

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

VOL. XVIII, NO. 9.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, MAY 1, 1893.

THE CALIFORNIA CLAUSE.

A Letter and a Reply.

The following is a letter which is self-explanatory. Following it is a reply by Judge Ramsdell.

Muskegon, Mich., April 10, 1893. Hon. J. G. RAMSDELL, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.:

DEAR SIR-I have read with interest your letter published in will seek investment where they April 1st number of the GRANGE feel certain of greatest profit. But VISILOR in which you give the if the argument so often used by opinion that it would be con- those who oppose mortgage taxastitutional to pass a law prohibit- tion "that home capital to avoid ing the lender to contract with the taxation invests here in the name borrower to pay the tax on his mortgage. Without discussing that good," I cannot see how a law point may I ask your opinion as taxing mortgages could affect such to the advisability and probable investments of foreign insurance effect of such a law in this state? companies. You ask if the farm-Would it make loans easy to obtain ers of this region would find loans by the farmers of your region? easier to obtain under a law tax-Would funds from insurance com-ing mortgages; perhaps not, but a sources outside the state seek in- it better for the farmers of this or vestment here, or elsewhere? Could any other region to run in debt. the savings banks loan on mortga- with a promise to pay eight per ges at 6, 7 or even 8 per cent, pay cent interest and all taxes, in the tax on the mortgage, and continue to pay 4 per cent interest to savings its prospective outlook, than to depositors?

This matter of taxing mortgages has already embarrassed many a in debt for speculative purposes, or man who desired to make a loan on in spending their money before it real estate security, and it is a vital is earned, even at a low rate of inquestion to the savings banks (which are the banks of the poorer agriculture, would be bad policy. classes.) You are situated to judge of the question from its several sides, and if it is not presuming too far I would be glad of your opinion as a business man largely interested in farming as to the fairest to all concerned that can be incorporated in a law relating to this matter.

Very truly yours, F. E. HAMMOND.

Traverse City, April 21, 1893. HON. F. E. HAMMOND, CASHIER OF

MUSKEGON SAVINGS BANK:

less the mortgage, and no more, household happiness destroyed, not by the change shall suffer instead. Consequently any law that exempts so much by the fault or injustice the first and compels the second to of the banker as by injudicious pay not only its obligation but the borrowing and inability to invest obligation of the first, is wrong.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. You ask if funds of insurance

companies, etc., would seek investment here or elsewhere? Funds present condition of agriculture or keep out of debt. Many think that to encourage farmers to run in

A MISTAKE.

Some years ago a young farmer came to me and asked me to help him to a loan of \$300, offering ten per cent interest and five per cent commission for a three-year worth \$1,000. I asked his purpose in making the loan. He said, "I can buy a good horse team for that amount, I can get a good lumber-

inst. came duly to hand. You sub- and wagon?" He answered, "I don't that his relative may get 4 of self and team, nor of wear of ion. To discuss the advisability of harness and depreciation in value such a law is to open up a field too of team, nor cost of keeping team broad for this letter. while idle at home. When I pointed out these dangers and the temptation which the ownership of a horse consume a day at a trip, and ad-vised him not to make the loan, asme unkind and left me in a "state of mind." However he procured

judiciously and economically the money borrowed. To such, facili-

for the California law. cent?

ings he has put int , it, but for the one rod wide. savings which the bank has in it besides, is entirel anjust.

A POOR V SALVINGS. To illustrate: I know a man in

Traverse City, a working man, who is putting his savings into a home. He has a house and lot which he is paying for on the installment plan. This is his savings bank. His inloan, secured by a mortgage on his terest paid for in this home is \$200, unincumbered farm of 80 acres, its assessable value is \$1,000. He has a relative, a single man, working in the same factory at the same wages who has \$800 deposited in the bank that holds the security on ing harness for forty dollars and a the first man's house and lot. Now good wagon for sixty dollars." I can any one tell me why the first asked, "how will you raise the other man should pay taxes on five times My DEAR SIR-Yours of the 10th hundred dollars to pay for harness the value of his property in order per cent mit some questions upon which you have to raise any money for that, interest on the value of his? By desire my opinion. A mere opin- I can get them by giving a chattel and by perhaps this single man ion, ex cathedra, would be of little mortgage covering them and the will get married and invest his consequence; people in this en- team. With the team and harness \$800 in a home worth \$2,000, giving lightened age desire a reason for I can go into the lumber woods and back a mortgage for the balance of expressed opinions. To set forth get sixty dollars a month for five the purchase price. The interest in full the reasons which I have months and get board for self and he pays is the rental value of the for my opinions such as they are team, so that at the end of the win- home over what he has paid. This on the matter of taxation, would ter I will have the \$300 and my home now becomes his savings require a volume instead of a let-ter. There are however a few prin-spring. With the \$300 I can pay surplus earnings. Can any one tell ciples which I deem axiomatic gov- off the chattel mortgage and the me why this man should be punerning this branch of economics, first year's interest and have \$170 ished by being compelled to pay and which can be expressed in to use in fixing up the farm. In taxes on \$2,000 instead of \$800, short space. There are axioms in the next two winters I can earn simply because he has seen fit to morals and in political economy as enough in the woods to pay off the change his deposits from a banking mortgage and have my team, har-ness and wagon clear." This is the letter to THE VISITOR I gave no rosy view he took of this enter- opinion as to the advisability of prise. He did not take into con- inserting a prohibitory clause in sideration the chance of having a the tax law forbidding the insertion horse lamed or sickened or other- of tax contracts in future mortgawise disabled, or sickness or injury ges. My opinion was only asked to himself with consequent loss of as to the constitutional right of the time and counter charge for board legislature to make such a provis-

real estate mortgaged should also banker's fortune is strewn with advised judgments have placed be taxed in proportion to its value homes wrecked, hopes blasted and them in a position to be prejudiced Yours truly, J. G. RAMSDELL.

AN ANGEL ON "ROADS."

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR-I ties for borrowing are a curse, en- think H. B. Cannon deserves ticements to borrow a snare, and much credit for exploding the road prevention from borrowing a bless- question in VISITOR of April 15. ing. It is such that the Grange Mr. Cannon takes exceptions to Mr. desires to protect when they ask Bailey's system of gravel road which is the only road any country You ask "could the savings is financially able to build and keep banks loan on mortages at 6, 7 or even 8 per cent pay tax on the can build asphalt, vitrified brick, mortgage, and continue to pay 4 or macadamized roads never originper cent interest on savings depos-its? That would depend upon the Cannon says, "Cornell university amount of the tax. The savings has constructed a bit of model bank would necessarily have to road * * * a sign board states have a margin sufficiently wide to its cost of construction." Here is pay for doing business, and that one feature of this road question margin would depend upon the Mr. Cannon did not explode. Let panies, colleges, and from other greater question underlies this; is amount of business done, but sup- us see what this sign board dispose they could not afford to pay closes. The vitrified brick pave-4 per cent or 3, or 2, or even 1 per ment is as cheap as any, and the best; so we will figure on that. To You must consider that the sav- construct this requires nine brick ings bank is not the only place in to the square foot, two thousand which earnings are preserved, and four hundred and forty-eight to to tax a man who has his savings the square rod, seven hundred and in a part paid for village lot and eighty-three thousand three hunhouse for a home, for not only sav- dred and sixty to the linear mile Vitrified brick at the kiln would

cost eight dollars per thousand, two dollars per thousand for drawing four miles, an everage distance, and two dollars per thousand for laying, makes a cost of \$9,400.00 per mile, with no preparations yet being made for the road bed, which could be made on level country roads, with a road grader for from thirty to one hundred dollars per mile.

Very likely Mr. Cannon's bicycle scheme would not require a road more than eight feet wide, which would permit a bicycle and team to meet and pass. It is remarkable scribes and editors have divulged as a meeting of our board of sutoward the farmer very recently, and this sympathy all emanates perso of the country of the exfrom the same source, the bicyclist and bond speculator. Cannon says; "I rec'd a call from a scientific gentleman and experienced bicyclist." Yes! and he knew a great deal about good roads, and could tell a good road when he rode over it on his wheel, but little did he care for the cost of construction, or who paid for it. He says, "a macadam roadway would be entirely satisfactory in Michigan if properly laid. For the main traveled road this would be none too good" (For biycyclist.) "The second grade road should be graveled." (For farmers.) "We (bicyclists) wish a hard, firm, smooth, dustless surface, over which to haul our loads." The idea that any such twaddle ever emanated, or was conceived for the farmer's interest is beyond comprehension. Does the farmer desire to work the year around in dust, mud, rain, and snow to secure a living for his family, then have this reward filched from him through taxation, to please a delusive fancy of riding to town a few "The main traveled road" leading team would be to get a buggy or one of the inevitable conditions of from one town to another is a very light wagon, and to come to town once or twice a week, which would consume a day at a trip, and ad-ernment down to social and econ-trian one of the inevitable conditions of priv-ate affairs, from revolutions in gov-ernment down to social and econ-trian one of the inevitable conditions of the inevitable conditions of that is "made hard, firm, and smooth," he would be content. We vised him not to make the loan, as-suring him that in my judgment the chances were nine to one that omical reforms, that some must suffer by the change. The greater "Michigan's finest inaccessible the chances were nine to one that the wrongs and the longer they scenery" can use the gravel, rehe would lose his farm; he thought have been inflicted the greater the membering to turn out for the suffering produced by the reforma- wheel when we reach the macadam. article will be well worth the reading. ANGEL.

WHOLE NO. 417.

ROADS.

MR. EDITOR :- As there is consid erable in the papers on the road question and the larger part of it is from editors, bicycle men, and city dudes who know no more about making roads than a horse would of running an engine, a few lines from a farmer may not be out of place.

As for the road law, that is well enough excepting the part relating to non-workers. I would have it so fixed that when a man did not work his tax in reasonable time after having been warned to do so, the pathmaster shall have power to do the work, or hire it done, when and where it should be. Then, to cover all expense the delinquent shall forfeit twice the original amount, the overseer of highways waiting for his pay until the taxes. are collected.

Concerning the manner of electing overseers. Some people think it fun to elect the man that last moved into the district. He is a stranger and knows nothing about the soil or drainage of the road. If he be a renter he has only a temporary interest in the work and is one of the greatest hindrances to. good roads.

I have worked in one district forty-six years and am not ashamed to have our work inspected. Theres no working with gloves on.

In THE GRANGE VISITOR, D. C. Leach has a few remarks. I agree with him in only two points. One is when sentiment is in favor of a particular measure, there is often danger of extreme action followed by disastrous results." The other "The people cannot afford at this late day, to engage in a wild and speculative movement of any kind."

I think the system of F. Hodgman would prove too expensive. A meeting of the highway commissioners of the county once a year, would probally be about the same ing from past experience with similar offices, how many of these men does Mr. Hodgman think will hold the office for more than one year? I am opposed to the money tax for two reasons.

well as in physics.

AXIOMS IN ECONOMICS.

It is never right to do wrong; and, it is never wrong to do right. Supply and demand determine price. Capital will seek investment where it feels certain of greatest profit. It is right that personal property should bear, according to its value, its equal proportion in sustaining the laws (which includes the whole machinery of government) that protect it. It is wrong to exempt personal property from taxation and thus throw an additional burden upon real estate; especially as personal property has greater need of protection from wrong doers than real estate. The foregoing are so nearly axiomatic that the ordinary intellect needs no argument in their support. One who is not satisfied with their truth, would require an argument to satisfy him that a straight line measures the shortest distance between two separate points. It follows, therefore, that property in mort-gages should be taxed in the same proportion as other property and no more; and that property in the

HARDSHIP OF A CHANGE.

That individual hardships would times on a dustless road. result there is no question. It is tion. The question for legislators

First-The work will not be evenly distributed over the district. Second-It will cost three times as much as it does now.

The ground is now clear from stumps and stones, and with the new road scrapers and clear, good gravel there is no reason why we should not have good roads.

The law now says, you are to work on the road for one dollar a day and board yourself. Does any sane man think money will hire men to work for the same?

For the last five years we have heard a howl about times, taxes, etc. Now the same men are trying to increase the taxes on every hand. Let us "look before we leap.

A FARMER.

Tecumseh.

An important article of special interest at the present time on "The Behring Sea Question," has been written for the May number of the North American Review by Hon. B. F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy. General Tracy makes a powerful and almost unanswerable statement of the legal grounds on which the American claim

In the May Arena W. D. McCrackan has an article on "How to Introduce the Initiative and Referendum." This subject is occasioning so much debate and the chief objections coming from the difficulty of making it work in our country that this

Harness.

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

Field and Stock.

WORK HOURS FOR HORSES.

Practice of several farmers in the matter of number of hours daily labor for horses.

10 hours per day. If by bad weath- the teams an hour during the day. er or otherwise work is behind put in extra time. Probably 9 hours hours per day having supper at would be about an average in real 5 o'clock and then working until work; going to and coming from the sun down but 5 o'clock suppers are fields three times per day takes up something of the past upon the

H. C. DENISON.

THOS. MARS.

tented.

