

GRANGE VISITOR

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

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WHOLE NO. 438.

MR. TURNER'S SALARY.

A QUESTION WHETHER THE AUDITOR GENERAL HAS BEEN LEGALLY DRAWING AT THE RATE OF \$3,000 PER YEAR.

Other Interesting Facts Connected With His Administration.

Another question of public interest has presented itself for discussion. Stanley W. Turner, Auditor General, has been drawing salary at the rate of \$3,000 per year, since May 27, 1893. There is now a very serious question as to the validity of the law granting him that salary, and it is not impossible that he may have to return to the state several hundred dollars illegally drawn. The legislature of 1883 passed the following law regarding the salary of the Auditor General. The italics are ours, inserted because they have reference to a matter of which we shall speak later. The section is Howell §341a.

The Auditor General shall receive from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, an annual salary of *two thousand dollars*, payable quarterly, yearly, or monthly out of any money in the state treasury belonging to the general fund not otherwise appropriated: PROVIDED, He shall not *directly or indirectly* receive any fees, mileage, or perquisites whatever for the performance of duties connected with his office excepting actual personal expenses while away from the seat of government in the discharge of his official duties.

We are able to find no subsequent law affecting this statute except act No. 128 of the public acts of 1893, which reads as follows, the italics again being our own:

AN ACT to fix the salaries of the state officers named in the constitution of this state.

SECTION 1. THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT, That certain State officers named in the constitution of this State shall have and receive annually the following salaries, respectively, the same to be paid pro rata monthly, on the warrant of the Auditor General, viz: The Governor, four thousand dollars; the Lieutenant Governor, twelve hundred dollars; the Secretary of State, two thousand dollars; the Commissioner of the State Land Office, two thousand dollars; the Auditor General *three thousand dollars*; the Superintendent of Public Instruction, two thousand dollars.

Section 2 provides for an appropriation of the above amounts for the purposes named.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect. Approved May 27, 1893.

The question we raise is whether the Auditor General's salary has been constitutionally increased. The act of 1893 is unconstitutional, a re-cannass of votes showing that the constitutional amendment on which it was based was defeated. With reference to all of the state officers mentioned in the act of 1893 except the Auditor General and Governor, the act is unconstitutional. Is it then constitutional with reference to the two remaining officials, the Governor and the Auditor General?

Again, the act of 1893 is "An act to fix the salaries of the state officers named in the constitution of this state." Can it be construed as an act to fix the salary of the Auditor General solely? Was that the object of the act, and was such object clearly stated in the title?

Another point that may not be one of law but is undoubtedly one of fact, is the proposition that the salary of the Auditor General would not have been increased last session had it not been that the salaries of the other officers were increased. The Auditor General practically, and to all intents and purposes, profited by the supposed passage of the constitutional amendment. Then should he alone, of all the officers affected by the statute of 1893, receive the benefit of an increased salary?

We should like to hear an official opinion on these points. They may be insufficient to prove the increased salary unconstitutional, but they are at least well worth raising.

Another Question.

There is also a most important question that arises in connection with Mr. Turner's bills for services. Even if the law of 1893 is constitutional, with reference to the Auditor General's salary, did that law repeal the entire act of 1883? Or did it affect merely the amount of the salary? Did it repeal that proviso of the act that speaks so explicitly about fees and perquisites?

If it did not repeal the proviso how will Mr. Turner explain those *per diem* expenses for services on various boards? How could he legally draw *per diem* for service on the land board? Could he even receive the *per diem* allowed by the law creating the board of review of telephone and telegraph lines? And indeed, as to the latter, the law creating the telephone board was passed in 1881. So far as it gave *per diem* to the Auditor General, was it not repealed by the act of 1883, quoted above, raising his salary and refusing him perquisites?

A Faulty Bill.

But suppose that the Auditor General's share of the act of 1893 is constitutional, and suppose that it repealed, by the fact of its passage, the entire act of 1883, proviso and all, is the following bill entirely clear?

May 30, 1893, for services on various boards for the months of January, February, March, April, May, being hotel bills and traveling expenses, \$92.10.

The act of 1893 did not take effect until May 27, 1893. Previous to that time the act of 1883 was certainly in force. Now does the word services mean expenses? It would seem so in this case because qualified by "being;" and yet as used in some other of Mr. Turner's bills it calls for a *per diem*. Possibly this bill may be perfectly proper, but it should have been more explicit. And then again, we have really nothing to assure us that these expenses were incurred while "away from the seat of government." "Hotel bills and traveling expenses" is too indefinite a phrase to prove that these expenses were legitimate under the law of 1883.

Some Queer Transactions.

We wish to point out a few facts that may possibly be explained, but that look rather queer, to say the least.

1. The law states, Howell §368, that "all vouchers for expenditures shall set forth each and every item for which any disbursements were made." Here is one of Mr. Turner's "itemized" vouchers:

Nov. 21, 1893. To expenses collecting specific taxes, Detroit, Cleveland, Saginaw, Jackson, etc., \$122.55.

This looks like a clear violation of the statute, and is but one of many similar instances.

2. Nov. 24, 1893, is a bill for expenses in collecting taxes of the Wisconsin Central R. R. Co. of \$47.75. The taxes of this company were paid July 7, and the law allows the railroads the month of July in which to pay. Why this bill of expense four months later? Also, why any expense in collecting these taxes, when they were paid within the limit set by the law?

3. Eight bills of the Auditor General and his son Harry show expenses for collecting mining taxes of \$266.28, including the Mountain Iron Co., which we suppose was a mining concern. Inquiry at the office of the State Treasurer reveals the fact that not one cent of mining taxes was paid into the state treasury during 1893.

4. There are numerous and heavy bills allowed Mr. Turner for collecting specific taxes. In conversation with a gentleman who is well posted as to the workings of the departments at the capitol he said: "I can not see the least advantage in Mr. Turner traveling so much for the collection of these specific taxes. If the taxes are not paid within a certain time they begin to draw interest. Then if not paid on demand of the Auditor General it is his duty to begin suit for the recovery of the same with interest, and the state has a first lien upon the property of a derelict company. A letter answers every purpose in making demands, and a personal trip is entirely unnecessary."

But how about those back taxes that Mr. Turner's friends claim were collected during 1893? was asked. "Well, I happen to know a little about that. The matter is very transparent. There were several railroads that were hard pressed for funds with which to pay their 1892 tax, due in July, 1893, and allowed their taxes to accumulate. But those who did not pay during July were charged interest on their taxes, after July 31, 1893, and when later on they secured the money to pay the taxes they also paid seven per cent interest on them. It didn't require any extra expense to collect these taxes and there was

no danger that they would be lost; and as a matter of fact there was but one road that during 1893 paid any taxes for any year previous to 1892, and the taxes of the latter year, as I said before, were not due until July, 1893."

5. The law states that the assessment of telegraph and telephone lines shall be made during the month of July. We can readily see why, during that month and some preceding months, it would be necessary to incur expenses for an examination of the lines, but we cannot see any necessity for expense subsequent to July, when the assessment should have been made and the work of the board for the year practically completed. Yet bills keep coming in all the fall for telephone and telegraph matters, some being dated as late as November.

6. Mr. Turner has a bill allowed of \$72 for services on the land board in 1893. This is probably the swamp land board; but we can find no provisions in the law creating that board which allows any compensation whatever to members of the board.

7. Will Mr. Turner deny that he had and used a pass on many of these trips for which he charged railroad fare? Was his railroad fare in those cases "actual expense," as stated in the law?

It looks as if an official investigation of Mr. Turner's conduct of affairs is required.

WHAT OHIO FARMERS WANT.

The annual agricultural convention of the state of Ohio, for the reorganization of the state board of agriculture and the discussion of subjects of importance to the agricultural interests, adopted resolutions which are in substance as follows:

That all farmers should favor the teaching of the elementary principles of agriculture in the common schools; that as a practical means of increasing the wealth and raising the tax duplicate a dairy department be established at state university; asking the legislature for a sufficient appropriation to erect necessary buildings on the experiment station farm in Wayne county; appointing a committee of three to report at the next annual convention upon a system of road improvements, upon an equitable system of assessment upon citizens and corporations for the construction and repairs of public roads, upon the best means of construction, etc., and that the committee may report to the newspapers of the state in advance of their report to the convention; asking the general assembly to devise some means by which intangible property may bear its share of the public tax, as the auditor of state's report shows the real property in country and city bears the bulk of taxation; also to carefully consider better means of equalizing taxation between different counties and different townships of the same county; to reduce salaries and fees of county officers, abolish offices and curtail expenses and appropriations and shorten the number of sessions (biennial sessions) to the lowest number consistent with good service; that all supplies for county and municipal offices should be let to the lowest responsible bidder and the same rule should apply to the granting of any right or privilege or franchise by any county or municipality; that agriculturists ask no special class legislation, but at the same time we demand there be no discrimination against agriculture; that the people should be protected against all adulterations and imitations of foods and medicines and urge the legislature to fully sustain the dairy and food commissioner.

The report was signed by J. H. Brigham, W. N. Cowden and John Nevin, committee.

MUST FARMERS EAT HORSEFLESH?

Milo L. Marsh, the Michigan state agent of the department of agriculture, reports that "horses are so very cheap that few colts are being raised for farm use. They are a drug on the market and many are turned loose in the yards without special care. Farmers are agitating the question of eating horseflesh as a solution of the horse question. Few mules are raised in the state, but they are of the better grade and bring about as good prices as horses. Milch cows are increasing in number, and prices hold good. The law regulating butterine

has had a good effect, in that it supplants poor butter, having nearly driven it from the market, while the price of good butter steadily increases. People who cannot produce good butter now take their milk to the factories and realize better profits than before. This has created the demand for milch cows; hence the increase in price. Oxen and other cattle have decreased in both number and price. Some counties report a decrease in sheep, attributable to the low price of wool, but state returns show an absolute increase in number, notwithstanding the fact that the number of lambs which perished during the inclement spring weather was fully 10 per cent in excess of an ordinary year. This peculiar situation is accounted for in that less sheep have been marketed during the past year than heretofore. There has been a marked increase in the number of hogs during the past year. It is doubtless due to the brisk pork market, and if the bottom does not drop out many farmers will push this industry during the coming year in lieu of raising so much grain. Stock raising in special lines is on the increase from year to year, and the tendency is toward thoroughbreds."

TO SECURE GOOD ROADS.

EDITOR OF VISITOR—I am opposed to the new road law for we cannot pay the tax. But there is a way by which we can all have good roads. Let the government build the roads with its idle men and with those in prisons, and then issue greenbacks as they did to pay our soldiers during the war. Make them a full legal tender and we all can have good roads and we will hardly know how we got them. Let us one and all send letters to our congressmen and urge the issue of greenbacks in place of bonds and build roads.

J. W.

A NEWSPAPER MEETING.

Calhoun county Grange met with Battle Creek Grange at the home of Brother and Sister Minges March 8, with about seventy-five present. After a short forenoon session the Grange took a recess for dinner. A fee of ten cents was charged from each one present, and \$7.00 was raised to be divided among the Granges represented and to be used in sending six months' subscriptions to persons not Patrons.

In the afternoon the following program was carried out:

"Characteristics of some noted newspaper editors," Brother C. C. McDermid.
"The printer's devil," Bro. Wm. Simons.
"The woman's column in the newspaper," Sister Mary A. Mayo.
"The sensational newspaper," Frank Minges.
Dialogue, "A slight misunderstanding," Brother and Sister Talmage.
"The woman's press association of Michigan," Sister Nellie Mayo.
Recitations, vocal and instrumental music, enlivened the program.

FRANK MINGES, Lect.

Many persons seem to consider that if they can get a good breed of poultry their success at fowl keeping is assured. This is by no means true. The breed is a good deal, and without the highest quality in this respect maximum profits cannot be secured; but equally important and imperative are good care, good feeding and ample accommodations in the way of housing. It is only by paying attention to these latter features that excellence in poultry has been attained, and any further progress in breeding must be attained by working on the same lines.—Farmers' Review.

The social and educational features of the Grange are being brought to the front as never before. Education in the Grange means not only a better knowledge of farming and all that relates to farm life, but it means a better knowledge of economic questions and such matters of legislation as relate to public interests.

In all the history and theory of breeding nothing seems so much required to be told over and over again as the fact that to breed for a quality it is necessary to breed from animals that have that quality.—Colman's Rural World.

The object of the Grange is to advance the farming interests of the country.

Field and Stock.

DOES FARMING PAY?

The above question has often been asked and I suppose will be again, and answered in various (I was going to say devious) ways.

It seems to me the present is an exceptionally favorable time to ask the question. We all know that times are hard, but for that reason we can look at the subject near at hand, and a great many people can't see anything unless it is close by.

