paid for by the land owners of the township. Allowing 88 counties in Michigan, at the above ratio it would make 1,716 acres in each county and would make the grand total for the State of 150,908 acres in the State. Allowing the value of the land at \$20 per acre, would make the enormous sum of \$3,018,166 given to the State of Michigan by the farmers and land owners for the public highway, or a large portion of it.

At a regular county meeting of the Patrons of Industry, held in Dansville in January, the road question was intelligently discussed and a resolution passed unanimously against changing our present road laws. The question came up in the Grange of White Oak and there every member that spoke on the subject was in favor of leaving the road or highway laws as they are.

A PATRON.

Dansville.

COLDWATER GRANGE, NO. 137.

is wide awake. Friday evening, March 10, we held a "fair social," which was a decided success so far as the program was concerned, consisting of Fair reminiscences and music. The proceeds are to be given as a special premium at our 40th annual fair which occurs on Sept. 26 to 29 inclusive. Branch county has just commenced a "Banner" contest, to be carried on for the year. The outlook is bright and the Patrons happy.

W. E. WRIGHT, Secretary.



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In writing mention THE GRANGE VISITOR

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OVERSEER—E. W. DAVIS, Santa Rosa, Cal.
LECTURER—MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, D. C.

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J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Michigan
X. X. CHARTIERS, Fredericksburg, Virginia

Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

MRS. H. H. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Michigan
MRS. C. E. BOWEN, Woodstock, Conn.
MRS. E. W. DAVIS, Santa Rosa, California

Officers Michigan State Grange.

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HON. C. G. LUCE, Coldwater

County Deputies.

D. H. Stebbins, Bloom, Dale
C. V. Nash, Bloom, Dale
R. B. Reynolds, Bloom, Dale

Revised List of Grange Supplies

Table listing Michigan State Grange supplies and prices, including Porcelain ballot marbles, Secretary's ledger, Treasurer's orders, etc.

GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

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

Table showing train schedules for Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, including GOING NORTH and GOING SOUTH routes.

Capital, \$150,000.00

W. J. BEAL, President
A. A. WILBUR, Vice President
C. H. OSBAND, Cashier

The People's Savings Bank of Lansing Mich

Capital, \$150,000.00
We transact a general banking business. Pay interest on time deposits. If you have any banking business come and see us.

Advertisement for Geo. De Haven, featuring the slogan 'IF YOU THINK OF GOING ANYWHERE ON EARTH PUT YOUR INQUIRIES IN WRITING AND SEND TO GEO. DE HAVEN.'

What Can't Pull Out?

Advertisement for 'Non-pull-out' watch cases, highlighting their durability and ease of use.

Bow on the Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases, made by the Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia. It protects the Watch from the pick-pocket, and prevents it from dropping.

WHAT THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE HAS COST THE TAXPAYERS OF MICHIGAN.

A few figures from advance sheets of the report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1892.

HENRY G. REYNOLDS, SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The question is so often asked, "Is the College worth to the farmers what it has cost them?" that it has seemed desirable to make an exhibit of the facts of the case so that each may see just how much the College has cost him, and judge for himself whether the price is more than the article is worth.

In the following table is given all the aid extended by the State to the College from its origin to the present time, with the exception of two grants of land, one in 1855 of 14,080 acres of salt spring land, which brought \$4.00 per acre or \$56,320.00, and one in 1861 of 6,849.09 acres of swamp lands, of which all but 320 acres have been sold for \$44,170.50.

Cost to the State of the Agricultural College.

Table showing the cost to the state of the Agricultural College from 1857 to 1891, including columns for 'Equalized valuation of the whole State' and 'Amounts appropriated for the College by each legislature'.

From the last column of the above table it will be seen that the farmer who has been paying taxes for the past 36 years on an average assessed valuation for the whole time of \$1,000.00, has paid toward the establishment and support of the Agricultural College in total thus far the sum of \$2.00, or an average of 5 1/2 cents each year.

Owing to the large increase in the aggregate wealth of the State, from \$137,663,009.00 in 1857 to \$1,130,000,000.00 in 1891, a given appropriation bears much less heavily on each individual taxpayer now than formerly, so that the appropriations of the last few years have called for an average of less than three cents per year from each \$1,000.00 of assessed valuation, and the amount asked of the present Legislature equals only one and five-eighths cents per year from each \$1,000.00 of assessed valuation.

These figures are given, not to show that taxation is a trifling matter, or to justify extravagance on the part of the College or of any State institution or office, but merely with the desire to relieve the minds of many good people who have not sufficiently realized that it is many a little that makes a mickle, and who, without figuring it out, have known that their taxes in total were pretty heavy and have vaguely felt that the many thousands of dollars that were being spent at the College probably were responsible for a good deal of the weight of this burden of taxation and who have, therefore, honestly wondered whether enough good

would ever come out of it to pay the cost.

Many mistakes have doubtless been made and doubtless more will yet be made in the time to come, but nevertheless, is it not worth two cents a year or even five cents a year to you, my farmer friend, to have an honest effort made to turn science to the use of agriculture?

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

F. B. MUMFORD, ASSISTANT IN AGRICULTURE, MICHIGAN STATION.

The establishment of agricultural experiment stations made possible by an act of congress, approved March 2, 1887, has been of great value to the farmers of the United States. This act provides for the establishment of experiment stations in connection with agricultural colleges previously organized in the various states and territories.

The actual results accomplished by means of experiments have been of wide application and in many cases of great financial value to agriculturists. Only a few of the most important questions which have been investigated and valuable discoveries made can be noticed here.

The above section indicates the lines of work suggesting themselves to the promoters of this bill. It will be noticed that the investigation of the above subjects not only calls for experts in farming operations, but requires the services of men trained in nearly every branch of the natural sciences. Indeed it has been found necessary in the furtherance of this work to secure chemists, botanists, entomologists, veterinarians, physicists, etc., who are experts in their respective branches.

A short review of the actual work accomplished will perhaps best answer the question. Fifty-five stations are now in active operation in 46 states and territories. As might be expected of stations covering so wide an extent of territory the work is varied. In the great central corn belt the work has been largely in connection with the study of growth, methods of cultivation, and varieties of Indian corn, and in the investigation of the principles underlying successful stock breeding and feeding.

attention of the station force. In the southern states the investigation of methods of cultivation, fertilizers, etc., for cotton holds an important place in the work of the stations.

The stations have proven of value to farmers in many ways beside the publishing of reports of experiments conducted. They have acted as bureaus of information on all subjects connected with agriculture. The experts necessary to carry on the work of the different departments have been of great assistance to farmers in the various states as consulting advisers. A large correspondence is now a considerable and important branch of the work in connection with the stations.

The actual results accomplished by means of experiments have been of wide application and in many cases of great financial value to agriculturists.

Only a few of the most important questions which have been investigated and valuable discoveries made can be noticed here. The subject of insects and insecticides has been very thoroughly worked out by the experiment stations.

At the present time the treatment of parasites, both vegetable and animal, by spraying, is universally practiced and annually saves thousands of dollars to fruit and vegetable growers. The inspection of commercial fertilizers has protected the farmers from one of the most outrageous frauds in the country. To illustrate: A few years ago Dr. Kedzie, of the Michigan station, analyzed a sample of fertilizer selling in the market for \$25 per ton; he found the ingredients valuable for plant food in one ton worth just 25 cents.

Before closing this very brief article on station work, I desire to impress on the minds of those interested, that the experiment station is established for the aid and instruction of the farmer, and the bulletins published are free to every farmer upon application to the secretary of the college. Questions are cheerfully answered and information freely given by personal correspondence with the members of the station.

We don't care how much we pay a man, if we can get the money back and a reasonable profit from his labor. As to "cheap help," in the ordinary sense of the word, the less we have around the better off we find ourselves. But the trouble, so far, has been to get the good man, at ever so good a price.—Dr. Hoskins.



**THE GRANGE VISITOR**

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

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

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

**TERMS** 50 Cents a Year, 25 Cents for Six Months. In Clubs of 20 or more 40 cents per year each. Subscriptions payable in advance, and discontinued at expiration, unless renewed.

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I. For one new name for one year we will send a copy of *Black Beauty*.

II. To any one sending in 5 new subscribers for one year we will send the *Visitor* one year free.

III. To any one sending in 15 new subscribers for one year, we will send the set of Eliot's works.

IV. To any one sending 30 new subscribers for one year we will send Dickens' complete works.

V. To any one sending 30 new subscribers for one year and \$5.00 we will send a Webster or Worcester Dictionary. Or we will send the same for 60 new names.

VI. For 60 new subscribers for one year and \$10.00 we will send the Companion organ. Or we will send it for 120 new subscribers for one year.

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

Begin now.

**TO NEW READERS.**

We send out a large number of Sample Copies of this issue to persons who probably do not read the *VISITOR*. If you are one of these, we want to invite your subscription to it. It is a GRANGE paper; but also a FARM paper, and deals with all subjects in which farmers are interested. It has among its contributors some of the best farmers in the State, in and out of the Grange. Its price is 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Give it a trial and we are sure you will like it. This edition contains a large amount of information regarding the College. We try to be progressive. Try the *VISITOR*.

**THE AMENDMENTS.**

Don't forget the amendments when you vote. Think them over and vote intelligently. They are important.

