

GRANGE VISITOR

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

VOL. XIX, NO. 4.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, FEBRUARY 15, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 439.

OUTLOOK FOR THE GRANGE.

J. H. BRIGHAM, MASTER NATIONAL GRANGE.

Most of the State Granges have been held. The reports are all very encouraging. I notice that in every state steps are being taken to push the work, and this is what is needed. The farmers are convinced of the fact that they must work out their own salvation. They had been surfeited with theories that have never afforded relief and now want something reasonable and practical. That is what the Grange offers them. The newly elected Masters are taking hold of the work like old veterans. And all along the line we may confidently expect an advance.

The Master of the Tennessee State Grange, Bro. Richardson, has already re-organized several Granges, with more in sight. The National Wool Growers' Association advises all wool growers to join the Grange. The Dairymen's Association also recognizes our power and wants our help. Organization to promote special interests is all right so far as it goes—but all now realize that we want the agricultural interests united into one general organization which will defend any and all agricultural interests when attacked—and very naturally they turn to the "Old Guard," as the one Order which never surrenders, or abandons a principle.

J. Sterling Morton without intending it, (much less desiring it), has directed the attention of thousands of farmers to the Grange. Many of them will join us. We have a few members who have not yet fully accepted the doctrine of our Order. "That difference of opinion is no crime." These mistaken brethren seem inclined to resent the expressions and views not in accord with their own. Time will no doubt heal their disappointments and broaden and liberalize their minds so that they will soon become true Patrons of Husbandry, willing to allow others the same freedom which they desire for themselves. And I believe that the Grange has done more to free men from prejudice and narrowness than any other organization in the world. What a grand army of noble men and women we have! How can any reasonable person entertain a doubt of future success?

Harmony in our councils, zeal and energy everywhere manifest, we shall march steadily on, sending to the rear or relegating to political organizations questions upon which we do not agree; concentrating our forces in favor of reforms upon which we do agree. I confess that I cannot see even the faintest outline of that disappointing word "Fail." We shall not fail. We seek only what is Right.

"For Right is Right, since God is God, and Right the day must win:
To doubt would be disloyalty, to falter would be sin."

Are you working for a new subscriber?

THE GRAND JURY.

HON. A. E. EWING.

A grand jury is a body of men summoned from the county in which an offense is alleged to have been committed, for the purpose of inquiring into the probable truth of the alleged offense, and the probable guilt of the alleged offender.

It might be called a court of inquiry, or an inquisition, preliminary to a trial, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is sufficient evidence against the accused to warrant a trial. It thus serves as a safeguard against useless, trifling, and malicious prosecutions.

The grand jury does not deal with verdicts of "guilty" and "not guilty." Its findings are merely preliminary and preparatory, and not final. The end of its authority is reached when it decides whether the accused shall be held for trial or discharged.

COMPOSITION.

It may be composed of not less than twelve and not more than twenty-three men, and twelve of the number sitting, at least, must agree upon the findings. It naturally takes the name "grand jury" to distinguish it from the common, or "petit jury," familiar to all, and, although they are drawn much in the same way, the

scope and operation of the two are very different. The proceedings before the grand jury, as well as its deliberations, are strictly secret—only the absolutely necessary officers being allowed to be present during an examination. The jurors are not only sworn to secrecy, but to "present no person for envy, hatred, or malice; neither to leave any person unrepresented for love, fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward."

METHODS.

The grand jury examines only witnesses for the prosecution. It does not seek to establish the innocence of the accused, that would be a trial. If the grand jury finds sufficient evidence against the accused to make a *prima facie* case against him, and to warrant a trial, it presents its findings to the court, and then, on the trial, the evidence on both sides is put in and weighed by the "petit jury."

When the grand jury reports, or presents to the court that it has found sufficient evidence against the accused to warrant a trial, the party is said to be "indicted;" and when the findings of the jury are reduced to written and formal accusations, the instrument is called a "presentment," or "indictment."

AN OLD INSTITUTION.

The grand jury is a creature of the old common law of England, and of course American law became a legitimate heir to it. Our forefathers perpetuated the custom by incorporating it in the famous "Bill of Rights" in our Federal Constitution, where it says: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury," etc., and it seems that many of the state constitutions have made the same reservations; but for some reason the framers of the constitution of Michigan did not see fit to make it a constitutional right, and it is nowhere mentioned in that instrument. But it was retained as a common law right, and the early legislatures of the state made provisions for its use, the manner of calling it, etc; but an act passed in 1859 practically abolished the grand jury in this state, by making it discretionary with the circuit judge when it should be summoned.

CALLED ONLY OCCASIONALLY.

The grand jury seems to have gradually grown into disfavor, and what was once a very common thing is now such an extraordinary thing that when a grand jury is summoned we are led to understand that something unusual has happened to revive the ancient custom, and it is not to be wondered at that many of us, and especially we younger ones, should inquire into its nature. Let it be remembered that the power to call a grand jury in Michigan rests wholly in the discretion of the circuit judge, and he will be governed by the circumstances of the case.

The preliminary examination of an accused before a justice of the peace or other magistrate as taken the place generally of the grand jury. This is less troublesome, less expensive, and perhaps more satisfactory. But when suspicion rests upon a public servant it is perhaps more "dignified" and in keeping with his honorable position, to place his examination in the hands of a grand jury.

Grand Rapids.

Now for a pull together for new names.

GOOD ROADS.

HON. GEO. E. HILTON, CHAIRMAN HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.

I will endeavor to place a few thoughts on paper (borrowed and otherwise) upon the above topic. Perhaps few have thought that good roads have a great deal to do with the intelligence of the people. Whether this is true or not, no one will deny that the salvation of this republic depends upon the intelligence and integrity of the people. It is said that intemperance is at the root of all evil, but ignorance is responsible for a large amount of intemperance. I think it was Kate Field who said, "All crime, all bad legislation, are due to ignorance, the one unknown quantity which it is impossible to overcome."

This condition is largely due to ignor-

ance born of bad roads. "As ye sow, so shall ye reap." By ignoring the farmer, by leaving him in his ignorance, the churches of this country have a great deal to answer for. Their missionary work lies here, not in Japan and Africa. The beam needs to be cast out of our own eyes before we see the mote in our brothers'. Christianity begins at home, and Christianity begins with good roads. But farmers oppose them. They fear greater taxation. This is evident from the vote on the constitutional amendment last spring which showed plainly that the amendment was carried by the city vote. But this was of value to the committees on roads and bridges in the house and senate of our state legislature.

CITIES WILLING TO PAY.

While it proved to them that the majority of the taxpayers in the state wanted better roads, it was also proof to them that the localities who voted for better roads were willing to pay for them whether the money was expended within their corporate limits or not. In other words they were willing to become missionaries in the matter of better roads. The result was that we called together the best minds in the state, and for two days we had a veritable convention on good roads, composed of the senate and house committees, the highway commission appointed by Gov. Winans two years previous, and as many of the best civil engineers in the state, who are known to have given good roads their best thoughts, as we could secure, also the representatives of the State Civil Engineering Society. And at the end of two days exchange of thought, together with all other data secured by the several committees, the result was the drafting of a bill that unanimously passed both house and senate, was fully approved and signed by the Governor, and is now what is known as the county system, and provides that in counties adopting it all property not otherwise exempt, shall be taxed, county, village, and city, but not one dollar shall be expended inside the corporate limits of any city or village. And a careful estimate shows that in any county that would adopt the system from 50 to 80 per cent of the cost of building the county roads would be borne by the cities and corporate villages of the counties, and still the farmer opposes the law; and I am informed that as intelligent a body as the State Grange is supposed to be, at its last session passed a resolution condemning the law. As a member of the Order I admit they had a perfect legal right to pass this resolution, and as a member I want to ask if they had a moral right to pass the same, without recommending something that in their opinion was better than the county system, after a majority of the people in the state had declared by their votes for better roads. Or does the State Grange believe in minority rule?

LET US DISCUSS THE QUESTION.

I invite the writer of the resolution, or any one else to answer the above questions, through the VISITOR, not in any spirit of envy or jealous hatred, but "let us reason together."

The majority of the supervisors of Kent county are from the rural districts, and at the last session of the board they refused to allow the people to vote upon the question of adopting the county system, when, had they adopted the system, Grand Rapids and other corporate towns in the county would have paid 75 per cent of the expense of building the county roads. In other words, for every dollar the farmer expended he would have received four dollars worth of improvements in his immediate vicinity. Again, have the board of supervisors a moral right to deprive the people of this county of their right of franchise? The counties which have adopted it are loud in its praise, Bay and Saginaw being the first. Judge Hatch of Bay City, writes me as follows: "Within ten or fifteen years every county in the state will have adopted the county system, and in twenty years Michigan will be a state of good roads."

Fremont.

Help! Help!! 50 cents, please.

The mission of the Grange is uplifting, ennobling.—Our Grangé Homes.

Do you use the VISITOR as a missionary?

A LEADER GONE.

Paper submitted by W. E. Wright at the annual meeting of Branch county Pomona Grange, on the death of Brother J. D. W. Fisk.

WORTHY MASTER, SISTER AND BROTHER PATRONS—At no time in my life have I been called upon to speak, when I felt more keenly the lack of language to express our feelings of loss as a friend, a neighbor, a citizen, and a willing worker in our Order. It has been our fortune to be intimately associated with Bro. Fisk, not only in the Grange, but especially so in the work of the Agricultural Society. He was a leader in the work. To know him well was to more appreciate his motives and his work. Brother Fisk was a charter member of Coldwater Grange and its first secretary. At some time in the life of the Grange he had filled nearly every responsible office in it and always with honor to himself and credit to the Order.

For a time secretary, then master, and for a number of years lecturer, and was chaplain at the time of his death. The lecture work he was especially adapted to, never feeling entirely at home as a presiding officer. Perhaps no man in the county had the qualifications and the natural ability for the lecture field that our brother had. He did not, for some reason, become a member of Pomona Grange at an early date, but since he joined he has ever been as active in this as in his Subordinate Grange. His work here many of you know and appreciate. While lecturer of this Grange he gave much time and deep study to the work of planning the work and always with success.

No person except one intimately acquainted with him knew or realized the amount of work and real hard study he bestowed upon this his pet Order. As a man, none knew him but to love and respect him for his strict honor and integrity. As a citizen, high minded, public spirited, progressive; always in advance of the age in which he lived. As a Christian gentleman he was very liberal, far removed from anything like bigotry; always according to others all and more than he asked for himself.

In his work in the Grange, of which I wish to speak more particularly, he was a leader. First from the fact that he possessed legislative ability in a marked degree, a great natural organizer and deep thinker. He could plan any amount of work in his line, that of a literary nature. He was a firm believer that any sound theory should be brought into actual practice.

When a difficult subject was brought before the Grange for action, Brother Fisk was our main dependence. When a committee having a delicate or arduous task to perform, as the case might be, Brother Fisk was sure to be one of the number and very often its chairman. Naturally of a quiet and social nature, not easily ruffled, with plenty of perseverance and tenacious in pushing whatever he undertook, he usually accomplished the desired result. The last work he ever did on earth was for the Grange. As a quiet worker and a splendid organizer, none could excel him.

But Brother Fisk's labors have closed with us forever. Methinks I hear the Good Angel welcoming him home, in the language he has so often used when beseeching our Father to remember us, "Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into into the full enjoyment of the peace and comfort prepared for the faithful."

That new member should have the VISITOR.

BERRIEN APPROVES THE LAW.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—At the annual meeting of Berrien county Pomona Grange the following resolution was unanimously adopted and the Secretary instructed to forward copy of the same to VISITOR and request its publication.

WHEREAS, At the last session of the state legislature a law was passed looking to the improvement of our public roads, and while this law may not be all that could be desired, yet we look upon it as a step in the right direction; therefore

Resolved, That we endorse and approve said law as a step in advance of our present system of road improvement, and that we do not agree in the action of the State Grange in opposition thereto.