This winter, when hundreds of thousands are on the verge of starvation and subsisting on charity, both in this country and in Europe, we can look at the facts of the matter and see whether farming does pay. What proportion of the army of unemployed are farmers? One in ten? One in a hundred? One in a thousand? I trow not. "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," and "The husbandman that labors must be the first partaker of the fruits." While thousands of day laborers, who have despised the bounties of mother nature and thronged to the cities, are crying for bread to feed their starving families, the farmer has enough and to spare. There are no famine-pinched faces or children clad in summer garments, on the farms this winter. You must look among the miners, the day laborers, and those who are dependent on the smile and frown of the capitalist for their daily bread and raiment to keep the suffering from hunger and cold. The money kings can influence legislation (more's the pity), and so make it harder for the agriculturist, but it is not in his power to deprive the farmer of bread. The land that is cultivated will continue to produce food. Wall street and its "gold bugs" notwithstanding.

ECONOMY WILL HELP.

The practice of a little economy will harm no one; our grandfathers clothed themselves in skins and homespun, and bid defiance to tariff on wool and woollens, and if need be their degenerate children can do likewise.

Even the millionaire does not have everything he wants, so the farmer who has enough to eat and plenty to wear should not growl like a dog with a sore head because he can't get a dollar for his wheat and one dollar and fifty cents for his beans. When wheat is cheap it is easier for the poor to buy bread, so the situation has its bright side, as most situations have.

The farmer who is anxious to get more than food and raiment can do so, but he must study to find out what is needed most, and then try to produce that article of the best quality at the least expense. If there is (as at present) a surplus of wheat so that the price declines below the point at which it is profitable to grow wheat for bread, let the farmer look for other avenues by which he can turn his wheat into cash. Pork, at the present price, is profitable, and wheat makes bone and muscle much more readily than corn. Then why not feed wheat till the framework of the pig is developed, when corn will put the finishing touch to the hog that will return one dollar per bushel for sixty cent wheat?

A LITTLE FIGURING.

As I write this a letter lies before me which tells of the manner in which some energetic farmers contrive to make their calling a profitable one. An eight month's old calf sold to the local butcher for five cents live weight, tipped the beam at eight hundred pounds, and brought the farmer \$40. That is the kind of calves that pays. The farmer who claims that farming don't pay would have starved the calf for two or three years and then sold it for \$20. It don't take any figuring to prove that that wouldn't pay—it's a self evident fact, and "facts are stubborn things." The same letter describes 300 pound June pigs that had been fed on boiled wheat, with corn for a few weeks at the last, ready to sell at Christmas. "Farmer Jones" would have kept them over and sold at fifteen months and been lucky if they averaged 250 pounds. By the first plan the farmer does not cause two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, literally speaking, but what is much more important, he causes two pigs to grow where only one grew before, and thus nearly doubles his profits; for the one pig kept to fifteen months will eat nearly as much as the two that were disposed of at the age of six months, besides the interest on the amount the first lot brought.

BRAINS COUNT.

It's the farmer who uses his head as well as his hands that has plums in his Christmas pudding. But even one who has no brains to use, yet is willing to work with his hands in tilling the soil, will have for his pains enough to eat and be clothed, if not in fine raiment, yet in what will protect him from the rigors of the climate, which is about all and sometimes more than the day laborer gains. And the farmer is nature's nobleman, independent, and fearing the frowns of none. In his little realm he is king and reigns supreme. He works out in God's free, pure air and sunshine, and the green fields, the song of

birds—nature's orchestra—the rustling of leaves upon the trees, and the dark, cool shade of the forest; the wild flowers that dot the fields in spring, and the orchards fragrant with the blossoms that shall be turned to fruit,—all these are his. Of the foul air and crowded tenements of the cities, with ceaseless competition and starvation rates, he knows nothing. Let him go contentedly to his work and strive to make the earth, or at least his small part of it, still more beautiful and productive, and he will gain what millions cannot buy, a contented mind.

Eaton Rapids.

APOLLOS LONG.

APPLE FAILURE.

R. M. KELLOGG.

The decline in Michigan orchards began about 1858. About that time there went over the state a regular mania for chopping out the tops of apple trees. "Professionals" started out in every direction, and the more they could cut away the better. In many instances two-thirds, and even more, were cut out at one time. The balance between root and branch was so disturbed that the trees became enfeebled and were attacked by fungi and borers and ceased to be fruitful, and finally disappeared altogether. There are some principles involved in pruning that can never be lost sight of. The leaves are the lungs and stomach of the tree. If these are cut away so that the food taken up by the roots and sent up could not be properly digested, the whole system becomes disarranged in the same manner as a gorged animal, and disease follows. Fungi and insects always attack a weak tree just the same as the sickly animal.

The early orchards were quite generally started as seedlings and afterwards top grafted into the desired varieties. As a rule seedlings are more hardy than the average budded trees. The scions were very generally taken from the best bearing trees, were fully matured, and seldom failed to come into fruiting early and continue so for a number of years.

The demand for trees to take the place of the declining orchards was very great, and the eastern states, particularly western New York, had quite a monopoly of the business for a number of years, but the west finally waked up and nurseries sprang into existence in almost every direction. The nurserymen's directory now contains something over ten thousand names and firms. Competition was sharp and there began a mad race to see who could produce the trees and put them on the market the cheapest. Nurserymen who were skillful and honest were soon crowded out.

THE TREE BROKER.

It is one thing to grow a large stock of trees, but quite another to put them on the market and let the world know it. It requires two classes of men, hence the "tree broker" came to fill a "long felt want" among that class who had grown trees but could not sell. This festive broker buys up odds and ends and advertises for agents far and wide, furnishes each with splendid outfits, samples of fruits, magnificently colored plate books, and contracts, and starts the agent in, who is often as much of a victim as his customers. The stock was generally a conglomeration of everything, but the purchaser could not tell this for some years. The scions were taken, as they now are generally, from nursery rows, often immature, and more often set in pieces of roots in such a way that the vigor is destroyed or injured.

Nearly all trees now set out are "root grafts," and while persons high in authority in the pomological world have endorsed the practice, I am yet constrained to say that it has a degenerating influence, and if continued will end the apple industry.

The man or men who shall move in the right direction do not appear to be in sight at present, but they are coming.

The agents of these swindling "tree brokers" are getting some pretty hard knocks and the time when a local nurseryman can grow trees on good stocks with "fruiting scions" and sell for a price commensurate with the cost, is not far distant.

Fruit growers in the past seem to have belonged to that large "get something for nothing" class, but they are seeing their mistake. The question for the future will be, "What are we getting for money paid?"

DISEASE UNDER CONTROL.

We have made wonderful progress in mastering the insects and fungi. It is now safe to say that we have them practically under control. I believe there is in the future a bright prospect for the orchardist who starts his trees "as of yore" and uses modern methods and appliances for destroying the enemies; who sets his evergreen wind breaks at the same time he does his trees, or perhaps better several years before, and cultivates and prunes properly and timely. Such a man will find in his orchard a money getting piece of property. The slovenly cultivator of the future must take a back seat. It is intensive horticulture that pays.

MICHIGAN STILL AN APPLE STATE.

The prevailing idea that Michigan has

lost her prestige as an apple growing state is quite erroneous. This impression was largely brought about by the Columbian exposition, where western land companies and land subsidized railroads made large expenditures for fruit exhibits as an advertisement, much of their fruit display being bought in Chicago markets. There was no available money for Michigan growers, except in their own pockets, until near the close, and comparisons as actually made were against us; but the fact remains and is well understood by every state in the Union that Michigan does possess advantages for fruit growing not enjoyed by any other states in the west. The lakes store up great quantities of heat in the summer to be given off in the winter, thus tempering the blizzard, and later store up cold in the shape of great ice fields to keep back early spring growth until danger of frosts has passed by. Michigan does suffer less with spring frost than any other state, except possibly New Jersey and Delaware.

Our orchards are now quite free from fungus, are set heavily with fruit buds, are recuperated, and prospects are decidedly brighter for a large crop than for several years. The grower who sprays his trees, cultivates them properly and thins the fruit so as to prevent overbearing, will reap a harvest. The conditions which brought about the failure of the last three years are not likely to be repeated soon, and in any event we have such facilities for destroying fungus and insects that failure is impossible.

Ionia.

SWINE NOTES.

A. H. WARREN.

Try more pasture for the pigs this year.

Fatten and market the boar that has nothing but pedigree to recommend him.

The average period of gestation with the sow is 112 days, the time however may vary a little.

Dirt and filth may not always produce disease, but cleanliness will always help to ward it off.

With good care hogs give returns so quickly that even if only a small profit on each lot is made, the results are satisfactory.

A sow of a good breed that will bring two good litters of pigs a year will pay a better profit in proportion to the cost than any other animal.

While exercise is necessary for the brood sow and growing pigs, they should not be compelled to take it by foraging for a living.

As the season for pigs is at hand it should be remembered that the new born pig is almost as sensitive to cold as a baby, and if once thoroughly chilled there is a stay in his progress and prosperity that, if not fatal, is for a long time injurious.

Provide a feeding floor for the hogs rather than feed in the mud; pile up the refuge and manure and haul it out.

The boar is only half, and you cannot expect very fine thrifty pigs from an inferior sow; so see that the sow is equal to the sire and a good one.

Be sure and keep track of the time the pigs are to come, as a few hours at the start will often save a valuable litter. If you do not know the exact date for her to farrow, keep an eye on her, and when you see her scraping up all the straw in her reach be sure and make preparation for little pigs.

Because a hog will eat most anything that is given him when he is hungry is hardly sufficient reason why he should be given filthy food. Good, clean, wholesome food makes pork that is palatable and delicious.

Ovid.

THE CARE OF SHEEP.

C. M. FELLOWS.

This month and next are very important in the care and management of the flock; breeding ewes will need especial care. They must have good bright hay and a liberal feed of grain; an excellent mixture is corn, oats and bran. It is poor economy to neglect the sheep because of the low prices of wool and mutton. If you cannot keep the whole flock well, better kill off the less desirable, feed their flesh to the chickens, and sell their pelts to buy grain for the rest of the flock.

As warm days of spring will come, languor and lassitude will come with them, and their effects will be felt with man and beast. The sheep will show despondency the soonest of any animal, and what looks more forsaken than a poor old sheep that can scarcely get up? Such specimens are a poor recommendation to the feeder and an expense to the owner. Again we say it does not pay to keep such; kill them to

get them out of this misery, and feed the rest better. The flock during lambing time needs especial attention. While plenty of feed is essential it cannot fill all the bill; lambs may come weak, or the flow of milk may be retarded, when a bottle of milk may save a lamb.

The dams should be well tagged previous to lambing time, but do not employ a man to do this work who catches a sheep by the wool, or handles it roughly on the bench. Any man who catches a sheep by the wool ought to be caught by his hair and made to feel that kind of treatment. It is just as easy to catch a sheep under the neck, or by the hind leg, which does not rupture the ligaments which bind the pelt to the flesh of the body as does the catching by the wool, and yet the latter way is practiced by many owners of sheep who ought to know better. Keep the best of the breed of sheep which you fancy, and keep that breed well.

Satine.

STABLE MANAGEMENT OF COWS.

I. N. COWDREY.

A cow, for good results, should have a stable so warm that water won't freeze in it at any time during the winter.

A stable can be made warm at a small expense, by using tar paper, tacked on by laths, or a poor quality of lumber nailed over it.

A warm stable pays many times the expense of fixing it, in the less amount of food consumed during one cold winter.

A gain in milk, a saving of feed, a saving of manure, and a clear conscience are the direct results of having your cows in a comfortably warm stable.

I always can sleep better in cold, stormy, wintry nights, by knowing that my cows are occupying comparatively similar quarters to my own.

Cows should not be allowed to stand out doors on winter days unless it is warm, or they have a chance to stand in the sunshine on the south side of a building which protects from the wind.

Always provide fresh water for your cows, that is not colder than 40 degrees. Ordinary well water, freshly drawn, will answer the purpose very well.

I find that a tobacco pail full of clean mangels, fed night and morning to the cow, increases quantity and quality of milk very much. This also saves hay and grain.

Cows need a change of food as well as a person. I feed, this winter, clover hay, corn fodder, millet, mangels, small potatoes, and corn, with the very best results. The old cow is always ready for her meals.

Quietness, warm stables, a variety of food with a proper understanding how to feed it, mean a full milk pail; and a pail full of such milk means more butter than from a pail full from cows that have to hump up on the warm side of a fence during the cold winter. Cows treated in this way usually have no variety of food.

You can usually judge correctly the character of the man by the care he gives his cows.

Ithaca.

KILLED THE BUDS.

Davisburg, Oakland Co., Mich.

Saturday morning February 24, the mercury lowered to about 20 degrees below zero, which destroyed nearly all the fruit buds for the peach crop of this year in this locality.

JACKSON VOORHEES.

Every farmer knows that bad roads sometimes keep him from town when prices of grain are high, and thereby cost him a good profit, knows how much time he loses by traveling over bad roads, and how much larger a load his team would pull if the roads were hard and smooth. Every farmer knows that a considerable item in his annual expense is the repair of wagons and harnesses, whose strength and safety have been crippled by bad roads, and how much more it costs to keep three or four horses instead of one or two, as he might with equal service with a system of good roads.—*Colman's Rural World*.