**PREMIUM OFFERS.**

Our premium offers as noted on this page, hold good until April 15. All those wishing to secure premiums for new subscribers should send in the names before that date. Do not forget the time.

**THE SPECIAL EDITION.**

We present this issue a special "College Edition," and we trust our readers will find it interesting and profitable to read the various articles on college subjects. We especially invite the attention of young men and women, and the fathers and mothers of such young men and women, to all the articles.

**WHY NOT TELL US?**

Last week a resolution passed the House calling upon the State Banking Commissioner to report to the Legislature the profits of State banks for the year 1892. Upon motion of Mr. Newkirk the vote was reconsidered and the motion was referred to a committee. Why is it that the bankers do not want us to know their profits? Is it not our right? Or are they making more money than they care to have the public know?

**SPEAK!**

The special legislative committee of the State Grange requested the Granges of Michigan to signify by letters and petition their wishes regarding certain important measures now pending in the Legislature. But during the four weeks and more since the request was made, not more than 25 replies have been received, instead of 100, as should have been the case. Don't you want to have the Legislature accede to your wishes? Don't you care what they do for

you? It seems to us that the Patrons of Michigan are not taking the interest in the matter that they should. If you want legislation speak!

**PRESIDENT CLUTE'S RESIGNATION.**

President Clute of the Agricultural College has resigned his position, to take effect in August. The reason given is ill-health. A sensational paper has endeavored to convey the idea that trouble with the students is the real reason. But we are ready to assure our readers that it is not so. The students and faculty deny it. President Clute has worked hard and earnestly in his position and under his administration over 30 young men have gone out to other institutions to teach and experiment in agriculture,—a marvelous record. It will be difficult to find the right man to fill the vacancy.

**THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COLLEGE.**

Although it is sometime before the expiration of the term of the Agricultural College presidency it will be well for the friends of the College to be casting about for a suitable man for the position.

It is a hard place to fill. It demands a man with an extraordinary combination of qualities. He must be educated broadly; cultured; with executive ability; sociable; practical; with a knowledge of farming and sympathy with farmers.

Without disparaging in the least the devotion, ability and success of each of the three presidents who have in turn occupied the chair for something over 30 years, we are free to say and glad to assert that such is the education of our farming classes today that the Board in choosing need not go outside the ranks of the farmers to find a suitable man for the place.

**TO COMMITTEES ON WOMAN'S WORK.**

We present on page six a circular letter from the National Committee on Woman's Work. We hope all similar committees in subordinate Granges will act on the suggestions offered. We also call your attention to our new premium offer explained on this page by which two new subscriptions to the *Visitor* will secure a package of flower seeds. Our purpose is to enable teachers to cultivate flowers in the school yards at no expense of money and thus to beautify the premises and instruct the children. The seeds offered are all right and if bought at retail would cost 85 cents. This makes our offer very liberal. We hope that the Woman's Work committee will add this to one of their duties and suggestions in visiting schools. If the teacher won't take the trouble to secure two subscribers, won't you? And don't forget to do it this month of April, for our offer holds good during April only.

**A UNITED EFFORT.**

Circulars has been sent from the State Master's office, appealing to Patrons in behalf of the *VISITOR*. One of them we publish in this issue. If Patrons will make another united effort for the *Visitor* at once, we are confident that great results will be attained. We have been favored with the earnest work of a great many Patrons and their work has brought good results. But there are Patrons who have not helped us, and there are fields yet untilled. Certainly every Patron's family ought to have the paper, though many do not. There are many who took advantage of our low offers last spring, but who did not renew at the end of the year. Get them to renew. If every Patron, no matter how much

he may have done, will get a new subscriber during April, and another during May, we can establish the *Visitor* on such a basis and make such improvements as shall place and keep it among the best workers for Grange and farm. Please to resolve to help us, but more than that, *help!* Get all Patrons to take it first, and then try your neighbors and friends. Get them to try it. They don't know what it is. Show them. Let us have another advance all along the line.

**A NEW PREMIUM.**

During April only we will send a package of flower seeds for two new full year subscriptions to the *Visitor*. The package will contain one packet of each of the following fifteen varieties:

1. Alyssum,
2. Candytuft,
3. Petunia,
4. Phlox,
5. Portulacca,
6. Verbena,
7. Zinnia,
8. Pansy,
9. Cobea,
10. Hollyhock,
11. Nasturtium,
12. Mignonette,
13. Aster,
14. Balsam,
15. Dolphintium.

This premium is offered in hopes that teachers will take advantage of it and thus introduce the cultivation of flowers into their school work. The varieties are those best adapted for the purpose, and there will be enough seeds so that every pupil in the average district school can have a variety for his very own to plant and cultivate. We hope that the woman's work committees of the Subordinate Granges will see that teachers in their jurisdictions improve this opportunity.

**TAXATION OF INHERITANCES.**

JAMES N. MCBRIDE.

Taxation on the part of the state is less complicated and more easily understood than the systems involved in the collection of the nation's revenues. There is no mystery involved in direct taxation and with the exception of some slight extension of the police powers of the state all taxes are direct, and equalized upon property. The taxation of inheritances is also direct and upon property in the same manner as other taxes, and differs only in the time of collection and is graduated (usually), increasing the rate with the increased amount of the estate, rather than apportioned upon all property equally, as is done in the present manner of tax laying and collecting. With these two differences from the present method we are only concerned, because the foundation of our present system is well laid and conceded as good. The lawmaker views legislation from the standpoint of the whole state and not from that of the individual. With him the problem is to raise a certain revenue each year to carry on the government and maintain the various institutions that are the care and also the pride and the sorrow of its people. The question then is to obtain this sum with the least friction and cost and also in equity to those who contribute. The amount is fixed that is to be raised each year and any increase from one source means the diminution of the amount that must come from some other source or sources. Now the amount that is paid or would be paid from the taxation of inheritances, means a correspondingly less amount that must come from other real property. This must forever dispose of the statement that it will increase taxation. Now as to time when taxes should be levied and collected there is a pretty universal opinion that the time ought to be when payment can be made with the least embarrassment and with the greatest ease. The above conditions are met at any time of plenty and that time is always when the legatee finds himself suddenly increased in wealth without any effort on his own part, for such times even the most sordid soul is more liberal. The transmission of property is made by positive law and the state in the process of carrying in an orderly manner is entitled to some

fee at least. (If no more certainly enough to maintain the expense of an Orphan's Court.) The advantage of time is a mutual one and for the state no better time could be chosen, for at this time all the goods and chattels of the deceased are scheduled and enumerated with an exactness that is quite unknown to the assessor in the lifetime of testator. The omissions have been going on year after year and the State has been defrauded of its just dues. The inheritance tax meets a long felt want in this direction and is a case of long deferred justice.

Again this tax may be considered the payment made at one time and once for all. The property owner has had the state's protection for many years, and through the order and tranquility thus secured his property has increased and many fold. Now the time has come when the journey of life is ended, and in one lump sum payment is made for the services of society. It may not be so poetical as to take a coin with you to pay the ferryman for his services in taking you across the Styx, but is more honorable to make provisions for paying your just dues to those who have served you in life, and in this case no debt is greater than that owed to society. There are few men who would not if confronted with the proposition to pay their taxes annually, or at the close of their earthly existence, but what would choose the latter.

The rule of all payments for personal services is to pay when the service is done, and thus in the case of the inheritance payment, for the state's service is done when the state can be of service to you no longer. No expensive machinery is required for this method of taxation and from every canon of taxation, is defensible and desirable.

As to the point that such a law would discourage accumulation it is sufficient to say that the energy to accumulate is deeply inbred in the Anglo Saxon people but the tendency of such an act would be to encourage accumulation of a different character. The wise father would say to his son, "The state compels me to share my estate with society, and in order that you may have the best opportunities in life to make up for this loss to you there is no other way to do but to educate both in mind and body to meet the battles of life. The accumulation of men of affairs of this sort would not be a very deplorable condition to contemplate. A wisely framed law taxing inheritances would convert units of brute force, now wealth; into units of intellectual power, it would equalize the burden of taxation without increasing it, it would compel those who have been the greatest debtors to the state to pay proportionately to their protection received. The most convenient time would be chosen and many deferred debts canceled. Again protection to the interests of our own state demands this. Heirs resident of Michigan legatees of an estate in New York or Pennsylvania must pay the inheritance tax before the property can be received, yet at present estates inherited under the laws of this state are disposed of and the wealth of our state enjoyed elsewhere without even paying the costs of maintenance of the probate court. The millions of acres of pine in this state that have been cut, and at present those lands are a dreary waste robbed of every element of value. these are an ever present reminder of the necessity of an inheritance tax when we reflect that much of the proceeds from these lands were inherited outside the state and particularly in New York. Every consideration demands the enactment of this law.