W. L. KANE, Sec.

Your Grange ought to send four new names in February.

Field and Stock.

WHEAT AS STOCK FEED.

HON. H. H. HINDS.

The time has apparently arrived when the wheat area grown for bread has produced more bushels of that cereal than the people who eat wheat bread can consume. The natural effect of that condition of affairs is that the law of supply and demand has forced the price of wheat to such a low figure that production has been somewhat checked in volume in some wheat growing districts. This curtailment of production, however, has not been sufficient to bring the gross product down to the amount required by man for food. We are therefore facing a steadily accumulating surplus. The inevitable solution of the disposition of this surplus wheat lies along the line of possibly lower values than have thus far been seen, when wheat may be found profitable to adopt as a standard live stock food.

IT PAYS TO FEED WHEAT.

I entertain no sort of doubt but that in Michigan the price has already reached a point in comparison with other grains, that we may at once proceed to feed up the crop. Unlike corn, oats, and barley however, the hard wheat will need to be ground for horses, cattle, and swine, and for cattle and horses, on account of its sticky nature as well as in chemical composition, it will be found much more satisfactory to grind it mixed with equal bulk of one of the three grains above named. For sheep and poultry wheat should never be ground. Less waste and better results will be reached by feeding it whole. It is very desirable in the case of sheep, however, to mix it with other whole grain. To illustrate, wheat and oats are today selling in Michigan for substantially the same price per ton. Wheat is much the more valuable food and should at once displace some oats with the economic feeder. Wheat cannot as yet in our state displace much corn as an economic stock feed, as corn is worth less than \$15.00 per ton in Detroit, while wheat is worth \$20.00 per ton. There is not that difference in their feeding value.

SELLING PART; FEEDING PART.

I am following a policy with my wheat that, if quite generally adopted, would feed out half our Michigan wheat and materially improve the quality and grade of Michigan flour wherever sold. The Michigan millers, for every ton of clean wheat they buy, are sending to market and trying to sell for bread three-fourths of a ton of flour, either as patent, straight or low grade, same being branded under different names as to grade and quality, and quite frequently shipped under a brand or trade mark purporting to emanate from some other state or country. They should sell but half a ton for bread and the other half ton for feed. If they would adopt a policy somewhat approaching this plan, their flour output would go out only in barrels and sacks with the genuine makers name blown in the package. I am selling 30 pounds per bushel of the choicest flour and feeding the balance to stock. I use with the wheat feed equal parts of corn and cob crushed together. Wheat should be ground except for sheep and poultry.

I desire to emphasize my former statement that hard wheat will be found an unsatisfactory feed for horses, cattle, and hogs, unless same can be ground or crushed. It cannot displace shock corn, corn in the ear, and shelled corn as is fed to cattle in the lot with hogs following. Dairymen who buy feed somewhat more extensively than does the general farmer will find ground wheat mixed with the by products of commerce such as gluten meal, corn hearts, or other refuse of corn, to which should be added a small percentage of cotton seed or oil meal or both, a very palatable and satisfactory cow feed. The oil meals would not be essential except when cows were on dry forage.

Stanton.

WHEAT.

Is Wheat Raising Decreasing in Michigan?

We sent the following questions to a number of farmers, each living in a different county, and have received answers as below. The answers will give an inkling of the tendencies in Michigan agriculture.

1. Are farmers in your county raising less wheat than formerly?
2. If so, what are they raising in place of it?
3. Have they found a rotation that will do without wheat?
4. Are your farmers going into specialties much; such as potatoes, cucumbers, small fruit, dairying, etc.?

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

1. Yes.
2. They are letting their land lay down longer to pasture and hay.
3. No.
4. Into potatoes somewhat.

D. B. PURDY.

Leonidas.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1. Yes.
2. Fodder corn for dairy purposes.
3. No.
4. Near Detroit small fruit and garden stuff; farther off dairying.

JAMES HICKS.

Inkster.

BARRY COUNTY.

1. Yes.
2. Corn and oats.
3. Not yet.
4. Peaches.

A. LUTHER.

Irving.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

1. About one-half as much.
2. Beans and hay.
3. No.
4. Some are starting in milk production.

GEO. A. MARSH.

Fowlerville.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

1. No.
3. No.
4. Potatoes to a small extent.

H. A. DANVILLE.

Marilla.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

1. Yes.
2. Corn and potatoes.
3. No.
4. They are going into potatoes and dairying to some extent, and are planting and raising peaches and plums more every year.

S. V. WALKER.

Hesperia.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

1. No.
3. No.
4. No.

W. H. ELY.

Allegan.

BRANCH COUNTY.

1. There was a much less acreage of wheat sown in our county in '93 than for many years.
2. The farmers have largely seeded to clover and timothy and are resting their lands for hay.
3. No, not fully.
4. We have a few small fruit farms. Not very many potatoes raised in our county. Several small dairies.

A. L. SMITH.

Girard.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

1. Don't think there is as much wheat sown as formerly.
2. Some are raising rye.
3. The rotation for substitute for seeding the following spring will be oats and barley; the new seeding, and clover meadows have been nearly all killed by drouth, and consequently two-thirds more spring crops will be raised than common.
4. Specialties, such as potatoes, tomatoes, squash, etc., will be raised extensively. Dairying is becoming an important industry in our county.

J. W. WOOLSEY.

Adrian.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

1. It is the general opinion that there was from 20 to 25 per cent less wheat sown last fall than the year before.
2. Farmers will raise increased crops of corn, oats, and beans.
3. This subject is being discussed in the different Granges in the county. Some are making a rotation by planting beans on clover sod, followed by corn, then sowing rye in corn in August, and pasturing until time to seed to clover in spring, and harvesting the rye as a crop.
4. Not as a rule here, but in Pine Grove township a large portion of the farmers are making a specialty of potatoes. Their soil appears to be especially adapted to this crop. And along the lake farmers are making a specialty of small fruits, and in Bloomingdale township farmers are making a specialty of dairying and the reports are that they are very successful. Beans have become a very important crop in this county, especially on sandy soils.

B.

Lawrence.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

1. Farmers are not raising more than two-thirds the amount of wheat they have been raising in former years.
2. They are raising more corn, hay, and oats.
3. A great many are seeding after oats with good results.
4. The farmers of Hillsdale county are going into dairying quite extensively.

S. E. HAUGHEY.

South Camden.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

1. I think there is about two-thirds of the usual amount of wheat sown in comparison to former years.
2. In place of wheat are raising more hay, but I think they will be obliged to

stop raising hay on account of low prices.

3. No, nor they never can on account of having to reseed the ground to clover every two or three years, as it will not do to grow timothy exclusive of clover, as timothy is nearly as exhaustive to the soil as wheat.

4. Farmers are turning their attention more to the raising of potatoes and small fruits than in former years. Especially to potatoes, as some of the farmers raise as much as 30 to 40 acres each. There is but little attention paid to dairying yet, although I think the farmers are becoming convinced that there is as much or more profit in dairying as in anything they can turn their attention to.

A. W. LEE.

Battle Creek.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

1. Very much less wheat was sown last fall than common, partly on account of the price, and partly because of the very dry weather.

2. Rye was sown to some extent in place of wheat; some will sow oats or barley, and some intend to raise more hay in place of wheat.

3. No definite course has been decided upon. Most people expect the price will advance again to a profitable point.

4. The area devoted to potatoes is being increased somewhat, and dairying has received a great impetus, probably twice the number of milch cows being kept in this vicinity that there were a few years ago.

C. G. JACKSON.

Birmingham.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

I think the farmers in the southern part of our county are not as a rule raising less wheat (acres) than in former years—that being the main cash producing crop in that part of the county. I think that the farmers there are giving more attention to raising cattle and hogs than they have in late years. The area of cleared land is slightly increased as the years go by and the ratio devoted to wheat is maintained. In the northern and western parts of the county wheat is not king, but small fruits are in the lead; and since wheat is not a paying crop the area devoted to fruits, potatoes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, and other vegetable crops is increasing. In the county as a unit, it will be safe to say that the acreage of wheat has decreased five per cent. I am not aware that any effort has been made to exclude wheat from the rotation in farm crops *i. e.*, where wheat has been the basis for income. The dairy interest is not regarded with much favor by the farmers of this county. In some localities creameries are operated for part of the season, but the farmers look upon it more as an incident to their line of engagements than as a principal feature of agricultural interests. Some swamp lands having been reclaimed by draining have been devoted to the production of cabbage, the result being very satisfactory; some localities are much interested in that industry.

During the fall and winter I have heard more inquiry among farmers regarding so-called truck farming than usual, and some signified their intention of engaging in it.

Peach and plum culture is receiving marked attention by many farmers and the nurseries are doing a lively business. Tree peddlers are very numerous—each claiming a monopoly of the business, and large sales. This is about the situation as near as I can determine it in this county.

R. V. CLARK.

Buchanan.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

1. Less wheat is raised in some parts of the county.
2. Principally fruit and dairy products.
3. Think not with satisfaction. It is still the custom generally to seed down with wheat.
4. More than formerly; particularly in dairying and fruit raising where the location is favorable.

MELVIN S. SMITH.

Tallmadge.

KENT COUNTY.

1. Yes.
2. Fruit, beans, dairying, and spring grains.
3. Could not say.
4. Yes.

H. C. DENISON.

Ada.

AN EXPERIENCE IN FENCING.

In the spring of 1871 I built about 25 rods of board fence in front of my house and orchard, using white oak posts of average size and quality, cut and split during the winter, slightly seasoned by exposure to the winds until about April 15, then thoroughly coated with hot gas tar for about two and one half feet at the bottom end, the coating extending about four or five inches above the ground level when posts were afterward set.

This fence lasted and continued effective with slight repairs, until the spring of 1893, twenty-two years after it was built. When the old fence was then removed, many of the posts were still strong and good.

On the opposite side of the road two successive board fences, made in the ordinary manner, have been built and rotted away during this time, and the third has lived out half its natural life. I can account for the difference only by the fact of the use, or failure to use, the gas tar on the posts of the several fences.

I am sorry to say that within this time I have myself built numerous fences without coating the posts, only to find it necessary to rebuild them after seven to ten years.

I have also tried charring the posts, as often recommended, only to find their durability lessened instead of increased, the charring making the post smaller, and leaving less strong wood to resist the rotting action of the soil.

The expense of tarring the posts need not exceed three cents each, including labor, even if done in a small way. For service I consider them cheap at three times the price of those not so treated. The labor and waste of rebuilding any fence is no small item, regardless of the annoyance and care of constant attention.

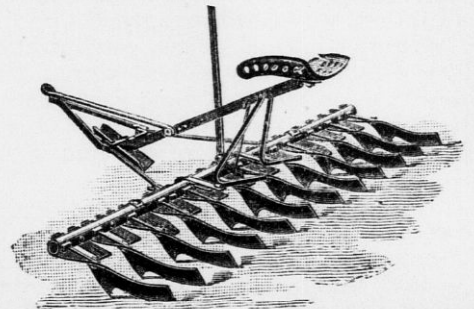
It seems hardly necessary that a farmer should concern himself about the welfare of railroad corporations, as they usually show ample capacity to take care of themselves. But I believe that ordinary railroad ties may easily be made to last twice as long as they now do, at an expense not exceeding ten cents each, by a simple coating of, or slight boiling in the coal or gas tar. The late Russell G. Tomlinson of Battle Creek laid sidewalk on stringers of basswood thus treated, which were found to be sound and strong sixteen or seventeen years afterward.

C. C. McDERMID.

Battle Creek.

WORTH INVESTIGATING.

If you are in need of a pulverizing harrow you can do no better than to write for full particulars concerning the "Acme." We give a small cut of this harrow below.