Much of the success of good farmers is due to skill in marketing. For this a careful study of the different markets is necessary. The farmer needs not only to be intelligent about his own business, but also to keep posted as to what farmers in other localities are doing. For these reasons he must be a reader of agricultural newspapers. They may not tell him more about farming than he knows, but they give him the views of other practical farmers, and they supply information which enables him to market his crops most successfully.—*Colman's Rural World*.

Woman's Work.

A RETROSPECT.

She always seemed so bright and fair,
The sunshine lingering 'round her head,
And rippling through the golden hair,
And mingling with the words she said;
Our voices joined in sweetest song,
The tribute of each glowing tongue.

Her voice was sweet, and warm, and glad;
The beaming eyes had power to charm,
And every look and motion made
A glowing picture bright and warm;
The soul was in the radiant face,
And filled and brightened all the place.

We wandered through the leafy wood,
Along the oft frequented way,
Our words rang out in merry mood,
And hope gave brightness to the day;
The sweet content, the heartfelt bliss,
Are 'mong life's precious memories.

We gathered 'round the festive board,
And social cheer crowned all the scene,
Her hands the bounteous feast had stored
With all the grace that love could bring;
And there's no finer form of art,
Than willing hand and loving heart.

Alden, Mich.

SAMUEL TROTMAN.

LEAVES FROM OLD OAKS.

OLD OAKS FARM.

March 12. I've been dreaming on the mat before the fire instead of writing of the day's doings, as I should. It must have been the position I fell into, when I dropped down in front of the open stove, that made me think of what Miss K. said of a picture she saw at the World's fair. It was a painting of a girl, sitting with her arms carelessly clasped about her knees; on her limbs were silken but loose bands, a butterfly had alighted on her finger and by her side was a serpent. Her face looked dreamy,—the girl was asleep.

The bands could be slipped off, the butterfly caught by moving the thumb the fraction of an inch and the serpent grasped by stretching out her hand. She was called, "The Fettered Psyche"—the bound soul. Her real fetter was not silken bands, but sleep. If she were only awake, but she was asleep!

The picture is still so vivid to me, and the companion picture of a soul, that Miss K. colored with words. Bound, is it? Hemmed in? Cut off on this side, shut in on that? Thwarted, deprived of freedom to do its best? Can the fetters not be broken? May the butterfly symbol of Immortality not be caught? Shall the serpent, Wisdom, not be taken up? What fetters this soul? Clearly, nothing but sleep!

Can it be, I've been asking myself, that people in our own little neighborhood are some of them asleep? Perhaps I may be, in the way she meant.

Allen Dreg said yesterday, "Less than a mouth and I'll be out of this. Then we'll see what can be done somewhere else!"

Miss K. said so many girls are looking forward always to the "full, free life" they would live when the present is past or when their circumstances are different. The "full, free life" can neither be lived, they fancy, in the present, nor in the old home on the farm when schooldays are over.

I couldn't help but think of what Maude S. said once: "Oh, Ruth, I can hardly wait to try my wings!" Was she, too, asleep? I know our quiet country life seems commonplace and narrow to her since she began going away to school. She feels that perhaps she ought to stay here after she finishes this year, but if she does, she thinks it will be the burial of the life she might live and the girl she might become. I wonder if these home circumstances are really her opportunities and she would see it so if she would only open her eyes. Right here and now, whatever the surroundings if duty placed us here, Miss K. says, is the one place in the world to unfetter the soul in and live the "full, free life;" that the very difficulty we wish out of the way, is the one, may be, to make us strong by meeting it frankly.

If all the luckless, discontented folks we know are asleep, what a sleepy lot of souls we must be! I believe we do console ourselves that we are chained by fetters of "ifs." If this were not so, if that disagreeable fellow were out of the neighborhood, if so or so would come to Grange, or sing, or speak, or play; if the times weren't so close, if he wouldn't smoke or she wouldn't chew gum, if I only had a chance and you had a new gown, if he, she, or it, this, that, or the next were only something else than they are, how glorious would be our soul records!

And what if all the "ifs" are only sleep and no one can awaken us so well, so very well, as—our very selves!

RUTH L. RESTLY.

WOMAN'S TRUE VOCATION.

[Paper read at Ingham county Pomona, by Mrs. A. Ayres of Lansing, Mich.]

From the beginning the lords of creation have had things pretty much their own way. In every profession and in all the departments of public life they have monopolized the honors and enjoyed the lion's share of the benefits. The claims of women have for the most part been sys-

tematically ignored, or when admitted, the favor has been conceded ungraciously or with jealous reservations. The "lesser man," as the Laureate politely designates woman, is permitted to share all the troubles and afflictions of the sterner sex, and this is assigned to her as a duty. It even has been affirmed, and many foolish people believe it, that whenever any special misfortune befalls a nation or a family, a woman will be found at the bottom of it. This charge is a very old one, for the first man, when tasked with the sin of disobedience, sought to throw the onus of guilt upon his partner. "The woman," said Adam, "whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree and I did eat." The sacred volume does not show that it needed persuasion to induce the first man to break the commandment, but it does show that persuasion was used to beguile our mother Eve. "Ye shall not surely die," answered the serpent, when she declined to transgress, "for God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened and ye shall be as the gods, knowing good and evil." Now here were held out to the first woman two powerful temptations, first the fruit itself, that was good for food and pleasant to the eye, and secondly, knowledge which all desire and which woman was the first to gain. We do not read that Adam waited to be persuaded at all, but on the contrary we are led to infer that he greedily snatched at the apple Eve held in her hand and of which he did eat.

Indeed, when it is considered how rigidly woman has been excluded from those employments which lead to success in life, the wonder is that she has accomplished so much. When the opportunities have been presented to her, and where she has had a fair field, she has as a general rule maintained the honors, the dignity, and the nobility of her sex.

AS A RULER.

As a ruler, where the law has allowed her the functions, woman will compare favorably with man. In English annals it would be hard to find two reigns during which more good was accomplished for the people or greater glory for the nation than during those of Elizabeth and Victoria. And although it was probably never intended that woman should be the leader of armies, yet where fortune has forced the duty upon her she has performed it with at least average success. Maria Theresa and Joan of Arc are but types of many more whose lives and actions afford instructive lessons to the world. In literature, where the race is more equal, despite the inferior training to which the weaker sex has been subjected, woman has, all things considered, acquitted herself creditably.

AS AN AUTHOR.

Frequently has she inspired men to do what possibly she might not have accomplished herself and what would have remained undone without that inspiration, to reform laws, to beautify cities, and to add to the treasures of art, science, and literature. Who can estimate the influence of an Aspasia, a Leonora, a Beatrice, a Laura, or the scores of others associated with men eminent in the history of the race, without speaking of those who distinguished themselves in the olden times or during the medieval ages in literature or in art, or of those who since the commencement of the modern era, up to the close of the eighteenth century exercised so much power in Italy, in Germany, in France and in England. If we glance at the last forty years we shall discover much to excite attention and admiration. In France, Madame de Stael took rank among the most accomplished authors of her country. In England, Joanna Baillie, Mrs. Hemans, Mary Howitt, and more recently Mrs. Browning and Lady Caroline Norton, with many more, have won distinction in the pleasant fields of poesy. Mary Somerville was the companion and friend and intellectual equal of the foremost mathematicians and natural philosophers of her day, and Mrs. Lewis, better known as George Eliot, stands at the head of England's novelists.

In this country also woman has vindicated her title to literary distinction. Mrs. Sigourney, Frances Sargent Osgoode, Mrs. Welby, Margaret Fuller, the two Davisons, the sisters Carey, Harriet Beecher Stowe, to which list many might be added, have greatly enriched American literature.

TEACHING IS HER TRUE VOCATION.

But it is not in politics, in philosophy, or in literature, that woman finds her true vocation. It is in teaching. Woman is by virtue of her position and by the circumstances of her life the natural, it might be said the legitimate instructor of the young. To mould the youthful mind, to inspire it with good resolutions and noble aims, is her especial function. Nearly all great men have attributed whatever good there is in them to a mother's instructions and advice.

In the age of chivalry it was to the ladies that the training of nearly all the youth of gentle blood was entrusted. The first step in the course was the performance of the duty of page in some baronial castle, where

the young lad in the quest of the honor of knighthood was accustomed to wait upon the lady of the house, to do whatever she bade him, and to receive, either from her directly or under her guidance, such instruction as might best fit him to achieve distinction in arms or in letters.

TEACHING THE ARTS OF PEACE.

There is little doubt that while the influence of the church tended very materially to lessen the atrocities of war during the medieval era, the influence of woman was almost, if not quite, equally powerful in the same direction. In the gay kingdom of Provence the ladies not only encouraged the cultivation of poetry and song, frequently awarding the prize of excellence to the fortunate troubadour, but were themselves often successful competitors for the honor of the laurel crown. But as has been stated before, teaching is woman's vocation, and recent years have witnessed a great improvement in the means employed to make her more efficient for the discharge of the teacher's duties. In an admirable address by Professor Goldwin Smith in Toronto, he remarked that in the last century in the rural parts of England scarcely any schools were to be found except what were called "Dames' Schools," in which old ladies who knew nothing taught all they knew to the children of the peasantry. This sarcasm would scarcely apply there now, for elementary education in that country, although not yet all that enlightened educators would desire, has made in the interval very considerable progress.

AS CAPABLE AS MAN.

Experiment proves that woman, properly instructed, is as capable of working out educational reforms as man is. Before so many of our colleges were open for the education of women, Tennyson, in his "Princess," gives the views of Lilia, who in answer to her brother says:

"There are thousands now
Such women, but convention beats them down:
It is but bringing up; no more than that.
You men have done it; how I hate you all.
Oh, were I something great; I wish I were
Some mighty poetess, I would shame you then
That love to keep us children; Oh I wish
That I were some great princess; I would build,
Far off from men a college like a man's
And I would teach them all that men are taught,
We are so quick.

To which her brother replies in the sarcastic way usual with men:

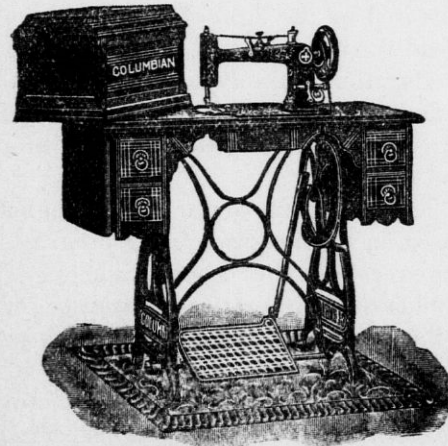
"Pretty were the sight
If our old halls could change their sex and flaunt
With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans,
And sweet girl graduates in their golden hair.
I think they should not wear our rusty gowns—
But move as rich as Emperor Moths or Ralph
Who shines in the corner."

Lilia's idea has taken practical shape as well in England as in America. Long ago indeed provision was made in the former country for the education of girls. Large sums of money and grants of land, given originally for the purpose of founding schools for both sexes, have been appropriated for the exclusive use of the boys. The most noteworthy example of this kind is Christ's hospital, designed for the support and education of both sexes, which gave 1,200 boys free of all expense a good public school training, and provided outside of London for the support of forty girls who were trained for the capacity of domestic servants. This and other instances of glaring injustice have roused the indignation of women and called forth condemnation from men of ability and distinction.

EQUALITY NOT GIVEN YET.

In our own country facilities are increasing for the collegiate training of women and women's rights to an education equal to that of men are now conceded. But there is still a disposition to keep women in the background. In the profession of teaching the treatment that women receive does not always speak trumpet-tongued for the chivalry of men. In the matter of salaries there is a very substantial grievance that ought to be redressed. The difference between the salaries of ladies and gentlemen employed and performing similar duties is a wide one. Now we are willing to concede a small margin, but it ought to be reasonable, and instead of increasing should grow small by degrees and beautifully less.

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 Juveniles.

A VOYAGE ON LAND.

I am a little country boy
That never saw the sea,
But grandpa was a sailor once,
And he brought home to me

A little shell, a pretty shell
He found upon the shore,
And when I put it to my ear,
I hear the breakers roar.

On, then I think I'm sailing
Away, in grandpa's ship,
And if I've grandpa's rocking chair
I feel the vessel tip.

But if the storm be raging
More fierce than I can stand,
I've only got to ope my eyes,
And then I'm safe on land.

—JESSIE B. SHERMAN, in the *Churchman*.

ROY'S EASTER RABBIT.