Lawrence.

Ada.

I usually work my teams during the summer months, especially dur-ing plowing, about 9 hours per day, giving them at least two hours at noon to rest. I find this pays because my teams keep up during the season and do their work better and with more satisfaction to all concerned; and we are taught to be merciful to our beasts. I also believe that men do more and better work and will never strike when paid fair wages and receive fair treatment, and are always ready to

occasions.

8 hours, seldom more than that. A team working 8 hours per day and our morning chores in a satisfacwell cared for will usually do more tory condition to leave until noon, work in that time than one that is and the same of the evening; 2. My required to work 10 or 12 hours. men will do all they ought to do in the field besides caring well for my rest, and soon become dull and stock, in nine hours; 3. My teams often it is almost impossible to will do more work and keep in good keep them in good working condi- condition in nine hours than they tion, while the former are always will do in 10 or 11 hours. We beready for farm work or the road. Teams like men should have proper food, care and rest.

J. A. COURTRIGHT. Springport.

The usual number of hours is about nine and one half. Commencing at 7 o'clock in the morning, thus giving ample time for grooming, harnessing, and for the horses to eat their hay and grain. Our horses are generally kept in the stable during the busy season, only being turned out to pasture when work is not pressing. I generally give them one and one half hours nooning, thus having time to eat need some attention.

Coldwater.

Litchfield.

W. S. MOWRY.

I'HE GRANGE VISITOR.

hours per day in plowing and the northern part of our state. Usually work teams about 9 or hot, or work very hard, I rest the next number of the VISITOR. hours per day. If by had weath- the teams an hour during the day. Agricultural College. We formerly worked our teams 10

the best of an hour. Prefer my farm. The new way is adopted for friends to come again before the way as I know of no better. The following reasons: 1. It takes readers of the VISITOR with a less care and feed to keep our teams in condition; 2. We usually get better work done; 3. It gives the teamsters more time to themselves, to improve their minds, or to enjoy social privileges, or if married he to tend a little vegetable garden. This plan works well with us and it makes our farm hands more con-

A. U. BARNES.

We work our teams about an average of nine hours a day, not do a little extra work on extra more than that, commencing at 7 a. m., leaving the field at 11:30 a. m., returning at1 p.m. and leaving I usually work my teams about the field at 5:30 p. m. having sup-per at 6 p. m. "Now the why of it;" 1. It is as early as we can get lieve five o'clock suppers are death to our teams. In having and harvesting we make little longer days.

WALLACE E. WRIGHT. Coldwater.

H. P. GLADDEN.

When to plant.

Having a good soil and the proper amount of fertilizing material present, the other essentials for a good crop of potatoes are cultivatheir feed, and a short rest. Quit- tion, sufficient rainfall, and a rather get the start of you. As soon as low temperature. The following you see the young plants, take a ting at 6 o'clock which gives me time to do my chores as I always keep a few cows and hogs which in inches, in the State during the common hoe and thin the plants to about one foot apart. Keep the cultivator running when the plants growing months. The figures show cultivator running when the plants the average for thirteen successive years. For the purpose of comparison the State has been divided in a thorough heeing. In six

at 1:30 o'clock and work until space allotted to me. If permit-

ROOT CULTURE.

T. G. ADAMS.

I have been urged by some of my paper on the cultivation of roots

baga of growing the baga for stock food quirements are absolutely necesas a matter of economy. Those has more time with his family or familiar with my plan at that time will bear in mind that I advised level cultivation. Last winter I had the pleasure of visiting the well known horse ranch of D. A. Blodget at Hersey, Mich. While there we spent some time in looking over his fine sleek herd of that had been fed almost entirely on roots grown on the farm. The foreman told us that they had grown about 8000 bu. at an average of about 600 bu, to the acre. This good yield, with the grand results of feeding them to growing stock on the farm, and with the method of cultivation, suggested to our mind the necessity of calling the attention of farmers to the need of raising more roots for stock and less corn. On the average farm you can raise an acre of roots nearly as cheap as an acre of corn.

The plan is to plow the ground early and keep it well cultivated at least once a week till the 20th of June. Then lay out the ground with a two horse plow, letting the near horse walk in the furrow, thus leaving your rows say two feet eight inches apart. In this way the soil will be double where the rows come, namely, on the ridges. Then take a roller and flat it down and drill the seeds on the smooth surface. This with the depressions between even gives a chance for the earth to work away from the young plants as you begin to

cultivate, which should be as soon as possible. Don't let the weeds large, say after harvest, give them

clean from weeds and thin well. cleaned grain. Shelbyville.

THE VALUE OF MILK TESTING IN THE FARM DAIRY.

Read at Farmer's Institute at Battle Creek, Feb. 17, 1893, by J. H. Brown, Climax, Mich.

Our aim in butter making is to secure the greatest profit at the least possible cost. The butter fat for stock, and especially the ruta in milk is what we want, and what we are working for. In order to The readers will remember some secure the largest possible amount SHROPSHIRE SHEEP change their work clothes and to few years ago I gave my method of butter at a profit, several resary.

THE COW.

To begin with, we must have a specific butter cow. It does not pay to keep a general purpose animal that gives a small mess of thin milk for about six months in the year. Such a cow takes a generous ration and puts a large share brood mares (some 75 in number) of it on her back instead of into the pail.

Some farmers seem to believe in She is half starved at trades." certain times, for economy's sake. In the winter time she is forced to stand out in the cold to assist in warming a large barnyard for laziness' sake. This saves the farmer muscle. He does not need to carry in fodder, nor pitch out so much manure

She is compelled to warm her her own ice water during the winter and to forego that luxury during the "heated term." This allows the farmer more time to toast his shins by the fire and discuss the "hard times" and politics with his neighbors. When the mercury crawls down toward the bulb she stands in a fence corner meekly trying to assume the shape of the inverted letter U. In this she succeeds better, providing it is cold enough, than she does in giving

She knows not the meaning of the euphonious term, "So bossy," but has practical knowledge of her master's boot and milking stool. In addition to this she has acquired the meaning of several short, forcible phrases, which you will find in BLACK MEADOW FARM. a special catalogue of "swear words." This is the kind of cow, and this her condition, on thousare young; as soon as they get ands of farms in this great country. Under this treatment there can be no profit to any farmer in his butter dairy, for reasons that

MAY 1, 1893.

I work my teams from 8 to 9 ing the season is largely in favor of ple-top Ruta Baga. Sow about 1 value of the two constituents seppound to the acre at a cost of about arately. The value of the serum fitting ground for crops as I expected to discuss the ques-follows, by sun time: commence tion of hills vs. prill and the amount try the root crop, an acre at least, same relation to each other as have work at seven o'clock, turn out of seed to use for best results in and you will not be sorry. Sandy the value of straw and wheat in a at 11:30 o'clock; commence again this issue, but I have used up the rich soil is best. Corn ground last stack of unthreshed grain,-the year is best, clean from weeds. serum of the milk representing the 6 o'clock. And if the weather is ted I will continue the subject in Above all things keep the crop straw, and the fat representing the

Continued next week.

MICHIGAN STOCK BREEDERS.

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

We are prepared to furnish Choice Imported, or Home-bred Ewes and Rams at prices as rea-sonable as any Reliable Breeder can sell. If you wish to start a Flock it will pay you to write us for prices, or better come and see for yourself.

E. C. L. MUMFORD & SON MOSCOW, MICHIGAN

EUGENE FIFIELD BAY CITY, MICH ssor to MERRILL & FIFIELD HEREFORD CATTLE

and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP Choice stock of both kinds for sale. Prices reason able. Correspondence solicited.

making the cow a "Jack of all HIGH CLASS SHROPSHIRES. We offer ten imported 2-year-old rams from the flocks of Messrs. Bowen-Jones and Minton that will weigh 300 pounds, and shear from 13 to 15 pounds at maturity, that are tested sires and fit to head the best flocks, and 40 home-bred yearling rams. We shall make an early importation for our '93 trade. Annual auction sale September 31. THE WILLOWS, PAW PAW, MICH.

> SPRINGDALE FARM LANSING, MICHIGAN

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Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle Clydesdale and Standard-Bred Trotting Horses, Shetland Ponies and Shropshire Sheep

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H. H. HINDS

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Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle American Merino and Shropshire Sheep

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

We intend to have our teams in the fields as near seven o'clock in the morning as possible, and work until half past eleven o'clock, when we unhitch and go to the barn, riving team a little water and hay,

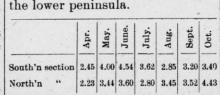
POTATOES. II

and be ready for our dinner at twelve o'clock. After dinner we feed grain to the teams and then rest until one o'clock, when we again start for the fields and work until six o'clock, when we turn out. Teams rubbed off and rest awhile when they are watered and fed for the night. This gives us on an this way will say because I find to sun. Another reason the hired and no growling about working six weeks from the time the tubers after dark.

H. H. DRESSER.

ten hours per day at ordinary July and August and the early farm work, but sometimes in haying and harvesting and seeding an warm, can we not select a more der. On a small scale this plan hour longer. We usually get the favorable time for planting pota-teams out as soon as 6:30 o'clock toes than is usually chosen? For in the morning and stop for dinner an early crop, which may be profitat 11:30, and take them up again at 1, and turn out at 6 p. m. This gives us about ten hours work, and with a good strong team and the dry worm period herine. If a subout the dry worm period herine a subout the dry worm period herine. If a subout the dry worm period herine a subout the dry worm period herine. If a subout the dry worm period herine a subout therine a subout th steady gait they do a good day's the dry warm period begins. If a cows with impunity, if you do so the legitimate and proper measure work without exhaustion. The general crop is desired, the plant-men always like to begin early ing should be delayed much later and leave off early, and I find it than is usually done, and bring the works well with both men and period of tuber growth into Sept-teams, and gives time to have ember and October. Of course the for brood sows and shoats. I con-is an aqueous solution of all the supper and do the chores in good exact date of planting will vary sider two bushels of them as good solids of the milk, except the fat, season. However in harvest and much in different sections of the for nearly all kinds of stock, for and the other is the butter fat. having we usually have supper at state. Frost comes early in some growth not fat, as one bushel of five and then while one man at- parts, but keeping the point in corn. tends to the chores the rest keep mind that it takes from three to We always get our seed of James serum and fat being simply mixed teams going until about seven. W. S. SIMONS.

Battle Creek.



The average temperature in the two sections for twenty years during the months given above, shows the actual work. As to why I prefer degrees cooler than the southern, but this difference is quite uniform begin to form to ripening. The tuber forming period is the critical time of growth. From the above very fair, but this plan is not advis-We usually work our teams about membering that the latter parts of ter sets in, if they were well covered

is to take a sharp hoe and one clip will take off the

row and run over the ground and

row as long as you want your pit. Clean out with shovel about two part of September are usually very yard, that they would be very tenwould be all right but not on a large scale.

Well now some one asks what can

state. Frost comes early in some growth not fat, as one bushel of parts, but keeping the point in mind that it takes from three to four months to mature the crop, the conditions may be met. The distribution of rainfall dur-The distribution of rainfall dur-

cream and churn it in the most top. Then take a common har- approved and modern method, there will still be a slight loss of 2.23 3.44 3.60 2.80 3.45 3.52 4.43 then pick up the roots and load in butter fat. To reduce this loss to wagon. If you wish to bury them take team and plow out dead fur-

COMPOSITION OF MILK.

While the composition of sampaverage just about nine hours northern section to be from 5 to 10 feet in width and not more than les of milk obtained from different that in depth. When they are well cows, and produced under different rounded up, for you know they will conditions may show wide variation, my teams stand the work better for the months and the table will heat if you get too large a body a fair average composition may be and we get fully as much done as not be given. The potato crop is together, cover well with straw and as follows: Water, 87 per cent, we did when we worked from sun a quick growing one. It takes but slightly with earth. They do not and solids, 13 per cent. The solids three to four months from planting need covering like potatoes, in fact include fat, 3.6; casein, 3.3; albuhelp can do all chores before dark to digging time, and only four to they will remain in the ground all men, 0.7; milk sugar, 4.7; and ash, winter and be good in the spring. 0.7 per cent. The casein and al-We are feeding now roots that have bumen are the materials containing nitrogen, and are of special very fair, but this plan is not advis- importance in cheese making. In ESSEX, VICTORIA AND SUFFOLK SWINE table showing the rainfall, and re- able. I think that just before win- general the ash, sugar and albumen are in solution, the casein in parwith litter as straw from the barn tial solution, and the fat in suspension, being mixed with the milk, but not dissolved in it. Milk when freshly drawn from the cow is a thin liquid, but after standing for a short time becomes slightly vis-

I make this division first be-

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

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Choice Yearling Ram and Ewe Lambs for sale Terms reasonable. We pay half of freight or express. **VALENTINE BROS.** P. O. DEXTER, MICH.

The Hand-Made Harness Go.,



Postal Jottings.