The Acme harrow is first of all, at a low price, being listed from \$8.00 upwards. It is practically three implements in one, clod crusher, leveler and harrow. It is made of cast steel and wrought iron, and as the coulters, the only part that can wear, can be replaced at little cost, you are assured of an implement that will last you for years. There is a comfortable seat for the driver, and altogether the "Acme" is a harrow whose merits are worth investigating. It is manufactured by Duane H. Nash, Millington, N. J., who will be glad to correspond with you.

SWINE NOTES.

A. H. WARREN.

It is not so much in knowing what the pigs need as in looking after and applying those needs, that count.

Ever breeder and feeder should cultivate and develop a quiet disposition in his hogs. It will be of much importance when handling them and especially with the brood sow at farrowing time.

Young pigs should have exercise as soon as they are able to run about, as close confinement is the prime cause of many ailments; they are also liable to become unthrifty.

The finest thoroughbred pig, if neglected will soon look like a scrub; so if you are in the habit of giving scrub care to your stock, turn over a new leaf at once and note the difference.

Every day a hog is off his feed is a loss to the owner.

Good feeding all of the time lessens the danger of overfeeding at any time.

Pigs seem so naturally affected with worms that a close watch should be kept for them.

Allowing the boar to run with the brood sows is often the cause of abortion. By all means keep them in separate lots.

If the sows are to farrow in February or March, withhold the corn diet, and substitute it with mill feeds and a little oil meal.

Put the quarrelsome old sows in a place by themselves, as they are liable to injure the quiet ones.

When the pigs become filthy, stop and think whether the fault lies in you or the pigs.

Ovid.

Woman's Work.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

She was my dream's fulfillment and my joy,
This lovely woman whom you call your wife.
You sported at your play, an idle boy,
When I first felt the stirring of her life
Within my startled being— I was thrilled
With such intensity of love, it filled
The very universe! But words are vain—
No man can comprehend that wild, sweet pain.

You smiled in childhood's slumber while I felt
The agonies of labor; and the nights
I, weeping, o'er the little sufferer knelt,
You, wandering on through dreamland's fair delights,
Flung out your lengthening limbs and slept and grew;
While I, awake, saved this dear wife for you.

She was my heart's loved idol and my pride,
I taught her all those graces which you praise,
I dreamed of coming years, when at my side
She should lend lustre to my fading days,
Should cling to me (as she to you clings now)
The young fruit hanging to the withered bough.
But lo! the young blossom was so fair a sight,
You plucked it from me—for your own delight.

Well, you are worthy of her—oh, thank God—
And yet I think you do not realize
How burning were the sands o'er which I trod,
To bear and rear this woman you so prize.
It was no easy thing to see her go—
Even into the arms of the one she worshipped so.

How strong, how vast, how awful seems the power
Of this new love which fills a maiden's heart,
For one who never bore a single hour
Of pain for her; which tears her life apart
From all its moorings, and controls her more
Than all the ties the years have held before;
Which crowns a stranger with a kingly grace,
And gives the one who bore her—second place!

She loves me still and yet, were Death to say,
"Choose now between them!" you would be her choice.
God meant it to be so—it is his way.
But can you wonder if, while I rejoice
In her content, this thought hurts like a knife,
"No longer necessary to her life!"

My pleasure in her joy is bitter sweet,
Your very goodness sometimes hurts my heart,
Because, for her, life's drama seems complete
Without the mother's oft repeated part.
Be patient with me! She was mine so long
Who now is yours. One must indeed be strong,
To meet the loss without the least regret,
And so forgive me, if my eyes are wet.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

WOMAN'S WORK COMMITTEES, ATTENTION!

There are so many inquiring "now that we have our subordinate committees appointed, what shall we do? We are ready to obey orders but what are our orders?" Now dear sisters we do not wish to give orders to any one. All we think of doing is suggesting, and the little scheme that we now present to you is for your consideration, and after careful consideration we hope, if circumstances will permit, you may follow this plan, or some other equally as good looking toward the same object.

The Committee have canvassed the matter and concluded to try and do a little missionary work for the GRANGE VISITOR. With the hard times upon us we find it very difficult to materially extend its circulation. We have a little plan and it is this: We very much wish that every Grange in the state would endeavor to hold a newspaper social as soon as possible for the benefit of the VISITOR.

Let there be a good literary program on newspaper topics, some one taking "The early history of the newspaper;" another, "The newspaper printing press and its improvements;" another, "Printers' ink;" another, "Newspaper editors;" also, "Women as editors;" "Children's papers;" etc. The number of topics that may be presented under this head are almost limitless.

Do not forget to intersperse the program with recitations and songs by the little folks. As to refreshments, this must be at the discretion of the Grange. Doughnuts passed around in large newspaper bags, and a cup of coffee served on a newspaper napkin requires but little work. The waiters should wear dainty caps and aprons made from newspapers, and everything made as unique and interesting as possible.

Let the charges accord with the refreshments served. If coffee and cakes are the menu, ten cents each is sufficient, but more elaborate suppers would call for an advance on this price.

As to the proceeds, we would be glad to see it placed to increase the circulation of the VISITOR in the jurisdiction of the Grange giving the entertainment.

There may be some Granges who are using every effort to pay for and furnish their Grange homes and would not feel that they could spare the money for the VISITOR. When this is the case, use it as you may deem best, but where Granges are out of debt, we really think it would be for the good of the Order to aid the VISITOR'S circulation.

Please do not think it necessary to closely follow this plan. We have just suggested an outline and leave it for the Granges to carry out this or any other plan as best they can.

Any correspondence on this, or any other topic, will be cheerfully responded to by any member of the committee.

Yours for the work,
MARY A. MAYO.
Battle Creek.

LEAVES FROM OLD OAKS.

OLD OAKS FARM.

February 8. A treat came today in the form of a ride to S. all alone with Mrs. Gay. She called for me at one o'clock. As we drove off Hilarius sang out—
"It's we two, it's we two, it's we two for aye,
All the world and we two, and heaven be our stay;
It's we two, it's we two, while the world's away."
His brotherly comments on my "reciprocated admiration" for Mrs. Gay only show his incapacity for appreciating some things. But what can brothers, or men of

any sort, know of the friendship of two women "while the world's away?"

Tonight, in our "bedtime rehearsal," I've been telling mother of our talk coming home. It grew out of Mrs. Gay's saying of a lady we had seen in town that, from her dress, she should judge her to be a person of considerable character. I asked if she thought then, that dress is an index to the wearer.

"To a great extent," she said, "I think it is. It always is, in a way, when we break away from customs and give our individuality free play in clothing our bodies, just as our faces, when unguarded, show signs of our hidden thought and loves or hates. See how naturally it comes to you when fashion plates and all such motives are counted out, to express yourself in your dress. You told me, only a few moments ago, that when you are sick you throw your red shawl over you."

"I do, and mother's sick notion is that I must wear my crimson wrapper when I wait on her."

"And we take her flowers and brighten up the invalid room with pictures, sunshine, pretty dishes and gay rugs. Now why do we do so? Because we wish her to be well and we clothe ourselves and her surroundings, as it were, with our thought for her. Do you see?"

"Why, yes; and is that why we feel that a summery dress is the thing to wear at a party no matter what the season? And why one is most likely to put on a collar or ribbon with her morning dress when she is especially ambitious to be good natured?"
"Certainly," said Mrs. G., "you catch the every-day-ness of it quickly. Cheerfulness is a duty, at least I fancy so, and if one finds she is better tempered in the afternoon, when she has put on a clean collar and apron, it is wise to see if a collar and apron won't suggest one's duty earlier in the day. If we saw our relation to things clearer, we should quickly change some of them. For example, many household arrangements—"

"But," I interrupted, "to return to dress, how does your theory go further?"

"When we say we feel at home in a gown, it is because it agrees with our taste and because we have avoided a shade or style that is out of harmony with us, though all the rest of the world be wearing it. We have established an identity of our own. We will not be cut out after a model to be found on every dressmaker's wall if it is not our style, or does not suit our position, work, comfort, or health. Every woman who does not absolutely surrender to her dressmaker's pattern plates, is constantly publishing her intents, almost her character, by her dress. What certain religious sects have done in a marked way, each of us is doing in a less degree."

"But surely there are customs to be observed. Elderly ladies should always wear gray or black?"

"Should they? Why? You forget that it is no longer 'proper' for life to lose its freshness and grow all forlorn with age, don't you? A young-hearted old person cannot always frown and why must she be detailed to wear a solemn uniform on account of her age, which she can't help? There's no more beautiful sight to me than Mrs. Burnham, now in her sweet seventies and her widowhood, when she is dressed in pure white, with a touch of violet or pink or green in her bonnet. All black would be all out of keeping with her sunny hope, her lively interest in news and study, and her eager looking to a brighter 'continuing,' as she calls her life after this. I suppose you are thinking, too, of the habit of wearing mourning?"

"That was just my thought. Would you wear it, Mrs. Gay?"

"I never have. When mother was taken from us we said it was better for her,—we couldn't grieve for her, and I couldn't wear mourning for myself, could I? To some death speaks only of hopelessness; to others modern practice decrees black and the clothing of ourselves with our thought, as I call it, has not come to many of us."

Mother agrees with Mrs. Gay more than I do on this point, but I shall ask her some time how her idea applies to other things besides dress.

February 13. Overshirts! Yes, I saw them! Dangling below some cloaks I met on the street in S. Must we? Can we? Shall we wear them? I presume so, but it's mean to make us,—about on a par with making us vote when we don't want to. Luckily, that has been staved off from us for a time, and I pray that overshirts will be declared unconstitutional, too!

RUTH L. RESTLY.

A PRONOUNCING SOCIAL.

"Do you attend the pronouncing social tomorrow evening?" Asked Fred Birch of pretty Nelly Payson who, with a score of others, came into the postoffice one evening. The room was small, for Burton was only a rural village and the coming of the evening mail was one of the little things which helped to break the monotony of everyday existence.

"Of course I am," replied Miss Nelly, and then she added, "hav'n't I been court-

ing the International for two whole weeks to prepare for the occasion?"

"Indeed," responded young Birch; then turning about he said "Miss Payson, allow me to present my friend Mr. Cramm, from Duluth, whom I intend to escort to the social, and I warn you that he is a first rate orthoepist, so you will have to look out for your laurels."

"We shall be pleased to have Mr. Cramm to aid us but I fear we shall stand a poor show in tripping him. However, forewarned is forearmed, and we shall do our best I promise you," and she nodded a pleasant good night and hurried after her companions.

Fred Birch laughed softly, then in answer to his friend's puzzled look, he said, "come on, Cramm, I will tell you all about it going home; we had so much to talk about since you came that I had forgotten about the social till I saw the girls; but I knew you would go with me for it will be fine sport I promise you, and if you will score ahead of Nelly Payson I will present you with a pair of fur-lined driving gloves like mine." "But how is the contest carried on, where is it to be and for what purpose?" asked his friend curiously.

Well in the first place it is to be held at Esq. Green's, that big white house this side of the mill that we passed as we came from the depot; and the plan for the contest is simply for everybody to talk informally and correct one another. The corrections are reported to the secretary who keeps the tally and collects a fine of five cents for every mistake. We anticipate a large crowd as the Grange entertainments are very popular for they always have something novel.

"So that is the plan is it? Well we shall see. I don't intend to take a back seat for a little country school girl," and he smiled scornfully at the thought. But could he have known what was passing in the mind of his friend he would not have felt so confident of his powers. However nothing more was said on the subject and they wended their way home.

The next evening when they arrived at the Green mansion, they found the spacious parlors filled to overflowing. Making their way to the young hostess, Fred presented his friend, and after introducing him to as many of the guests as the opportunity afforded, they found seats near Miss Payson and awaited results.

Miss Lane, the mistress of ceremony, soon rapped for silence and stated that the contest would now begin, and after repeating the conditions she added laughingly, "I hope you will all talk freely for we want your money."

For a moment there was silence, then an audible titter ran through the room in which most of the young people were collected.