On Easter morning Roy woke up, rubbed his eyes, and finding it was light, slipped out of his crib. He patted across the floor to find his shoes and stockings, but saw something so strange that he rubbed his eyes again to be sure he was quite awake. What do you think he saw? A cunning nest made of his little black stockings, and in it the prettiest Easter eggs—pink and white and speckled—he had ever seen. But what pleased Roy most was a little brown rabbit sitting beside the eggs. Of course it was not a live rabbit, but for a moment Roy thought it was, its little eyes were so bright. "Do rabbits lay eggs?" he said to mamma. Then mamma told him how the little children in Germany believe that the Easter eggs are brought to them by the rabbits or hares. After this Roy often played he was a rabbit, and would hop about bringing presents to mamma. One day he had been told to put his playthings away, but he ran into a corner and said, "I'm a wabbit." "No," said mamma; "rabbits do not leave playthings scattered about the floor." "I'm a kitty," said the little boy. But mamma said, "Kitties are not naughty." "I'm a bear," said Roy, in such a cross voice that mamma really thought he was, and went very quickly into the next room, shutting the door behind her. The bear did not seem to like being left alone, and soon the door opened, but it was not a bear who came to mamma, but Roy, all smiles. He kissed her and said, "The wabbit has picked up all the playthings."—*Harper's Young People*.

HOW JACK MOVED THE BARN.

Jack was a kind and faithful horse. He lived all alone in the barn, and the only friend he had to talk to was the big oak tree that stood in the pasture down by the stone wall. Jack had known the oak tree all his life, as far back as when he was a rough-tailed, long-legged colt. The oak tree had lived a good many years, and had seen a great many things, and Jack always came to the oak tree with all his troubles, feeling sure of its sympathy and helpful advice. But one day Jack came to the tree with a trouble, the like of which he had never had before, and he felt sure that this time the tree could not help him.

"What do you suppose I heard master saying today?" he exclaimed as he came up to the tree. "He says that the barn is to be moved tomorrow and that I am going to do it! Did you ever hear of anything so cruel as to expect one poor horse to move a barn? Why it is hard work enough for me to drag just one load of wood, and only think of all the loads of wood there are in that barn!"

"I never saw a barn moved," replied the oak tree. "But surely you ought to trust your master's love for you better than this. He has never yet given you a task that was beyond your strength, and though this is something you cannot understand, that is no reason why you should not trust him to take the same kind of care of you now that he has taken through all your life." But Jack was not to be comforted, and walked gloomily off, muttering, "Expecting me to move a barn! The very idea!"

The next morning Jack did not come down to see the tree, and the tree, looking over to the barnyard, saw that the barn was being moved. As the tree had never seen anything of the kind before, it was greatly interested in watching the way the rope was wound around the great windlass by Jack walking around and around, and how that slowly moved the barn along on the rollers that busy hands were constantly placing in front of it as it moved.

After the day's work was over Jack came down to the tree in high spirits. "Why!" he exclaimed, "it isn't anything at all to move a barn, I moved that barn just as easy as could be."

"Don't take credit to yourself that doesn't belong to you," replied the tree gently. "You did your part, it is true, but without the rollers to move on, and the great windlass to wind up the rope, your strength would never have been equal to so great an undertaking. You have only to do your part; but don't be blind to the fact that others are doing their part also, and give to them the credit they deserve."—EMMA THEO. GRAVES, in *American Teacher*.

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Kenyon L. Butterfield, Editor and Manager.

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NEXT ISSUE APRIL 5.

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.

Some men hold public office for revenue only.

Do not forget to have a newspaper social soon.

Three weeks before the next VISITOR, first Thursday in April.

The Grange must not enter politics, but every Patron ought to be willing to vote as he talks.

Did you notice in the Grange news that Fruit Ridge Grange sent in 40 new names as a result of newspaper socials?

Did you ever think what ten thousand voters working together for reform could accomplish in Michigan? Think it over.

Muddy roads have two advantages. They furnish a test for the fidelity of Patrons to the Grange, and a topic for discussion.

Worthy Master Horton is sending out Grange literature to those districts where there exist good prospects for establishing Granges.

We have numerous good articles awaiting publication. Our space is so limited that oftentimes our best articles have to wait several weeks before we can find room for them.

There is room for a Grange in every township in Michigan. No neighborhood in the state, no matter how rich or how poor, but would be benefited by a live Grange in its midst.

Are you getting the young people of your neighborhood interested in the Grange? If not, why not? One by one the Old Guard are falling. Recruits must be enlisted and drilled and prepared to march against ignorance and greed.

Has Michigan a single able man at Washington who can be said to represent the people, "the common people," of this state? Michigan has a splendid soil for a great commoner to grow in.

Ambitious young men on the farm will find the Grange the best school of oratory they can attend. They can there learn to use good, strong English, and to say just what they mean, two requisites in speaking that all speakers do not possess.

THE VISITOR AT TOWN MEETING.

Every Grange in the state should make a special effort at the coming town meeting to secure subscriptions to the VISITOR. Appoint a committee who shall distribute sample copies and urge subscription. Send for samples. Some of the articles in the issues of March 1 and March 15 ought to be interesting reading to farmers and taxpayers.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

The Grange should always look well to the future. We are working, not for ourselves, alone but for those who will follow. We build today that the structure may be nearer completion tomorrow. A province in which we must not neglect this foresight is that of legislation. We believe in certain reforms in the statutes, and we purpose to agitate them until they are accomplished. That is our theory. But to be practical we must work unremittingly. These questions must be discussed thoroughly. Our neighbor farmers must be persuaded, and when the legislature meets we must present a solid front for certain laws that will inure to the good of the people. Let us discuss the questions continuously, that all our members may become well informed concerning them.

READING FARMERS.

The reading farmer is not necessarily a "book farmer." Some folks are awfully afraid that they will cease being "practical" as soon as they begin to read books. Some farmers share this feeling. Happily the day of such nonsense is passing. But reading farmers have difficulties to meet. You can't do much solid reading after plowing all day. Ten or twelve hours in the hay field are not good preparation for devouring Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." But read in the long winter evenings! Yes, that is right, and when the chores are done, and supper eaten, and John sits down by the fire to read Locke "On the Understanding," you are sure that the problem is solved. John is conqueror. But pretty soon his eyelids close, he nods, he snores, his understanding is locked in slumber.

There are difficulties in the way of the young man on the farm who desires to become a student. Difficulties! Did we say? What are they? There are two ways open to the young farmer. He can read, and study, and think, as other men read, and study and think, and he can then maintain his place beside them. Or he can loll, and snooze, and sleep, and find himself in ten years outstripped by his former equals. Which portion will ye choose?

OUR WORK.

"We believe in studying and promoting the improvement of our district schools."

It is a truism that our educational system is the foundation wall of our republic. We cannot exaggerate its importance. If we imagine its demolition, we can scarcely picture the results that would follow fast. Anarchy and lawlessness have their birth in ignorance; virtue and sobriety are nurtured by the light of knowledge. The great, the all absorbing problem of the age is education, embracing all pursuits and all endeavors, standing for the real end of all our struggles, institutions, philanthropies, and sacrifices.

Down the years of our history the school has been the measure of our progress. It has ever been the beacon light signaling the hosts of civilization to prepare for the subjection of the wilderness. Our school houses have been seeds dropped in the fertile soil of a new nation, that, maturing, have borne as a fruitage the strong men and noble women whom we are proud to call Americans.

The material support for our schools has liberal. School taxes are today probably the heaviest item on the tax roll. The ex-

pense of the great system of our cities is enormous. And aside from the disposition to grumble, which is every citizen's prerogative, our people are not unwilling to pay the school taxes. As a rule, everyone appreciates the value of the school house.

But the people of the country are confronted with the fact that in the past few decades the city schools have gone away beyond the country schools, in what we like to term progress. Compare the modern city school building, its architectural beauty, its sanitary features of heating and ventilation, its fine furniture, with the insignificant, weather-beaten affair that too often forms a feature of rural landscapes. Fence down, half the blinds off, seats awry, ventilated by broken panes, a general air of desolation, discouragement, and loneliness all about. Perhaps this picture is not quite fair, because we have set over against the best city school, the poorest country school. But the difference will be recognized by all. And it does not stop with the architecture. In the city every appliance is furnished. Trained teachers are procured and kept. Systematic instruction is given from start to finish. In the country there are often makeshift teachers, without training or ambition. Frequently there is a scarcity of maps, books, and other illustrative material. System is too often the whim of the new teacher.

This condition of affairs is rapidly changing. Our country schools are every year approaching more closely to the point of greatest efficiency. We do not say to the exact standard of the city schools, for we are not willing to concede that the city system is perfect. Or rather we are convinced that as a system it is too perfect. It is a machine shop, warranted to take the child at six years of age, no matter what its race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and, by putting him through a series of twelve machines, each of superior design and workmanship to the lower one, guaranteed to turn out a finished product. The only difficulty is that you can't be sure of the precise nature of the product except that it is finished. You don't know beforehand whether an invalid, an idiot, or a future congressman will stand before you on commencement day. The country schools have many advantages, and we hope that in the progress being made in district school work, the weakness of the city school system can be avoided.

Nevertheless there is great need of improvement in our district schools. And the Grange purposes to aid in that improvement if possible. It has committees whose business it is to visit the schools and ascertain the chief things needed to make them more efficient. These committees work in harmony with the office of Public Instruction, at Lansing. We regard this work as of utmost importance, and are glad to record the recent advanced steps taken by the State Grange along this line. The work is entirely in accord with the great Grange principle of education, and must prove helpful to the schools. There are many other phases of this part of our work that we must reserve for future discussion.

STATE POLITICS.

State politics take too much color from national issues. This is the result of modern party organization. "Practical politicians" will tell us that no other way will answer. But look at the question a moment. As a state what are our interests? The tariff? Silver? Yes, but we are but one of many states interested in these issues, and we have but a fraction of influence concerning them. Have we not interests that are bound by the great lakes? Have we not questions arising within our own borders, which affect our prosperity vitally, and which we alone must solve? We think so. And we mention some of them.

1. Suffrage. Who of us shall vote? Shall we have manhood suffrage, or manhood and womanhood suffrage, or educational suffrage? What shall we do with the foreigner? Shall we let him vote at once, and educate him by his vote; or shall we put him to school and educate him how to vote? Here is a question that is fundamental in all governments. It is ours to meet, as citizens of Michigan.

2. Nominations. Shall the people nominate a man to serve them in a public capacity, or shall the man who wants to have

public position make servants of the people by inducing them to nominate him? Popular government turns on this point largely. And we must work out the problem on the hills and under the pines of Michigan.

3. Elections. When you vote, shall you be allowed to vote precisely as you choose? Shall your vote be counted just as you cast it? Or shall unprincipled men thwart your intentions and make you vote for a man or an issue you do not favor? Just now these are paramount questions in Michigan, and we must answer them by our own efforts.

4. Administration of affairs. Is public office a public service, or is it a reward for party fealty? Is the business of the state done on purely business principles, or do favoritism and spoils creep in?

Here are four questions that lie at the basis of government by the people. They involve great principles and hold in their possession tremendous results. Practically we must meet them as citizens of Michigan, rather than as citizens of the United States. They are left to us purposely and we can not shift the burden.

Then there are many problems arising from time to time that are matters of policy. Such as the following:

5. Taxation. How can all property be made to pay its proper share? Or how can the burden be placed where it can most easily be borne? How shall we secure the necessary revenue with the least burden to any one? Many are the legislative battles fought on this field. Deep and intricate are the theories and their application.

6. Local government. How can the people of township, city, and county most fully secure the management of their private affairs? An important problem, and one sure to come to the front.

7. Control of corporations. Corporate power is greedy, aggressive, increasing. What shall we do to make the beast tractable? We must meet the question soon.

8. Liquor control. King alcohol reigns well-nigh undisturbed. His crowned head lies easy. We pursue our ways, and he follows his work of destruction. What are we going to do about it?

9. Schools and colleges. We have dwelt, in another column, on the importance of our educational system. It is a primary question and must not be relegated to theorists.

10. Prisons and charities. Two words, a little unpleasant to the ear, but involving momentous problems and sure to increase in importance.

11. Pure food. Do we know what we eat? Do we know how much of disease is due to food impurities? It is time we knew.

12. Transportation. A practical question, embracing wagon roads, their construction and repair; railroads and their supervision as to rates, accommodations, and protection to travelers, etc.

We have enumerated a dozen topics that we all recognize as of utmost importance, subjects worthy the study of our best minds. But how do we vote? Do we vote for legislators because of their attitude on these questions? Rarely. Very seldom are such issues made paramount in state elections. But how do we vote? Why, we vote for a certain legislator because he thinks he believes in a protective tariff; for another because he thinks he believes in a tariff for revenue only. Probably neither one really does know very much about the tariff, but he is elected on that basis. Or more truly it might be said that we vote for a particular man because some one who wishes to be United States senator wants us to do so. Our legislators are not infrequently elected to elect a United States senator.

Politicians will ridicule the idea that state politics can be divorced from national politics. They will claim that it never can be done, that it is absurd. It won't be absurd if the people think that the present anomaly is more absurd, and it can be accomplished if the people want it accomplished. We fully believe that we can never hope for the best results in state government until this reform is a fact.