CASCADE GRANGE

is booming; have taken in 6 and 6 more are on the 'way. State Lecturer Crosby and Denote Back did good work for us. We Deputy Bank did good work for us. We are to have a maple sugar social, the proceeds to pay for VISITOR for each family in our Grange. We do not see how a Grange can run successfully without the VISITOR. How can one be a good Granger without the VISITOR? How can one be an earnest agriculturist without being a Granger? A money maker perhaps can, but an unselfish farmer ought to be a Patron.

ALTON GRANGE, NO. 684,

is neither dead nor dormant. Although we are but few in numbers we still continue to hold meetings quite regular, once in two weeks. At our last meeting we received one application for membership and rein-stated one old member and we think this will pave the way for others. G. H. GODFREY.

CLINTON COUNTY.

I think that Clinton county will, before the summer is ended, be able to give a good report and we shall give Brother Bank his share of credit. The weather was very much against him as were other circum-stances, but the leaven is working in more places than one, but I will only speak of Olive Grange, No. 358. We initiated 5 young and reinstated 4 older members; have a contest started and the young are wide a contest started and the young are wide awake to the idea of getting new members. If I ask any to join us they say there has been five or six after us already. I think when our contest ends we can report a good many additions.

BARNARD GRANGE.

To say that Barnard Grange is prosper-ing is putting it too mildly. It is booming. This Grange has now been successfully This Grange has now been successfully running for nearly four years, not however without its share of traitorism, but we now know who to trust with the helm. We have long since given up the idea of run-ning the Grange like an empty machine for the pleasure of hearing the noise (which at times was none too low) but we now for the pleasure of hearing the noise (which at times was none too low), but we now use it as a machine by which we manufact-ure great good in the educational, indus-trial and financial line in which all true Patrons share. We, as a body, visited At-wood Grange March 22, and after enjoying a lively business meeting, conducted in part by our officers, we furnished them with a literary program after which we did justice by our officers, we furnished them with a literary program after which we did justice to their richly provided supper. A little more visiting would be good for all Granges. THOS. MEGGISON.

MONTGOMERY GRANGE, NO. 549,

is small in numbers, being 35, 10 of the num-ber are new members added during the past quarters. At one time it seemed that a quarters. At one time it seemed that a new organization that sprang up in our midst would drive us out of existence, but we have weathered the storm and that "would be" successor to our Grange is gone out of existence, and we are alive yet, and in a thriving condition. We have no hall as yet, but we have good reason to hope that in the near future we will be able to build one. We have got quite an amount to build one. We have got quite an amount of material on hand, and when we get a little more financial strength we will make little more fina a start to build. Enclosed find the names of new subscribers to the VISITOR, and those that I hope will be permanent readers, for I think that one subscriber to the VISITOR after becoming a member of the Grange, is worth two outside the gates. As we have got a chance to hold them, for they become much more interested in the paper, and then we have a better chance to call on them at the end of the year to recall on them at the end of the year to re-new. Your urgent appeal through the Master of the State Grange in behalf of the VISITOR is at hand, and feeling the importance of the request, I am doing all that I can to comply with it. I would be very glad to learn that our paper had be-come self-sustaining, and will work to that end. end.

Secretary gave a piece of select to the home of Brother A. E. reading and Brother Cheesebro a Spencer with whom we spent the recitation.

Sister Round made some very appropriate remaks also an origi-nal poem. Worthy lecturer then family at Englishville, we wended gave a recitation. Sister W. T. our way homeward, stopping at Adams gave a report of woman's the home of a niece for dinner and work in the Grange. arriving at our home at dusk,

a few remarks when Worthy an end. Master was informed that the Broth

for coming out.

MRS. ATEN, Secretary.

A FRIENDLY LETTER.

April 19, 1893. EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR-It was suggested by one of the company the good husbandman is heard in of delegates to the State Grange his extreme perplexity to cry out, who boarded at the Kirkwood that where O where! and is usually we correspond through the VISITOR. answered, where you can, only get Four months have passed and one. Our choice in the matter only one has written, and we will would be a bright intelligent girl try to jog the memory of the rest of good reputation. You say they by giving an account of our visits are scarce, I say they are not; there to the Granges in our district.

work for the order.

going very disagreeable. We accepted an invitation to the home A. S. and L. A. S. of the State Granges, where we spent a very nearly noon the next day. The next officers to be installed were those of our own Grange and as we were officers we invited Brother Martin, delegate from the Pomona Grange, to install them which he did very nicely. Saturday Jan. 28, was appointed to visit Harmony and Alpine Granges, and such a day, the rain came down making the roads almost impassable, but we started at nine o'clock, and Paris Grange No. 19 held on the 8th inst., its 20th anniversary, at noon after a drive of eighteen miles, finding a few of the membeing about eighty present. We bers present; more came and after that is just the way to keep them met at ten a. m., had a jolly good a nice dinner the officers were duly so. If you would do anything for visit and at 12:30 p. m. the ladies installed and a short report of humanity do it now. Pay them served dinner, which was enjoyed State Grange given. Harmony by all. At 2 p. m. Worthy Master E. H. Styles called to order. Building nicely furnished. We Worthy Lecturer Mrs. Guild had left the hall at four o'clock and the following program prepared: drove to Alpine Grange seven Brother S. Langdon as the first miles farther. The roads by this business. But you say it costs time were getting very soft, the them a great deal to acquire the on and gave us quite a history of horses feet slumping through at our Grange for the past twenty nearly every step, but we arrived years. Brother L. R. Davis, our safely at our destination and present Treasurer, gave a full re- although we had been informed that port of the Grange for the past Alpine Grange was gritty we were twenty years. The amount of surprised at the large attendance. money taken in was \$2429, amount After the installation and reports, labor donated about \$1,500. Little May Blodgett, five-year-We were glad to see a good many old, gave a very pretty recitation young people there. The Alpine which was well applauded. Broth-er and Sister Whitford then visited; it is a large two story favored us with some music. building and nicely furnished. Brother Guild recited a poem, The rain poured down during the the VISITOR. followed by a short speech by evening, but eleven o'clock found Rollin.

Brother W. T. Adams. Worthy us again in the sleigh on our way night. Our thaw caught cold

ork in the Grange. Brother H. H. Richards made a thankful that our journey was at

Brother Bank has been visiting warm sugar was ready to be served the Granges in the county, but we in the lower hall and a recess was were unfortunate enough not to declared. After partaking of the hear him, being away on a visit, warm sugar it was found to be too but we hear good reports of him. late to carry out the remainder of Hoping to hear from others if our the program. Every body had a good time and went home happy, feeling they had been well paid MR. AND MRS. M. A. NORTON.

Rockford.

WHERE SHALL WE FIND A HIRED GIRL?

MRS. S. LAMB.

Where to get one of course is the question that first arises, and are plenty of them that would

extend an invitation, and on Saturday morning, January 7, we, in company with a brother and sister from our own Grange durba the grand the gran Grange. Mercury stood at zero, but we rode the eighteen miles very comfortably. The attendance was good. State Lecturer A. J. Crosby was present and installed from of the Pomona and Case officers of the Pomona and Cas- have a respectable girl in your cade Granges, after which he gave kitchen, and of course you have no an excellent address which should other, to instruct your daughter to stinulate Patrons to more active have charity for the less fortunate.

For should the wheel of misfortune A heavy snowstorm came on stop on her it would be most IT IS WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS. before night making the home- humiliating to be obliged to ask alms of the very one you have despitefully used, for good fortune of Brother and Sister J. H. Martin is just as likely to come to your hired girl as to anyone, and she will be capable of appreciating pleasant evening, remaining until the change, and unless she may have become hardened by your unsusceptible conduct will gladly extend to you a helping hand. Ask yourself the question, is not the girl that cooks the food I eat good enough to eat it with me? Any sensible girl would be willing to wait upon the table were you entertaining visitors, were she not made to feel that it was because she was not as good as the rest. Another consideration; why should the price of hard labor be cut down? As a rule the class that do the hard work are poor and wages that will compare with the common school teacher, the typewriter or stenographer, and they will no longer feel that they are servants but doing an honorable business. But you say it costs knowledge to do these things. You mean it costs their parents a good sum, but this less fortunate one paid all she had and would have gladly paid the balance had it been possible, but the privilege was denied her and she must go hungering for education and position.



IF YOU ARE THINKING OF BUYING



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.

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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, hand-some 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 antil it stands the peer of all other sewing machines on the market.

The Machine is shipped subject to your approval, and if not entirely satisfactory will be returned



LEE.

3 TON \$35.0the IN TRIAL-FREIGHT PA

SGOOD & THOMPSON,

J. C. GOULD, Agt., Pa

WM. A. MONTGOMERY.

ANNIVERSARY.

which was well attended, there of labor donated about \$1,500.

1

The ones for whom this article was intended will never read it, for they are neither Grangers nor their wives, neither do they read

GRANGE VISITOR, LANSING, MICH.

DO YOU READ

TEN FIRST-CLASS FARMS within and handsome country. A live growing city, now 3,500 population. Two railroads, Normal school, business college, U. S. Industrial Training School and high grade city schools afford educa-tional privileges rarely equaled. 100 Good Farms in Isabella county; 10,000 acres of unimproved lands, choice city properties, all for sale at prices much below those in most other localities, affording good advantages. Now is the time to buy in Isabella County, in the center of lower Michigan, For sampie descriptive price list, address, COOK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY. Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, any of the following papers and magazines? If so you can make money by sending to us, thus getting the VISITOR for nothing in some cases, and in some instances you can get a first-class mag-azine and the VISITOR for less than the price of the magazine. Send cash with order.

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	American Agriculturist	\$1.50	\$1.50
trated Disgcood	Ohio Farmer Western Rural, with	1.00	1.35
	· Market Review	2.25	2.25
Constant of the constant of th	Prairie Farmer	1.00	1.20
Contraction of the Ca	Breeders' Gazette	2.00	2.00
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T	" Weekly	4.00	3,70
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Hires'Root Beer	MISCELLANEOU	s.	
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A health-giving drink.	Grand Rapids Democrat		
A thirst-quenching drink.	weekly	1.00	1.10
A drink that is popular everywhere.	Youth's Companion (new		
Delicious, Sparkling, Effervescent.	names)	1.75	1.75
- 1	The Independent	3.00	3.00
A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this delicious beverage. Don't be deceived if a dealer,	The Christian Union	3:00	3.00
for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other	The Congregationalist	1 50	1 50
kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.	(Lansing) The Moderator		1.50
as good as the genuine TIRES.	New York Tribune		1.50
	THEW TOTE THOULS	1.00	1.00

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THE INHERITANCE TAX.

The inheritance tax in New York State brought into the State Treas. ury \$1,786,218 last year, and yet it is only a one per cent. tax on direct inheritances and something more on colateral. So popular has it become in New York that the Tax Commissioner will bring before the Legislature this winter a bill for largely increasing it.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

National Master Brigham has designated the first Saturday in June for Children's day. If Lecturers of subordinate Granges can conform to this announcement, it will tend to make the day more impressive and pleasant to the children. The thought that the children of the Grange, all over our land, celebrate one day together each year will be a helpful educator in Grange work.

AID TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The friends of agriculture should use their best endeavors to secure sioner is charged with the enforcethe passage of the bill giving aid to ment of the banking laws. If he the State Agricultural Society. The bill calls for a tax of one one- in supervision or impotent in hundredth of a mill for two years. The sum obtained would be about that he may have been so in others. \$11,000 per year and would be devoted exclusively to paying premiums. Many ther states follow the five times the amount allowed by plan of granting aid to the State law. Society, New York having appropriated \$20,000 last year for premiums at her State fair.

COLLEGE INVESTIGATION.

Committees have been appointed and will soon undertake an investigation of the Agricultural College. The members of the committee are all able and fair minded men, are neither avowed champions nor lations. known enemies of the college, and will no doubt make a thorough and

will take so long that it will not be ended until near the time set for passed there will be no institutes at positions in life. all the coming two winters. Friends

once.

IS THE LAW VIOLATED? Section 52 of the revised bank-

ing laws of this State provides that no bank can assume liabilities from any person amounting to more than one-fifth of the capital but time and space forbid. and surplus of the bank. In a statement published in a Detroit Savings Bank of Lansing, which firm could become liable to the bank. And yet from the same statement mentioned it appears

that one man had practically become liable to this bank for nearly or uite \$175,000, a sum greater than both the capital and surplus. Now be thoroughly investigated. For if one bank can violate the law with impunity, may not any other bank in the State? And this a matter that vitally effects every depositor in banks in the State, it is not local only.

Again, the banking commis-

has been derelict in duty, careless power in the case, it is not unlikely It ought not to be possible for any bank to loan to any one person

If our position is incorrect we will be glad to know it. If we are correct, however, somebody with authority--the Commissioner, the Governor or the Legislature, as institute work it is conducting a set about a course of action that shall discover the cause, apply the

GRANGE AND COLLEGE.

ing curse of the open saloon.