"I suppose I might as well start the ball rolling as they all appear to be afraid to speak first," thought Mr. Cramm. So he smiled encouragingly at his fair rival and said: "So you have been consulting your dictionary Miss Payson; did you find anything new in the way of pronunciations?" "Yes sir," she answered demurely, "I found that the word dictionary has but one accent and that the third syllable in pronunciation is *she*. Two nickles please," and she smiled most provokingly at the discomfited young man, while a hearty applause greeted her on all sides.

"Bravo!" cried Fred Birch, who was delighted at the turn of affairs. "If the finale proves as good as the beginning we shall reap a rich harvest."

"Yes indeed, Master Fred," chimed in Lottie Brown "and you can now have the chance to pay on finale" (fē nā' la.)

"Birch's complexion rivals a piney" laughed Charlie Smith, with whom he was not on very good terms.

"Pe'ony, Cousin Charlie, and five cents out of your capacious pocket," called out Carrie Clark.

"And the same out of your capacious pocket" mimicked her neighbor at her right.

By this time the fun had become general and the plate on the table resounded with the ring of many coins.

"Would you like to see my new picture?" said the young hostess as she displayed a panel of delicate flowers.

"O the lovely Gläd io' lūs!" exclaimed Carrie Brown as she reached out her hand to take it. "Gläd d' olūs my dear, and just please lay a nickle on the plate," responded Miss Green.

"Where are the Strong's tonight?" asked Mrs. Clark as there was a momentary lull in that part of the room.

"Their hired girl has the diptheria, so I heard," answered young French.

"Well old fellow you have shown your hand!" exclaimed Charlie Evans, "next time say diptheria and save your filthy lucre."

"Will you have some confectionery Miss Payson?" Said Mr. Cramm, coming to the front once more as he offered her some tempting bon bons. "Thank you I will have some, and also another count, as confectionery like dictionary has but one accent."

"Why yes, how stupid of me!" he replied, while he thought to himself "Great Scott!

am I going to let that little chit of a school girl get the better of me in this way?"

"If my proboscis does not fail me I smell oysters," declared greedy John Rahl.

"Your proboscis will cost you a nickel," laughed his sister, "better say plain nose next time."

At this juncture supper was announced and they all filed out to the dining room.

Here the hostess' twelve year old son, who had persistently refused to talk, now forgot his resolutions and began to entertain those about him with the history of a pet rat and the tricks he would do.

"Where did you get him?" Inquired one of his friends, "I caught him in the grainery," was the reply. "Grainery, not grainery, Cousin Harry," called out Bessie Slater from across the table, "pay your fine like a little man."

Poor Harry looked chagrined and for the rest of the evening his lips remained sealed.

"Would you like a piece of punkin pie Mr. Cramm?" Said the fair Nelly who was beginning to feel sorry at his defeat.

"Thank you Miss Payton I am very fond of pumpkin pie but scarcely expected to catch you napping in your own sphere. Allow me to celebrate the event by depositing a nickel in your behalf."

"No indeed, Mr. Cramm, thank you, I can pay my own fines, and I am quite mortified to be tripped on so common a word as that."

"Holy Moses, that's my toe! exclaimed Charlie Martin, as big Sam Sommers backed up against him and bringing his heel down upon that gentleman's toes in no gentle manner.

"Beg pardon old fellow, I am awfully sorry," said the offender regretfully, then he added "I say, if your toe is pretty bad you better let Fred Birch examine it, he is quite a chiropodist." "Five cents Sam," responded Fred cheerfully, that word is chiropodist, ch has the sound of k you see." And so the fun went on, Mr. Smith paid a fine on processes; Deacon Green, on franchise; Dr. Jones, on finance; Mabel Smith, on gape; Miss Jennings, on sleek; the schoolmaster on piquant; and poor Mr. Cramm declared his intention to go back to school again when he was compelled to pay his fourth fine for Tuesday.

Scarcely a person present escaped, and when the time came for departure all expressed their pleasure in the evening's entertainment and the desire for another contest in the near future.

SWEET BRIAR.

AUGUST PICNICS.

The attention of the Grange throughout the state has been called to the importance of establishing permanent picnic and assembly grounds in several parts of the state.

I believe that a county Grange, or a union of county Granges, as the case may be, can do no work of more importance at the present time than to move in this direction. Now is the time to decide upon locations and make all necessary arrangements. The Grange can be popularized and brought to the attention of farmers in this way.

Every county Grange and every county where Granges exist should act in this matter at the earliest possible time.

THE LECTURER OF NATIONAL GRANGE COMING.

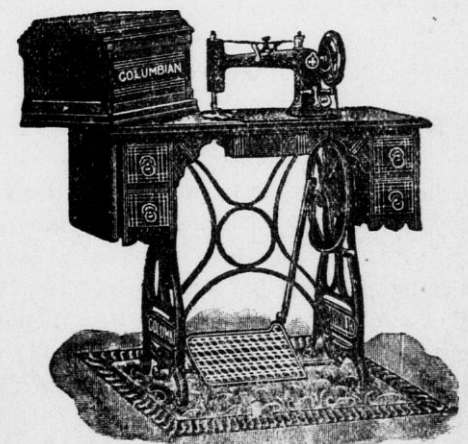
To assist in this work I have secured the Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, Hon. Alpha Messer, to be with us about two weeks, commencing with August 20th. I hope he can secure appointments to speak at large picnic assemblies every day during his allotted time. All who desire to have his services will notify me as soon as convenient. GEO. B. HORTON.

A MORTON RESOLUTION.

Whereas, J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, has made himself odious to the agriculturists; therefore be it

Resolved, That Corey Grange No. 291 request our representative, Mr. Thomas, and our senator, Mr. Stockbridge, to use their influence to have him removed and one appointed that will use the farmers with due respect.

Do You Want a Sewing Machine?



If you want to get a first-class Machine and don't want to pay double price for it, write for particulars about a good Machine at a low price, to

THE GRANGE VISITOR,
Lansing, Mich.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Published on the first and third Thursdays of every month.

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

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

Office, Room 19, Old State Building.

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

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft. Do not send stamps.
To insure insertion all notices should be mailed no later than the Saturday preceding issue.

Entered at the Postoffice at Lansing, Mich., as Second Class Matter.

NEXT ISSUE MARCH 1.

OUR WORK.

The following has been approved by the State Grange as a fair statement of the objects the Grange of Michigan has in view and the special lines along which it purposes to work. We hope every Grange in the state will work earnestly in all of these departments, so that by a more united effort we shall rapidly increase our numbers, extend our influence, and attain more and more completely those ends which we seek.

OUR OBJECT

is the Organization of the Farmers for their own Improvement,

Financially,

Socially,

Mentally,

Morally.

WE BELIEVE

that this Improvement Can in Large Measure be Brought About:

1. (a.) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.

(b.) By co-operation for financial advantage.
2. (a.) By frequent social gatherings, and the mingling together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations.

(b.) By striving for a purer manhood, a nobler womanhood, and a universal brotherhood.

3. (a.) By studying and promoting the improvement of our district schools.

(b.) By patronizing and aiding the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in their legitimate work of scientific investigation, practical experiment, and education for rural pursuits.

(c.) By maintaining and attending farmers' institutes; reading in the Reading Circle; establishing and using circulating libraries; buying more and better magazines and papers for the home.

4. (a.) By diffusing a knowledge of our civil institutions and teaching the high duties of citizenship.

(b.) By demanding the enforcement of existing statutes, and by discussing, advocating, and trying to secure such other state and national laws as shall tend to the general justice, progress, and morality.

Send in the news notes.

See Master's notice of August picnics on page three.

Masters, do not neglect to name your committee on Woman's Work.

We have an explanation of the workings of the grand jury that will be especially interesting at this time.

Remember the state committee's request and send the name of the chairman of the committee on Woman's Work to the member of the committee in whose jurisdiction you may be.

The article in the last issue on "The outlook for sheep" was written by Mr. Geo. W. Stuart of Grand Blanc. By an error in the office the name was omitted. We beg Mr. Stuart's pardon.

The people of Michigan, almost irrespective of party, are standing by Governor Rich in his fight against negligence and corruption in high places. It is a trying ordeal for him, but he may know that the conscience of the people is with him.

If the case of the board of canvassers gets before the Supreme court, it will be well for the people to watch the proceedings carefully. Although the members of the court are no doubt personally honorable men, it will be remembered that less than a year ago they lobbied in a shameful manner for the passage of a law giving them increased salaries. And while their intentions may be to give justice, the judges probably have a fellow feeling for the three men whose increased salaries resulted from their own negligence of duty and from the fraud of others whose misdeeds were until recently undetected because of that negligence.

You will notice on page two the experience of a farmer with fence posts. Now we should like a flood of articles of this nature—short articles, giving some of your practical experience in your farm work. These things are of great interest to our readers and we hope you will be free to send them in to us.

The State Horticultural society wishes to increase interest in its work and to disseminate horticultural information, by the distribution of its reports. If any individual or any Grange or farmers' club wish to procure copies for distribution among neighbors or members, send the request to Mr. Robert L. Hewitt, Lansing, Mich., who is librarian of the society. The books are of course free, the receiver to pay the freight.

TWO WEEKS MORE.

We want to ask Granges if they will not make a special effort during the next two weeks to get subscribers to the VISITOR, under our contest rules. Please bring the matter up at Grange and get a half dozen canvassers right at work. You know our contest closes March 1, and we shall want all names in then. Can't we have two hundred new names during the next two weeks?

FARMERS' CLUBS.

A state association of farmers' clubs has been formed. A short account of the proceedings will be found on another page, also the constitution adopted.

Twenty-two clubs were represented and there are several other strong clubs who will no doubt soon join the association. We shall from time to time publish notes and news, as well as short articles from the clubs, and shall be glad to have such sent to us for our use.

This move is a good one. The work the farmers' clubs are doing is fully in line with our Grange work, and there is no reason why, especially in legislative and educational matters, the two should not work right together.

Farmers' clubs, we invite your friendly aid in the noble work in which we are all engaged, the elevation and benefit of the farmers of Michigan, financially, socially, mentally, morally.

SOMETHING FOR THE GRAND JURY.

We presume that the grand jury will take up the case of the Central Michigan Savings bank of Lansing. The nature of the case renders it of more than local importance, so we venture to suggest to the prosecuting attorney that he endeavor to ascertain certain facts that may be of interest, if not of moment. We respectfully hint at some lines of questioning that might prove profitable. Was Mr. Stone the originally appointed receiver of the bank? If not, why was a change made, and was it made under any outside pressure? Are Nelson Bradley, the cashier of the bank who (presumably) will soon be tried for perjury, and Fred Marvin, who is wanted for a \$100,000 embezzlement of funds from the Third National Bank of Detroit, on the bonds of the receiver? Or were they at any time on his bonds? Did the receiver deposit any money with local or Detroit banks, instead of depositing it in the state treasury as the law requires? If he did, was there any danger in doing it, aside from the violation of law? If he did, was there sufficient justification in it on the ground that these banks would be helped by such deposit? If he did, by whose authority was it done? And did the receiver have any difficulty in getting hold of the funds to meet the first dividend? Was the subsequent attorney for the receiver instrumental in any way in the appointment of the receiver, and was he personally interested in the affairs either of the Central Michigan or its officers, or of any bank that received deposits from the Central Michigan after the appointment of the receiver?

These are questions, the answers to which might prove interesting reading to the depositors of the Central Michigan bank.

The Grange in New Hampshire is the means of having some 5,000 farmers' meetings in the course of a year in different parts of the state, the social and educational advantages of which would be very difficult to estimate.—Our Grange Homes.

OUR WORK.

"We believe in frequent social gatherings, and the mingling together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations."

Social life means much more than calling on some one because they have called on you; more than getting together on set occasions because other folk will be there; more than the commonplaces and gossip that sometimes fill out the entire social menu of a company. Unless our mental and moral natures are nourished at the social board, we had better remain away.