**Agricultural College.**

He was a bashful lover and had courted her long. She knew he loved her and knew that he was afraid to propose. She resolved to help him out. "When I get married I hope to see you at my wedding," she said. "Heavens!" he gasped. "I hoped to marry you myself." "Well," she rejoined, as her cheeks flushed to the hue of a rosy sunset, "I meant I hoped to see you there as the groom." Then he fainted with joy.—*New York Press.*

The Grange has an important duty on its hands to introduce the study of the natural sciences into the common schools. We would like to know just how many subordinate Granges in the State have taken active measures to introduce the new text book, "Measures of Agriculture," into their schools.—*Grange Homes.*

**TO OFFICERS OF GRANGES.**

The *GRANGE VISITOR*. It is ours to support. Please do not pass this, but read it carefully and act accordingly. It concerns you and the Grange, the welfare and prosperity of which you have been elected to protect and encourage. Your Grange, with its growth and progress, is in your hands.

**A GENERAL REVIVAL**

of the Grange and its principles is now passing over our State. You and the Grange to which you belong form a part of this grand organization, and upon you rests as much responsibility as any other member or Grange to encourage and assist. With this new addition to our ranks of so many new members and many of them young people, come new duties and responsibilities for the officers of every Grange to interest and instruct them in the work and principles of the Order. The Grange that fails to do this will surely lose all they have gained through the efforts of the winter just passed, and like the imprudent farmer, they would fail to profit by the labor bestowed in plowing and sowing. The Grange to live and thrive must be fed and nourished with proper food. Each member must have some means of knowing and fully realizing the magnificence and magnitude of the Order and the great importance attached to membership.

A true pride should be created and supported in the heart of every member because of association with the Order.

To accomplish these results, no more powerful agent can be employed than for every family to take and read the *GRANGE VISITOR*.

It is your paper. It is the organ of the Granges of Michigan.

It is our only means of communication.

It is the only means through which the Patrons can keep up with the procession in Grange work.

**A GRANGE WITHOUT THE VISITOR**

well supplied to all its members is like a church without a minister, and lacks the kind of food positively essential to its life and existence. These are facts past contradiction. Who is to move in this all important matter? The natural and logical answer is, the officers of the Grange and especially masters, secretaries, and lecturers. You can do no more efficient work for the Order than to

BRING THIS MATTER BEFORE YOUR GRANGE and devise some means to have the *Visitor* go to every family. Various ways are available in different localities. By appropriation from the Grange treasury, through socials, and entertainments, woman's work committee, a thorough personal solicitation, such as a good committee to canvass town meetings, etc. Send for sample copies, and try it.

Now, Brothers and Sisters, let us make one united effort, knowing that whatever is done in this line is of the greatest possible benefit to the Order and its future growth.

GEORGE E. HORTON

**SECRETARY RUSK ON FARMING A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.**

Should our population increase as rapidly during the coming hundred years as in the past fifty, it will be not less than four hundred millions. I am however, inclined to think it will not so increase; for one thing, we will not have the same inducements to offer to immigrants. When the price of land goes up, as it is bound to do, and its acquisition requires more money; when more capital is required to undertake farming, except on the smallest scale, and truck farms near cities bring a high rent and call for the greatest intelligence as well as industry on the part of the farmer—one of the chief inducements to foreigners seeking our shores, namely the acquisition of farms of their own, will disappear. At the same time the liberal tendencies of all civilized countries, even under monarchical governments, will lessen the number of those who leave the older countries for the sake of greater political freedom. Immigration to the United States will consist more and more of a few comparatively well-to-do persons, seeking opportunities for the profitable investment of a small capital, and who, possessing some education and training in the art of self-government, will readily amalgamate with our own people, or of the poorest classes well content to serve for a time in the ranks of labor, provided the rate of wages is high enough to reward their frugality with moderate savings.—*From "American Farming a Hundred Years Hence," by the Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, in North American Review for March.*

**THE AVERAGE LEGISLATOR.**

With the average legislator the first question that rises in his mind, when deciding how to vote on a matter directly affecting his constituents' interests, is, what will my constituents say? It is a good question to come up, and it will continue to do so as long as our people are watchful. The farmers have been wronged, and they know and say it without any aid from demagogues, and their interest in public questions during the past few years is making schemers tired. If they will only maintain this interest our laws will bear fewer marks of the paid lobbyist, and even the most dishonest legislator will vote with his "honest and patriotic" colleagues, although from different motives it may be. The day may come when all legislators will be naught but intelligent and patriotic. The day is now here, when by reason of the watchful interest of the masses, assisted by our trusted journals, we can secure intelligent and patriotic legislation anyway.—*Alva Agee, in Country Gentleman.*

A little pruning every year is the only right way, and sawing off large limbs is apt to do mortal injury. The skilled orchardist removes the sprouts with the finger point when they first issue from the bud.—*New York Tribune.*



**MR. STUART'S PLAN.**

*Grand Blanc, March 20, 1893.*  
 EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR, DEAR SIR—You ask my plan of doing up and marketing wool for this season. In reply will say, we are somewhat undecided but now think we shall put it up in the old way. Our clip will be small this season, only about 80 fleeces, having disposed of considerable surplus stock cutting our flock down to select individuals and do not expect many objectionable fleeces in our clip. I have always been opposed to the commission business upon general principles and whenever possible to sell at home without loss have done so, believing the home market a safer one, giving quicker returns, and in a general way proving more satisfactory. The skirting plan cannot be well adopted when sold to local buyers, as about one-third of the fleece, one-fourth at least, will be skirtings that cannot be done up in the fleece separately, and must be put in sacks, which is in poor shape for our local buyers to handle. It is more expensive to do up on the skirting plan and requires some skill in the division of fleece, yet I am satisfied we realized last season at least 1½ cents a pound more than we would had it been shipped all together in one fleece. We shipped to E. A. Greene & Co., Philadelphia and were well satisfied with the result. There have been a few buyers handling our heavy wools for two or three years past and shipping it as soon as they could get it off. Most of the heavy thoroughbred wools are sheared in April, and usually command better price when put upon the market before the main clips arrive. I have been hopeful that the advantage gained by these shippers in car rates, and better facilities for manipulating sales in the east, would enable them to handle our wool at satisfactory prices, to the growers of small lots at least, and thus establish a reliable home market. The time is past when high margins can be realized by our local dealers. All lines of farm products are now bought and handled on small margins. With the very extensive and complete market reports through the agricultural press of the country, and otherwise the farmer may be and generally is about as well posted in values as the dealer. The loss occasioned to both the producer and dealer by incompetent buyers of wool is fast disappearing; only the most capable and close judges of the different grades can handle wool at the present time without taking unprofitable risks. I am satisfied that for many reasons the skirting plan will prove, when well established (as I believe it eventually will be) very satisfactory. The proper time to sort wool is, as it comes from the shearers hands, the trimmings kept apart from the fleece wool as well as all sweat locks and tags, "the Australian plan," but breeders of stud flocks can do but little in establishing this system unless aided by the great wool producers of the west, and I believe that were I making wool growing a specialty, I would skirt every fleece. Mr. Greene wrote me that he found it much easier making sale of our wools than unskirted fleece; there were three lots sent him from here, Dewey Bros. and ours and Gov. Rich shipped his at about the same time; all were well satisfied with the results. I do not do up the wool and my son thinks it a good deal of trouble especially with a small lot of heavy wool, as of course all thoroughbred wools are as a rule. The price we realized was 17½ cents net last year. I have gone to more length in replying to your question than I intended; there are so many accompanying conditions and circumstances connected with any radical change in methods that all should be considered. One objection we find is that in dividing the fleece we lose the bulk that we like to see and have admired when we are showing our clip. Another is a difficulty with heavy folded sheep, in dividing the fleece satisfactorily on account of different wool always found on folds; to divide properly requires practice and a pretty thorough knowledge of the different grades. Truly yours,  
 GEO. W. STUART.

**A GREAT MEETING.**

A Grangers' and Teachers' convention was held at Hesperia, Mich., Friday and Saturday, Feb. 24 and 25. This meeting was one of the grandest and most successful meetings ever held in this part of the State. M. W. Scott made a scholarly address of welcome, which eclipsed anything of the kind we have ever heard. R. H. Taylor replied in a short but ringing speech. Prof. Nelson read a very good paper on "Co-operation of Home and School." W. E. Gould and A. J. Crosby discussed some of the important points of the paper. W. H. Barry presented a paper on "What Fruits can be Grown Profitably in Our Locality." An interesting discussion followed. Messrs. Barnhart, N. McCallum, N. Adams, A. L. Scott, and S. B. Walker giving interesting talks on their experience with fruit. The following points were brought out: Peach orchards should have a natural drainage. Peach trees should not be set on low land. Peach trees need just as much trimming and cutting back as most other fruit trees. Don't let grass grow in your orchard. Thin your fruit if you expect a good crop of first-class fruit. There is more money in apples than in peaches if you have the proper soil and select the best varieties. Fruit can be raised just as successfully in the vicinity of Hesperia as anywhere in Oceana county. Miss Ada Wilber sang a beautiful solo, after which Mrs. J. Rose Mansfield read a very fine paper on "Stories for Children." D. E. McClure presented in his usual interesting and entertaining manner, a paper on "Literature for Home and School." The importance of good literature was then discussed at some length by Commissioner Gould, of Newaygo county, and others. Mrs. Mary Robertson read an interesting paper on "Woman's Influence on Civilization." She spoke of the great work woman has done in religion and temperance, on the battle-field, in the professions, and innumerable other places where she has labored. D. E. McClure, A. J. Crosby and A. L. Scott brought out an interesting discussion touching on woman's suffrage and subjects of a kindred nature. The visiting brothers and sisters were taken charge of by the open-hearted farmers and entertained for the night in a most royal manner. On Saturday morning, when the hour for opening arrived, it was found that the Grange hall could not hold the concourse of people, so the meeting was called to order and adjourned to the rink. Here the day's work was begun with a song by the choir, after which Miss Lizzie Maccumber gave a very fine recitation. W. H. Dorgan read a most excellent paper on "The Growth of Liberty Through Education." O. F. Munson then presented a paper on "The Grange as an Educator." W. H. Dorgan recited "The School District Fathers," from Carleton. Miss Ada Wilber gave a fine paper on "The Influence of Music in Our Homes." She spoke of the power of music in attracting to places of evil as well as to places of good, and the attraction for the home where there is music. Rev. Kerr and Miss Ada Wilber then sang a beautiful duet. Resolutions were presented making a permanent organization to be known as "The Patrons of Husbandry and Teachers' Union Association of Newaygo and Oceana Counties." These resolutions were unanimously adopted and D. E. McClure was elected President, and Arthur L. Scott, Secretary, of the permanent organization. A motion was also carried that all papers read at this meeting be published in the GRANGE VISITOR. Mrs. M. W. Scott then read a very fine paper on "Reading." Dinner. After dinner the association again met in the rink, where the