The Grange is the only farmers' organization in the country which has kept itself free from political intrigues and alliances, and which has the universal respect of all classes.

The Lecture Field.

HELLO!

The principal patents in the telephone expired recently. It is generally known that the Bell company charged so very high prices that lines outside of large towns were a luxury not often indulged in, while the Bell company gathered the lion's share, "charging all the traffic will bear," and is now firmly established on the list of the millionaire concerns of this country. This company still controls several patents running for a long time yet, and will avail itself of every advantage to hold supremacy of the business, and will undoubtedly be a strong competitor at commercial centers and long distance lines. The telephone, however, is a very useful convenience which can now be had quite cheaply, compared with the past ruling prices. Villagers and farmers should now join hands in establishing local systems, upon carefully arranged co-operative plans, avoiding all chances of fraud by scheming organizers. Build permanently, operate carefully and equitably, at actual cost and necessary expenses.

The Harrison International telephone company has stepped into the field, organized with a capital of \$80,000,000, thirty millions of which is issued, and is offering inducements to small towns and communities, and placing their rents at about one-third that formerly charged. While this is competition leading to a great relief, it is guarded by patents already sustained by the courts and will not be likely to touch the bottom of free use which will be neared as the protection goes off, or unprotected instruments are manufactured.

Radiating from Tecumseh, Mich., is a local system of telegraphy with about 100 miles of lines in use and to be increased as soon as spring opens. The central office holds connection with the "great lines" whose business is considerably increased annually by these locals which run through the surrounding country, dropping in here and there to an instrument in a farm house. Quite proficient operators are plenty in every neighborhood, the children and young people catching it up very readily. The many convenient uses to which it is put make a great saving of time and trouble. A single message, sent direct from the farm to the factory in harvest time, often saving more than a year's expense of the line; while as a help in calling the doctor or doing domestic errands, it cannot be measured. The running expenses after construction do not exceed two dollars a year to each instrument. We can readily see many advantages of the telephone in such a use, and think it reasonable to expect to see them soon radiating through the country in advance of rural mail delivery, and largely increasing the rapidly growing business of the "great lines," with whom the most friendly relations should ever exist.

A. J. C.

F. H. R. C.

MOTTO—"Begin; keep at it."

THE COURSE.

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POINTERS.

The social committee of Fruit Ridge Grange, Lenawee county, succeeded in raising money sufficient to send the GRANGE VISITOR to every family represented in the Grange for the coming year and so some forty subscribers were added to the list of that valuable missionary and Grange educator. How easy every Grange social committee in Michigan could accomplish the same thing. How many will do it?

The Legislative committee of the National Grange in pursuance of their duties have been to Washington and have had hearings and have been respectfully listened to by the committees before

which they appeared and in whose hands were being considered various subjects of deep interest to the farmers of the United States. What influence they had in shaping legislation remains to be seen.

The farmers may be sure of this, however, that such earnest and candid men as Col. Brigham and Leonard Rhone would not fail to place the true facts before the committees so that they need not act blindly. And the Grange may feel proud of the fact that it is the only farmers' organization, so far as heard from, that has its working capacity and practical business management reduced to a system sufficient to permit looking after these important questions at the seat of government whereat the welfare of the great interests of our country are considered and action taken in accordance with facts as they appear before our representatives and their (sometimes biased) judgment will permit.

There has been going out weekly from the Master's office some 1,500 to 2,000 packages, each containing circulars explanatory of the Grange in all of its broad field of usefulness and urging upon farmers the importance of their assistance and co-operation in Grange work. These have been sent to neighborhoods over the state suggested by the county Deputies as being favorably located for organizing and supporting Granges. Will these Deputies and the good Patrons of the various counties see to it that the seed thus sown is not lost?

The Patrons of the state must not think that the trade contract business is being neglected. It takes time to get such matters in form and on such basis as is most likely to be successful. The committee will soon be able to commence the announcement of closed contracts and then additions will be made as fast as the work can be done.

- This is the order of things now-a-days:
- Agitation.
- Organization.
- Coöperation.
- Improvement.
- Progression.
- Success.

GEO. B. HORTON.

A CRITICISM.

In the GRANGE VISITOR for February 1, is an article on "Education" in which became interested. The writer, Mr. Hendrick, invites us to come and reason together. I venture, therefore, to some criticisms on some of the opinions which Mr. H. has seen fit to publish.

It is not from any desire to appear as a controversialist that I do this, but I think it is our privilege, and, perhaps, our duty to thoroughly examine the foundation principles of our theories and opinions. Discussion is, I think, the best means of sifting truth from error. No member of our Order will be offended when his views are called in question. This is an age of investigation for truth. Old theories, however venerated by age, must yield to the search light of science.

The principal point on which I do not agree with Mr. H. is the foundation of moral obligation. Mr. H. decides that there is no man so much above his fellows as to be able to impartially decide what is right and what is wrong. He then concludes the matter thus: "There must be some criticism higher than man by which we can measure our actions just as we do in material things. There is, there must be a higher law."

This simple assertion is made without giving us a syllable of evidence, which I think very necessary, since thousands of good honest people fail to see any logical relation between the premises and the conclusion. It seems to me the general view is that every individual has a conscience of his own by which he is enabled to decide moral matters, and that this conscience is the highest criterion we have. Human nature in its normal condition is so constituted. "All reflecting men acknowledge that both the theory and the practice of morality have advanced with the general advance in the intelligence and civilization of the human race."

It cannot be contended that the lowest troglodite squares his morality with the same criterion as do the enlightened people of America or Europe.

It is quite generally believed that there is a striking similarity between the development of an individual and that of the race. At what period in the life of an individual does he recognize the difference between his own ideas of right and wrong and those of the higher law—*ab-extra*? Or at what time in the development of civilization is the authority of this so-called higher criterion acknowledged?

I notice but one other unjustifiable conclusion in Mr. H's article among several that might have been selected.

"We ought steadily to improve until at last we arrive at perfection. Then there is somewhere a perfect being now."

I fail to see that steady improvement and final fruition of perfection necessarily

implies the existence of a perfect being now. Even our ideals are not perfect. We improve our farms, our horses, cattle, etc., but there are no perfect farms, horses, or cattle. The asymptote can never touch the curve.

P. H. DOWLING.

Rome, Mich.

POMONA IN BRANCH COUNTY.

On Thursday, Feb. 22, one of the largest Pomona Grange meetings ever held in this county was held at Girard Grange hall, between 250 and 300 being entertained to a bountiful and elegant dinner by the energetic Patrons of Girard Grange No. 136. This Grange has a beautiful hall, well furnished, carpeted, a nice dining room and kitchen. It is newly painted and is a clean, bright, cosy Grange home. Girard Grange has a large membership and I was very glad to see so many young people present during the fourth degree session. These same young people furnished an abundance of excellent music throughout the day, and waited upon the tables at dinner beautifully. It seemed like a large family dispensing gracious and loving hospitality to friends invited to their board.

At the morning session the reports showed the Subordinate Granges of the county to be in good condition, beginning the year with a determination to progress, some in one direction, some in another. Butler Grange has its new hall finished and dedicated, and but a mite of debt on it. Quincy Grange is just starting its hall and intends to have it all done and to invite Pomona by August. This will make eight good Grange halls in Branch county.

We have been holding a banner contest the past year and this meeting closed the contest and after dinner applications to join Pomona began to pour in until the secretary was fairly overwhelmed with applications, 102 being the total for the day, 63 belonging to Girard Grange. So you can see what the contest has done for us, and it has livened up and in some instances has more than doubled the membership of every Grange that has entered the contest. We are only sorry that any Grange has stayed out, for it has not developed the least discord, all seeming more interested in each other's welfare than ever before. The competition was spirited but there is no envy or unkind criticism.

The program for the afternoon was entirely filled. Sister D. D. Buell read of "Gleanings from the farmers' institute," and impressed many good points on the minds of her hearers. Mrs. J. F. Button gave a recitation. T. H. Cook gave a careful synopsis of Professor Coryell's lecture on "Orchards and their care." Mrs. Chas. Burnett read a paper on "Beautifying our homes" that was full of good points. M. L. Evans read a paper on "The profits of poultry raising" giving figures that proved it a profitable industry. Mrs. A. J. Warner read a paper entitled "The outlook from our kitchens, how can we make them cheerful and pretty?" It was brim full of good ideas and sanitary thought. To help along the fun that we always feel is as necessary as anything else in our meetings, two brothers, each about 60 years old, sang some old fashioned songs, one of them in German. These brought down the house. I can't begin to tell a tithe of the good things said by many different Patrons. A brief fifth degree session closed the meeting and we started out for a cold ride to our homes. The next meeting will be held at Butler Grange hall on Thursday, March 22, at 10:30 a. m. The morning session will be devoted to the regular order of business, and in the afternoon the beautiful degree of Pomona will be conferred in full form on a class of 125.

Now, what county will step in ahead of this record? At this meeting the banner will be awarded to the Grange that has scored the most points in the last year and we shall begin a contest of securing subscriptions for the VISITOR, Pomona Grange offering three premiums to the three largest numbers.

MRS. E. A. HORTON,
Lecturer.

IONIA COUNTY.

The county Grange of Ionia recently proposed to do a little missionary work in Grange fields. The planning and arranging of the meetings was placed in the hands of Irving C. Goodwin, secretary, who wisely and carefully made the dates, and so fully was the field canvassed by him in the arrangements that the whole work was without a hitch from the time we arrived at Ionia city until we finished the canvass of ten Granges and set our face homeward.

At Ronald, our first appointment, we found a bright live Grange, full of good people, earnest, eager, and thorough in the work.

From there we went to North Plains where we found a good hall with everything ready for a good Grange, save members. There are a few loyal workers who still stand by the Order, and who are so anxious to be again numbered among the live Granges of Michigan that they called

another meeting to arrange for future work.

Our next point was Woodard Lake Grange, some nine miles away. Here we found a dozen or fifteen old Patrons loyal as ever to the Order they love so well. But they are old, feeble, and worn with the weight of years. They were elderly men and women when their Grange was organized some nineteen years ago, and now they almost feel as though they must retire. After a lecture they began to consider the advisability of going on or retiring from the service. When the surrendering of their charter was mentioned it touched a tender spot, and one old brother over seventy years of age said, "The Old Guard may die but it never surrenders. Brother and sisters, you may vote as you like but I shall never vote to surrender the charter."

One young, bright man said, "I live seven miles away, and I must have the help and privileges of the Grange. I have a family of boys and girls and if this grange is not reorganized I shall go to some other Grange even if I have to go ten miles." The result of their deliberations was to go on with the work. Another meeting was appointed and a committee selected to canvass for new members as well as to look up the old.

From here our next point was Banner Grange, and its name just indicates its spirit. A house full of eager listeners greeted us, and patiently sat for more than an hour while we tried to set forth "The work before us."

Our next place was Easton. Here we were very much disappointed and so were the Patrons. Special service in a church near by interfered with our having much of an audience. It is a Grange whose members are scattered and who need the help, care, and attention of the County Deputy and the surrounding Granges.

Then came Keene, and their name is no misnomer. With a bright, active, young woman as lecturer, and a hall full of good workers, Keene Grange is taking advanced steps. They have a new master, a young man who is full of zeal for the cause. We think the Grange is not only well officered but the rank and file are ready for orders.

South Boston came next in order. Here we found one of the largest halls in Michigan, with very attractive surroundings. The Patrons here observe Arbor day and plant trees and shrubs on their Grange hall lot. We wonder why more Granges do not do this! An unusually attentive audience greeted us. We were pleased at the presence of so many children.

Berlin Grange was next. Here we had an afternoon meeting. This is a live, wide awake Grange, ready to fall into line, and is doing very effective work. In the evening we met with them in secret session and exemplified the unwritten work.

Orange Grange claimed our attention next. Here was practically a dormant Grange. A few faithful Patrons are anxious to resume active work again. After our talk of an hour thirteen new names were taken, pledged to join the Order, if the Grange would but reorganize again. The influence of this Grange in the past has been most salutary upon the community, and the people are anxious to have another good Grange in their midst.

Then to Danby. We have had the privilege of visiting Danby Grange twice before. Though the roads were knee deep with mud a house full of Patrons was in waiting. Danby Grange is at the front. Their children who are not old enough to join the Grange always take part in the literary work, and they are fast educating them, not only in Grange work, but in true living.

MARY A. MAYO.

The Grange is 27 years old and is acknowledged the best farmers' organization which ever existed. Its decline in some places is not due to any inherent weakness, but because its members in those sections departed from the teachings and principles of the Order and attempted to make it a political organization. The leaders of the Order desire to have the Grange reorganized in all sections where for any cause it has become dormant. Write to the master of the State Grange or to the officers of the National Grange, J. H. Brigham, master, Delta, Ohio; John Trimble, secretary, Washington, D. C., and Alpha Messer, lecturer, Rochester, Vt.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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 First-class Alsike Clover for sale by
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Write us.
DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT CO.,
 St. Clair, Mich.