It would seem that it should not be necessary to mention to farmers the value of social intercourse. It is a truism that farmers are isolated; and one would think that the isolation would be the most powerful argument imaginable in favor of more fellowship. But there are some farmers who do not appreciate these advantages, and are content to poke along in their hermit life. They are strangers to the inspiration that comes from meeting old friends and making new acquaintances, from being happy and making others happy. They don't know what it is to throw back the shutters of discontent for a time and let the sunshine in. They don't know the actual power for good that comes from a jolly good time.

They are likewise strangers to the charity and breadth of view that surely follow social intercourse. Men's wits are sharpened, their prejudices are weakened, new ideas take root, more fellow-feeling exists, because of this mingling together. Men learn to converse, to talk while on their feet. They get confidence in themselves. They grow. All these things, and many more, come to those who meet together socially. But our hermit farmer is a stranger to them all.

However there are thousands of farmers who do appreciate all these things and have been benefited thereby. And there are thousands of others, especially among the women and the young people of the farm, who are longing for these advantages, and who will eagerly accept them if a way is provided.

And at this point the Grange steps in. For more than a quarter of a century it has been educating our farmers out of prejudice into liberality; out of self into society. Did you ever think of the stupendous results that have come from the gatherings around the tens of thousands of fires that are each week kindled on the hearths of Grange halls? Men and women meet and discuss the problems that confront them as human beings, as citizens, as farmers. They gain new light, new knowledge, new ideas, new hope. And so, year after year, has the leaven been working. Silently, but effectually, the process of growth has gone on until as we look back, we are astounded at the progress made.

There is but one step further that the Grange can make in this line, and in our opinion that is exceedingly important. We believe that the Grange should be used as a means of bringing farmers into contact with people of other occupations. If farmers simply mingle with farmers there is great danger that they will become clannish. Imagine ministers, or lawyers, or business men, or printers, or blacksmiths, never associating with anyone except people who follow like pursuits! Yet farmers are forced to do this very thing. And it works to their disadvantage. They do not understand other people. They are apt to grow over-suspicious. On the other hand city people do not understand the farmers, do not appreciate them, and do not always credit them with the intelligence which they possess. So we come to classify people as city people and country people, and as the country people are mostly farmers, we arrive at the unfortunate condition of having the farmers pitted against the world.

And we believe this condition should be overcome. It will do the city people immense good to learn of the intelligence, the virtue, the thrift, the manliness of the farmers, and it will do the farmers good to learn of the better things that exist in cities, the learning, the art, the business, the progress. This can only be brought about by more or less mingling together of the two classes. And it is a fond dream of ours that the Grange can in some way be instrumental in the new step of progress.

STATE ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

Thirty delegates from twenty-two farmers' clubs met in the Senate chamber in the Capitol, February 1. A. C. Bird, of Highland, was made chairman; and L. H. Ives, of Mason, secretary. After a season of short speeches a committee on constitution reported as follows and the report was adopted:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

PREAMBLE.

We, the delegates from the various Farmers' Clubs of Michigan in convention assembled, realizing the importance and efficacy of organization in the promotion of ideas and the advancement of measures of general interest and benefit to the agriculturists of this State; believing that the social, moral, intellectual, and financial condition of the farmer is advanced by local organization of farmers' clubs; and that the organization of other local clubs will be promoted by a central or state association of clubs already in existence, and believing that such an organization would be a valuable means for the interchange of ideas and securing of ends which may be deemed of general benefit to the farmers of this state, do hereby adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws for the government of such an association.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. Name—This organization shall be known as the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs.

ART. II. Objects—The objects of this association shall be as set forth in the preamble.

ART. III. Officers—The officers of this association shall be a president, vice president, secretary and two directors, whose duties shall be such as usually devolve upon such officers, except that if occasion requires the secretary shall also perform the duties of treasurer.

ART. IV. The annual meeting of this association shall be held in Lansing on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of February in each year.

ART. V. The officers of this association shall be elected at the annual meeting by ballot, a majority of all votes cast being necessary for an election. The president, vice president, and secretary shall be elected for one year, and one director for one year and one director for two years, but after the first organization, one director shall be elected at each annual meeting and for a term of two years. And no officer shall be eligible for re-election except the secretary, who may be re-elected by a three-fourths vote of all the delegates present.

ART. VI. Any Farmers' Club in the state of Michigan may become a member of this association by certifying to the secretary of this association its desire to be so enrolled.

BY-LAWS.

1. The officers of this association shall constitute an executive committee, the duty of which shall be to prepare a program for the annual meeting and to perform such other duties as may properly devolve upon an executive committee.

2. Each club shall be entitled to send two delegates to the meetings of the association.

3. The officers of this association shall assume the duties of their respective offices immediately upon their election.

4. The faculty of the Agricultural College shall be admitted to all the privileges of the floor but shall not be entitled to vote.

Amendments—The constitution or by-laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the association, provided the proposed amendments shall be published in the Michigan Farmer and Grange Visitor over the signature of the secretary at least four weeks before the annual meeting. Such amendments shall require a two-thirds vote.

Hon. Wm. Ball addressed the convention in the evening. He spoke of the importance of organization, and showed how some farmers' organizations had gone to the wall because of meddling in partisan politics. He spoke highly of the Grange, and thought that this new movement had a work to do.

The delegates visited the College in a body, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the dairy school then in session.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Hon. Wm. Ball, Hamburg; Vice President, A. Templeton, Mason; Secretary, A. C. Bird, Highland; Directors—One year, R. K. Divine, Holly; two years, F. W. Fowler, Snyder.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Believing that one of the primary reasons that induced the different farmers' clubs in the State to so nobly respond to the call made for this convention was the belief that some uniform system of future work would be devised and adopted that would be an aid to the different clubs in the work which they are endeavoring to perform. In order that this may be accomplished it is

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to arrange a program with a sufficient number of subjects for the consideration of the various clubs (now formed as well as those likely to be formed) for one year.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that all possible encouragement should be given toward the formation of farmers' clubs in localities where none exist, to the end that the acknowledged benefits of said organizations may reach a larger number of farmers.

Resolved, That we earnestly believe the shortest road to the position our numbers as farmers indicate we should occupy in the state and nation lies through the cultivation of that increased intelligence, fraternity and unity, which results from active participation in the work of well organized farmers' clubs.

Resolved, That, while much latitude should be given, in discussing all questions relating to the financial, political, social or intellectual interests of farmers all farmers' clubs should be non-sectarian and non-political, and that in no manner should they be used as an aid in partisan purposes.

The chairman appointed the following committee to prepare the program mentioned in the resolutions:

L. H. Ives, Mason; F. W. Fowler, Snyder; M. L. Raymond, Grass Lake.

It was voted that the proceedings be published in the Michigan Farmer and Grange Visitor.

After a short address by Gov. Rich the convention adjourned.

The Lecture Field.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

SCHOOLS.

1. Free text-books.
2. Memory gems as an element in moulding character.
3. Faults in patrons.
4. Teaching patriotism.
5. Pupils' reading circles.
6. Current events.
7. Examination of teachers.
8. Selection of commissioners.
9. The duties of a school officer.
10. Our girls.
11. School room decorations.
12. Recess? No.
13. Manual training.
14. The teacher's general culture.
15. Schools of forty years ago.
16. Advantages of graded schools.
17. Common school diplomas.
18. The rights of a district board.

F. H. R. C.

Motto—"Begin; keep at it."

An enthusiastic believer and partaker in the F. H. R. C., is Mr. J. H. Brown, now of the editorial staff of the *Michigan Farmer*. He has read the Chautauqua course, and is now reading the Michigan F. H. R. C. course. He is an example of a man who has had to make his own way, and has acquired his education under great difficulties. His patronage of the F. H. R. C., only emphasizes what is so often said, that if the young men of the farm wish to make the most of their opportunities they must study just as successful men in other pursuits study.

Have you begun the F. H. R. C. course?

Are you keeping at it?

Read carefully; review frequently.

Never be discouraged. If you can read but little you have more time for thinking.

Time is an important factor in our work. Not only time for reading, but time to think, time to assimilate the mental food, time for growth. Who has more time for this than the farmer?

The top shelf of your book-case is no place for the book you are studying. Keep it where you can reach it easily.

Read a paragraph while waiting for dinner. Your mind needs food as well as your body.

Tell your Grange at its next meeting what you have read in regard to the "improvement of soils by means of tillage," or "best methods of caring for and applying manure," or any other of the many topics your reading suggests. This will interest the Grange in the circle and be a great help to you. J. W. H.

MR. HODGMAN'S REPLY.

CLIMAX, FEB. 4, 1894.

EDITOR OF THE VISITOR—I have read the replies to my criticisms of the attitude of the Grange on school and road questions. If the members of the Order are satisfied with the showing made, I certainly ought to be.

Had the writers confined their arguments to the points raised I should have been well content to drop it where it was, but one of them has sought to discredit me personally, and to impugn my motives. Perhaps if I had been as wise as he I would have avoided this personal attack by hiding behind a *nom de plume*. But I am not built that way. I sign my own name to my articles and stand by them.

This so called "one who is a farmer" in his "stirring remarks" says, "The article written by F. Hodgman furnishes proof of the wisdom and foresight of the founders of the Order in excluding from membership those who are not directly and strongly interested in agricultural pursuits."

Well, they did not exclude me. One Grange, whose members knew all about me, invited me by a special vote to join them, and admitted me to membership.

Another Grange elected me its master several terms in succession, and the State Grange admitted me to its secret sessions.

He says further, "Mr. Hodgman is a surveyor and writer of text books relating to that subject. His interest lies in the direction of doing what Secretary Morton calls 'farming the farmer,' and this sentiment in him is so strong that it crops out in almost every sentence of his brief article."

It is true that for many years I was a surveyor. Three years ago failing health compelled me to abandon the profession. While I did work at it, no farmer can truthfully say I ever asked him for a job. For every dollar paid me by farmers I have received three from those not farmers. It is true I have written text books on surveying. I make my living by selling them and by farming my little three acre lot. I never sold a book to a farmer unless he was also a surveyor, and I never expect to. My interest lies in the direction of getting the biggest crops I can off from my little place, and in selling all the books I can to surveyors and booksellers. If that is "farming the farmer," I plead guilty. If it is not,

then what shall be said of the man who, knowing my business, brings the charge?

He says that I like the new road law and that my interests lie in that direction. That is true, every word of it. The interest of everybody who uses the roads or is supplied by them lies in the same direction. The farmers of Bay county like the new road law as well as I do. It was first enacted some years ago to apply to Bay county only. They tried it thoroughly and built over fifty miles of stone roads over which they can haul full loads in the muddiest seasons. They like it so well that they re-enacted it by a big majority just as quickly as the law would let them do it after the amendment passed.

But the point of this argument of his is that if the new road law should be adopted in Kalamazoo county it might give Hodgman or some other surveyor a job, therefore he opposes it. What an admirable argument! Such men as he seem to classify all mankind into only two classes, viz.: the farmer and those who "farm the farmers." If anything is proposed which will give work or furnish business to the latter class, they are "dead agin" it because it is "farming the farmers." Don't improve your roads or road laws,—somebody will get a job. Don't build a railroad,—they will charge for its use and thus "farm the farmers." Don't build a new schoolhouse or church,—some carpenter or mason will get a job and "farm the farmers." Don't do anything that will give anybody work, for they will be "farming the farmers." I am thankful there is but one class of people in the country who will advance such an argument as that against any project, or who will be adversely influenced by it. Other people favor projects which promise to furnish men with honest employment. They know that it is for the true interest of every individual in the nation, that so far as is possible every man shall have steady and profitable employment. The new road law is a case in point. In such counties as Bay, Saginaw, Kent, Washtenaw, Calhoun, and Kalamazoo, it throws the greater part of the expense of maintaining the principal country roads upon the cities, whereas, under the old law they pay nothing toward it. And yet we have the curious spectacle of the city men willing to stand the expense for the common good, while on the other hand such men as "One who is a farmer" are fighting tooth and nail to prevent the cities being taxed to support the country roads. F. HODGMAN.