afternoon's work was opened with music by the choir. F. N. Jones read a very good paper on "What Restrictions, if any, are Needed on Foreign Immigration?" This paper brought out a lively discussion from A. L. Scott, W. H. Dorgan, Prof. Nelson, and Prof. Gould. Misses Bush and Corbet then sang a beautiful duet. The members of Sylvan and Fraternal Granges adopted resolutions thanking the members of Hesperia Grange and others for the royal manner in which they had been entertained during their stay in Hesperia. Mrs. S. Tibbits recited a very fine original poem. W. E. Gould read a good paper on "Why Teach the Young?" and S. V. Walker and N. McCallum presented the subject, "Why Should the Sale of 'Options' or 'Futures' by the Board of Trade be Prohibited?" After some music, the meeting adjourned, and will probably meet in Oceana county some time in the summer. This meeting was a great stimulant to educational matters in this section and its influence will prove very beneficial in awakening deeper interest in education, especially among the farmers. May there be many such meetings in the future.  
 O. F. M.

**GOOD ROADS.**

**A Plea From Bay County.**

To the ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN:

[We quote a portion of a circular letter sent out from Bay county regarding the road amendment:]

Every elector in the State should vote for the amendment. It is well known that there are some counties in the State where the present highway system does not afford all that the business interests require. In those counties, for several months in the year, the roads are practically impassable for the purpose of hauling loads. Such counties need relief, and the electors of the State should be willing to give it to them. There are counties where no such relief is needed. Under the amendment as now proposed each county determines for itself whether it will adopt the county system or not; county the name and need not have it; it can be a mere formality in those counties to furnish the money, see fit to adopt, and the amendment must be proposed by a two-thirds vote of the board of supervisors and then be adopted by a majority vote of the electors of the county. This is the principle of local option, letting each county of the State determine for itself what it needs and what it will do.

Bay county requires this improved system. The territory of this county is flat, the soil is mainly a deep clay, not suitable for the making of good roads, and the ordinary township system is not adequate to satisfy the needs of the people. Formerly there would be several months in each year when the roads were practically impassable for loaded teams; all traffic was suspended. Several years ago the people of this county undertook to improve their highways and have expended considerable sums of money in so doing. The result is that these improved highways have added to the value of every acre of land within the limits of the county; farmers are able to bring their products to the towns at all seasons of the year, and the town's people are better supplied. The cost of transportation is diminished. It is of advantage to both the farmer and the resident in town; to the producer and the consumer. Owing to a recent decision of the Supreme Court a constitutional amendment has become necessary to enable the people of this county to maintain these roads. The amendment is now before the people, and we earnestly urge every elector of the State, in the interest of local self government, to vote for the amendment. If you do not want this county system in your county, your voting for the amendment does not require your county to adopt it. It merely opens the door for counties situated like ours; it will give us an opportunity to save the expenditures we have already made. The people of Bay county almost unanimously favor this measure. At the recent county conventions of both the Democratic and Republican parties resolutions expressing approval were adopted without a dissenting voice. At a late meeting of the board of supervisors like resolutions were unanimously adopted and a committee appointed to urge it upon the electors of the State. Please give us your vote and urge others to do the same. There are other counties in the same situation as Bay.  
 CHAS. GLASER,  
 Chairman of Supervisors' Committee.

**A VOICE FROM GRANGE 185.**

*Crawford Co. Pa., 2-28-'93.*  
 MR. O. W. INGERSOLL,  
 DEAR SIR—I have used considerable of your Mixed Paints, and find they spread evenly, giving a smooth glossy surface, which does not crack, or peel off, but wears better than White Lead. I painted a house with your paints NINE years ago, and it looks well yet.  
 Fraternally,  
 A. H. BOWMAN,  
 a painter.  
 (See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.—Ed.)

**PREPARATION OF WOOL FOR EXHIBITION AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.**

The fleeces will be exhibited in glass cases provided by the State Commission. Twenty-five lineal feet of cases have been ordered, which will accommodate about 100 fleeces, each fleece occupying a separate compartment; and it is expected that they will be filled.

The shearing should be done with great care, and the fleece kept whole, and in as natural a condition as possible, neatly folded, tied, wrapped in clean papers and securely boxed, so as to maintain its form and hold the locks in place in shipping. As the cases are square, it seems proper that the fleeces should be folded in that form.

The exhibits will be classified and limited as follows:

Class 1. Pure-bred fine wools.  
 Class 2. Pure-bred middle wools.  
 Class 3. Pure-bred long wools.  
 Class 4. All cross-bred wools.

The following entries can be made in each of the above classes:

First fleeces from lambs.  
 Fleeces from animals under two years old that have been sheared.  
 Fleeces from animals over two years old.

Entries in any of the above classes to consist of one fleece in the natural condition taken from the animal. Exhibits to be neatly folded, and secured against injury in handling, and to be accompanied by the following information:

a. Sex of animal.  
 b. Breeding of animal.  
 c. Age of animal.  
 d. Date of shearing.  
 e. Weight of animal after shearing.  
 f. Age of fleece in days.  
 g. Gross weight of fleece at shearing.

Exhibits of fleeces from pure-bred Angora and Cashmere goats, their crosses upon other goats, and from the Alpaca, Vicugna and other lanigerous animals will be received subject to the same restrictions, and accompanied by information as required for exhibits of wool.

Entry blanks for exhibitors will be furnished from this office, and applications for space received and filed, until further ordered.

Information will be given through the GRANGE VISITOR and Michigan Farmer when, where, and how to ship, as soon as the regulations are completed. Freight will be paid by the Commission, and the fleeces returned to the exhibitors after the close of the Exposition, or otherwise disposed of as the owners may direct.

Wool may be exhibited by samples, in its natural, washed, scoured, combed or carded condition, or any two or more of these conditions,—provided the samples are neatly arranged in glass cases, and a summary of the above data under each sample.  
 J. J. WOODMAN,  
 Superintendent Michigan Agricultural Exhibit, World's Fair.

**JUST AS REPRESENTED.**

The demand for Incubators in every section of the country has increased wonderfully during the past few years. Poultry raising has come to be generally recognized as an exceedingly profitable industry, and as it requires but little capital, people are engaging in it everywhere. It is a pleasant pastime as well, and in addition to those who take it up for profit, many go into it for the relaxation and pleasure which it brings. Two or three hundred little chicks will furnish a rare fund of pleasure and as poultry raising is now conducted there is not enough real work connected with it to make it burdensome.

Artificial incubation is now considered an absolute necessity to successful poultry raising whether for pleasure or profit.

The Reliable Incubator, made by the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., has proven itself one of the very best in the market.

The men who make it are practical poultrymen, having been extensively engaged in breeding the finest varieties of poultry for many years. The company operates a large factory where they make every part of their incubators under their personal supervision. It is an extensive plant, equipped throughout with improved machinery, and giving employment to a large force of men.

Without going into a detailed description of the Reliable Incubator and Brooder, or attempting to set forth its merits at length, we can assure those wishing to make purchases that it will do all that is claimed for it. There is no better incubator on the market than the Reliable, none more simple or more easily operated, none that will produce more satisfactory results, none that can furnish stronger and more convincing proofs of superiority. The company is made up of thoroughly reliable, prominent and well known business men of Quincy, and every representation which they make will be rigidly lived up to.—  
 From the Quincy Whig, Jan. 15, 1893.

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WHAT WILL IT COST ME?

Cost of a Four Years' Course at the Michigan Agricultural College.

D. J. CROSBY, CLASS '93, MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

I wish to set forth in as few words as possible the actual expenses that a careful young man will incur in a four years' course at the Agricultural College. In doing this I do not estimate everything at the lowest possible figure, but at about the "golden mean." Many of the estimates that are given the public for inspection are pruned so closely that if it were possible for a student to get through on the amount of money named he would come out of college at the end of his course a physical wreck. There is no economy in starving for an education. Four years of starving now will cut off more than double that number of years from the other end of a man's life.