GRASSHOPPERS IN MINT.

VICKSBURG, MICH.

Grasshoppers destroyed several hundred dollars worth of mint last year. I should like to ask the college professor to tell us through the VISITOR how they can be destroyed.

PORTER DENT.

ANSWERED BY G. C. DAVIS.

Although I am not the professor who promised to answer any question asked, yet I will try, at the request of the VISITOR, and aid in the protection of mint fields from the grasshoppers, if such a thing is practically possible. Any species of insect that attacks a field in great numbers is difficult to control

which has previously been coated over the inside of the pan for this purpose. The hopperdozer is then driven up another space and the same operation repeated. It is easier to collect the hoppers in the cooler part of the day, when they will not fly quite such long distances on being disturbed. Mr. Hardy, of Tipton, tried this plan thoroughly last season by improvising an old sugar pan with one side off and wings added, and his report is that the method proved much superior to all other remedies tried by him in protecting his celery. It is not an expensive method, and I think will prove to

The cost of this pan will be about \$1.25, and it will do good work considering the amount of ground it covers at once, although, as said before, it works best with smaller insects.

No insecticide is of any use unless it be Paris green or London purple mixed into bran, sweetened with molasses and scattered through the field in little lumps. They will readily eat bran prepared in this way and the poison in it will have its effect, and will probably help to diminish the number of grasshoppers. Care must be used that stock do not get access to such a preparation.
 Agricultural College.

CHAPLAIN OF INGHAM.

INGHAM COUNTY, Mich.
 Feb. 1894.

I rejoice to learn that the recent Pomona Grange meeting at White Oak was a success, and very enjoyable. I desire to thank the Grange for its remembrance of me. I feel honored by my recollection to the office of chaplain. My prayers and best wishes go with you. For many months duty and affection have confined me to the bedside of my sick wife and your sister in the Order. If you see my face no more in your assemblies, believe me when I assure you that my heart is always with you.

And one word to Patrons generally. I think that we farmers, in these times of universal distress, are not the worst off of any class. Oh no, if we have free homes, unincumbered, we ought to be the happiest of all people. We can sit under our own vine and fig tree and wait. But to be in debt is servitude, and no one in any condition of life can escape the pains

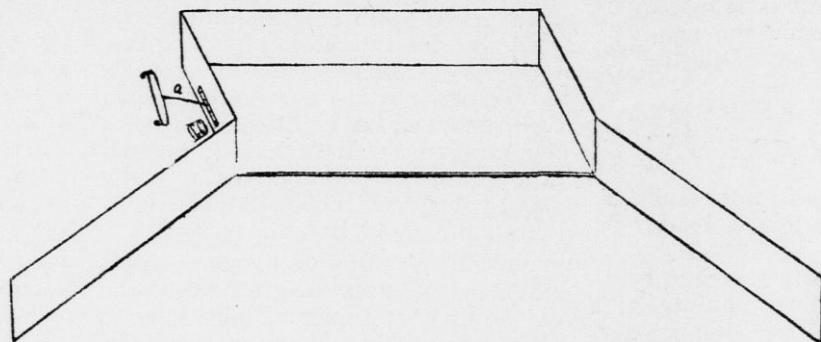


FIG. 1.

at once before doing considerable injury to the plants attacked. Though one grasshopper may eat but little of a mint leaf in one or two meals, yet many such mouths will almost strip a field in a few such days. One precaution, then, is to watch them to know when they first begin to injure the mint, and the other one is to be ready to fight them on short notice.

Several methods of control were given last fall in my bulletin on celery insects, and as celery and mint are so nearly allied, as far as attack by the hoppers is concerned, the methods will be the same for both, and I can do no better than to reiterate in part what was given there.

Grasshoppers will not as a usual thing destroy mint or any other cultivated crop as long as the grass in the meadow or pasture surrounding the mint field remains tender and green, but as soon as dry, hot weather comes the grass becomes more woody and tough than the cultivated mint. The hopper appreciates good feed as well as we, and is not long in finding out a difference in favor of the cultivated mint. The harm begins at the border, where the hoppers are thickest in the field, and then they gradually work farther in as the plants are stripped of their foliage. If at this time you have a hopperdozer ready, such as is shown at Fig. 1, and keep using it thoroughly along the border of the field as often and long as seems necessary, it is probable that the mint will suffer but little from grasshopper invasion. The pan shown in the figure is made of sheet iron, and is about 12 or 15 feet long by 4 to 6 wide. Then with a high fender on three sides and projecting from these, and a whiffletree attachment at one end as at a, the mechanism is complete. The horse draws the pan to where it is to be set on the grass at the border of the mint, then two men go a short distance into the mint and drive the grasshoppers toward the pan. The two wings of the pan aid in crowding the hoppers into the center, and soon a large number of them are on the tar

be one of the most common sense things I can recommend. At first it might seem that a pan could be drawn over the mint field, but it will be found to be impracticable, as it will have to be raised to pass over the plants and not break them, and this will largely admit the hoppers to the same privilege. A small sheet iron pan (Fig. 2) has been devised for a single row that works nicely in a small way, though it is intended for the little leaf hoppers and such small

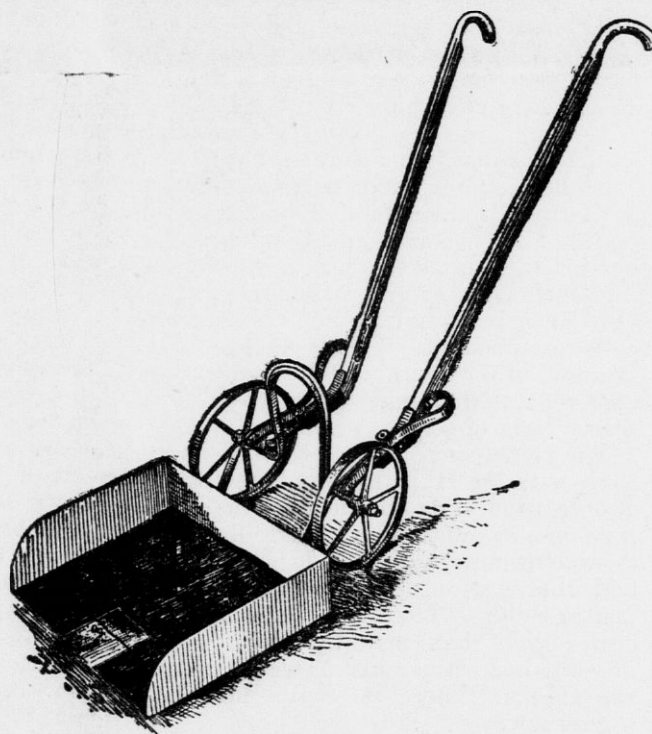


FIG. 2.

insects as leap but a short distance when disturbed. The pan is tarred as in the other and is attached to the frame of a wheel hoe that it may be tilted or elevated as desired. The bottom is 16x20 inches, with a notch six inches deep by four wide, cut in the center of the front edge. The sides are about four inches high to prevent the hoppers jumping over. The front edges are slightly rolled up to prevent coating of tar from running off. In the notch a string is stretched to protect the plants and start the hoppers at the right time.

and penalties of such condition. Farmers are not the only ones that suffer in this way. Throughout the civilized world at this time go up walls of distress and anguish. Are not the people being punished for their sins? Do not these thunderings and fierce lightnings call to repentance and amendment? Let us Patrons be fruitful in works of charity, particularly at this time. Let us feed the hungry and visit the sick and afflicted. So shall we find mercy in time of need.
 Yours fraternally,
 CHAPLAIN.

"ACME" PULVERIZING HARROW, CLOD CRUSHER AND LEVELER



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N. B.—I deliver free on board at convenient distributing points.

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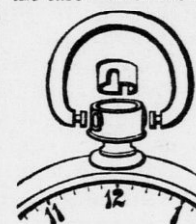
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The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

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The staff members of the Erie Medical Co. come very highly recommended from the cities they have visited and have been well received by our people. They remain long enough to allow all an opportunity for free consultation regarding their methods—*Baltimore Herald.*

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GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

Feb'y 11, 1894.—Central Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.				
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
Cincinnati, Lv.	4 50 P. M.	8 05 A. M.		
Richmond	7 35	11 00		
Fort Wayne, Ar.	10 55	2 15	A. M.	
Fort Wayne, Lv.		2 35		8 05
Kalamazoo, Ar.		6 05		11 45
Kalamazoo, Lv.		6 25	5 45	12 35
Grand Rapids, Ar.		8 10	7 25	2 15
Grand Rapids, Lv.			7 40	4 00
Cadillac			11 50	8 15
Traverse City			P. M.	8 25
Petoskey			8 55	12 15
Mackinaw, Ar.			5 15	1 50
			A. M.	
GOING SOUTH.				
	No. 2	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8
Mackinaw City, Lv.			A. M.	P. M.
Petoskey		7 40		8 30
Traverse City		9 15		10 05
		11 05		
Cadillac		P. M.		A. M.
Grand Rapids, Ar.		5 15		7 30
Grand Rapids, Lv.	6 50		11 20	3 35
Kalamazoo, Ar.	8 33		12 55	5 28
Kalamazoo, Lv.	8 38		1 50	10 24
Fort Wayne, Lv.	12 15		A. M.	9 20
Richmond	3 45		9 15	
Cincinnati, Ar.	6 15		12 01	
			P. M.	P. M.

Sleeping cars for Petoskey and Mackinaw on No. 7 from Grand Rapids.
 Parlor car to Mackinaw on No. 5 from Grand Rapids.
 Sleeping cars, Grand Rapids to Chicago, on No. 4.
 No. 4 daily south of Grand Rapids.
 All other trains daily except Sunday.
C. L. LOCKWOOD,
 G. P. & T. Ag't, Grand Rapids.

Is a book containing illustrations, prices and descriptions of 30,000 articles in common use, a book that will show you at a glance if you are paying too much for the goods you are now buying,

WORTH ANYTHING TO YOU?

Is it worth the 15 CENTS in stamps required to pay postage or express charges on a copy?

THE BUYERS GUIDE AND CATALOGUE (issued every March and September) is the book we are talking about; you are not safe without a copy of the latest edition in the house.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

111 to 116 Michigan Ave., Chicago. In writing mention THE GRANGE VISITOR.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Officers National Grange.

- MASTER—J. H. BRIGHAM, Delta, Ohio. OVERSEER—E. W. DAVIS, Santa Rosa, Cal. LECTURER—ALPHA MESSER, Rochester, Vt.

Executive Committee.

- LEONARD RHONE, Center Hall, Pennsylvania. R. R. HUTCHINSON, Virginia. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Michigan.

Officers Michigan State Grange.

- MASTER—G. B. HORTON, Fruit Ridge. OVERSEER—M. T. COLE, Palmyra. LECTURER—A. J. CROSBY, Jr., Ypsilanti.

Executive Committee.

- J. G. RAMSDALL, Chn., Traverse City. H. D. PLATT, H. D. Plattsburgh, Berrien County.

General Deputy Lecturers.

- MARY A. MAYO, Battle Creek. HON. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw. HON. C. G. LUCE, Coldwater.

County Deputies.

- D. H. Stebbins, Atwood, Antrim Co. C. V. Nash, Bloomington, Allegan.

Revised List of Grange Supplies

Table listing various supplies like Porcelain ballot marbles, Secretary's ledger, and other items with their respective prices.

GRAPE VINES.

All best varieties. Highest Grading. Small Fruits. Introducing unrivaled new Red Jacket, Gooseberry & Fay Currant.

THE NEW REGULATION BADGE

Adopted by the National Grange Nov. 24, 1893, is manufactured by THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO., Newark, N. J.

Advertisement for the World's Fair Awards Two Medals, featuring an image of a carriage and text about the Alliance Carriage Co.

Farms in Isabella County

Average about seventy acres each. Beautiful homes, large barns, fruitful orchards, neat country school houses and churches.

Advertisement for Hatch Chickens by Steam, featuring an image of a hatchery and text about the Excelsior Incubator.

Advertisement for World's Fair Highest Awards, featuring an image of a brooder and text about the Old Reliable Hatchery.

Advertisement for Peerless Hatcher, featuring an image of a hatchery and text about the H. M. Sheer & Bro. Incubators & Brooders.

Advertisement for Incubators & Brooders, featuring an image of a hatchery and text about the G. S. Slinger, Box 537, Cardington, O.

GREAT CROPS OF SMALL FRUITS

AND HOW TO GROW THEM. BY R. M. KELLOGG, Proprietor of the RUSHIRE FRUIT FARM, IONIA, MICH.

Everywhere endorsed as the most practical and finest work on strawberry, raspberry, blackberry and grape culture ever written.

Brain Work.

CONDUCTED BY "NANCY LEE." Open to all. Contributions and solutions desired. Issued the first and third Thursdays of each month.