ANNUAL WORD FOR POMONA GRANGES.

At the last session of the National Grange there was authorized and provided an annual word for the special use of Pomona Granges. Its use is optional and it will not be given out except to those Pomona Granges that by a vote of their members at a regular meeting decide in favor of its use. Upon receipt of a request from a Pomona Grange, signed by the Master and Secretary over the seal of said Grange, the word will be safely communicated to the Master of the Grange. GEO. B. HORTON.

SUGGESTIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Secretary of Agriculture will Give us All Some Seeds from the Department Distributing Store at Washington.

A short time since there was received at my office a small collection of choice garden seeds from the Agricultural Department at Washington, with the compliments of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary. I immediately acknowledged the receipt of the same and said to the Secretary that I would give credit to the amount of the value of the seeds and his good intentions, as against the many unfavorable allusions I had made to his way of representing the great agricultural interests of our country, and at the same time begged to call his attention to the fact that if it was the desire of the Department to get the large amount of seeds annually sent out directly into farmers' hands, that there are in Michigan about 250 Subordinate Granges, and that in each of these organizations there are gathered as members, from ten to fifty farmers' families, and that seeds sent to the Master or secretary of each of these Granges for distribution would seem to be a proper thing to do.

In answer to this the following letter was received.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, }
OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK, }
Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1894. }

Mr. G. B. Horton, Care of Michigan State Grange, Fruit Ridge, Michigan.

DEAR SIR—The Secretary directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your recent letter, and desires me to say that if you will submit a list of the Masters of all the Subordinate Granges, he will take pleasure in sending each of them a package of seeds for their use. These seeds are for distribution among the farmers of this country, and the Secretary is always gratified when this class of people, whom he has the honor to represent, can be supplied with anything from this Department.

Respectfully,
D. MACCRAIG,
Chief Clerk.

The above letter seemed to indicate that Masters of Granges would receive the seeds for their personal benefit. I therefore sug-

gested to the Secretary that the Grange believed in equal advantages and opportunities to all its members and therefore hoped that enough seeds would be sent to each Grange to give each family a share, and in such case I believed that the Granges and farmers receiving the seeds would faithfully comply with the requirements of the Department asking those who received them to report results from their planting and cultivation back to the Agricultural Department at the end of the growing season.

Secretaries of all Subordinate Granges who have not yet reported their names and postoffice address of each to the Secretary of the State Grange should do so at once, so that their Grange may be in the list sent in to the Agricultural Department. GEO. B. HORTON.

THE DAIRY SCHOOL.

The advocate of technical education should have paid a visit to the dairy school just closed at our Agricultural College. He would have grown enthusiastic the moment he entered the door of the room in the basement of the agricultural laboratory which had been fitted up for the use of the school. For there were over twenty bright young fellows, clad in working garments, making No. 1 butter. And they learned to make it in less than six weeks time. Two or three of them couldn't tell a separator from a centrifuge when they started, but they can now of themselves make butter that sells for 26 cents in the Detroit market.

The equipment consists of two separators, one a Columbia with a capacity of 450 pounds of milk per hour, the other a hand separator of 300 pounds per hour, four creameries, twelve churns, and thirteen butter workers.

The class of 26 was distributed to different parts of the work. A couple of them would receive the milk, weigh, and empty it. Two more had charge of the larger separator, and another one ground away on the crank of the baby separator. A dozen of them took to the churns, and the barrel, and the swing, and the disc, and the box, and the rectangular, all rolled for half an hour or so. Each man makes his own butter salted and packed it. Each student had been through all of the processes many times and was familiar and at home at any post.

The class was also taken to the college engine room twice a week and taught something of the running of an engine, firing the boilers, testing oils, calculating the speed of shafting, etc.

A course of lectures was also given embracing dairy chemistry, treating of the composition of milk and the history of milk from feed of the cow and the management of the herd to sale of butter; factory management, including treatment of patrons, reception of milk, paying for butter fat, and management of the factory; factory book keeping; selection, breeding, and feeding of a dairy herd in Michigan. There were also lectures on veterinary anatomy and medicine as applied to the dairy; a course in bacteriology, and one in meadows and pastures; the Babcock test practically demonstrated; and judging butter.

There have been 26 students taking the course, 10 of whom have positions already in butter factories. This is very significant, since the course was advertised as a home dairy course. It was not expected that many would come who desired factory work, as the equipment was not a factory equipment. But the principles were all taught and no doubt these young men who go in to the factories are well equipped for their work.

The course has been an entire success and Prof. Smith deserves all the praise he has received for his enterprise and energy in establishing it.

A REVIEW.

All questions have two sides, but as a general thing only one side is the correct one and we think that is the case with the following: We find in the VISITOR of the January 18, this language: "I am sorry to see our state Grange, with some subordinate organizations, attacking the county road system." Our markets are close together, we have not far to haul our products and what advantage would it be to any person living two or three miles from this highly prized county road. Any load we could draw to get to that road we could draw on the same kind of a road the rest of the way to market. We admit that those living on that road would receive a benefit greater than their amount of tax; they would be taxed only the same per cent as those living the farthest from said road. It would be taxing the many for the benefit of the few.

Here is a sketch taken from the Cadillac News and Express: In adopting the county system the township surrenders nothing that they now have except the control of the one or two roads which may at some future time be adopted as county roads and as to such roads, when they surrender their control they also surrender the liability for their maintenance. It seems to

me this statement is in a measure misleading. The township would surrender control of the road but the liability for its construction and maintenance would rest upon it in the shape of taxation. I am glad the State Grange has put itself on record against the township school system as advocated a few years ago, also on the county road law. And as to the Grange adopting the county road law, in my judgment it never will. The farmers have got to imitate other industries and work for their own interest or they will soon be taxed out of existence.

Before closing I would like to ask "Not a Farmer" if he thinks other professions would admit every one to their meetings? The great question with me is, when will the people of the United States stop creating offices and raising the salaries of the present incumbents. A. P. STEPHENSON.

Corey.

LENAWEE COUNTY GRANGE.

The Lenawee county Pomona Grange held its annual meeting with Macon Grange on February 1, 1894.

Opened in fifth degree at 10:30 a. m., with a good representation of officers and members by Worthy Master.

All reports show a degree of success which is both pleasing and encouraging and promises well for future growth and usefulness.

Reports show all bills paid and a good financial balance on hand in the treasury.

Then followed the installation of officers for county Grange and the Subordinate Grange of Macon at the same time, with Bro. Geo. B. Horton as installing officer.

After dinner a short literary program was rendered, leader, P. H. Dowling. Singing by Grange. Prayer offered by Rev. J. I. Gulick, pastor of Reformed church of Macon.

Several who had been appointed by Worthy Lecturer P. H. Dowling to read papers on different subjects of interest failed to respond either personally or by letter.

The address of welcome by Miss Emma Bailey, was responded to by Mrs. Taylor of Onstead Grange; both were highly complimentary to the taste and ability of these sisters and were well received.

Address was then given by State Lecturer A. J. Crosby, full of practical thoughts for the benefit of farmers and of state and national Granges. The main thoughts of this most excellent address were development in changes illustrated by church organizations, Granges organizations, state organizations, county organizations; all hinging on the thought of thereby bringing development of character in man, and the general benefit derived therefrom to society and the need of this in agricultural pursuits and expediences for the mutual benefit of the farming interest of the world. Closing with the seasons of activity and decline so often witnessed in all departments of society in general, and sad but yet true, in national, state, county, and local Granges; with the causes, and the remedy to be used—that is, first, individual responsibility in association, for in this is power; second, warning also against political prejudices and legislative enactments, and change of name, etc.; third, asserting also, no need of change of name or of policy, but steady adherence to the principles of the National Grange; fourth, also, for local Granges to have at every meeting a well defined program of exercises, as lack of program often renders ineffectual the gatherings of local Granges; fifth, money corporations are a damage everywhere, and silence will not cause the evils of such corporations to cease, therefore, need of activity on the part of all Grangers.

Singing, after which Dr. G. Howell of Tecumseh, spoke a few words of caution to farmers on the change that is now going on in our country from agricultural to commercial interests; the farmer must be awake too, and act for his own protection, in these times of disintegration and change.

Mrs. Read spoke of the interest she had always taken in the Grange and determination to pursue the same course.

Bro. G. B. Horton spoke of the need of a well sustained organization, and well defined principles, and of mutual encouragements.

Macon Grange is thankful for these timely and helpful suggestions and encouragements. The meeting was closed in usual form. Macon Grange will be ready to welcome the next county Grange in due time. J. I. GULICK.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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College and Station.

The Professors at the Michigan Agricultural College have kindly consented to answer all important questions asked of them through the VISITOR.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Prof. A. J. Cook, who left behind so many friends in Michigan, writes from Claremont, California, where he is now located. We quote a few lines from a personal letter:

We are all delighted with everything here. This is a beautiful spot. Mountains look down upon it from all sides, and on the north are such near neighbors that we would think that we might almost reach them in a five minutes' stroll. They are wonderfully attractive to us all.

We are now having May weather. We need a little fire each morning, and occasionally a little in the evening, that is all. The air is dry and bracing and the warm sunshine is delicious. South of us, 300 feet below, are the towns of Pomona and Chino, and thousands of acres of orchard, with rich verdure, and crowded with golden fruit. We took our first meal in the little cottage last Tuesday, when we had delicious green peas for dinner, bought at the door, of a Chinese gardener.

Since we came here, two weeks and two days ago, it has rained twice—once hard. But in less than an hour after it stopped one could walk out without rubbers, as the granite gravel permits the water to sink away in a few moments. The oranges are now being shipped, and every day the depot here is crowded with shippers and packers.

Ex-secretary Reynolds, who sought renewed health in California, is located at Los Angeles, and is very much improved.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE—HOW TO GET RID OF IT.

[Prof. Bessey in Bulletin Nebraska Station.]

1. Let the residents of every neighborhood co-operate in order that no weeds be allowed to grow on lands outside of tilled farms.
2. Cultivate all land likely to grow this weed until the first of August, after which it will not have time to spring up and mature its seeds.

3. If in spite of your efforts the weeds do appear, cut them down by the first of September, that is before the seeds have formed. At the latest do not delay cutting beyond the tenth of September, otherwise you must burn the weeds as soon as they are dry enough.

4. Have as little uncultivated land as possible. When sod is broken be very careful lest it become a pestiferous weed patch. If a non-resident land owner has land broken up notify him that he must keep it free from weeds, and especially from the Russian thistle.

5. Look out for the seed of the Russian thistle in flaxseed and the seed of Hungarian grass. It is said that it came to South Dakota in flaxseed.

6. Since sheep readily eat the young plants they may be used upon infected lands early in the season, say in June and July. But do not depend upon the sheep entirely, as they will allow some plants to escape them.

7. In the fall make bonfires of

all the Russian thistles you find. Do this as early as possible.

8. Aid in the passage of a law which will enable you to compel the non-resident owners of land, the railway companies, the street and road commissioners, village corporations, and all careless persons to do their duty to the community by keeping their lands free from this baneful weed.

9. Let the roadmasters be made weed inspectors for their road districts, and let it be their duty, at the very least, to keep the roadsides free from Russian thistles. It would be well, also, if every constable should have the power of a weed inspector, especially with reference to unoccupied lands and railroads in their neighborhoods.

10. By photographs, or better still by means of actual specimens, familiarize every person in each neighborhood, and especially every child in the public schools, with the appearance of this pest in order that he may destroy it wherever he finds it.

FEEDING STEERS.

[Bulletin North Carolina Station.]