While I believe a good education to be within the reach of every young man who is fully awake to the advantages of a college course, I do not believe there is any "royal road to learning." I believe a young man should so arrange his financial affairs that he may go through college without a break after he once begins, and for that reason I wish to place before the young man who reads this with the intention of going through college a fair and reasonable estimate of what he will probably need in the way of expenses. Then estimating the amount that he can earn during his course at college he can tell about how much to lay up for a "nest egg."

There is no tuition required of residents of Michigan at the Agricultural College. Only a matriculation fee of \$5.00. A fee of \$2.50 per term for incidentals and a graduation fee of \$5.00. Good board varies in the different clubs from \$2.30 to \$2.70 with an average of \$2.45. The board is furnished at cost and the quality determined by the members of the clubs.

Room rent for unfurnished rooms varies from \$3.00 to \$7.00 per term for each student when he occupies a room. This includes heating and water. Only the average is given in the table.

Text books in the mechanical course cost about \$27.00 more than in the agricultural course.

Laundry work costs 45 cents per dozen for all articles except collars and cuffs. Collars cost 3 1/2 cents each and cuffs 4 cents per pair. In estimating the cost per term I took an average from 62 laundry bills for the autumn term of '92.

The taxes voted by the students' organization vary greatly from term to term, but I think the estimate given in the table is about an average. The same may be said of class taxes.

The price of a uniform including cap, coat and pantaloons is \$15.75, and most students require two uniforms before completing the course.

Clothing, traveling expenses and sundry personal expenses are very hard to estimate for they vary so much with each individual. I give an estimate which is near the mean, but each person can estimate these items for himself much more satisfactorily than I can do.

Table showing what it will cost the average student for a four years' course at the Michigan Agricultural College:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Cost. Items include Board for 144 weeks, Boarding club certificate, Room rent, heating and water, Room furnishings, Incidentals, Matriculation charge, Diploma on graduating, Text books and laboratory fees, Mechanical course, Medical fee, Uniforms, Laundry work, Taxes, Bath house certificate, Classes, Clothing, Traveling expenses, Sundry personal expenses, Total for four years.

I might say much about the peculiar advantages for earning one's way which are offered at

M. A. C., for it has many, but that does not come within the limits of this brief article. One thing I would like to add, however, do not be appalled at the array of figures given in the above table. I am a farmer's son and know what it is to work one's way through college and I want to say to my brother farmer boys, go to college and finish the course. You will be a nobler and better young man for having made the sacrifice, and the time, trouble and expense will be more than repaid by the greater breadth of character and the extended horizon of mental vision.

PAYING ONE'S WAY.

A. T. STEVENS, CLASS '93, MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

How many young men, and not a few young ladies, do we often meet with who tell us they desire a college education, or at least a good academic education, but say they have not the means to pay their way. This at first seems a very good excuse, but when closely examined it is not unlike the lad who longingly drew out to a playmate, "I wish I had some friends to help me," and the playmate replied, "You have friends—the best of them—your hands with their fingers."

So it is in paying one's way through college; the old proverb, "Where there's a will there's a way," was never more applicable than in this case. If there is a real desire on the part of a person of ability to meet and baffle difficulties, that person need not stand and wait, he will not wait for something to turn up, but will turn something up. Said a member of the class of '92, who had worked his way through, "It is nonsense to talk that one must quit school because he has no money. If he tries he will come through all right."

First of all, there must be a previous preparation. Are you prepared to teach school or are you a mechanic? If not, prepare yourself to teach before you attempt to enter any college to take its course. If possible, get a high school course before coming. It is only a small expense to do this,—but at least become able to teach. To be sure there may be other employments, such as agency business, in factories, stores, offices, etc., but none of them are so valuable to a student as school teaching. If you are successful, and you need not be otherwise, you will be sure to find suitable remuneration and at the same time get a training that no other occupation can give you. The money comes in such a way as will enable you to save more than ordinarily, so that when you return in the spring or to your own school, you will have a considerable amount of money laid away if you have not been extravagant and careless in the use of it. This will not of course pay through your whole year, but there is much work that may be done, such as splitting wood, janitor work, work about the different departments, cutting and husking corn, work for farmers Saturdays,—and none of which should be beneath the dignity of any student, and especially one who is trying to work and secure an education by his own energy, for all labor is noble.

There may occasionally be a person who is not adapted to teaching or has not the power of adapting himself to that occupation; it may be he is a good mechanic, if so, there are good openings for such, provided there is a willingness to work. The pay for such work is good and it is good work to mix in with the constant mental work.

Possibly you may think you cannot pay your way with all of these aids. The chances are, with strict economy, you could. To be sure you would not have the pleasure of going to every opera that might happen along, nor to all the parties you would hear of, nor have a new hat, coat, or necktie every time the fashion should change, but with those who are your true friends, and those who are the most respected, most reliable men, this would not be looked upon with disfavor, but on the contrary you would be honored for your perseverance.

I do not wish to be understood here that one could not and should not dress respectably, for one may and should do so, but to follow the fads of fashion adds nothing to a

man's true worth and shows nothing of his ability; but on the contrary, if one can practice a little self denial, a little economy, he is building for the future.

By working his way one will not only learn to economize in the use of money, but in the use of his time, and though he may be obliged to work his way through and take perhaps five or even six years for it, he comes out in the end ahead of those who have not been obliged to economize time and money, for he will know the value of time as well as of the hard earned dollar, and thus be able to go forth into the world of business and meet and overcome difficulties, that those who have not been obliged to restrain themselves, will be unable to conquer.

IF YOU WISH TO ENTER.

W. O. HEDRICK, INSTRUCTOR IN ENGLISH, MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

To the student "at the gate," six ways are presented by which he may enter college. A teacher's certificate, a certificate of honorable dismissal from some other college, or a diploma from a graded school, whose course has been approved by the college will admit him without further examination. If he is to be a summer student no examination will be required, or if over eighteen years of age, he will be admitted to the college under the condition of passing an "entrance" examination within a given time.

Having none of these means of entrance, the student must take the regular examination, a method of getting in most usual and probably most satisfactory to both student and faculty. These examinations are held upon the first day of every term and if the student is an applicant for admission upon the first day of the fall term, will require of him an amount of information in arithmetic, United States history, reading, penmanship, geography and spelling, equivalent to that required by a teacher's third grade certificate. In grammar the whole subject is not covered in the examination. Questions are asked upon that part of the subject known as etymology, but a thorough knowledge of words is expected, and the examination is considered the one for which most preparation is needed. After the present year in addition to the foregoing studies the candidate for admission to the mechanical course will also have to pass an examination in algebra, covering the subject as far as the quadratic equation. Some knowledge of algebra is also expected from the student who takes the agricultural course.

If the student defers his coming to college until the spring term, he will be expected to pass an examination in all the studies of the preceding term in addition to the entrance examination. Many students are able to enter college at this time but the entrance during the fall term is much more preferable. Candidates for admission at the beginning of the summer term are rare, and are generally expected to pass the work of the two preceding terms.

In addition to these educational requirements for admission the prospective collegian must bring testimonials of good character, must be fifteen years of age or over and must expect to pay certain entrance fees. No charge is made for tuition except to students living outside the state from whom a payment of five dollars per term is required. Other students pay merely the entrance fee of five dollars, the incidental fee of two dollars and fifty cents, purchase a boarding club certificate, make a deposit for board, pay for a military suit, get a room, procure some furniture, make a few acquaintances and find themselves members of the college.

THE FIRST DAY AT COLLEGE.

WILL W. PARKER, CLASS '93, MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The first day at college means perhaps more to the student than he might at first think. Perhaps the old proverb, "Well begun is half done," does not apply literally to this case, but in a certain sense it is quite true.

A college course half done means an immense amount of hard work

and close application, but the start in the race, the friendships made, and the environment chosen often make all the difference between a successful student life and an indolent, unsatisfactory life among careless companions.

By all means come early. As Dickens wittily says in "The Cricket on the Hearth, There is no place to begin like the beginning." My thoughts naturally go to the time when, as green as grass, I passed my first day at the College. I remember how I got off the train at Trowbridge and, between two great traveling bags, walked a mile and a half across lots, fording the river by means of the stepping stones and gaining my first view of the College from the rear. I also remember how the next day in company with my partner, who was a Sophomore, and a wheelbarrow which the Horticultural department had kindly loaned us, I walked again to Trowbridge and alternated turns with my "pard" at wheeling back my trunk and some articles of furniture, through choking dust and beneath a boiling sun. All this I did to save the item of expense which was of the utmost importance in my estimation.

There is a better way however; leave your checks at the Secretary's office and your trunks will be brought out free.

On arriving at the College, proceed at once to the President's office and fill out your application blanks and go ahead with your examinations. If you come provided with a diploma from your high school, or with a teacher's certificate, you will escape the examinations, but if you have to take them, go ahead carefully, don't get confused, and don't imagine the questions are hard. Write carefully and neatly and be polite and agreeable to everybody.