2. The course is eminently prac- taken away. adjourning, and the bill is liable tical in all departments and fits to go by default. If the bill is not its graduates to occupy useful

through the course with the idea and thus become more criminals. of the measure will we hope bestir that labor is honorable and that to themselves for its consideration at earn their bread by the sweat of with good reading and lectures of more difficult, tardy and costly." their face is no disgrace.

in contempt.

CO-EDUCATION.

We believe that when the declarpaper April 28, the capital and ation went forth that "It was not surplus of the Central Michigan good for man to be alone," it was meant to apply to agricultural colleges. We recognize the elevaclosed its doors a week or so ago, ting and ennobling influence of amounted to \$165,000. One fifth pure, cultured women everywhere, of this, or \$35,000 would be the and we believe it the duty of the highest amount for which any one state to make such provisions as shall give women an equal chance in our college.

> THE DANGER WHICH THREATENS THE COLLEGE.

As agriculture is the basis of our national, state and individual should remain as it now is, an agricultural college. It is only the language of the law seems plain by eternal vigilance that we can and if the statement in the Detroit maintain it as such. In many of the agricultural colleges, the State universities have secured the benefits of the grants and have established agricultural departments which, as far as we know, have proved entire failures.

The law granting aid to these colleges required that they teach agriculture, military tactics and the mechanic arts. In accordance with its provisions, Michigan established a mechanical department. Although this has been in existance but a short time, the course (which is not allied to agriculture in any way) already has such attractions for young men that the mechanical students already equal in number those taking the regular agricultural comme, and there is great danger that this institution

will soon become simply a mechanical school.

THE FARMERS. Aside from its educational and attributable to intemperance. our pockets by his analysis of Van Buren Co. Mich. various kinds of wheat, and Prof. Grange is looking after contagious diseases among our live stock. with sheep, to determine the most economical grain ration for fattening purposes. The station has facilities for determining these questions which cannot possibly be done by the ordinary farmer. Your committee were given every facility to enable them to visit the whole farm and every department. cultural College. It was adopted We found every department well equipped, and have no criticisms to make. The stock is in The Michigan Agricultural Col-lege is the oldest institution of its good condition and the animals are

them with no means of support but to the difference between the old instruction that might help them to

sons why we commend the college, seems to be a part of their life at-

tained through right conditions and the deepest dyes?

We have no right to inflict capi- labor of another. We affirm, and cultivate the good that has laid in the great hive of humanity. dormant in their natures; show short lifetime if they are ready have not fully outgrown.

outgrown of ignorance, bigotry and superstition when he racked his brain to invent instruments of slow torture and death.

I believe in coming generations capital punishment will be unknown to civilization only in past history, for this is an age of progress and mankind have learned, and are still learning to do and think for themselves.

I believe if woman had the power of the ballot to work in the cause of temperance that crime would WHAT THE COLLEGE IS DOING FOR diminish one-half in five years, for almost every crime is more or less

I believe the day is not far disthe case may need, should at once series of practical experiments tant when woman will stand side which result to the advantage of by side with husband and sons and the farmers. Prof. Cook was the cast her ballot for reform. Then the originator of the idea of spraying ax will be laid at the root of the punishment, and establish a trees and vines with insecticides as tree, then, and not until then, will stronger guard against future vio-lations. ______ a preventive from the injury we kedzie put thousands of dollars in teceive from insect pests. Prof. Kedzie put thousands of dollars in teceive from the injury we we see the reforms in temperance of life.

can not effect its disposition. Then which usually beset young people of work, and a part of the pay for stead and pre-emption acts. The too the investigation if thorough on leaving the care and protection that work should go to the wife, crazy rush and the frenzied strugof the home-especially the blight- children, parents, or whoever was gles which attended the opening of depending on them when they were the territory at Oklahoma and more recently, of the Cheyenne How often we have seen parents Reservation, afford testimony taken from their children leaving which no one can misunderstand

3. Students are impressed all to run the streets and beg or steal, and the new state of things. The exhaustion of the free public lands I would have them furnished is making the resort to the soil far

I quote from you again: "And We believe one of the greatest outgrow and overcome the terrible then, to clap the climax of absurdevils of our higher educational conditions that have been put upon ity they insist that this land, or system is that young men and them by no choice of their own. rather the men who cultivate it women grow to hold manual labor It is a demonstrated fact we have shall pay all the taxes." Surely, you natural born statesmen, scientists, have been misinformed. You We might give many other rea- musicians, poets, whose occupation should read carefully Mr. George's works.

We propose to remove all taxaopportunities; and by the same tion from the farmers' improvelaws of cause and effect and bad ments as well as personal property. conditions we have natural born only taxing his naked land value. criminals, for as yet mothers are The farmers are rapidly learning ignorant of their rights and pow- that they have not got a corner on ers. But need you ask that mother land values. They can't be fooled why her boy is branded as a crim- all the time. We propose, by the inal when you see the father stag- single tax, to lighten the burden gering from the licensed dens of of the toilers by giving them more vice and shame to his home, a place free access to that great natural in name only, is it any wonder that opportunity of labor, the land. We we have criminals and crimes of propose, by it, to destroy the power of one person to live by the forced

tal punishment on the poor vic- will defend the proposition, that the tims, but put them in a place of single tax on land values will safety, not solitary, not to punish, destroy the power of the landlord prosperity, we believe the college but to educate, and to grow better; and land speculator-both drones

And in conclusion a question: If, them the better way, for they are as you affirm, George and his discinot totally depraved, only through ples are whining mad because they paper is correct the matter should states which received land grants bad conditions. Yes, I would say don't own land, how is it, as you for the purpose of establishing keep them in prison a lifetime if affirm, that the Homestead strikneed be, and in many cases it ers, rioters and murderers-and by would be better; for what is a inference all the whining mad ones wont take land in a state of nato start aright in spiritual life, for ture as a gift and cultivate it? That I believe capital punishment is a is, they are mad because they have relic of the barbarous past that we not got it, and then wouldn't take it as a gift. Will you kindly We have only to refer to history reconcile this. But before answerto find out how much mankind has ing, think of what Gen. Walker says. See if the land is there.

The length forbids me attending to one or two other points. Believing that a single tax on land values would be a primary factor in solving the industrial problem, I am yours sincerely,

L. UNDERHILL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Old Mission.

Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, lecturer of the National Grange, has promised to come to Michigan during the last half of August and stay five days. The design is to have him speak once each day at large gatherings of Patrons and farmers. To do this arrangements must commence now. Pomona and district Granges that contemplate or can arrange for picnics or large gatherings to welcome so honored and eloquent a visitor as Bro. Whitehead, should write me at once or as soon as possible, that a route may be made up for him. But five localities can be visited. and applications will be considered ENOS GOODRICH, DEAR SIR:-In in the order I receive them. The route will need be made so that appointments can be reached "Henry George and his disciples daily." In so arranging it may be are mad because they don't own impossible to supply all requests. The National Grange pays his expenses to and from the State, quarter section of government free and each locality visited is expected to pay their proportion of expenses while in the State, probably about land, and in different states. With- eight to ten dollars. Those who desire Bro. Whitehead's services should write me at the earliest time possible.

fair examination and report. It is to be hoped that they can suggest tales about the college that have remedies for whatever evils they gone out over the state as re- The experimental department is may find and that they will also sults of the enterprise (?) of conducting a feeding experiment commend the strong features of the one or two ignorant reporters, and College that may be impressed up- in contrast too, to the carping and on them.

WOMAN'S WORK.

The ladies will we think be especially interested in our ladies' department of this number, which by the way we have changed to "Woman's Work," at the suggestion of our Worthy Secretary. We have presented a symposium upon the subject of the "Hired Girl." We are planning to continue this feature for several numbers at least, in hopes that this page can be made more interesting than before and many who do not frequently favor us with their thoughts. We are greatly indebted to Miss Mary C. Allis for aid in securing so many papers on this topic.

INSTITUTES.

Senator Barnard's bill providing \$3000 a year for farmers' institutes will probably have to await the results of an investigation of the Agricultural college, although there The money is put into the hands of

In contrast to the false and silly fault-finding spirit of some farm-

ers even and of some alleged friends of the college, we want to quote the report of the committee of thelast State Grange on Agriunanimously by the Grange:

kind in America, and we believe it good types of the various breeds stands preëminently at the head of which they represent. all the schools of like character in this country. The college was established by the State, but is now maintained and supported by the proceeds of a grant of land that we will be able to hear from from the United States govern- nity to express my views on this ment and a direct appropriation very important topic, but whatever of \$15,000 annually, which is to be own standpoint of right and wrong. increased by the addition of \$1,000

We desire to state briefly why and the lessons they afford us are

1st. The college is located three piness, if it has been said his sins gration:

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Paper written for the VISITOR by Mrs. A. C. Headly, of Decatur, and read before Decatur

I am very glad of this opportucates. Viewing this subject from a fipriations from the state treasury. be done, for our mistakes are ours, ers and money loaners.

we believe this college is the best ours also. I do not believe that and taking land. Hear Gen. Fran- of his general fitness for such work, is no good reason for the delay. The money is put into the hands of an education. The money is put into the hands of an education.

the Board of Agriculture it is true, but has nothing directly to do with college work, and any investigation removed from the evil influences houses where they can have plenty up by a poor man under the home-in all its details and ramifications.

AN OPEN LETTER.

a VISITOR of last winter you said in substance:

land. Why dont they strike out into the great west and take up a land?" Now I know of very many "Henry George" men who own in two miles of me are not less than five such men who have all the land they want, and are doing well.

The Grangers throughout the country have their single taxers. All labor organizations have their single taxers, and I assure you that

The old cry, "farmers do you want making a thorough investigation from the United States Treasury I say must necessarily be from my has lost its force; for the working try, and preparing a report thereon. per year to this amount until the nancial standpoint I would say dis- of all. When farmers stop and re- farm to the consumer, paying total amounts to \$25,000 per annum, pose of our criminals the easiest flect, they at once see that if the special attention to those features where it is to remain. A clause in way possible; but I am no material- single tax would place all taxation which have given the Danish prothe bills granting this land and ist. I believe we have to right on their land, they wouldn't be ducts an enviable reputation in money prohibits the use of any of our own wrongs, and pay the pen- told of it from certain sources. The foreign countries and so largely the funds for buildings or repairs. alty to the utmost farthing. And farmer is not such an object of stimulated the export of dairy pro-These are provided for by appro- I believe here is the place it should solicitude on the part of the bank- ducts from that country. Professor

Now, in regard to striking out important duty, not only on account and speaking the language thor-

GEO. B. HORTON.

The Secretary of Agriculture has recently commissioned C. C. their number is rapidly on the in- Georgeson, professor of agriculture crease. The farmers have been in the Agricultural College at Manslow, perhaps, to see its justice, but hatten, Kansas, to proceed to Denthey become our strongest advo- mark, for which country he sailed January 12, for the purpose of

all the taxation on your farms?" of the dairy industry in that counfarmers, measured by the value of His instructions are to cover the their farms, are the least holders entire field of dairying, from the Georgeson was selected for this

ET.

The Lecture Field.

Lecturers of Pomona and Subordinate Granges will confer a favor, by sending their P. O. ad-dresses to me, that I may be able to send to them direct when desired. *Tpsilantt, Mich.* A. J. CROSBY, JR.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE GRANGE.

The following Columbian Exercise which was prepared by H. R. Pattengill of Lansing, and recited at the session of the National Grange held there in 1887, is very appropriate for Grange entertainments in Michigan this Columbian year, and with a few changes can be used in any State.

Recommended by

MRS. H. H. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Mich.

Chairman of Committee on Woman's Work in National Grange.

"COLUMBIA."

Welcome, welcome, daughters fair! Our kindest wishes let each share, Columbia's hundred years have passed, Each one more prosperous than the last. From thirteen up to thirty-eight we've

grown, And each some source of wealth has shown Should Uncle Sam ask us today Some token of our love to pay, What could you bring with hearty will This horn of plenty here to fill?

" MAINE."

The "Border State" will give you spars For ships whose masts will reach the stars. And if you lack in the good cause, Can furnish prohibition laws.

"NEW HAMPSHIRE."

The "Granite State" with looms and mills. Vields fabrics for your frocks and frills, Her valleys furnish finest grass, Her cheese and butter are first-class.

"VERMONT."

Our wool and men are fine and strong, Our girls and sugar sweet as song, Pure marble and the purest slate Are found in the Green Mountain State.

"MASSACHUSETTS."

From Massachusetts you may choose Her woolens, cottons, knick-knacks, shoes From Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill, We give you loyal fealty still.

"CONNECTICUT."

Connecticut with Yankee skill, Can give you novelties at will. Old Time with scythe is now old stock, We give instead a Yankee clock.

"RHODE ISLAND."

Little Rhody's two plantations Will give their share of granger's rations, And though the quantity is small, The quality will suit you all.

"NEW YORK."