A Good and a Poor Feeder.—Some notes are given on what constitutes a "good" or a "poor feeder." These relate to the square build of the beef form of cattle and lack of it in the poor feeder. It is also noted that while the appetite of the poor feeding steer was satisfied with less food in relation to his weight, he actually drank much more water than the average of his fellows. This is significant as indicating that some of the food, which might have been stored up as gain, was used in warming and evaporating the extra water.

Silage and Nitrogenous Fodders.—Corn silage with cottonseed meal was fed for beef with good results in gain of live weight, and the ration was a rational one. Soy (soja) bean silage was also fed with addition of cotton-seed meal and the steers continued to gain in weight after the corn silage period. But this combination was a bad one. Nitrogenous bye fodder (cotton seed meal) was shown to increase digestibility of the large amount of the carbohydrates in the corn silage, and thus saves their use in the animal system. The same addition to soy (soja) bean silage is not needed and should not be made.

What is a Maintenance Ration.—A bull was fed on corn silage for a short time, and a total of nine pounds of cotton seed meal was fed in addition during the first four days. Then corn silage was fed alone, as much as would be eaten (an average of a little more than 44 pounds per day was eaten), for eleven days, and a change was made to soy bean silage, which was fed as much as would be eaten for 46 days, and 44.8 pounds per day were eaten. This resulted in a gain of 1.97 pounds daily for the whole time. This ration, calculated by reliable analyses and digestion coefficients, is shown to be only about three-fourths as large as the German standard for maintenance. The gain shows a good enough nutritive effect for fattening at a moderate rate.

Conclusion.—The results reached in this bulletin should go far to encourage the better preparation of beeves for the market. Not alone for the profit in the transaction, but because every dollar's worth

of food fed to an animal which can pay it back contributes a quantity of fertilizer to enrich the farm. And further, a better article of beef will be made. This will give satisfaction both to butcher and consumer, and home-made beef will increasingly be demanded.

Feeding stock for beef should be carried on under good shelter, protected from wind and storms; and in summer in closed, airy, but darkened stalls where flies and hot sun cannot interfere with the laying on of fat.

THE VERMONT COLLEGE.

EDITOR OF VISITOR—Possibly a few words as to the institution here may be of interest to your readers. The university and agricultural college have together about the same number of students as the Michigan Agricultural College; the agricultural department having about 40. So far as the latter department is concerned the outfit is very primitive, except in the lines of dairy work, which is the great agricultural interest of the state. In this the college, or more properly speaking, the experiment station, is well equipped. My belief in entire separation of agricultural colleges from classical colleges or universities has not been modified by experience or observation here. However it is probable that an agricultural college alone would have very poor support in Vermont. There are too many large institutions near to draw away students, and I suspect that some of the strongest opponents in the past have been among the farmers themselves. I understand this is now largely overcome. Indeed it has gone through about the same experience as our Michigan college.

The location of the institution is as beautiful as can be imagined. It is about three-fourths of a mile from Lake Champlain, and 300 feet above it, with the city of Burlington covering the space between. The experimental farm is a few rods away on the same elevation. Back of the college lies a valley, much lower, and several miles wide. Then again to the east rise the Green Mountains, not by any means green now, with some of the highest peaks in the foreground. To the west, across Lake Champlain, ten miles, the Adirondacks are in plain sight.

The university proper is an old institution. The original building, still in use, and the principal one, had its corner stone laid by Lafayette while on his last visit to America. Most of the other buildings are gifts of prominent men, at different times, the last being a library that cost about \$175,000, and with it some funds to partially fill the shelves.

The agricultural department graduated its first full course students last year. It has established a dairy school which runs five weeks. The present year's course opened a week ago, with a class of 50, all that could be accommodated, showing the great interest in the state in this line of work. This was much more emphasized by the annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association of Vermont, which met in Burlington last week, at which there were several hundred in attendance. The school consists of lectures and practical work with all the machinery now in use in large dairy establishments, and of which

Continued on page 7.

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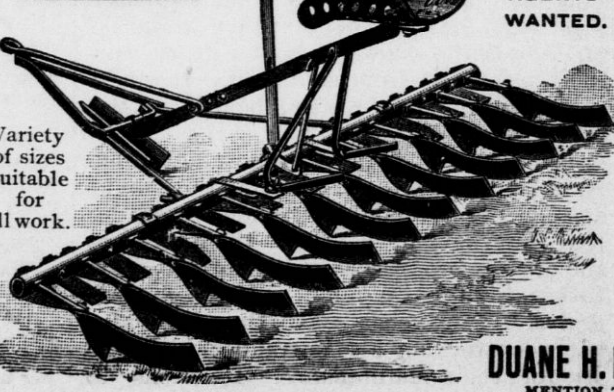
GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

Dec. 24, 1893.—Central Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.		No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Cincinnati, Lv.	2 20	8 05	8 30		
Richmond			11 25		
Fort Wayne, Ar.	6 00	2 15	2 10		
Fort Wayne, Lv.		2 35	2 20	8 05	
Kalamazoo, Ar.		6 05	5 43	11 45	
Kalamazoo, Lv.		7 10	6 25	5 50	12 35
Grand Rapids, Ar.		9 10	8 10	7 20	2 15
Grand Rapids, Lv.			10 25	7 40	4 50
Cadillac			2 15	11 50	9 15
Traverse City				1 50	
Petoskey			5 45	8 55	
Mackinaw, Ar.			7 05	5 15	P. M.
GOING SOUTH.		No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8
Mackinaw City, Lv.			7 40	1 30	
Petoskey			9 15	2 50	
Traverse City				4 45	
Cadillac			1 25	6 55	7 40
Grand Rapids, Ar.			5 15	10 55	11 40
Grand Rapids, Lv.			6 50	8 00	11 20
Kalamazoo, Ar.			8 38	8 00	12 55
Kalamazoo, Lv.			8 38	8 05	3 40
Fort Wayne, Ar.			12 15	11 50	A. M.
Fort Wayne, Lv.			12 35	12 10	5 45
Richmond			3 45	3 40	9 15
Cincinnati, Ar.			6 15	7 20	12 01
				P. M.	A. M.

Sleeping cars for Petoskey and Mackinaw on No. 3 from Grand Rapids.
Parlor car to Mackinaw on No. 5 from Grand Rapids.
Sleeping cars, Grand Rapids to Chicago, on No. 4.
Sleeping cars, Grand Rapids to Cincinnati, on No. 6.
Nos. 1 and 4 daily south of Grand Rapids. Nos. 5 and 8 daily, south of Grand Rapids.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
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Made entirely of cast steel and wrought iron and therefore practically indestructible.

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Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred... \$0.75

College and Station.

THE VERMONT COLLEGE.

Continued from page 6.

the manufacturers of the best have here in actual operation.

Of the outlook in my own lines of work I can say but little. It has not been very good horticultural weather since I came, but it is work that the students seem to be much interested in, and a few sections are doing considerable in some directions. After summering here I shall be better prepared to talk about it.

A. G. GULLEY.

Burlington, Vt.

Brain Work.

CONDUCTED BY "GRANITE POSER."

Open to all. Contributions and solutions solicited. Address all puzzle matter to F. ARTHUR METCALF, EDITOR OF BRAIN WORK, SOUTH ACWORTH, N. H.

XVI.

ORIGINAL PUZZLES.

Nos. 94-95.—Diamonds.

- 1. A letter. 2. A sailor. 3. Sheds or shelters. 4. To reduce. 5. A rosaceous herb. 6. A town of Prussia. 7. Compensates. 8. Since. (Obs.) 9. Those who rest or remain, as in concealment. 10. Chinese measures. 11. A letter.

His face FIRST LAST had lost their pristine whiteness, His voice, methought, was mild and sweet: His occupation he told and his wares he sold, As his wagon went down the street: "Charcoal! Charcoal! Two bits a sack!"

New Orleans, La. OLIVER OMEGA.

No. 97.—Rhomboid.

- ACROSS: 1. A rectangular groove in a wheel. 2. Strained. 3. Shades. 4. Relieved. 5. To make new. (Obs.) 6. Musical sounding instruments. 7. Pain.

Down: 1. In "Frank" 2. An island. (Obs.) 3. Consent. 4. Fools. (Obs.) 5. Oversight. 6. Imbeciles. 7. A remedy which acts on the nerves. 8. To decorate. (Obs.) 9. To except. 10. A depression. 11. A sward. 12. A musical note. 13. In "Frank."

Belton, Tex. G. WITZZ.

No. 98.—Apocope.

(To Calvin, with sympathy.) FIRST.

Spanish prelate who is no more, Born in fourteen, seventy-four And went on his trip o'er the Styx, In fifteen hundred sixty-six.

SECOND.

A Roman statesman here have we, Born in fifteen hundred and three And went on his trip o'er the Styx, In fifteen hundred fifty-six.

Monticello, N. Y. No NOM.

No. 99.—Quizz.

- 1. A letter. 2. A college degree. 3. A cistern. 4. Drowsy. 5. Fore-tokens. (Obs.) 6. Mixed. 7. A fisherman. 8. Numbers. 9. One entitled to vote. 10. Set. 11. Taxes. 12. A fisherman. 8. Numbers. 9. One entitled to vote. 10. Set. 11. Taxes. 12. A fisherman.

North Pomfret, Vt. TERFMOP.

SOLUTIONS TO BRAIN WORK XIII.

- No. 72. PUNSTER UNWARE NACARAT SWAGEST TARENTE REATEST No. 73. C NAR VOLES VIVACOR NOVIMAROF CALAMIRADIX RECARRIED SERAIES SODES FID X

No. 74. Snap-drag-on. No. 77. Cause-case.

- No. 75. LEASES ELEPOT ALPACA SPAREE ECOCENE STAREE No. 76. RED LEMES REMOVES EMOTIVE DEVILET SEVER SET

No. 78. VITEBSK CALASIO MARLITE CARLOE BITTORS VIAROLA MADONNA

No. 79. CASTALIAN SANTALINS MARGARONE CANTERING PESTERING VASSALING VASSALING HASTENING BATTERING

MYSTIC PENCILINGS. R. O. Chester has thanks for fine diamonds above. Two small prizes for first two best lists of solutions to Brain Work XVI and XVII. Lack of space forbids longer chat.

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Notices of Meetings.

NEWAYGO COUNTY POMONA GRANGE holds its next session with Fremont Grange on Tuesday and Wednesday February 27 and 28, 1894.

PROGRAM.

Advantages of the banking system, Thomas Stewart. Do the financial measures outlined and recommended by the Michigan State Grange offer us a better monetary system than the restoration of silver to the position it occupied before its demonization in 1873? J. H. Macomber.

menced a contest for counts, the sisters on one side and the brothers on the other. The last one we had the sisters were badly beaten, and now they are in for revenge. It will result in quite an increase in our membership and a large list of subscribers to the GRANGE VISITOR. S. A. M.

Pittsford Grange, Hillsdale county, is doing nicely this winter, meeting at members' homes.

The Grange at Excelsior, Kalkaska county, after a season of discouragement is renewing its vigor.

Encouraging outlook in St. Joseph county. Among others Leonidas Grange is taking up work again with a vim.

Fraternity Grange, Washtenaw county alternates its regular meetings with afternoon socials to which non-Patron neighbors are invited and at which sandwiches, gingerbread, and coffee monopolize the refreshment list. Good idea, isn't it?

Madison Grange walks up to the mark with 40 names for the VISITOR list, mostly renewals. They pay for them out of the Grange treasury. Why don't you try it?

REUNION.

All former Grangers and friends of the Order are invited to attend a reunion of the St. Joseph County Grange, at the Centreville Grange hall, Thursday, February, 22, 1894.

The exercises will commence promptly at 10 o'clock a. m., and consist of essays, recitations and music. A very enjoyable time is anticipated. Come and renew old memories and associations. Don't forget the lunch basket. Dated Feb. 3, 1894.

By ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

New York.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED MEMBERS.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR.

We are in receipt of a sample copy of your paper and acting upon your suggestion are subscribed for a copy for our Lecturer, Ella Fulton, believing that she will in this way be better enabled to attend to her duties and keep posted on the workings of the Order throughout the land.