When "exams" are over and you have paid your fees at the Secretary's office, begin at once to look about for suitable quarters. Do this carefully; much of your comfort and happiness for the first term depends on your choice of room and room mate. If these details can be arranged before hand by some friend, so much the better. Accept, with thanks, the offered services of some upper classman. Don't tell him all about yourself. He will find you out soon enough, but converse with him freely and ask him any questions on which you would like to have information. If some wicked Sophomore yells out "Hello Freshie!" don't look around to see if he means you; and if you wish to converse with some of your classmates, don't stand under a window. Sophomores sometimes throw out water for their own pleasure and your discomfort. If you happen to be so unfortunate as to get a little water spilt on you in this way, don't fly into a passion and swear you'll thrash somebody. That is the way to get some more water. Better smile and move on.

Pray do not infer from the foregoing that a Freshman's life is one of total desolation and misery; be manly and pleasant and the boys will treat you accordingly. Of course the Sophomore must have a little fun and you will be a Sophomore some day. Although there is a little fun sprinkled in now and then, in college life, it is not all of that nature, and he who wishes to succeed must begin on the first day with a willingness to work long and faithfully, and an ambition to come to the front in his class.

Please accept these few words of counsel from one who has passed through all this, who wishes you a good beginning and to that end is ready to give you a helping hand.

WHEATLAND GRANGE, NO. 273,

met in the hall March 3, and in our business session voted to invite some of our friends that we thought would be interested in Grange work to meet with us, not have a public meeting, to listen to Mrs. Mayo's lecture. After this session, and a short recess, we listened to a song from the choir "Rowing Against the Tide," a selection from Sister Clark, then the question, "How will the deep water way affect the farming interests, and what ought the Grange to do in reference to the matter?" was discussed. Program for the next meeting was read.

Our lecture from Mrs. Mayo, the evening of March 7, was well attended, attentively listened to and duly appreciated. She thought she had a splendid audience to speak to it was so very still.

ALICE PEASE.

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A few good pigs from the Hillsdale County Herd of Poland China Hogs. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Inspection of our herd solicited, or write, describing closely what you want, and satisfaction will be guaranteed. Stock recorded in O. P. C. R.

JOHN BOWDITCH Hillsdale, Michigan

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Stanton, Montcalm Co Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle American Merino and Shropshire Sheep

BLACK MEADOW FARM.

Standard-bred Trotters Shorthorn Cattle Shropshire Sheep Berkshire Pigs Write for Catalog. F. A. BAKER, Detroit. 69 Buhl Block.

Oakland Poultry Yards.

Eggs for hatching per 13, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb White, and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 to \$1.50. White Wyandottes and Light Brahmas, \$1.50, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$2.00 per pair. My yard are all headed by high-scoring cocks. Hens and pullets score 90 to 95. My stock has won premiums at all the principal shows in Michigan. JAMES MILLER, Jr., Beddow, Mich.

FOR SALE.

Three young Jersey Bulls, ranging in age from four months to one year old. All eligible to registry in A. J. C. C. registry. Also a registered Cheshire Boar.

IRA A. VAN ORSDAL, QUINCY, MICH

COLBY STOCK FARM.

Rambouillet Sheep, Galloway Cattle, and Percheron Horses. All stock pure bred and registered. Two Percheron Stallions for sale at a bargain. Spring Rye for Seed. Address, L. F. HOAG, COLBY, MICH., or L. B. TOWNSEND, IONIA, MICH.

M. H. WALWORTH

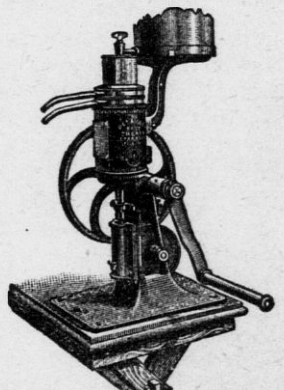
HILLSDALE, MICH BREEDER OF ESSEX, VICTORIA AND SUFFOLK SWINE OF THE BEST Also American Merino Sheep of choice quality

SHROPSHIRE HALL STOCK FARM

Has now on sale Twenty Registered Shearling Ewes. Also Thirty Unregistered Shearling Ewes, twenty-five in lamb to Lord Uington. Price on the thirty head, \$10 each. Large importation to arrive about June 1.

L. S. DUNHAM, PROP

Don't YOU Need a "BABY" Cream Separator



If you have five or more cows, a "BABY" cannot but prove a most profitable and pleasing investment. Its use means more and better butter, warm skim-milk for feeding purposes, saving of ice, time, labor and plant, and better satisfaction with dairying generally. Send for new "BABY" catalogue, giving actual experience of well-known users and endorsement of highest dairy authorities in every section, styles, capacities, prices, and complete information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., GENERAL OFFICES: 74 Cortlandt St., New York



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

MICHIGAN PATRONS "Buy direct from Factory" at full Wholesale Prices and save all Middlemen's Profits.  
**O. W. INGERSOLL, Prop.**  
Oldest Paint House in America  
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Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints  
Indestructible Cottage and Barn Paints  
Sample Color Cards, "Confidential" Grange Discounts, Est mates and full particulars  
MAILED FREE. Write at once.

## HOW AGRICULTURE IS TAUGHT AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

E. A. BURNETT, ASS'T. PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE.

In presenting a few notes on the method of teaching agriculture now followed at the Michigan Agricultural College, I shall not offer it as ideal in every respect. In actual application it will always be found that the ideal system of agricultural education is at least difficult if not impossible to secure in any four years' course of college instruction. One of the reasons for this difficulty is found in the breadth of the field to be covered. It necessitates a knowledge of many related branches of natural science, before the student can intelligently pursue a study of scientific agriculture. Such a fact makes necessary the teaching of chemistry, botany, physiology, entomology and veterinary science, and is a sufficient reason why they should be placed in a course which is planned with an idea of being purely an agricultural course.

At our own college these studies are taught with reference to their bearing upon agriculture. It is with this idea in mind that the Botanical department gives instruction in physiological botany and plant nutrition. Likewise the department of Entomology gives special attention to the study of insects, injurious and beneficial to farm, garden and orchard crops. The chemistry of agriculture is taught by the department of Chemistry. A year of instruction in veterinary science and medicine is given by that department. An able line of instruction in horticulture is given upon a line of topics closely allied to agriculture. I mention these various departments and their work because, in many agricultural colleges much of this instruction falls upon the department of agriculture.

The instruction in agriculture which the student may receive is divided into three lines of work:

1. Actual labor upon the farm or with the stock in a manner to acquaint him with the various operations of practical agriculture.
2. Experimental work of an educational nature is sometimes offered to capable students. Some purely educational labor is required.
3. Class room instruction is given in the principles of scientific agriculture and their practical application. I shall speak only of class room instruction.

In the second term of the first year, agricultural students are given a term of instruction on the "Development, Uses and History of Improved Breeds of Live Stock." In this work enough is given of the laws of breeding to enable the student to understand how and why improvement has taken place among our pure breeds.

A history of the breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine important in the United States, is briefly given. The characteristics of breeds are studied, and so far as possible, actual specimens are examined at the barns, to enable the student to gain some knowledge of individual excellence, and a capability in judging the merits of breeds. For this purpose the College has purchased specimens of many of the breeds of cattle, sheep and swine.

In the class room and the yards a discussion of the uses of these different breeds, the conditions to which they are adapted, and the care and management of live stock, is taken up.

At this time students learn to trace the pedigrees of pure breeds and become familiar with the herd books. During the discussion of breeds of sheep, some attention is paid to the commercial grades of wool produced by each, the uses of the various grades and economical methods of producing the same.

In the second term of the second year a course of lectures is given covering the principles of the germination and growth of plants, the conditions necessary for plant growth, the method of securing food from the soil and the

conditions of soil which render plant food most abundant and easily secured; the origin and formation of soils, the fertility of different classes of soils, and conditions which affect fertility.

The improvement of different kinds of soil by drainage, by manures, by methods of tillage, and by various rotations, are all discussed in their practical bearings upon the economical production of farm crops.

Passing to the last term of the third year the student comes again to the department of Agriculture, better fitted on account of his instruction in related sciences, to make a careful scientific study of animal and plant nutrition which includes "Stock Feeding" and to animal and plant reproduction, covering the subject of "Stock Breeding."

Under stock feeding the laws of nutrition are studied, to determine what foods are best or cheapest for the animal and in what amounts, conditions and proportions these foods may be given.

Methods of feeding which will allow the economical consumption of the residues of the farm, as straw, corn fodder and bulky crops, are given an important place in the discussion of stock feeding.

Attention is directed to the difference in value of manure from animals fed upon different classes of food and the bearing of this upon the comparative value of grains which are to be purchased.

The subject of stock breeding is taken up in its practical bearing upon the improvement of our ordinary farm stock.

The methods of breeding are studied which enable animals to impress their characters strongly upon their offspring. Rigid selection and the introduction of blood from improved breeds are advocated as of great importance.

Production as a test of individual excellence and as a means of selecting breeding animals is impressed upon the mind of the student.

In the last term of the senior year a course of lectures is given in dairying, which treats of the importance of the dairy and cheese interests in the United States, of the most economical methods of handling the same, and of the most approved apparatus for manufacturing butter and cheese. Attention is also given to the best methods of caring for milk and producing butter in the home dairy.

Such questions as the per cent of solids and of butter fat in milk; the influence of breed, of individual, and of feed on the same, receive careful consideration. A study is made of the methods by which the quality of these articles may be raised and the average production increased. Some of the special branches of agriculture are considered and their advantages and disadvantages discussed in the class room.