The "Empire State" find wealth in these-Stock-breeding, broom-corn, hops and cheese.

In wealth and commerce, numbers, shops All other States she overtops.

" PENNSYLVANIA."

The Keystone State beneath her soil, Finds coal and iron, gas and oil. Her woods, as in the days of Penn, Yield walnut which delighteth men.

"NEW JERSEY."

New Jersey's garden truck and fruit Will e'en the most fastidious suit. Berries, apples, cider, clams, Pumpkins, cabbages and yams.

4

" DELAWARE."

Her strawberries and peaches fair, Give fame to little Delaware. And Jersey's farms will grow to grass, Ere they excel our "garden sass."

"TEXAS." The "Lone Star State" will freely bring A tithe of almost everything; Cotton, corn, and hosts of stock, And sheep by thousands in the flock.

" TENNESSEE." Our wheat and stock, our hemp and hay, Are at you service without pay. Our mines and forests, too, are rich;

In fact we're far from the last ditch.

"KENTUCKY." Kentucky's cattle take the prize, Her horses, too, delight the eyes. We raise of hemp the largest crop, And beat the world on mules and pop. "OHIO."

Now, if there's anything you lack, Don't be discouraged, don't hang back. From fine wool sheep to corn in shock, Ohio keeps it all in stock.

" ILLINOIS."

In wheat and corn our State ranks first, In other grains she's far from worst. Our hogs are fat, our horses strong, We'll always help the cause along.

"WISCONSIN."

Vast crops of grain from out our soil Repay the farmer for his toil. And lumber, factories, and mines In various parts are healthful signs.

" MINNESOTA." Of wheat and oats we have great store, Our mills grind many bushels more.

" MISSOURI." Missouri's crops are corn and wheat, In raising hogs she's hard to beat, In zinc and iron, and in lead 1 think we are well towards the head.

" IOWA."

Our prairie soil is rich and black, For grain and corn we do not lack, With hogs, potatoes, hay and flax Iowa very little lacks. "ARKANSAS."

We're grangers all in Arkansas, For wheat, corn, cotton on us draw. To hot springs send your very sick, We'll cure them of their ills " right quick."

"NEBRASKA."

Corn and cattle do we bring, And like our sisters of them sing. "KANSAS."

In fiercest strife our State was born, Now prairies teem with wheat and corn; On western slopes our cattle graze, And droves of porkers eat our maize.

" COLORADO."

Colorado came in late; You call her your "Centennial State." Our wealth is in our silver ore, But farming now is at our door.

" CALIFORNIA." The Argonauts of forty-nine Wheel California into line; Her gold and woods, her fruit and grains. She sends by car-loads o'er the plains.

" INDIANA." The Hoosier boys are great for grain, For hogs and hominy and "blue jean."

She can't be bad, you see it's so, She's close to Michigan, you know. "MICHIGAN." We're glad to see all here today,

With pleasure hear what each would say, For Michigan our girls and boys Will sing to you about our joys.

> "MICHIGAN." Land of the loyal Wolverine, Michigan, my Michigan! From waters blue and forests green,

Michigan, my Michigan! May all your children honor you, Peninsula so fair to view, And Pioneers so grandly true, Michigan, my Michigan!

From Maumee Bay to Keweena

ALL THE STATES IN CONCERT. Most noble words, we'll heed them well, No more Bohemian oats we'll sell The drive well man may drive right by, And serve injunctions on the sky. The sturdy farmer bound so long By mortgages and taxes wrong, By ignorance of laws of health, Of all the fertilizer's wealth, Will through the Grange now break his bands,

Loose his fetters, free his hands, And henceforth with God given might, Strike lusty blows for home and right.

HINTS TO LECTURERS OF SUB-ORDINATE GRANGES.

MRS. E. D. NOKES.

You who have been elected to fill

the most helpful office in the Grange, that of Lecturer, have duties pertaining to your office as far as in your power, until your successor is duly installed. In this that "eternal vigilance is the price" of success, and that you must let nothing less than sick-Whatever the program, see that ness and death keep you from your the Master plans the time, so that part. Watch! Study yourself! If you and your workers can be heard. May day with its flowers and birds. there is the least bit of egotism If one takes the time to prepare an about you banish it, if not alto-gether from your life, do it while the busy ones who generally do the face of an old friend tried and true. you hold your office. If one has work), others ought to be courtethat "disease" there is danger of ous enough to give them the time contagion and the work is not as necessary to have the work renharmonious as the good of the dered. Grange requires it to be.

times before his election, and accused others of it afterwards. Exerdivinest of gifts.

If you study the members, seek to make yourself acquainted with soil, and every effort you make for each one personally, learn what so small. Patient under all things and all circumstances, you will soon find yourself rewarded by a concerted action of the whole Grange to make the meetings a many readers might like to know quiet way, two whole years, to get he can do his part well, not only in thing of this, to us northerners, the Grange but in other orders wonderful country. also.

the

to the farmer and his work. experience of those who go early what it is in the north. in the season, given in Grange The people here complain that meeting, would be of benefit to the winter has been very severe,

those who go later. Grange, that of Lecturer, have do "with your might what your still as the mercury has stood not hand finds to do," we would hint less than 18 degrees above zero, and that you be careful, not to do all and that only twice, so we feel as work you will find, as in all other, a helpful question, thereby stimu- the warmth of the ground soon

Above all, do not forget yourprogram for the evening. It may that one can do along the road of in the market what it is really ure, because he practiced that a few times you are weary and discouraged or "terribly hurt" as you somecise charity. Cultivate tact, that in the knowledge that you are their uplifting has a corresponding chaser this wheat has been assessed

FROM THE SUNNY SOUTH.

Alberta, Ala., Feb. 27, 1893. EDITOR VISITOR—Thinking your success. We labored in a very quiet way, two whole years, to get "sunny south," also remembering a certain brother upon his feet to say something, and felt repaid ten fold by the satisfaction of knowing winter here, and will tell you some-

We think it best not to ignore trees are in bloom, wild flowers ed here makes the assessment equal are filling the woods with their and no injustice done. Again the past Lecturers; consult with are filling the woods with their and no injustice done. Again them frequently. If their work fragrance. Gardens are looking is there any class of property in was successful or otherwise, they green; peas five inches high in this state that pays so easy and can give you many points which one garden I saw last week. The sure a revenue as mortgage prop-will be helpful, make them feel wild grass is springing up rapidly, erty? Is there any property that better too. Take the young people and the many hued birds are warb-into your confidence; hold a semi-ling their sweet songs filling the the state than mortgages, or that use in a program, which will surprise Men and mules, but very few the workers. Avoid partiality, re-membering that the one with the here, are seen in all directions mortgage is a better title than the one talent is as much needed to plowing for cotton, the staple crop complete the grand harmony of here. The children are playing the whole Grange as the one of out of doors bareheaded and baremany talents, and if their effort be footed, with the thermometer at is no law that can set aside a mort-ever so poor, show, by the word of from 70° to 80° above zero. This is a small village, settled their work has been helpful, and since the railroad, Mobile and troit, says: "if the GRANGE VISITOR thus encourage them to better ef. Birmingham, was put through six fort in the future. Don't let one years ago; 131 miles from Mobile, law that mortgages on real estate single talent be buried, but find it and 32 from Selma. Through here shall not be taxed and have it it is called "The Black Belt," de-We all know that "music hath riving its name from the negro the state it would do the farmers charms." Use it, from the comb population as they number five and all borrowers more good than and paper quartet, all along the times that of the whites. The con- anything else that has been sugline, comic, serio-comic, sentimen- sequence of this is they do all the gested." But is Mr. Baker willing tal up to the glorious anthem that work; as they work very cheap, if to take money or mortgages out so elevates and inspires. Let the they have corn bread and meat and from the protection of the law tones of the cornet and violin min- a cabin to sleep in they seem to be or the state. I think not. The gle, not only with the sacred words, satisfied. They are a very healthy money loaner is as anxious for and but reverberate and echo through our Grange halls the bewitching I will tell you a little of the way waltz, polka or stately march, re- they plant cotton. They turn four tor, comes in a heaven-born prinmembering the hour spent in their company, "drives dull care away," and acts like condiments which fertilizer, with the cotton seed on death, if need be, and that is that All crops are put in this same your program; do not follow the way in ridges so the harrow is not pelled to bear its just share of The soil is generally poor; some season. When it is time to make sand and red clay with a lime is giving us so hearty support in garden, have your program such, rock subsoil from two to fifteen that it will impress upon the mind feet underneath. of every thinking Patron, that it is for his best interest to make one, and so on all through the sea-

son bring something that is helpful north is seldom, if ever, seen here. A mowing machine would be one Do not neglect the household. of the seven wonders of the world Many a sister sits with folded to many, as a "nigger" with a hands and intent voice who might mule and a small plow is the sum be a power in the meeting if she total of their needs for farm work. would only forget self, and find her No grass is cut, as the cattle roam voice to relate her experience for the fields and woods at their own the benefit of others. We think it sweet will. There is no wheat would be a grand thing to have a grown here. The flour is shipped World's Fair program, occasionally from St. Louis and Cincinnati. through this year. Many of us are The finest quality of sweet potatoes planning to go, and all the knowl- is raised, some Irish potatoes also, edge we can gain will help us. The but the flavor of the latter is not

The people here complain that and say it's been "mighty cold,"

While we would exhort you to much colder than for many years; the talking yourself, but rather though we have had no winter to cultivate the knack of drawing speak of. Soon after Christmas others out, by asking now and then there was quite a snow storm but

February when it seems like a

The dear old VISITOR comes to

Yours for the cause,

MRS. E. L. ORTON.

JUST AND FAIR.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR-There Do not go before your Grange selves. Glean dilligently from is so much discussion in THE VISI-without thoroughly understanding every field. Keep yourself thoryour program and whether all are prepared to respond or not. Do not call upon one and compel them pretains to the farmer's welfare, is one of the most just laws in its to apologize before the Grange; and be willing to impart all you intent there is on our statute books "not prepared" is an epidemic not glean. Place your work on a high today, and why so many farmers "not prepared" is an epidemic not glean. Place your work on a high today, and why so many farmers easily controlled when once started. elevation, and then strive with all should condemn it is more than I Do not even intimate that one of your might to lift others to it. can see. I believe money to be a the members stayed at home be- Lady Henry Somerset said in her commodity, an article of merchancause their name was upon the address at Denver, Col.: "The best dise if you like, that will bring react upon yourself sometime. We life, is to make the pathway plain worth and no more, unless there know of a Lecturer whose whole to those who follow after." Grand be a corner on it in some way; and term of office seemed to be a fail- thought! Remember, when some- that the placing it on the assessment roll does not affect its value any more than it does the farmer's times will be, that your reward lies horse or cow or wheat. It would look a little ridiculous, would it blazing the way for a grander, not, for the farmer who could hold higher life for the tillers of the his wheat till June and then weat to market with it, to say to the pureach one can do best, asking them advantage for yourself. Your work in my township at one dollar per taxes. Yet in equity hasn't he sa much right to demand and enforce his claim as the money loaner? We hear the complaint too, that mortgages are not assessed at

the same rate that farms are. I think they are, at least in this townwhich makes the rental 8 per cent of its assessed value, and that being At this date, the peach and plum the legal rate of interest charguse the strong arm of the law more fully satisfied. Mr. Baker, of Dewould advocate a plain and simple adopted as the permanent policy of receives the same protection as others. And right here, Mr. Ediall property that receives the protection of the state should be com the burdens of taxation. Repeal? No, never! I am glad THE VISITOR this matter. The Grange has stood for equal and just taxation ever

" MARYLAND.

Whose luscious bivalves do we eat? Whose fruit and fish are hard to beat? Potomac's waves, that bay so grand, Give back the answer "Maryland."

" VIRGINIA."

As long as men will use the stuff, Of good tobacco we've enough. But noble men we grow as well, As famed historic records tell.

"WEST VIRGINIA."

Salt and iron, oak and coal, From West Virginia's richest roll; We've sulphur springs of which a smell Will make the sickest traveler well.

"NORTH CAROLINA."

The "Old North State" adds to our joys Peanuts and gum for girls and boys; Potatoes sweet and tar most strong, We add to help the world along.

"SOUTH CAROLINA."

Our "Island cotton" and fine rice Command the market's highest price. Thus South Carolina adds her share To fill the horn of plenty there.

"GEORGIA."

Georgia's rich in various ways, Rice and cotton on her bays; Golden corn her uplands bear; Of coal and iron she's a share.

"FLORIDA."

Here's Florida, the " Land of Flowers," Bananas, oranges, and showers. Here fruit and vegetables abound, And alligators sometimes found.

"ALABAMA."

Alabama! "Here we rest." Her corn and cotton are her best. Great mines of coal and iron ore Will run the horn of plenty o'er.

" MISSISSIPPI."

On Mississippi's bottom-land Great crops of corn and cotton stand; Corn, fruit, and sugar, too, we'll show, Near by where pines and cypress grow.