Our Grange, Watertown No. 7, is at the head of the list in membership, over 500 members, and we aim to be in advance in all that pertains to the order, and we realize that to do so we must keep posted on what our friends are doing all over the land, and how can we do so readily as by being subscribers to the different Grange papers? Mrs. F. E. WILSON, Sec'y.

Watertown, N. Y.

Ohio.

T. R. Smith, Master of Ohio State Grange, says: "Our county deputies are the men to whom we must look for the upbuilding of our Order."

At the last session of the Ohio State Grange the county deputies from over the state met through previous call and organized a State Deputies' Association, with C. W. Hale as president. The object of the association being an exchange of thought, and plans for progressive work.

They indorse the plan of Grange inspection, and urge uniformity in its application. They are going to try and get a live working Grange in every township in Ohio.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Review of Reviews for February is strong in all of its departments. In the "Progress of the World" the important political, social and industrial events of the month are reviewed and their significance clearly and frankly set forth. This department alone contains fifty timely illustrations, chiefly portraits of well-known men and women. Among the portraits are those of President Doie and his cabinet, and sketches, drawn from life, of Representatives William L. Wilson, of West Virginia; Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia; Thomas B. Reed, of Maine; Benton McMillin, of Tennessee; Thomas L. Johnson, of Ohio; and Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan. Apropos of the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal, the editor discusses that and various other waterway projects which are being considered by European governments.

The Cosmopolitan for February introduces a famous European author to its readers—Valdés of Madrid, and the artist Marold, of Paris, well-known as a French illustrator.

Chicago newspapers have lately gone into merchandising in connection with their efforts to increase their circulation to such an extent as to involve them in some difficulty with their large advertisers who object to the low prices and good values offered. The most notable instance of this is The Inter Ocean, which was compelled to discontinue its very popular Book Department for no other reason. It continues its World's Fair Portfolio Department, however, which is delivering about 11,000 per day at present and has just added a comprehensive series of "Views of the World," and a book of music called "Harmonized Melodies," on the same plan. They are sold at a certain price provided the purchaser presents a certain number of coupons cut from the paper.

Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, has prepared an article for the February number of North American Review on "The South Carolina Liquor Law," in which he gives a brief history of the origin and workings of what is known as the Dispensary Law, under which all liquors containing alcohol are "dispensed" or sold by state officers.

Allagan Central Grange No. 53 is still alive and doing good and faithful work. We have lately received three new mem-

bers and are expecting more soon. A family Grange social brought us two new members and was a very enjoyable affair. We recently lost by death a much respected sister, Celia Aldrich, who was much beloved by our Grange, and appropriate resolutions were passed upon her death. Our Grange elected L. C. Root for Master, Tillie Root for Lecturer, and N. A. Dibble Secretary, for the year 1894. We have had some discouragements, but still there are enough of us stout hearted enough to stand faithfully by. We need more young people. If they could only realize what a good school it would be for them, they would be much benefited by entering the ranks of the Grange.

Edward Bok's successful article in the January Cosmopolitan on "The Young Man in Business," has been reprinted in a tasteful and handy booklet form at 10 cents by The Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia. To this reprint Mr. Bok has added some 14 pages of editorial matter answering "Three Uncertain Young Men."

LIST OF GRANGES

which have sent in new names for the Grange contest. Please correct errors at once.

Table with columns: Granges, New names. Lists various granges like Keene No. 270, White Oak No. 241, Butler No. 88, etc.

LIST OF COUNTIES

from which new names have been sent in the Grange contest:

Table with columns: County, Percentage. Lists counties like Ionia, Ingham, Kent, etc.

INGERSOLL'S PAINT THE BEST PAINT OF ALL.

NORTHAMPTON CO., PA., Jan. 24, 1894. MR. O. W. INGERSOLL: DEAR SIR—I find the Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paints far superior to any I have ever used. My painter, who has been a painter for thirty-nine years, has had from twelve to eighteen hands in charge, mixed a great deal of paint himself in former years, and says he used all kinds of paints, but finds Ingersoll Rubber Paints to be the best of all.

The pieces of mail received by Montgomery, Ward & Co., including letters, postals, newspapers, etc., during the year 1893 make a grand total of 1,417,318. The largest day was 13,208, the smallest 3,540.

The firm mailed during the year over 4,425,000 pieces of mail on which the postage alone exceeded \$300,000, making them the largest patrons of the postoffice department. Four hundred twenty-one thousand three hundred packages were shipped by express; 388,561 by freight.

ROOFING

PAINT costs only 60 cents per gal. in bbl. lots, or \$4.50 for 5-gal. tubs. Color dark red. Will stop leaks in tin or iron roofs that will last for years. Try it. Send stamp for samples and full particulars.

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING FELT costs only \$2.00 per 100 square felt. Makes a good roof for years, and anyone can put it on. GUM-ELASTIC

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING CO., 39 and 41 West Broadway, New York.

Local Agents Wanted.

CALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS POTATOES. The person planting Salzer's Seeds never knows of hard times, because they double all yields! Try 'em for 1894 and be happy.

Better than Ever for 1894. GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1894. Established 1856.

Is Different from Others.

It is intended to aid the planter in selecting the seeds best adapted for his needs and conditions and in getting from them the best possible results. It is not, therefore, highly colored in either sense, and we have taken great care that nothing worthless be put in, or nothing worthy be left out.

\$17 SPRAY PUMP. THE NEW WONDER SPRAY PUMP. MAKES 3 COMPLETE BRASS MACHINES. WILL SPRAY 10 ACRES PER DAY.

Complete Express paid for \$5.50. AUTOMATIC MIXER. BARREL ATTACHMENT. Endorsed by the leading Entomologists of the U. S.

FARMERS, ATTENTION

I sell direct and ship to all parts of the United States.

I can Save you Money ON Buggies and Harness

or any Tools wanted on the farm.

I am State agent for the Columbia Scale and the Common Sense Post Hole Digger. I manufacture and sell Hewitt's Automatic Adjustable Stock Rack.

I can Surprise You on Prices.

Write for circulars and state just what you want.

B. F. FOSTER, Allegan, Mich.

P. S.—I want agents for Hayward's Sheep Dip.

1831 THE CULTIVATOR 1894 AND Country Gentleman

THE BEST OF THE AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES.

DEVOTED TO

Farm Crops and Processes, Horticulture and Fruit-Growing, Live Stock and Dairying.

While it also includes all minor departments of Rural interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee Keeping, Greenhouse and Grapery, Veterinary Replies, Farm Questions and Answers, Fireside Reading, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week. Its MARKET REPORTS are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospects of the Crops, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—When to Buy and When to Sell. It is liberally illustrated, and by RECENT ENLARGEMENT, contains more reading matter than ever before. The subscription price is \$2.50 per year, but we offer a SPECIAL REDUCTION in our

CLUB RATE FOR 1894.

Two Subscriptions, in one remittance, \$4. Six Subscriptions, do. do. 10. Ten Subscriptions, do. do. 15.

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HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM. With the Improved Excelsior Incubator. Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatchery. Lowest priced first-class hatchery under the sun.

\$12 TO \$35 PER WEEK. Can be made by working for us. Parties preferred who have a horse and can give their whole time to our business. Even spare time will pay splendidly. This announcement is of special interest to farmers and farmers' sons, and others residing in the rural districts. A few successful ones also in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., No. 5 South 11th St., Richmond, Va.

PLANTS Strawberry, Blackberry, Currants, Gooseberry, Asparagus, Grapes, TREES Pear, Apple, Peach, Chestnut, Walnut. Send for Catalogue. J. S. COLLINS'S SON, Moorestown, N. J.

Water-Cleaned Seeds. Never Fail! Why? Because the light seed is all washed out, and what is left must grow. One trial will convince you. Catalogue and Garden Guide FREE.

Grange Seed House.

For ten years I have supplied Patrons of Husbandry with Seeds under a contract with the

New York State Grange, and am now supplying Patrons in several States on the same terms as those in New York. My discounts to Patrons are 10 to 33 1/2 per cent from the regular catalog prices.

All Seeds Fresh and True to Name, and Carefully Tested.

Glass' Illustrated Catalogue and Discount Circular to Patrons sent FREE on application.

Address HEMAN GLASS, Seed Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

GRANGE DIRECTORY.

Patrons Will Find These Firms Reliable and Can Get Special Prices From Them.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

But save you money on everything you eat, wear or use. Send 8 cents for full catalogue. H. R. EAGLE & CO., 68 Wabash Ave., Chicago. Mention Grange Visitor.

The Smith Implement & Buggy Co., 22 and 24 East 3d St., Cincinnati, O., has a contract with Grange of Ohio and Indiana to supply their state and furnish goods at wholesale rates when the order comes and r the seal of the Grange. We extend the same invitation to the Grange of Michigan. Write for catalog and prices.

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Special inducements all the time. Send for Catalogues, etc. Direct Weaver Organ & Piano Co. Factory, York, Pa. Place seal of your Grange on your letter paper, or send trade card to secure benefit of special manufacturers' prices direct to Grangers.

This Honey Creek Grange Nurseries have been under contract with the State Grange of Ohio for over ten years, and have dealt extensively in Indiana and Michigan also. Special prices sent to anyone under seal of the Grange. Give us a trial. We can save you money. Address Isaac Freeman & Son, Rex, Ohio.

PATRONS' OIL WORKS. DERRICK OIL CO.

F. G. BELLAMY, Prop'r, Titusville, Pa. Lubricating and Burning Oils of the highest quality, at wholesale prices. Try our Elite Burning Oil, made especially for family use. Write for prices. Address DERRICK OIL CO., Titusville, Pa.

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Medal and Diploma on our INCUBATOR and BROODER Combined. "Old Reliable" Leads them all. If you are interested in Poultry, it will pay you to send 4 cents for stamps for our 24 page glowing reliable points on Poultry Culture. Address Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill.

EVERY FARMER should see a copy

of The Western Edition of The National Stockman and Farmer. It gives Chicago's live stock and produce markets in detail, and is printed and mailed Tuesday evening—you get it Wednesday. This paper—37 years old, 24 pages big and brim full of just what the Stockman Farmer wants—is the paper that blocks breeders and feeders of all kinds in Ohio and adjoining states sell by.

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

Grange News.

Michigan.

WINDSOR GRANGE NO. 619. Officers of Windsor Grange No. 619 were installed Jan. 12, by Brother A. D. Saxton, of Eaton Rapids Grange. We are now initiating a class of five young people. The feast for the new members will be held Feb. 17, at which time we expect a fraternal visit from Eaton Rapids Grange. After dinner program will be as follows:

Music, Grange chorus. TOASTS. Our Order: "Then here's to our Order, its gold and its gray, The stars of its winter, the dews of its May, And when life is done, for both humble and great ones, Dear Father, take care of Thy children, the Patrons." Response, D. G. Carpenter. Music, instrumental. Our guests: "The road is typical of life. There are cross-roads, hopes running into ours, our hopes and plans running into others, all forming a spider-like web of events, reaching far and wide." Response by Lecturer. Hospitality: "So here's a health in homely rhyme, To our oldest Granger, Father Time. May our last survivor live to be As wise, as bald, as tough as he." Response from Eaton Rapids Grange. Music, vocal duet. Concert: All the world is queer, excepting thee and me, and I think thee a little queer." Response, Mrs. Ann M. Brigham. Music. Our Literary Work: "Words are little things, and yet a drop of ink used to express a thought, makes thousands, perhaps millions, think." Response, Geo. D. Pray.

MRS. ADELAIDE JONES, Lecturer.

POSTAL NOTINGS.

Hudsonville Grange No. 102 misses one of its oldest members in their sister Mary A. Whipple. She had been a member since the very beginning, and had always been earnest in her work for the Order. Appropriate resolutions were passed.

Whitneyville Grange has just com-