The fundamental idea of the instruction in agriculture is to give the student such a knowledge of the various operations on the farm that he may be able successfully to put them in practice. In doing this the principles upon which the subject is based and the application of the same are considered of greatest importance. The lack of any suitable text book covering the field makes it necessary to give instruction by lectures, gleaned the information from many sources, and very often from material written for an entirely different purpose. This is particularly the case in presenting the principles underlying any special branch of agriculture.

In a study of the subject of stock feeding many of the questions involved require the best information which can be given by the physiologist, the chemist and the biologist. Even with these aids many questions remain unsettled. In the study of plant growth the facts which have been worked out are by botanists, physiologists and chemists. This knowledge is of great value to the agriculturist, and

I mention it to show the scattered sources from which the agriculturist must glean his information and the consequent labor required to group these all important facts around the central thought of economic agriculture.

## Postal Jottings.

**ROCKFORD GRANGE, NO. 110,**  
is in good working order; we have a membership of 59. We do not own a hall, but own the furniture in our place of meeting. We have dishes to set table for 50, and a library, but I do not know how many volumes. Our Master is John G. Berry; Secretary, Alice D. Norton; Lecturer, Ensor R. Keech. Nearly every family takes the GRANGE VISITOR.  
ALICE D. NORTON, Secretary.

**LYCEUM GRANGE, NO. 270,**  
holds weekly meetings. Lecturer has good programs, which are fairly carried out; are receiving new members and losing some. The articles in GRANGE VISITOR furnish plenty of topics, and we try to push its circulation. No one speaks of it but to praise it in its present form, but some seem to hang on to the 50 cent piece tight, but we expect to show a different state of things in the future as its articles are better understood. We have just held a public meeting, read your lot of Legislative bills, Dr. Kedzie's and Mr. Wheeler's articles on adulterations and will see our representatives are favorable on same, if possible. Such excellent essays and recitations and good music and singing interspersed, what treats the farmers outside miss. We have a copy and are studying Mr. Hilton's road bill.  
E. HANCORN, Secretary.

**MT. TABOR**  
is moving along in the even tenor of its ways, with at present a healthy start of new members to be initiated. The boom is on in several Granges in this county and we must not lag. The all absorbing interest at present is the consummation of the project of conducting a public sale of surplus farm property. On the 22d inst. we will offer for sale upwards of \$1,500 worth of stock, farm implements, and farm products, under the name and style of Mt. Tabor Grange Farmers' Exchange. It is the purpose to furnish the means of disposing of surplus property of farmers in the vicinity who may not have enough to make a public sale singly. Our Grange meets each alternate Saturday afternoon, and have business, music, essays, quotations, recitations, and a lively paper known as the "Repository," for program. We are made up of farmers' families, teachers, and one doctor.  
R. V. CLARK.

**LITCHFIELD GRANGE, NO. 107,**  
met last Tuesday night the 7th inst. It was the second meeting of our contest. We had a real good time, every one present, but one, called on, responded, all in a manner that was very pleasing to those present. We expect a lecture on the evening of the 15th inst., from Mrs. Mary A. Mayo. We look for good results.  
H. H. DRESSER.

**FRATERNITY GRANGE, NO. 52,**  
sends greeting to the active workers in the Order. The conservation of force enables the fittest to survive in the intellectual world as well as in the material. Mind that is forceful grapples with obstacles that impede its progress and removes from its path the hindrances it meets. Toiling for others' good it finds its own in the subjugation of self to the higher law. Grange work strengthens desire, desire feeds energy, energy rouses into action the dormant faculties of mind the possessor of inherent force that enables it to create for itself spheres of use as it traverses the inclined pathway that leadeth to the infinite, the all comprehending principle the life of all in accord with the following sentiment:  
Faith and Reason, is it Treason  
To the highest and the best;  
To enjoy them, and employ them,  
To enrich the quest;  
Of thy being, the All-seeing  
Seeks to interest.  
S. T. BALLARD.

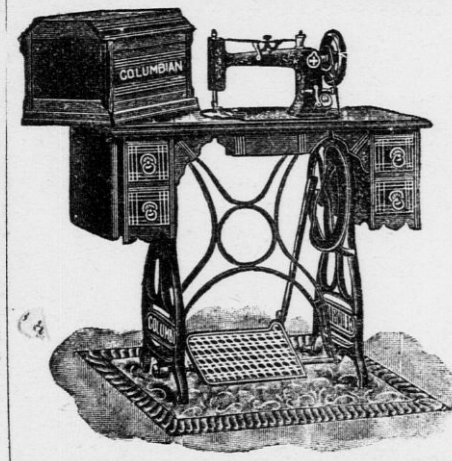
**HOME GRANGE, NO. 129,**  
met on January 25, for the purpose of installing the officers for the following year. Brother John Woodruff, of Union Grange, was present to install, he being the delegate from our district to the State Grange. We have a nice two-story hall, well but not expensively furnished; have a cook stove and dishes enough to accommodate all that will come to visit us. We have been raising funds for new sheds as our old ones are about played out. We have the lumber and shingles all ready on the spot, and all paid for, and will build them as soon as the ground settles. We feel proud of Home Grange and will be pleased to have any member of the Order make us a visit, and such a member will receive a hearty welcome from Home Grange, 129. I am sorry to say that we were obliged to elect new ones to fill the offices of Lecturer and Secretary, as the old officers expect to leave us soon. I think I speak the minds of all our members when I say Brother and Sister Betzold we sadly miss you, as I think as good a Secretary as brother B. has been will be hard to find, as he was always correct in his accounts and prompt in his reports. When he leaves us he will take the well wishes of every member of Home Grange. We hold meetings every two weeks on Saturday eve.

## Our New Offer

### THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF BUYING

# A Sewing Machine



Although we have sold a good many of the machines we have been offering and though they have given satisfaction, we believe that we are making a still better offer.

FOR  
**\$21.00**

WE WILL SEND A MACHINE WELL NAMED  
**THE COLUMBIAN**

The Columbian is a strictly high grade sewing machine with all modern improvements. Superb mechanism, graceful design, handsome finish, light running and noiseless. In fact, all the desirable features contained in other well-known modern style machines are found in the "Columbian." Improved and simplified by the best mechanical talent until it stands the peer of all other sewing machines on the market.

FULLY WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

All wearing parts are case-hardened steel possessing great durability, and by the turning of a screw all lost motion can be taken up. All parts are fitted so accurately that these machines are absolutely noiseless and as easy running as fine adjustment and best mechanical skill can produce. No expense or time is spared to make them perfect in every respect, as every machine passes a rigid inspection by competent men before leaving the factory.  
Extra attachments in a velvet lined case, sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Ruffler with shirring plate, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths) and Binder, 1 Braider (Foot and Slide), 1 Thread Cutter.  
Each machine is supplied with the following additional accessories: 1 Hemmer and Feller (one piece) 10 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Sewer-Driver, Oil Can filled with oil, 4 Cloth Granges and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. The Book of Instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.  
The Balance-Wheel and many of the fine parts are nickel-plated, with other parts finely enameled and ornamented, giving it a rich appearance.  
The improved automatic bobbin winder is so simple that a child can easily operate it—winding the thread automatically on the bobbin as evenly and regularly as the thread on a spool. This valuable attachment renders possible a perfect control of the shuttle tension, and all annoyance resulting from shuttle thread breaking while the machine is in motion, which is common to many machines, is entirely obviated.  
A self-setting needle and self-threading cylinder shuttles are used in the "Columbian" high arm sewing machines. They are so simple that any one can easily operate them in a few minutes' time, as our Instruction Book is fully illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. The self-threading shuttle is so simple that with two motions of the hand backward the shuttle is threaded.  
The driving-wheel on this machine is admitted to be the simplest, easiest running and most convenient of any. The machine is self-threading, has the very best tension, and is made of the best material, with the wearing parts hardened, and is finished in a superior style. It has veneered cover, drop-leaf table, 4 end drawers and center swing drawer and finished in oak or walnut woodwork.  
Price including one year's subscription, \$21. Sent by freight, charges prepaid. Give name of freight station if different from postoffice address.

We prepay the freight.  
The Machine is shipped subject to your approval, and if not entirely satisfactory will be returned

## AT OUR EXPENSE

Could Anything be Fairer?

IT IS WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

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

## THE BEST OFFER YET.



If you want a good organ for the School-room or Grange why not take this opportunity of securing one at a remarkably low rate. We are offering the famous

### Companion Organ

as a premium to those who will secure us new subscribers.

Here is What the Manufacturers Say for it:

There can be no better organ made for its size than our Companion No. 2. The action is easy, responds quickly to the touch, and is in all respects as fine quality as the actions in our larger organs. The bellows is capacious, pumps easily, and a child can supply wind to the reeds without difficulty. The reeds are of the best quality, strong, rich, perfectly tuned, and of sufficient volume to lead a number of voices. It contains the swell.

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.

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.:  
Gentlemen—We have used organs made by your company for several years. They have given us entire satisfaction. Yours truly,  
PERRY, MASON & Co.  
The Youth's Companion

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 29, 1892.  
And Here is What "Pat" Says of it:  
THE GRANGE VISITOR—The organ you offer is O. K. I can recommend it to teachers for their school-rooms.  
H. R. PATTEGILL.