" LOUISIANA."

Louisiana yields to thee Good sugar for thy evening's tea. Her rice and cotton, teo, not small-She gladly offers you her all.

Michigan, my Michigan! A richer land one never saw, Michigan, my Michigan! Thy farms are famous world around Rare woods are in thy forests found,

Thy rocks in richest ore abound, Michigan, my Michigan!

- Our fruit, so luscious, can't be beat, Michigan, my Michigan! We've salt to keep the nation Michigan, my Michigan!
- We've sixteen hundred miles of coast And full five thousand lakes we boast,
- Two million people greet the toast, Michigan, my Michigan! Though all these things so famous are Michigan, my Michigan!
- We've other things more famed by fa Michigan, my Michigan! Schoolhouses thickly dot our land, State institutions, free and grand,

And churches, too, on every hand, Michigan, my Michigan! With this inheritance so great, Michigan, my Michigan!

What is our duty to the State? Michigan, my Michigan! As loyal children, let us fight, For learning, virtue, truth, and right, Tuebor shout, God give us might, Michigan, my Michigan!

" COLUMBIA."

Well, daughters, this indeed is wealth, That, too, accompanied with health, Yet other things we can but state, We need to make a nation great.

Our men and women all should be, High minded, temperate and free, Good wholesome food, good sense in dress A hand to help those in distress.

Keep good old Saxon honor bright. Not ask what's policy, but right, Strike hard 'gainst every form of wrong. But every good cause help along.

Restore respect for honest work, Banish every drone and shirk, John Smith's motto can't be beat-Those who won't work shall never eat.

Thus shall the decades come and go, While happy homes more happy grow, And as we look on fruitful farms, Reflecting to us nature's charms, To nature's God give thanks and praise, And loyal service all our days.

secret meeting and have them help whole air with music. appreciation, spoken in season, that and then use it.

our Grange halls the bewitching season the more heavy diet of top and cover as we do corn. essay and discussion. Change All crops are put in this same line every meeting. Strive used here. to have everything in its own The soil

Woman's Work.

SMILE WHENEVER YOU CAN.

When things don't go to suit you, And the world seems upside down, Don't waste your time in fretting, But drive away that frown; Since life is oft perplexing, "Tis much the wisest plan To bear all trais bravely, And smile whene'er we can,

Why should we dread to-morrow, And thus deep.il to-day? For when you borrow trouble, You always have to pay. It is a good old maxim, Which should be often preached-Don't cross the bridge before you, Until the bridge is reached.

You might be spared much sighing, If you would keep in mind, The thought that good and evil Are always here combined. There must be something wanting, And though you roll in wealth, You may miss from your casket That precious jewel—health.

And though you're strong and sturdy, You may have an empty purse; (And earth has many trials Which I consider worse!) Which I consider worse:, But whether joy or sorrow Fill up your mortal span, 'Twill make your pathway brighter To smile whene'er you can! -Exchange.

ALL ABOUT HIRED GILS.

Every one knows that the average kitchen girl's mind is mostly fixed upon beaux, and how much finery she can get for the money she receives. The last one I had was in love, and remembering my own youthful days I gave her more liberty than she ought to have had, for her sweetheart visited her every evening, and the last week she was with me, every afternoon but one. To many girls, who are obliged to she can get twenty-five and updo housework, it is distasteful, as they consider it synonymous with ignorance, but as they are unable to do anything else that is remunerative, they take their places in the kitchen, working in a dreary, compensate them fairly and you listless way, doing what they must, and shirking what they can, so desirous of release that they will accept the first chance offered them in the way of marriage. In the country it is hard to find girls who are willing to do the heavy work in a family, and I have heard many of my friends say that they would not keep help unless absolutely obliged to do so. Girls are scarce unless a man wants to get married. When is doing its best to train girls for looking for a girl last summer, slmost every one asked, What do you want done? and upon receiving an answer not in accordance with their ideas of what they wished to do, would reply "I've had lots of chances to do that." German girls give the best satisfaction to those who have employed them

When girls first begin to serve as domestics in any family, I notice that they are more faithful and anxious to please, than after a few and to sew and mend their clothes, years of labor; the fault may be and to forsake the bad and to try with the mistress, who expects more of them than they are able to perform. In the country a girl expects can neither read nor write when they to be, and is, treated as a member and remarking upon the excellency of her cooking, she replied that she worked in the kitchen during vacations, and wherever she worked the mistress was a good cook, and she tried to learn all she could. There is the secret of success. Educate that they should try to excel in whatever they undertake. ALOE.

housework. Teach them to cook, pensed with, displaced by women housework that we once could, so herself for a housekeeper and for must hire it done. If we are so her own practical use too. The everything that pertains to the ially qualified work.

of the greatest service. If house work were looked upon as a prowould be more competent girls. Most of the girls who do housework for a living do it because they are forced to, not from choice, hence the depression. They do not know how to do anything else (nor house work either.) Good girls mand good pay. As a general men's clothing for illustration. thing we do not pay them enough to entice them to work in the ten hours a day for eight dollars per month (and often less), when ward per month for six hours a day at some more tasteful occupation. I wish to say with emphasis that a reinforcement of qualified girls to do house work meets my hearty approval. Use them well,

hired girl. Palmyra.

YOU CAN AID.

will have less trouble in getting a

MRS. W. M. BEAL.

This grand State of ours has built an institution at Adrian that usefulness in the world, and many go from this home and do well for their employers. To obtain good results the good housewife must be blessed with a large amount of patience and discipline, for many of them have been born in wickedness and orderly in personal matters, as and have never known the blessings of home, nor been trained to do right until their feet enter this dignity, ought not the household institution. Here they are trained machinery to run in a regular, to perform all kinds of housework, methodical manner, if the maid is to become good and useful women in the world. Some of the girls enter this home. Good teachers have seen the mistress waiting up-on guests, while the girl sat at the hands receive proper training. rooms, and their minds as well as few weeks, even if one was fresh grand work already begun, here is from school or college. I was once an opportunity to have help with of Hillsdale College and who had the satisfaction of feeling that you taught schools more or less during have aided these unfortunate girls, the years while she was studying, and pointed the way to develop a noble womanhood. Adrian.

ments and aspirations that will be by city housekeepers will soon be places. as unthought of as is now to ship

> proceeds to buy clothing ready- by that, not something else. made or bread, cakes and crackers, baked in some other woman's oven.

Such changes entail added expense classes but soon are within reach are at a premium and can com- of all. Take the single instance of not much respect for their help.

To choose a specialty in the science of housekeeping and study it kitchen. No girl is going to work in the lights of all its whys and easier for her to do the work her hows and whens, may yet be the housekeeping."

J. B. MISTRESS AND MAID.

SISTER E. B.

The ladies of our land and times need something more than a servant that is simply strong and willing; they need a maid who is honest, intelligent and faithful, one that may be trusted to bear some of the responsibilities of the household. It is a difficult problem. Whom shall we take into our homes? If every mistress were a model housekeeper, and every as their just due. maid a model helper, this vexed question would be scattered to the wind; but this is not possible.

If the mistress is ever cheerful, wearing a genial smile, speaking in a pleasant voice, generous and forwell as in household requirements, and directing all with womanly loval and truthful?

What is the trouble?

were made to feel that they were one of the family. I can recall an example where the maid was treated as a member of the family, becoming acquainted with the guests and eating at the same table, whose interests and comforts were looked after by every a great help to the hired girl. member of the family, who repaid tress. family and friends. Think you dear sister we would good help if this inducement were A great many advocate a school present system of house help and held out to them? Would they for training competent servants. I at the same time keep intact the not be better qualified to take up the responsibilities of a home of home prove a better training school than the factory or shop? Let us ponder this question well, and not

sympathy, by judicious suggestions and the one who can make hygien-personal advice. Give them a warm, ic bread will find "room at the top." feel free and easy, and too it is a good plan sometimes to allow them loving heart; show by your actions that you are interested in them. Seek to know their aims, their millinery, and fine dress making. to enjoy company, and occasion-to enjoy company, and occasion-ally to have a day out for recrea-tion and pleasure. It is not wise inner life, in the capacity of a help- Soap, cheese and butter are being to restrict them too closely in these ful friend, of a wise counselor. turned over to the co-operators. matters, and I think we should try You can in this way enter into their To send fresh fruit long distances to do by them as we would wish

And too I think we should show milk to them to churn for their own due respect for them when they fession instead of a drudgery there tables. Fruit will be cared for by tell us the name they wish to be would be more competent girls. women on farms who will use the called by. We should call them

I once knew a lady who always called her hired girl "Bridget." She said she changed help so often at first and begin in the wealthier she could not remember names. It seems to me that such women have

Then about the manner of doing and understands how to work, it is way than to change and do it take by being so particular that no the better and more perfect way.

she worked. Well, why not, if we expect them to be neat and clean ings. with their person, and of course we do?

We have to look for help among some other calling. While it seems surveillance either. the lower class, who are igno- to me that any girl may well feel rant and many times unprincipled, proud to be assured that she is whose only care is to put in their well skilled in the art of house- and homes for girls who would give of the family, and in many cases I are provided and pleasant school- time and collect their wages. Why keeping and culinary affairs, and the good service could they receive is this? Who is to be blamed for girl that thoroughly understands some recognition as human beings this state of things? The maids these things ought to command with sensibilities and have a fair on guests, while the girl sat at the mands receive proper training. table eating with them When I After these girls become good work-was young, if a neighbor was in need of help it was not considered a work in private families, and if one work in private families, and if one work in private families, and if one work in private families are private families. menial service to work for them a desires to do good, and advance the and educated girls looking for em- work. Many mothers who are ployment behind the counter, in efficient in the control of their own the factories and shops, where they household had rather do the work visiting a lady who was a graduate of Hillsdale College and who had the satisfaction of feeling that you the satisfaction of feeling that you base of the satisfaction of feeling that you for each of the satisfaction of feeling that you for each of the satisfaction of feeling that you for each of the satisfaction of feeling that you for each of the satisfaction of feeling that you for each of the satisfaction of feeling that you for each of the satisfaction of feeling that you for each of the satisfaction of feeling that you for each of the satisfaction of feeling that you for each of the satisfaction of the satisfactio ferent if they were treated with is an injustice to the girls, and laboration of official statistics of more kindness, patience and respect on the part of the mistress—if they this part of their education than as obtainable by the most diligent as music, or painting. the character of a mistress, and is it all by faithfully and cheerfully to entertain a lady of talent and countries failing to make yearly performing her duties and showing courtesy and respect to the mis-an excellent hired girl. When the others the requisite trade records have so much trouble in procuring the girl in a very pleasant man- average of a series of years has the responsibilities of a home of girl feel proud of her accomplish-their own? Would not a good ment and honored in her calling. ations of annual production, both Morenci.

unfortunate as to have no daugh- force of circumstances rendered it various duties of the house. Teach Specialists win, and one woman ters, then we must depend on hired necessary to earn her own support, them that the mistress should not darns and mends better than girls for help, and it is well for us and perhaps, help maintain kindbe so far above the girl in her em- sweeps; another can cater for com- as housekeepers, to look upon them red. She starts out to work among ployment. In a measure we are panies who has no talent for ar-responsible for her moral and edu-ranging rooms; and one can make treating them like one of the fam-treating them like one of the famcational welfare. It is the personal salads easier than concoct cookies. ily and making them feel at home treatment than in the town, and contact of the lady with the servant The girl whose fruits and pickles as much as possible. If we she gets from one dollar to two that is essential to success. It is take the blue ribbon ought not to have company we should intro-the inspiration that is given by work button holes for a pittance, duce them and try to make them to think at first is clear profit. But she finds she was employed to do good plan sometimes to allow them the rough, heavy work of the house and dairy, lifting burdens some-times far beyond her strength. Then the wear to her clothes and shoes, etc., in the long run almost absorbs the profits even in common wear, leaving her as helpless as behearts and inspire those senti- through heat and dust for canning to be done by were we in their fore, as far as helping the dear ones goes, besides she has lost, by confining herself to such hard labor her

elasticity and suppleness of mind as well as body, and she begins to feel that she is a good deal below par socially, so her necessities drive her to the city, where as a cook or upper servant she can command \$2.50 or \$.00 per week.