Open to all. Contributions and solutions desired. Issued the first and third Thursdays of each month. Subscriptions 50 cents per year.

XVIII. ORIGINAL PUZZLES.

No. 116.—Square. 1. The African sugar cane. 2. A kind of fish. 3. Pointed projections. 4. An ugly weed. 5. Means. 6. A festive occasion.

No. 117.—N. Icosahedron. 1. A branch. 2. The shore. 3. Not inverted (Boy). 4. A genus of worms. 5. A rosebush (Obs). 6. Angry. 7. Blooming. 8. Imbeciled. 9. Silenced. 10. A female name. 11. An ignorant preacher. 12. Ingenious. 13. To lease.

No. 118.—Deletion. Restless, restless, ever restless, Tide and wind each day, Ebbing, flowing on the sand, Rushing them away, Strewing seaweeds in its WHOLE Fitful tide at play.

Breezes play amid the leaves, Softly, gently, petting too, Sway the branches to and fro Casting shadows true, Full the sunlight's flickers dance In their golden hue.

Rising to its giant power All its force may PRIME. Rushing, tearing, echoing, raging, Relentless all the time, In its restless motion ever Visiting each clime.

No. 119.—Mutation. Columbus found this TOTAL, so fine While many posers cut in not a line, Detroit, Mich.

No. 120.—Diamond. 1. A letter. 2. Equivalence. 3. Openings. 4. A conference. 5. Those invested with royal rights. 6. National festival of ancient Athens, (Cent). 7. Inspectors. 8. Particular modes of martial music. 9. Instructs. 10. Symbols of selenium (Wor. Sup). 11. A letter.

No. 121.—Charade. After the PRIME comes SECOND Never before you see It couldn't, for reflection TOTAL must ever be.

SOLUTIONS TO BRAIN WORK XV. No. 86. S K A R S T A K A L A M A S A L I M E N T R A M P A G E S M E A R E R T A N G E N T S A S T E R T S

No. 87. P D A P B A S I C B U N D L E S D A N D E L I O N P A S D E S A L A I S P I L L A G E R S C E I L E R S S O A R S N I S

No. 88. F R E T - W O R K No. 91. Z O O L I T E

No. 90. P Q U E C L A N S C H A R T E R P L A S T E R R A I L Q U A R T E R R A I L E N T E R T A I N S E R R A N A R E A I A D I N L

No. 92. J C M POSTULATUMS A S P I R O S E B A S T I A N T E L L I E S O V E R N A M E R S T O R E D T R A P P E R S L E O N E U N S P A R S P O L I C E L A T E R A C L O S U R E A M I R S I R I T E S T E N S I N U R E U R N R E C E S S M S M E R E S T S O D E S S A S E T

For the best batch of forms received by April 10, we will give "Brain Work" for six months; for the next best batch The Detroit Puzzler for six months; for the next best batch The North Star three months. Open to all. For prizes for solutions see last number.

For the best batch of forms received by April 10, we will give "Brain Work" for six months; for the next best batch The Detroit Puzzler for six months; for the next best batch The North Star three months. Open to all. For prizes for solutions see last number.

We are in great need of form puzzles, see prizes for same. We want all our mystic friends to compete for prizes. The Detroit Puzzler is out, and it is a beauty, send for copy to Lily M. Millar, 500, 12th street, Detroit, Mich.

"Reminiscences of Morenci Grange," by W. S. G. Mason, one of the charter members. Memorial tributes to those who had passed to the higher life, by our Master's wife, Alice Woodworth. Music, recitations, remarks by different members, occupied the time until four o'clock.

Washington's birthday was also remembered by us. The Grange hall was beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens. We had appropriate exercises by old and young. We have taken in four new members and are expecting more applications soon. We meet every week with nearly a hundred members in attendance, when but little over a year ago our average attendance was fifteen. No wonder we are proud, but you know the old saying is, pride must fall, so I will retire and fix the program for the next meeting for fear the saying may come true.

ALL SOLVE. NANCY LEE.

Michigan. POSTAL JOTTINGS. Fremont Centre Grange No. 654, has lost one of its most efficient and dearly loved sisters, Phoebe A. Coon, who died Feb. 27, 1894, at her home in Fremont. Appropriate resolutions were passed.

Douglass Grange No. 650, mourns the death of Brother Nathan Auten.

Orion Grange is having a boom, and is in the midst of a heated contest. Conferred first and second degree on a class of 12 at last meeting with more to follow.

Kalkaska county is putting in the McClure Graded Course of Reading.

Brother R. H. Taylor gives a lecture at Sylvan Grange.

Died at her home in West Handy, February 19, Sister Elizabeth Clackner, aged 91 years. She was a life member of West Handy Grange No. 613, and although not

able to attend Grange very often, will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends.

A Teachers' and Patrons' Association was organized at Colfax hall in Oceana county recently.

Again does West Handy Grange come to the front, this time with a fine drama entitled "Broken Fetters," rendered by the young people of the Grange February 24 and 26. The weather being propitious there was a good attendance both evenings and all seemed well pleased. Bros. Thompson and Dean from Brighton Grange were among the crowd of spectators. No 613 will gladly welcome visitors from sister Granges at any time.

Cascade Grange held its regular session February 24, and rendered a fine literary program, songs, recitations, readings, and some talks on "The times," and about some things that were said at Kent Pomona Grange at its last meeting relating to "American citizenship, its duties and responsibilities." Serious objections were made in relation to requiring foreigners to remain here 21 years before allowing them to vote, also to the idea of keeping them out of school district offices. Foreigners are like other people, good and bad. Ignorance is the bane of citizenship, be it in the native or foreign born.

In the report of Western Pomona in last issue, the original poem credited to Mrs. Bowers should be credited to Mrs. Rann of Ravenna Grange.

Fruit Ridge Grange sends 40 full year subscriptions to the Visitor, as a result of "Visitor" socials. Fruit Ridge never does anything by halves.

CLINTON COUNTY POMONA GRANGE No. 25, met February 21, 1894, with Keystone Grange No. 226 and had a very interesting time. Had plenty of music, recitations, declamations, essays, and a question "Should the farmers buy of agents or direct from the manufacturer?" which was well discussed. Reports from Subordinate Granges show all Granges in the county in good condition, both in numbers and finance, with plenty of young members. The evening session was conducted by Keystone Grange, who gave a very interesting drama entitled "The Yankee Detective," which was a success in every way. This was one of the best Pomona Granges held in a good while. The next meeting will be with South Riley Grange, March 21.

KALKASKA POMONA met with Boardman Valley Grange February 20-21. Open session in the evening. Patrons were prompt and ready for discussion. "The kind and care of fruit adapted to our county," was a question thoroughly discussed. Apples found hardy to our county were the Northern Spy, Baldwin, Duchess of Oldenberg, Red Astrachan, Wagner, Wealthy, Alexander, and a few others.

The ladies had beautiful specimens of home grown fruit as well as some mammoth oranges from Florida, such as were never seen in these parts before.

The culture of potatoes was largely discussed, the best kinds for our soil and their culture.

The successes and failures of the past year brought to the front by an able paper from A. W. Carroll, followed by a spirited talk from different Patrons. The lessons learned were all of a practical character. Thorough cultivation with good fertilization and careful selection of seed are sure to bring a fair success. In all things move carefully, thoughtfully, not dip deep in any industry. Let brain rule instead of muscle.

Brother A. E. Palmer read a very able paper on "Our soils, their needs and care."

H. A. BARNARD, Lect.

MORENCI GRANGE. March 3, occurred our twentieth anniversary. We met at the hall at ten o'clock, visited until noon, had a splendid dinner, and at two o'clock the following program was rendered:

"Reminiscences of Morenci Grange," by W. S. G. Mason, one of the charter members. Memorial tributes to those who had passed to the higher life, by our Master's wife, Alice Woodworth. Music, recitations, remarks by different members, occupied the time until four o'clock.

Washington's birthday was also remembered by us. The Grange hall was beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens. We had appropriate exercises by old and young. We have taken in four new members and are expecting more applications soon. We meet every week with nearly a hundred members in attendance, when but little over a year ago our average attendance was fifteen. No wonder we are proud, but you know the old saying is, pride must fall, so I will retire and fix the program for the next meeting for fear the saying may come true.

MRS. B. G. HOIG, Lect.

PENNFIELD GRANGE FOR BUSINESS. Pennfield Grange, Calhoun county, met on Saturday evening, February 24, with a fair attendance.

"The Initiative and Referendum" was the first question taken up, it being considered an important one. Brother J. M. Willison opened the discussion with convincing notes and comments, followed by C. S. Cannon with a paper contrasting the American with the Swiss form of government, then read numerous extracts in books on that question showing the condition of the Swiss people in detail.

Brother C. C. McDermid expatiated upon the superior advantages of the Swiss people under their ideal form of government, that so nearly recognizes the full measure of individual rights with uninterupted and unparalleled prosperity for all. He thought that the asylum for the oppressed should lead emigration towards Switzerland rather than toward America. It needs only to be explained to be appreciated. He concluded by saying that the obligatory Referendum (which means to refer to) is quite common in the United

States as in the referring of state constitutions, local option laws, and many other measures to the vote of the people, and that our real deficiency lay in the want of the obligatory Initiative, as the people usually desire to initiate or introduce questions and to cast a vote for or against many measures that come up before them, and that they only needed a chance, as under the Initiative. The government would then bear the expense.

C. S. Cannon showed that our long recognized national nominating convention was a practice assumed by the people contrary to law, but the lawmakers dared not to resent the invasion of their cherished plans, and so it has remained a custom in politics ever since.

"Orchards" was the next question treated by brothers Will McDermid, Ralph Smith, J. W. Willison, and others.

MRS. MAYO IN IONIA. The full ten days of appointments for lecturers given to the Grange cause in Ionia county, by Sister Mary A. Mayo, was fully occupied and highly appreciated by every one. It was bread cast upon the waters, and will "return after many days." The only regret is in not having a rousing Pomona meeting at the close of her lectures. If all good Patrons continue their work, and follow closely, and take advantage of the advice of Sister Mayo, with the favorable conditions now with us, the Order will make a grand march forward in the near future.

Woodard Lake Grange, and Orange Grange, have already made a start, and favorable reports come from Easton Grange.

MRS. L. J. BARNARD, Lect.

MISCELLANEOUS. BROTHER JOHN R. THOMPSON. The entire Order of Patrons of Husbandry today mourns the death of this dearly beloved brother, who, as all know was one of the founders of the Order.

His death occurred at the residence of his son-in-law, at Washington, D. C., on the night of February 11, at the age of 66.

Brother Thompson was the first Lecturer of the National Grange, and this was the only office ever held by him. The Ritual of our Order contains much of the fruit of his able mind. The entire Ritual of the Assembly of Demeter (the seventh degree of the Order) was composed and arranged entirely by him.

In the earliest days of the Order Brother Thompson made a deep impression upon all the transactions of those days of labor and struggle. His eloquence, which was marked, always aroused the National Grange to the highest pitch of excitement, showing his great power among his fellow men. As a scholar, a gentleman and a citizen, he was the peer of the most worthy.

Pennsylvania is one of the leading Grange states, with nearly 30,000 members.

There are 614 Granges in New York state with 35,000 members. The net gain in membership during 1893 was 1,509.

The Grange is in a prosperous condition in all of the eastern and northern and in some of the western and southern states.

There are at present more than 1,000 Granges in New England with 60,000 members. There are also 300 Pomona Granges with a total of 35,000 members.

April 13 and 14 will be Grange days at the Mid-winter Fair at San Francisco. Distinguished speakers will address the large number of Patrons who will be present.

UNION FARMERS' CLUB. The Union farmers' club of Clinton county was held at the home Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Peetes at Hillside farm, in Duplain township, on Saturday, February 17, 1894.

The meeting was called to order by President Bross, after which an interesting program was carried out by the different members.

The question for general discussion was, "That artificial butter is detrimental to the farmer." There was no remedy pointed out that seemed practicable, though most of the members thought their interest was being interfered with.

The viewing committee reported barn and yards in good condition, the tools being stored in a building for that purpose, stock in fine shape, especially a fine herd of registered Jerseys, which are of the very best in breeding, all being females. Those giving milk are making a good record for the breed.

Three new members were added to the list, and over fifty were out although it was a stormy day and roads bad.

WM. WOODBURY, Cor. Sec.

A MATTER-OF-FACT SEED BOOK. There is such a great similarity in seed catalogues as a usual thing that it is refreshing as well as beneficial to read one in which plain, unvarnished facts rule. The catalogue issued by J. J. H. Gregory & Son of Marblehead, Mass., is a matter-of-fact book in every sense of the word and is certain to meet with the highest appreciation from farmers and gardeners who are working for actual results and cannot afford to experiment. There are no highly colored illustrations to mislead, neither is there exaggerated language to deceive. It simply helps the farmer to get the seeds best adapted for his needs and from them derive the best possible results. In a nutshell, there is nothing good left out and nothing poor let in.