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

THE GRANGE VISITOR, Lansing, Mich





**Notices of Meetings.**

**BRANCH COUNTY POMONA GRANGE**  
will hold a meeting with Butler Grange on Thursday, April 6, commencing at 10:30 A. M.  
The morning session will be devoted to the regular order of business and fourth degree members are cordially invited.  
The afternoon session will be opened to the public and the following is the program: Music, Butler Grange.  
Discussion of the Road Making question, Hon. Geo. W. Van Aiken of Girard Grange, and ex-Governor C. G. Luce of Gilead Grange.  
"Applying the principles and teachings of our Order to Farm, Home and Society." Paper by W. E. Wright of Coldwater Grange.  
Song by Mrs. Nellie Mansell of Quincy Grange.  
"Small fruits and Berries in connection with Mixed Farming," paper by J. D. W. Fisk of Coldwater Grange.  
"Farm Home Reading Circle of Michigan, is it practical for us?" paper by Miss Alice Twaddell of Quincy Grange.  
Recitation by Mr. Ed. Brown of Batavia Grange.  
Song by Girard Grange.  
"My experience in raising Carp," paper by I. E. Corless of Coldwater Grange.  
"Practical dairying for farmers," paper by Ira Van Orsdale of Quincy Grange; discussion.  
Song by Girard Grange.  
Recitation by Mrs. H. C. McIntosh of Butler Grange.  
Music by Butler Grange.  
Patrons, remember this is the first of flag contest Pomona meetings and that a failure to respond on the program will lose points for your Grange. I think it will be advisable to leave out the counts for attendance of Subordinate Grange members at Pomona, as I can see many reasons against it, and shall recommend it being so amended at the Butler meeting.  
Mrs. E. A. HORTON,  
Lecturer.

**KENT COUNTY POMONA GRANGE**  
will meet at Cannonsburg, on April 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.  
The afternoon session will be open to the public and the following subjects will be discussed:  
"Our Common School System," led by Bros. Norton and Holt.  
Recitation, Sister Cornelia Moffit.  
"Woman's Opportunities in the Grange." It is expected all the Sisters will be anxious to speak on this question, and we assure them the best opportunities at our command.  
"The Farmer's Duty to his Organization," led by Bros. S. C. Peterson, and Wesley Hartwell.  
"The Grange Visitor," led by O. I. Watkins.  
A most cordial invitation is extended to all members and we hope to have a good representation from all the Granges in the county. This meeting is an open one for the benefit of those who are not members of the Order. We cordially invite you to come and take part in the discussion of these important questions.  
Wm. T. ADAMS,  
Lecturer.

**ALLEGAN POMONA.**  
The next session of Allegan Pomona Grange will be held with Moline Grange 248, April 20, 1893. It should be a meeting of importance in which suggestions for the good of the county organization should have an important part. All fourth degree members are cordially invited.  
**THE MAGAZINES.**  
An important article entitled "Charges at the World's Fair," has been written for the April number of the *North American Review* by Director-General Davis, who seeks to correct the apprehension that systematic extortion will be practiced in Chicago during the Exposition.  
While writing with a scientific knowledge of a great astronomer, Camille Flammarion in his marvellous story "OMEGA: The End of the World," which began in the April number of *The Cosmopolitan* magazine, keeps the reader at the highest point of excitement by his vivid description of the alarm and despair excited by the approach of a comet whose collision with the earth had been declared by astronomers inevitable. The description begins at a time when the business of the world has been suspended, and at a great mass meeting held in the Institute of France, we hear the discussion of scientists as to the possibility of a second deluge, the drying up of all the surface water of the globe, or the total destruction of human life by cold, together with all the possible phases of death paralleled by the history of the moon.  
Mr. Howell's latest novel, "The Coast of Bohemia," now running through the pages of *The Ladies Home Journal*, was written in four different States. Mr. Howell began the novel at his father's home in Ohio last May; continued it in Boston in June; took it to the mountains of New Hampshire during the summer and worked at it; brought it to New York and wrote a number of chapters there in October; took it back again to Ohio in November, and finally finished it in New York last December. And yet, despite all these changes of places of writing, the novel turns out to be really the brightest piece of work that Howells has done for a long time.  
The *Review of Reviews* for April is unusually profuse in its illustrations. Perhaps none of the other illustrated articles will attract more attention than one upon the question of dress reform from the standpoint of the World's Fair. The Woman's National Council is proposing to inaugurate a movement for short and comfortable

walking dresses, and the *Review of Reviews* publishes a number of very interesting portraits of well known ladies as photographed in their dress-reform street gowns. Several of the photographs being specially taken for this number.

**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 committee of State Grange. Write to them.

**COMPLETE MANHOOD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.**  
At last a medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years. 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tint. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc. *Every Man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would avoid those fatal and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.* It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. If convenient enclose ten cents to pay postage alone. Address the publishers,  
**ERIE MEDICAL CO.,**  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

**SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISING!**  
If you wish to make and save money by advertising any thing, any where, at any time Successfully at reduced rates, be sure to see or write.  
**JOHN DAWSON & CO.,**  
General Newspaper Advertising Agents.  
11-20 COLLIER BLOCK, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**\$50,000 GRAPE VINES**  
100 Varieties  
Also Small Fruits, Trees, etc. Best rooted stock. Genuine, cheap. Two simple vines mailed for 10c. Descriptive price list free.  
**LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.**

**FOR SALE.**  
In the famous fruit belt of Michigan, Oceana county. Farm 200 acres. 180 cleared, two farm houses, three barns, two graneries, two good wells, 200 apple trees bearing, 100 bearing plums 800 plums one to three years out. No waste land and all heavy grass, grain or plum and pear land. One and one-half miles from court house in Hart the county seat.  
Forty acres, fair house, good packing house wind engine and good water. Four thousand trees planted from two to ten years. Peach, plum, apricot, apple and cherry. Sold 2,000 baskets peaches in 1892. One and one-half miles from water transportation.  
Address, E. D. RICHMOND,  
HART, OCEANA CO., MICH.


**Spray your Fruit Trees and Vines**  
Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight of Apples, Pears, Cherries and Plums prevented; also Grape and Potato Rot—by spraying with Stahl's Double Acting Excelsior Spraying Outfit. Best in the market. Thousands in use. Catalogue, describing all insects injurious to fruit, mailed Free. Address  
**WM. STAHL, QUINCY, ILL.**

**NEW AND CHOICE SEED POTATOES**  
MY SPECIALTY.  
Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue, containing an *Elegant Colored Plate* and splendid *Premiums*. Offer mailed *Free* on application.  
Patrons of Husbandry favored with a liberal discount. Write for my catalogue and say that you are a Patron.  
**E. H. VICK,**  
Rochester, N. Y.  
(MEMBER OF PITTSFORD GRANGE, No. 424.)

**WE WILL SEND A Copy of the Famous Book BLACK BEAUTY**  
in good paper binding, to any one sending us One New Full-Year Subscription  
**GRANGE VISITOR, Lansing, Mich**

**NEW LINCOLN CORN AND PEAR TREES—**also Japan, Golden Russet, Idaho, Vermont Beauty, and others.  
**PLUMS**—Japan Blenheim, Success, Advance, Chestnuts, Japan, Persian, English Walnut, Pegasus, etc.  
**FRUIT TREES**—Elaeagnus Longipes, Triflorate Orange, Wineberries, Junberries, etc.  
**BERRIES**—Raspberry, Blackberry, Currant, Gooseberry PLANTS, Apple, Peach, Plum, Quince TREES.  
**J.S. COLLINS & SON,**  
Moorsetown, N. J.

**EAGLE BRAND THE BEST ROOFING**  
Is unequalled for house, barn, factory or out-building, and costs half the price of shing or iron. It is ready for use and easily applied by anyone. Send stamp for samples and state size of roof.  
**Excelsior Paint and Roofing Co.**  
185 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

**WE BUILD "Low-Down" Milk Wagons, Bakery Wagons and Grocery Wagons.**  
  
Write for this particular to **PARSONS "LOW-DOWN" WAGON CO.,** Earlville, N. Y.

**\$100.00 FOR \$1.00**  
This is no green goods nor lottery scheme, but a fair business proposition, which we carry out as follows: To any person suffering from **PILES** in any form, we offer the new discovery in medicine, a combined external and internal treatment known as the  
**PYRAMID PILE CURE**  
an absolutely certain cure for BLEEDING, BLENDING, ITCHING and PROTRUDING PILES. Gives INSTANT RELIEF. A PERMANENT CURE. So harmless, it can be used by a child with perfect safety, and one package costing ONE DOLLAR WILL DO YOU ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF GOOD, at least this is the honest expressed opinion of hundreds who have been cured by it in the past year. DO NOT SUFFER A DAY LONGER. But ask your druggist for it, or we will send it postpaid for \$1.00, or a small trial package FREE for 10 cts. in stamps, also a valuable book telling all about piles sent free. Address  
**PYRAMID CO., ALBION, MICH**

**RUMELY TRACTION AND PORTABLE ENGINES.**  
 threshers and Horse Powers.  
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