But here the strain comes from another point. The majority of American homes are governed on too loose a basis. There is too work. If a girl is used to work little order and regularity in the general management to make the work easy or profitable. The children are impudent, disorderly and privilege of the girl who "likes another way and if she does it as distructive, and the "girl" gets the neatly, as quickly and as econom-ically, then I think we make a mis-pen in the house, and it is almost impossible for the girl to ever finway but our own will do and must ish her work. She soon finds that have it done just that particular she must have many latent talents way. The lady that will not give to draw from to make her work a up her way a little loses sight of success. Patience, the chiefest of virtues, a great love of children, a In regard to wages, our help faculty to please and amuse them,

should not be obliged to ask for with courage, perseverance and entheir pay, but there should be an ergy may make her a good servant, understanding, not only how much but with all her virtues she is not they should receive, but how often raised in the social scale where she and when they should receive it. originally belonged, or where such and we should offer it in such a talent would place her in any other way that they may feel it is not occupation. She has scarcely a offered grudgingly, but willingly chance, excepting the half holiday each week, for reading or self-Another vexed question is their improvement, or to do even the room. Not long since I heard one much needed mending, unless she girl tell another that she had works nights when she is fatigued much needed mending, unless she a looking-glass, wash-bowl and enough to, and ought to be in bed. pitcher, towels and comb in her She sees other girls with no greater room, just the same as the teacher talent, do the sewing and earn \$1.00 giving, systematic in her work, neat that boarded at the house where per day on less time, and a small margin taken out to pay for lodg-

> In nearly all other daily occupations there is a limit to the time I am sorry that so many of our employed which gives a girl a girls and even mothers look upon chance for her own work, or study housework as degrading and appear to fit her for higher employment, to think it is not so honorable as if she chooses, and not be under

There is more need than ever be-

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15

HOW HELP THE HIRED GIRL?

MRS. ANNA PALMER.

would be in favor of this for girls elements of home. who have no competent mothers ever expect to attain or would be eration will result."" of any use to them in ordinary life. The Woman's Exchange gives a is just as good in the kitchen as in the parlor. But above all, give them a thorough education in ular servants will be largely dis-

A PROFESSOR AND THE HIRED GIRL.

Woman has been said to be "the our girls to think that any work is hereditary mistress of a hundred more respectable than idleness, and trades." In a course of recent lectures on Domestic Service before an audience of homekeepers and college girls in Ann Arbor, Profes-sor Lucy M. Salmon of Vassar, took quite other ground. Her five papers were exhaustive and critical and closed with an outlined plan to do away with the friction of the

Miss Salmon's theory assumes or (no mothers at all) but I most de- that the chasm between the kitchen cidedly advocate that the training and the parlor must be bridged be in our own homes. So many have and that by the occupant of the their girls. They must be schooled in all the arts and sciences of the times far beyond anything they specialties an 'macrosci of their specia

This is all right as far as it goes. I clue to her idea which recommends am in favor of giving the girls a itself on the basis of true progress, thorough education in college,— that is, self-help. Dishes will be music, painting, or anything that obtainable ready for the final heat, suits their ambition, for education vegetables delivered prepared for

HOW TO MANAGE HIRED GIRLS.

MRS. A. J. SUTTON.

WHY DO GIRLS CONSIDER FAMILY SERVICE MORE MENIAL THAN CLERKING OR ANY **OTHER WORK**?

ONE OF THE GIRLS.

Among the forthcoming publications of the United States Dethe education from books; and they research, relating to the producshould be taught to realize that to tion and distribution of the prinbe an adept at cooking or serving cipal products of agriculture. is just as great an accomplishment Ninety-two countries are represented in the work, and wherever Praise is an essential element in annual statistics are available, the figures are given for ten consecutive years. There are necessarily Not long ago it was my privilege gaps in the annual series, many lady took her departure she ac- have not been published. Still. knowledged her indebtedness to as far as possible, a systematic ner for the share she had had in been compiled, it being impossible her entertainment. This pleased to make use, for practical deducthe girl, and is right. It made the ions, of the record of a single year in the area, rate of yield and trade requirements. In his letter of submittal, the statistican thus emphasizes the difficulty and mag-nitude of the work: "It involves translation from many languages, reductions of weights and measures, nearly as numerous as the countries represented, the collec-

tion of consecutive annual state-There are several reasons why it ments for a period of ten years, That many housewives must de- is not desirable to be the hired girl, the ascertaining of the average pend on hired help seems abso- if one is an intelligent American. population of each country for lutely necessary. Our daughters There are many cases where girls that period, and the orderly argrow up and make homes for them- have been brought up to do house- rangement of hundreds of separate

MAY 1, 1893.

College and Station.

THE IOWA STATION.

General Notes.

We cannot too strongly impress the importance of planting apple trees on the highest and driest land available, and furnishing no protection on the north and west. If the elevation is not more than ten feet above the general level of the adjacent lands, it is a great advantage in furnishing air drainage, equalizing the temperature in summer and lessening danger from frosts in the blosseming period.

Another benefit resulting from the selection of dry soil is that it permits deeper setting, which is a protection to the tender roots we are compelled to use in root-graft-

ing. If compelled to set the family orchard on low, black colored soil, get our selection of best varieties for such soil, set the trees shallow and ridge up for drainage and root protection.

and our advice is to keep them low. In setting, lean the trees at a strong angle towards the one o'clock sun. They will have an awkward appearance at first, but they will soon become erect.

ground very shallow about the middle of June and seed at once. The buckwheat keeps the ground loose, porous and relatively moist, permitting the roots to come up near the surface where the most of the nitrogenous plant food is found. The buckwheat can be cut or allowed to rot on the ground. Bank the trees in the fall to protect the sulphur. If washed off by rains, renew the wash as often as necessary.

We send out one year old cherry trees exclusively. Many who receive them, we find, set them in nursery rows with the view of planting them in orchard when they attain proper size. This is wrong, as they should be planted at once where they are to stand permanently. It will be found that the one year old cherry tree set in orchard will be larger, thriftier, better shaped and more fruitful, than the three year old tree set at the same time.

The need of very low tops for plums is quite as apparent as with the cherry. I know of no variety of the native or foreign plums that will prove long lived and fruitful crease in sheep exceeds two milwith a high exposed stem. If it lions, a continuation of the move- the Atlantic, middle, southern and does not develope the fatal gumming on the south side, the main growth of wood of stem and top will soon be on the north side. It never pays to market plums in rough tubs, baskets or boxes, as is so often practiced. The commercial crates and boxes are now too cheap to be dispensed with in shipping any of the stone fruits.

With us the main trouble is from potatoes 149.7 bush. blight with the iron clad varieties, unsheltered positions.

manuring last year. In both cases varieties. considerably larger yields obtained way. The green manuring has green manuring with rye is not their respective classes. profitable.

The result of the investigations made by this station during the past two years indicates in reference to soil, that a clay loam having a little sand will grow the best beet in the the sugar content, but a richer soil has the advantage of growing a larger yield of beets and a larger yield of sugar per acre.

One of the principal things in ripening cheese is to be able to keep an even temperature. The peculiar mellow appearance of good cheese, though due to some extent to the butter it contains, depends in a higher degree upon a gradual transformation which casein or curd undergoes in ripening. Now if this ripening process is badly conducted or the original character of the curd is such that it adapts itself but slowly to the transformation, the cheese, when sold, will be comparatively tough and appear much less rich in butter fat than crowns and prevent damage by it really is. A cheese that is propmice. To guard against rabbits, erly made. with uniform ripening, wash the stems with thin white- will have that rich buttery body, wash, thickened with copperas and also that fine, nutty flavor, which is so much desired in cheese.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

U. S. Report on Farm Animals.

The report upon comparative numbers and values of farm animals, based on returns of January, 1893, shows an increase of horses, mules and sheep, no material change in the number of milch cows, a decrease in oxen and other cattle, and a very heavy reduction in the number of swine, amounting to about 12 per cent. The estimated present number of domestic animals on farms, ranches and the public range are as follows: Horses, 16,206,802; mules, 2,331,-128; cows, 16,424,087; other cattle

ered at the north and west. Plant yields per acre: Mangels 920.4 on a ridge even if not more than bush., Fall turnips 769.6 bush., ten feet above the general level. Swede turnips 712.9 bush. and

3. That white fleshed turnips which is not often seen when gave better yields then the yellow planted on dry ground in wholly fleshed varieties; the long shaped Mangels better than the globe varieties; the white carrots better The results of this experiment than the yellow varieties and the confirm those obtained by green dent corns better than the flint

4. That of the roots grown on from land cropped in the ordinary the station plots for two years, the White Swede turnip, the Jersey been given a fair trial, as the seed Navet fall turnip, the Carter's bed at the time of planting, and champion yellow intermediate the condition of soil throughout Mangel, and of those grown for one the season were all that could be year only the improved short white desired. The evidence from two carrot and the white Silesian sugar years' trial strongly indicates that beet gave the highest yields in

5. That in the plot experiments at the station for three years with 32 varieties of potatoes and also in the co-operative tests over Ontario during 1892 with 6 varieties, the Empire State and the Summit varieties came first and second in the point of yield.

6. That of the kinds of fodder corn tested, the Mammoth White Surprise, Giant Beauty, Thoroughbred White Flint, Mammoth Ceban, Wisconsin Earliest, White Dentand Salzer's South Dakota are leading varieties among the late, medium, and early maturing classes

7. That when both yield per acre and stage of maturity are considered, the best results were obtained in 1892 by growing a large variety of corn with one plant to to every 594 sq. in. a medium variety with one plant to every 360 sq. in., and a small variety with one plant to every 120 sq. in.

CONDITION OF WINTER GRAIN.

U. S. Report, April 10.

The first report of the condition of winter grain makes the average condition of winter wheat on the first of April 77.4 against 81.2 last car, and that of rye 85.7.

The averages of the principal wheat States are: Ohio, 87; Michigan, 74; Indiana, 82; Illinois; 72; Missouri, 76; and Kansas, 62. The average of these six States is, 74.2 against 77 in April, 1892. It is 88 in New York, 87 in Pennsylvania, 89 in Maryland, 87 in Virginia, the southern states ranging from 83 in Tennessee to 100 in Texas. The Pacific States show a favorable condition with the exception of California, where too much rain is reported.

Seeding was late in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys because of widely prevalent drought, causing poor condition of soil and retarding germination, and in some cases wholly preventing same, as in Kansas, where the reports show a total failure over considerable areas. In

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

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R. H. TaylorVennon, Shiawasae D. MurlinVennon, Shiawasae A. W. Canfield Hartsuff, St. Clair Geo. EdwardsBirch Run, Saginaw M. C. KerrCarsonville, Sanilac Helen A. FiskeLawrence, Van Buren John E. WilcoxPlymouth, Wayne John A. McDougalYpsilanti, Washtenaw R. C. NorrisCadillac, Wexford	Robert Alward	
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A. W. Canneld	D. Murlin	
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M. C. Kerr	Geo. EdwardsBirch Run, Saginaw	
John E. Wilcox Plymouth, Wayne John A. McDougal Ypsilanti, Washtenaw R. C. Norris	M. C. Kerr Carsonvinc, Samuel	
John A. McDougal Ypsilanti, Washtenaw R. C. Norris	Plymouth Wayne	=
R. C. NorrisCadillac, Wexford	John E. Wilcox Iryinouti, Washtenaw	
A. C. Homs	B C Norris Cadillac Wexford	4
	A. C. HollisCaulinat, Weatora	2

Revised List of Grange Supplies Kept in the office of Sec'y of the Michigan State Grange

And sent out post-paid on receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the

signature of its Master or Secretary.	
Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred	0
Secretary's ledger	5
Pogratary's record	. 8
Treasurer's orders, bound, per hundred	:
Secretary's receipts for dues, per hundred	
Secretary's receipts for dues, per hundred	
Preasurer's receipts for dues, per hundred	-
Applications for membership, per hundred.	
Withdrawal cards, per dozen	
Dimits, in envelopes, per dozen	
By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies,	
Ine per dozen	
"Glad Echoes," with music, single copies,	
950 : por duzon	3 (
Cashao Molodies single conv. 40C: Der dozen	4 (
Desping Song (ard, 2c each: /ac ber au; 100	14
Rituals, 7th edition (with combined degrees),	
Kituais, /the entrion (with comonion degrees/	2
25c each ; per dozen.	1
Rituals, 5th degree, set of nine	-
Rituals, Juvenile, single copy	. :

Cuais, Suvenine, single coppetition	
itnals .Invenile, per set	. 1 !
stigs to delinquent members, per 100	- 4
morican Manual of Parliamentary Law	. :
igest of Laws and Rulings	
oll books	
iterature	1000

NNIE BUELL Mich. State Gra

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

We transact a general banking business. Painterest on time deposits. If you have any banking business come and see us. In writing mention THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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it is easy to steal or ring watches from the pocket. The thief gets the watch in one hand, the chain in the other and gives a short, quick jerk—the ring slips off the watch stem, and away goes the watch, leaving the victim only the chain.



Sold by all watch dealers, without cost, on Jas. Boss Filled and other cases containing this trade mark-Ask your jeweler for pamphlet.

Keystone Watch Case Co. PHILADELPHIA.

Observations in this country and n Europe favor the belief that alternating varieties in the cherry and plum orchard favors regular and continued bearing. A variety that proves to be a poor bearer when depending on its own pollen supply, is often regularly fruitful when intermingled with other sorts. In our climate, if the weather during the blossoming season is hot and windy, a variety may mature and waste its pollen before the needed work with the aid of insects and the wind.