The Prizes.

LIST OF GRANGES.

The following is the result of the contest.

Table listing Granges and their respective scores. Includes Keene No. 270 (131 1/2), White Oak No. 241 (50), Wright No. 307 (35), etc.

Table listing various counties and their scores. Includes Bingham No. 667 (3), Inland No. 503 (3), Fremont No. 494 (3), etc.

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

Table listing counties and their scores. Includes Ionia (136 1/2), Ingham (57 1/2), Gratiot (43), Kent (36), Branch (30), Sanilac (17), Newaygo (15), Wayne (13), Kalkaska (11), Muskegon (11), Berrien (10), Hillsdale (9), Grand Traverse (8), Oakland (8), Lapeer (8), Clinton (6 1/2), Calhoun (4), Eaton (4), Huron (3), Benzie (3), Mecosta (3), Allegan (2 1/2), Lenawee (2), Manistee (2), Charlevoix (2), Macomb (1), Shiawassee (1), Ottawa (1).

All the Granges securing four or more new names (all those above the black line), are entitled to any premiums in our list equal in value to twenty cents for each subscriber, as Charlotte Grange is entitled to premiums to the value of 80 cents; Hesperia Grange \$2.00; White Oak Grange \$10.00, etc. We print below the list of premiums offered. Granges should choose at once and send the order early.

Table listing premiums and their prices. Includes Law made Easy (\$1.50), Samantha at Saratoga (1.50), Glimpses of Fifty years (2.25), Dairying for Profit (30), The Nursery Book (1.00), Horticulturalist's Rule Book (1.00), etc.

Table listing premiums and their prices. Includes Wood's Natural History (2.00), Shakespeare's Complete Works (3.00), Cooper's Works (5.00), etc.

ANY BOOK OF F. H. R. C. When these books are ordered as premiums 10 per cent should be added to the price quoted to members of the course, for postage and packing. See page five for list of these books.

Any book of the Columbus series 60c. These standard works are in fine cloth binding, large clear type, embossed in gold and ink. They are not the cheap editions offered, but are books that usually retail for 75 cents. We are able to offer them as premiums for 60 cents each. The following is the list:

- Arabian Nights.
Child's History of England.—Dickens.
The Deer Slayer.—Cooper.
East Lynn.—Mrs. H. Wood.
Grimm's Tales.
Ivanhoe.—Scott.
Jane Eyre.—Bronte.
John Halifax, Gentleman.—Mulock.
King Solomon's Mines.—Haggard.
Last Days of Pompeii.—Bulwer.
Last of the Mohicans.—Cooper.
Lorna Doone.—Blackmore.
Last Essays of Elia.—Lamb.
Oliver Twist.—Dickens.
The Pathfinder.—Cooper.
The Pioneer.—Cooper.
The Prairie.—Cooper.
Robinson Crusoe.—De Foe.
Romola.—George Elliot.
Sketch Book.—Irving.
Swiss Family Robinson.
Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
Three men in a Boat.—Jerome.
Tom Brown's School Days.
Two Years Before the Mast.
Willie Reilly.—Carleton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Granges can choose from the list of supplies printed on page seven of the Visitor. We will have to add 10 per cent to the prices there given, when ordered as premiums, for postage and packing.

The "Gem" ice cream freezer, receiver to pay express charges, 3 quarts, \$3.00; 6 quarts, \$5.00.
The "Grange Token," \$1.50.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Keene Grange No. 270, is entitled to a choice of a fine set of badges or a Companion organ as a special prize in addition to its regular premium; and White Oak Grange No. 241, is entitled to a choice of a fine 20 foot flag or a Webster's International dictionary as a special premium. Ionia county sends the most names of any county and each Grange in that county will receive a special premium.

Notices of Meetings.

LENAWEE POMONA.

Lenawee county Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting with Medina Grange April 5, 1894. Among other good things Hon. A. Deyo will deliver an address. All fourth degree members are invited to attend. Special business will come before the meeting.
P. H. DOWLING, Lect.

ST. JOSEPH POMONA.

St. Joseph county Pomona will meet at the hall of Riverside No. 178, on the first Thursday in April. All members are requested to be present. The officers are: Master, Wm. B. Langley, Centerville; Lecturer, David Handshaw, Mendon; Secretary, Mrs. Henry Cook, Three Rivers.
MRS. HENRY COOK, Secy.

CLINTON COUNTY POMONA

will be held at South Riley, March 21. Opening address A. B. Cook. Selections, Mrs. C. L. Pearce, Bessie Andrus, and Mrs. Sherman Canfield. Essays, Munson Chase and Mrs. Arthur Steward.

Recitations, Fred Whitlock and Eunice Plowman.
Song, Lillie Chapman.
Question, "What must be done to prevent imitation butter from being placed upon the market in competition with dairy butter?"
MRS. J. W. ENNEST, Lect.

INGHAM POMONA

will be held at Fitchburg, March 23-24, 1894, beginning Friday at 1:30 and continuing through Saturday.

PROGRAM

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
Music, Bunker Hill Grange.
Prayer, Rev. H. Hicks.
Address of Welcome, F. W. Havens.
Master's address, A. T. Stevens, Ag'l College.
Talk, Potatoes, H. P. Gladden, Ag'l College.
Recitation.
Music, Bunker Hill Grange.

SATURDAY 9 O'CLOCK A. M.
Music.
Discussion, "To whom should the products of industry belong, capital or labor?" Led by W. A. Olds, Alaiedon.
Talk, Our homes, Hon. J. T. Campbell, Mason.

SATURDAY 1:30 P. M.
Solo, "Kittie Wells," Miss Grace Olds, Alaiedon.
Talk, Character, Rev. H. Hicks.
Window Gardening, U. P. Hedrick, Ag'l Col.

All sessions will be open to the public, who are especially invited to attend and take part in the discussions which will follow each article.
Friday evening Pomona Grange will hold a business meeting, commencing at 7:30, at which the fifth degree will be conferred.
W. A. OLDS, Lect.

KENT POMONA.

The next meeting of Kent county Pomona Grange will be held at Rockford, Wednesday, March 21, at 10 a. m. The morning session will be devoted to the business of the Grange. The afternoon session will be an open meeting to which the public are cordially invited.

Music by the Rockford choir.
Address of welcome, Lecturer of Rockford Grange.
Response, Brother H. C. Hogadone.
Future lines in farming, Brothers S. C. Peterson, Elmer Keech, and Hartwell.
Recitation, Mrs. Moffitt.
Road law (by request), Brother Robert Dockery.
Music by the choir.
Review of Grange work in Kent county, Brother and Sister I. D. Davis.

Recitation, Sister Myra Preston.
Essay, Sister Norton, of Rockford.
Song, Brother and Sister Willett.
American citizenship (continued), Bro. Norton and Sisters Berry and Dockery. Visitors are invited to participate in this discussion.
We especially request all fourth degree members to meet with us. An evening session will be held if there are members who wish to take the fifth degree.
W. M. T. ADAMS, Lect.

A FREE CHARM.

We have seen quite a number of watch chains ornamented with a neat little charm in the shape of a watch case opener, which obviates the use of a knife or finger-nail to open the watch. They are sent free on request by the Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., the largest watch case manufacturing concern in the world. They are the makers of the celebrated Jas. Boss cases, the only filled cases which are fitted with the world-famed Non-pull-out bow (ring). The Company does not sell at retail, but its goods are sold by local jewelers.

BIG EXCURSION.

Read about that cheap trip into the Canadian Northwest. You can get astonishingly low rates.

DON'T GO TO CHURCH

In an old, boisterous, bumping buckboard when you can get a neat, trim, graceful, solid DEAL BUGGY for modest money. Your dealer keeps them. All their points of excellence are strong points. Best woods and metals used in their make. Beautiful to look at and delightful to ride in. Tasty catalogue, filled with illustrations, for the asking.

J. J. DEAL & SON, Jonesville, Mich.

CHOICE 50c. TRIAL SETS.

- Set B—16 pkts. Vegetable Seeds, 50c
E—20 pkts. Flower Seeds, 50c
F—10 Lovely Carnation Finks, 50c
G—10 Prize Chrysanthemums, 50c
H—4 Superb French Cannas, 50c
I—10 Elegant Roses, 50c
J—24 Fine Radioli Bulbs, 50c
K—6 Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, 50c
L—6 Choice Grape Vines, 50c
1/2 each of any 10 sets, 50c
No two plants alike in these sets.

Any 3 Sets, \$1.25; 5 for \$2.
By mail, postpaid. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Order by the letters from this ad. NOW as these are introductory sets not in catalogue, an elegant annual of 18 pages, free. Everything of the best for Orchard, Vineyard, Lawn and Garden. 40th year, 1,000 acres, 25 greenhouses.
STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINESVILLE, OHIO, Box

\$12 TO \$35 PER WEEK
Can be made by working for 4 or 5 hours a day. Parties who have a horse and can give their whole time to our business. Even less time will pay splendidly. This announcement is of special interest to farmers and farmers' sons, and others residing in the rural districts.
E. F. JOHNSON & CO., town and cities. No. 5 South 11th St., Richmond, Va.

STRIKE

While the iron is hot. Now is the time to buy a bill of stock true to name at a low figure. On receipt of \$5.00 we will send by express or freight as desired to any point, the following goods, guaranteed true to name and to be first-class stock:
Two Abundance Plum, 2 Russian Apricot, 2 Simon Plum, 2 Zhestan Apple, 2 Duchess, Div. Pear, 2 Hyslop Crab Apple, 3 Elberta Peach 10 Niagara Grape, 10 Concord Grape, 5 Champion Grape, 5 Worden Grape, 50 Gregg Raspberry, 50 Tyler Raspberry, 50 Turner Raspberry, 10 Loretta Dewberry, 10 Snyder Blackberry, 50 Lovett's Early Strawberry, 50 Mical's Early Strawberry, 2 Kilmarnock Weeping Willow, 2 Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora).
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GRAND EXCURSION FROM MICHIGAN to the Great Canadian North-West

CHEAP EXCURSION.
To all those desiring FREE HOMES in the famous EDMONTON DISTRICT and the Great SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY, which is now opened by Railroads. The Greatest Grain and Stock Producing Country in America.
The Excursion will leave
PORT HURON, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, at 9:00 A. M., in Special Cars Running Through to Edmonton

without change, via F. & P. M. for SAGINAW and REED CITY. Connections for MACKINAW CITY will be made at Reed City by G. R. & I. train that leaves Grand Rapids at 4 p. m. same day. Will leave Mackinaw City at 7:15 a. m. the 11th, and SAULT STE. MARIE, Ontario, upon departure of train for SUBURBY same day. The fare will be from THE SOO to WINNIPEG, \$9.30, from Winnipeg to points of destination, ONE CENT per mile. Parties of ten or more will get reduced rates from points in Michigan to THE SOO. Parties desiring to return after locating can do so at the same rates. Rates on car load of settlers' effects from Port Huron to Edmonton via St. Paul and Grands, will be \$174. Same rates from any point between Port Huron and Saginaw.

Farmers, do not miss this opportunity! Go where you can get 160 acres of the finest land in America free, where the climate is good, timber plentiful, coal to be found in most any part of the country, near railroads, and taxes practically nothing.
I will accompany this party myself to destination, and will furnish land guides free when required, and to be found in most any part of the country, near railroads, and taxes practically nothing.
For all further information, address,
A. R. CODE, Chief Colonization Agent, SAGINAW, East Side, Box 635.

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MICHIGAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Village Property. Lots 5, 6 and 7, in block 16, in Eaton Rapids, Eaton co. Dwelling house and lot 9, in Kendall, Van Buren co. Dwelling house and lot 10, in Kendall, Van Buren co. Brick store and lot in Lansing, No. 713 Turner street. 1/2 of lot 1 and 2, in block 5, in Elm Hall, Gratiot co. Store and lot in Verona Mills, Huron co. Store and lot in Columbiaville, Lapeer co. Three acres at sec. 12, in block 5, in good mill site. Two lots in village of Howard City, Montcalm co. Five lots in village of Lyons, Ionia co. House and lot, and 2 1/2 acres, in Maple Rapids, Clinton co. An undivided 1/2 interest in 2 frame stores and lots, and a brick store and lot in Chesaning, Saginaw co. Three lots in Coruna, Shiawassee co. One store and lot, and house and lot, in Port Sanilac, Sanilac co. Two brick stores in Saranac, Ionia co., known as the J. P. Anderson block. House and lot, 4x8 rods, in Delwin, Isabella co. Vacant lot, No. 16, block 11, in Rogers City, Presque Isle co. House and lot in Ewart, Osceola co. Store and lots in Farwell, Clare co. Store and lot, in Otter Lake, Lapeer co. Brick store and lot, in Vassar, Tuscola co. Store and lot, lot 17, block 7, Trout Lake, Chippewa co.

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