In planting a cherry orchard, we have much to favor the belief that is an advantage; giving a wider space than usual between the rows to let in the sun at mid day. favor free circulation of air. Orchards planted with trees only ten feet apart in the rows and with a space between the rows of twenty-four feet, have fruited more regularly than those planted in the usual way.

As a rule in all countries the pear thrives best on rather high

ment which commenced in 1889. by which numbers have increased nearly five millions in four years. In the case of swine there was a small pig crop last spring, and the late advance in pork products has caused the slaughtering of some portion of the stock of mature animals. As the average age now attained by these animals is less than a year, there is a liability to extreme fluctuation in numbers, which is possible of no other species.

Average values have declined as to horses and mules, slightly advanced as to cattle of all kinds, a greater gain appears in the value of sheep, and a very large advance is seen in swine, amounting to 39 per cent, and progressive since the returns were made. The average value of horses is \$61.22; of mules, \$70.68; of cows, \$21.75; of other stigmas are ready to receive it. cattle, \$15.24; of sheep, \$2.66; of With such varieties, the pollen of swine, \$6.41;. The increase in adjacent sorts may perform the aggregate value, as estimated, of all farm animals, is \$21,750,998, from \$2,461,755,678 to \$2,483,506,-676. The valuation of horses aggregates \$992,225,185; of cattle

CORN.

Bulletin, Guelph, Ont. Station.

The following conclusions may experiments summarized in the bulletin:

promising varieties of roots, pota-toes and fodder corn are compara-thus achieving results which would tively new in Ontario.

and dry soil, and in our state it has succeeded best on prairie ridges, knolls and bluffs wholly unshelt-

Pacific states seeding conditions were favorable.

The plant entered winter, in the main wheat producing states, in a low state of vitality, caused by persistent drought and early cold weather, with the exception of California, where excessive rains produced similar effect.

Damage from Hessian fly is noted in parts of the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Snow covering has been general through-out the eastern, middle and northwestern states, but, notwithstanding, the reports show much abatement from the benefits of the protection thus afforded because of the excessive cold of the winter and high winds, the alternate thawing and freezing in the latter end of the month of February and through March.

The management of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station has shown great good sense in adapting the work of that station to the wants of its Wisconsin constituency. Dairying and sheepbreeding are certainly two industries which will always hold premier positions in the agriculture of that State, and it is probably wholly within bounds to pronounce the equipment of the Hiram Smith Dairy Hall the most complete of its kind in the world, while the work being done with sheep at the be safely drawn from the different station farm is of the most admirable character. Instead of scattering their energies over a wide field 1. That several of the most the Wisconsin authorities are be simply impossible under a "shot

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

GLIMPSE AT THE WORLD'S

FAIR.

don. Our country is represented by Notices of Meetings.

sell is arguing the English position. THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

will hold a meeting with Trent There is a fear that the treaty between Grange Thursday and Friday May The first day's meeting will be public and the following is part of "Does the responsibility of a child's education depend more on the mother than the father," paper "Culture of Corn," paper by

sonal liberty.

Essay, Tom J. G. Bolt. "The best way of keeping up the fertility of our farms," by Ephriam "Would a school to teach house-

keeping be practicable," Mrs. George Price.

UNION

WESTERN POMONA GRANGE

25 and 26.

the program:

Bro. Tuttle.

Woodard.

by Mrs. Samnel Stanfer.

Songs and recitations as usual. A cordial invitation is extended to all, in and out of the Order, wishing you to take part in the dis-

cussion of these questions. Mrs. THOS. WILDE,

Lecturer.

INGHAM POMONA.

Meets May 4-5 with Capitol Grange, North Lansing. The following is the program:

Thursday, May 4.

12 M.—Dinner. 1:30 P. M.—Opening Prayer. Music.

Recitation.

'The Hawaiian Question." Paper, Paper, The Hawalah Guesdon.
Jas. Whallon, Fitchburg.
Paper "The Separator System of Butter Making." S. H. Preston, Lansing.
Paper, - "On the Texas Border in '72," J. W. Gifford, White Oak. Music.

Music. 6:00 P. M.—Lunch. 7:00 P. M.—Music. "Taxation," - Hon. A. E. Wildey "General Legislation,"

Hon. F. W. Redfern, "Free Mail Delivery." Paper, Arthur P. Loo"is. Recitation. Music.

Friday, May 5.

9:00 A. M.-Music. "Road Legislation." Hon. G. E. Hilton "Pure Food Laws." Hon. D. D. Buell Recitation.

Pomona Meeting. 11:30-Dinner.

Patrons who are members of the Legislature have promised to be present at some of the sessions, and some of them will give talks on interesting subjects of legislation.

ROB'T. L. HEWITT, Lect.

CROP REPORT.

Northern Section-From reports received from all the counties in this section, it appears that the past week has exerted an unfavorable influence on the crops in the ground, prevented plowing or seeding, and retarded farm work. Wheat is at a standstill, and no oats seeding has been done. Centrol Section—But slight improvement

curred in th

BEHRING SEA CASE.

A

This important arbitration case is being argued by the representatives of Great Britain and the United States, in Lon-

Messrs, Carter, Coudert and Phelps. These gentlemen are considered among our foremost lawyers. Sir Charles Rus-

this country and Russia, now awaiting the signature of the President, will be construed by Russia so that she can ex-tradite many political offenders for reasons that between other nations do not make them extraditable offenses; thus it is feared that many political refugees would be unjustly returned to the horri-ble Siberian torture. Great pressure is being brought to bear upon President Cleveland to refuse to sign the treaty. Certainly our country should not become a party to any attempt at violating per-

A BELGIAN REVOLUTION.

The workingmen of Belgium have for some time been uneasy, and at last broke out in open revolution against the Cham-ber of Deputies. Their demands were chiefly for universal suffrage. So serious was the situation that a manhood qualification for voting was granted.

THE FLAG IN HAWAII.

Commissioner Blount ordered the United States flag, which had waved for two months in Honolulu, to be hauled down. The commissioner thought the protectorate able to care for itself, and assured the government that the United States would brook no interference by any other country. However, the Royalists have taken more courage from the circum-stance. Trouble from the Japanese is feared by some.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

Probably the greatest naval review ever held took place in New York harbor last week. The fleet, representing thirteen countries, and made up of the largest and most powerful war vessels afloat, assembled in Hampton Roads, then proceeded in line to New York. The review was headed by the little imitation caravels of Columbus, and President Cleveland and the reviewing party passed down between the lines and received the proper salutes from each ship.

EDWIN BOOTH.

Edwin Booth has been reported dying, but at last accounts was improved.

ANN ARBOR WRECKS.

There have been several serious accidents on the Toleda and Ann Arbor road recently. Ex-employes assert that they are due to the incompetence of the new men.

THE MAGAZINES.

The contents of the Atlantic Monthly for May are "The Columbian Exposition and American Civilization," Henry Van Brunt; "Tis Sixty Years Since," in Chi-cago," John Dean Caton; "An Island Plant," in three parts. I., Mary Catherine Lee; "Admiral Saumarez," A. T. Mahan; "Individuality in Birds," Frank Bolles; "Team-Bells at Dusk," Alfred Wood; "The Old Hall and the Portraits," Sir Ed-ward Strachey; "The Japanese Smile," Lafcadio Hearn; "European Peasants as Immigrants," N. S. Shaler; "The Queen of May," Louise Chandler Moulton; "The English Question," James Jay Greenough; The contents of the Atlantic Monthly English Question," James Jay Greenough; "Frances Anne Kemble," Henry Lee; "Hawthorne at North Adams," Bliss

"A Poet of Poetry;" "Washington All-ston;" "A Political Abolitionist;" "Com-ment on New Books;" "The Contributors

The passenger entering Chicago from the east by any of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL trains will observe, after passing Kensing. ton and Grand Crossing, that the track are gradually elevated until, from a point of view some twenty feet above the level, he sees to the right an assemblage of domes, towers and spires rising above the trees between the railroad and Lake Michigan. These are some of the colossal and mag-nificent palaces of the World's Columbian Exposition, far surpassing, not only in number and magnitude, but in beauty and ar-tistic harmony of design, any assemblage of buildings that the world has ever before seen.

CENTRAL trains will enter the Exposition, rise grandly the four square pavilions of the Administration building, crowned by its great dome, 260 feet above the ground, "almost as lofty as that of St. Paul's in London," says Mrs. Van Renselaer, "and almost as graceful in outline as that of the Florentine Cathedral." In front of it stands the magnificent bronze fountain by Mac-Monnies, facing the great basin in the center of the great court, upon which front the Agricultural building and Machinery Hall on the south, and the palaces of Mines and Mining, Electricity, and of Manufactures and the Liberal Arts on the north. The domes and towers of these buildings may e seen in the distance, and particularly the grert arched roof of the last named building, the largest in the world. It cov-ers an area of more than thirty acres—three

As the train approaches more closely to the grounds, the Transportation building is clearly seen to the left of the Administra-tion building. It covers, with its annexes, fourteen and a half acres of ground, and its massive arched doorway, elaborately decor-ated and known as the "Golden Portal," is one of the most striking external features

Building, a thousand feet in length, and

noble structure, first of all to be completed, and the architect, artists and decorators of which were all women. It will be filled with the fruits of the genius, skill and labor

Washington Park on the west, and in which are located a section of Paris, a street of Cairo, Irish, German, Austrian and Turkish villages, a Dutch East Indian set-tlement, ice, sliding and spiral electric railways, and numerous other interesting feat ures, of some of which the traveler may get a glimpse as he dashes by. On the right, grouped at the north end of Jackson

him such a passing view, or that takes him directly by and in full view of Niagara Falls, the great natural wonder of the world,



MAY 1, 1893



ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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since last week, and that only in scattered localities. In Barry and Allegan counties the progress has been very good. Oats seeding had to be stopped, and also plow-ing except on light soils. Wheat is in fairly The high winds of the 20th did no damage to fruit trees. Pastures are looking well. Berry plants are growing nicely.

Southern Section—Except in two or three counties, of this tier, the week has made no difference in the condition of the Wet weather has retarded almost crops. everything. In Cass county wheat is im-proving. Lenawee county reports crops making satisfactory growth. Fruit buds on advance. Oats and early potatoes begin-ning to show above ground, and plowing for corn begun. In Kalamazoo county, considerable early potatoes and garden produce have been planted, and indications point to a large acreage of corn being put in. In Washtenaw county (except extreme southern portion), the crops have made good growth. Wheat has improved; some good growth. W heat has improved; some rye is in fine shape, and oats and peas put in on high land are up. Grass is im-proving finely, and fruit buds have not been injured by late storms. Stock in gen-eral doing well. The storm of 20th and 21st, killed some sheep and lambs in Lenawee county.

Summary—On the whole the week may be said to have been generally unfavorable for crops and farming operations. Too much rain has wet the ground so that it can not be worked except on light soil, and the cool cloudy weather has kept all kinds of vegetation a little behind its average development at this period of its growtn. Warm sunny weather is needed; it would make a great improvement in the appearance of the crops.

April 25.

NEWS NOTES.

A YOUNG KING.

At the instance it is said of King Milan and Queen Natalie of Bavaria, the father and mother of the youthful Alexander I. of Servia, the latter assumed the throne of Servia by force. He is but 17 years of age and could not legally become king for a year yet. But he made a banquet for the regents, seized them there, and the army being loyal, he was enabled to take his place as king. The event cre-ated considerable interest in Europe.

The many admirers of Rosa Nouchette Carey will be gratified to learn that the complete novel in the May number of Lippincott's is from her facile and well-tried pen. Its title is "Mrs. Romney." The third in the series of "*Lippincett's* Notable Stories, "A Pastel," by Cornelia Kane Rathbone, is a delicate and touching sketch of wasted loyalty and disappointed hope. It is illustrated throughout. James Cox furnishes a full and gloving account of "New St. Louis," illustrated with cuts of a dozen of the huge buildings which have lately risen in that thriving and progressive James Bunting traces the origin and city. history of "The Society of the Cincinnati,' with the violent objections which were raised in its early days against its supposed aristocratic character and dangerous tendency This article also is illustrated. Mrs. Gertrude Atherton supplies a short but appreciative account of the American sculptress Kuhne Beveridge, with a cut of her most notable work, "The Sprinter." Professor L. M. Haupt has a brief article on "Colonel Pope and Good Roads." M. Crofton, "In Men of the Day," gives sketches of William Morris the poet, Archbishop Satolli, and Secretary of War Lamont. The poetry of the number is by Louise Chandler Moulton, Dora Read Goodale, Charlotte Pendleton, and Arthur

READ WHAT MR. WIGHTMAN SAYS. ABOUT INGERSOLL'S PAINT. Steuben Co., N. Y., 4-14, '93. DEAR SIR:-

D. F. Randolph.

My house has been painted 16 or 17 years with your Liquid Rubber Paint and is looking well. I think it ought to be painted again now, and I

will paint it with the same. I will let you know when I am ready, and shall buy of you, when I buy. Yours Truly, NOAH WIGHTMAN.

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



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