

GRANGE VISITOR

Library Agri'l College

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

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WHOLE NO. 439.

A UNION OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

J. M. THOMPSON, PAST MASTER ILLINOIS STATE GRANGE.

I have just received a letter from an esteemed Patron in Michigan in which I am asked the following question: "Is a union of farmers' organizations desirable,—if so, how can it be brought about?" I am also requested to answer through the GRANGE VISITOR. I have received recently similar inquiries from Indiana and my own state which I answered promptly by letter. I have been a reader of the GRANGE VISITOR for years and duly appreciate its many excellent qualities as one of the official organs of the Grange. While I am not well enough known in Michigan to give weight to my views, it may set many to thinking on this question, so I comply with the request and send the following:

This question of union of strength is only another name for co-operation by the five farm organizations, viz., the Grange, the Alliance, the F. M. B. A., the P. of L., and the open Alliance.

UNION A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

Co-operation is one of the fundamental principles of the Grange, and its magnitude and benefits expand and grow upon us as we contemplate its possibilities and powers. With such a union among the orders, perfect and complete organization would no longer be an unsolved problem. Outside farmers would see, feel, and appreciate its force, and would flock within its gates. Think for a moment of the far reaching influence of such co-operation. It would be an educator of men and women, and would intelligently control legislatures, congress, the boards of trade, the union stock yards at Chicago and other centers. This power would be such that they could bring the "Big 4" and their agents to the farm to buy cattle while on cheap feed and the farmer would fix a reasonable price that would pay him over two per cent upon his investment. In short what could not such a union of forces accomplish? It is like massing a great army and suddenly charging upon some objective point in the enemy's lines, only to see them give way to superior force. But as we have greater numbers than any other industry, we need not stop to argue what they might accomplish if united, but how to unite and what steps have been taken in that time?

REASONS FOR UNION.

The aims and objects of all these orders, and their declaration of purposes and platforms of principles are so nearly alike that it seemed to many that they should unite. By so doing they would save the expense of four headquarters, offices, and of the officers, and incidental expenses.

Two years ago, these points had been so thoroughly talked over that the organizations concluded to appoint the executive officers of the several organizations to meet in conference at Springfield, Illinois, to see what could be done in the way of "consolidation." All were satisfied that the benefits accruing from such a union were more than commensurate with the trouble and expense of uniting. Yet when it came to the name, each organization wanted to retain some little shadow of its old self. The Grange had been in operation so long and was known so well and widely that they could not consolidate, but would co-operate for business purposes. This conference adjourned after talking matters over and appointing a committee to draw up plans for a union of farm forces.

THE FIRST STEP.

The committee notified the officers of the several organizations to meet in Chicago at the office of Milton George, the editor of the *Western Rural*. The state officers were all present or represented, but the committee had no plans of union perfected. After considerable discussion it was thought that perhaps we ought to start at the head of the organizations and make it national instead of state, for if the national heads disapproved of the plans adopted, no loyal members would take part in it. It was also contended that unless we started with the heads we would only be organizing the sixth farm organization instead of uniting the five into one. This idea obtaining, one in each organization was appointed to lay

the matter before their national head. The time was fixed to meet the head officer in May, at the Illinois Building at the World's Fair. I was to confer with the Master of the National Grange and the executive committee, which I did. At the appointed time we met, and found all the orders well represented. In the interest of the Grange were present National Master Brigham, Hon. J. J. Woodman, Secretary of the National Grange executive committee, Dr. Clardy, Master of Kentucky State Grange, myself, Master of the Illinois State Grange. Brother Brigham was elected chairman. The day was spent in discussion. The Grange was opposed to consolidation unless it could be in the Grange, but made liberal offers to other orders to unite with us. It seemed that all other orders wanted a new name. We adjourned to meet next day in the Grand Pacific hotel. A committee was again appointed to formulate a plan of union. I was one of the committee. The other names I have forgotten. We met the same day and appointed a brother from Pennsylvania as chairman. He was an active, bright member, and consented to draft plans and submit to each member of the committee for their amendment or approval. This occurred last May and no report of the brother has since reached me. Not being satisfied with the progress made the Alliance called another meeting for the same purpose to convene at the Commercial hotel, in Chicago, on the 18th day of January. I attended that meeting representing only myself, and found several states represented. Organizations seemed nearer ripe for union than heretofore and little discussion was indulged in. Milton George was chairman. A plan of union was formulated and was in substance as follows: A union of all farm orders for mutual benefit and concert of action on important questions in educational lines. The union to be composed of the national heads of orders, state masters and chairmen of executive committees, presidents of lodges, chairmen of executive committees, and so on, taking the head officer and chairmen of the executive committees of each order, state and national. This plan to be sent up to the national meeting of each order for approval. This would form a kind of farmers' congress of delegates from all orders and leaving each order intact, as they are now.

The people are seeing the effects of organization in towns and cities and begin to think they cannot singly and alone stand a consolidation of outside forces against them. Co-operation must be met by co-operation, union by union, organization by organization.

The meeting strongly condemned the conduct of J. Sterling Morton and passed resolutions asking him to resign.

Mr. Editor, can you tell us whether Mr. Morton has cheek enough to hold on to an office when the class he was to represent ask him by the tens of thousands to get down and out?

You ask how can this union be brought about? It requires discussion and ample time for farmers to think it over, and true thought and absorption, yes, "absorption," that's the word, will do the work.

[We think perhaps the writer meant in using the word "absorption," that some one of these organizations would become so strong and popular that it would absorb all others.—Ed.]

A SISTER REPUBLIC.

N. D. CORBIN.

At peace and unarmed amidst the frequent rumors of war and constant bustle of military preparation of Europe, reposes the oldest of living republics. To the Swiss people liberty is a most ancient heritage. Within the recesses of the Alps, free institutions and the spirit of independence have been preserved without defilement from a period of time so remote that their origin is wholly obscured by the mists of antiquity. Secure in her impregnable fortress, Liberty has seen Rome decay and her civilization buried under a great wave of barbarism, has seen new nations rise on the ruins of the great world-wide empire with their people led in bondage by king and noble, and a church thirsting for earthly dominion; has seen the torch of learning relighted in the west

from the dying embers in the east, and ignorance and superstition once more retiring before the light of truth from the minds of men; has seen the discovery of a new world across the sea, destined by a glorious example to redeem the old from the thralldom of enfeebling and corrupting social and political systems; and lastly has seen all Europe in these later days, again and again in convulsions, tugging desperately at the chains riveted on her in days long past, and which are at last yielding and breaking under the repeated efforts. Nor has Liberty remained unassailed in her fastnesses. Pope, king, and emperor have striven against her to slay her and possess her heritage. The Burgundian shivered his lance in vain against her rocky shield; the Hapsburger entangled her in a feudal net, but she cut the meshes with the sword. Less than a century ago the Frenchman made her wear red cap and tricolor for a day, but her fashions were not to be set in Paris; and many times the tripled crowned representative of Him who brought tidings of peace and good will to man has raised up assassins in her own household, but she has triumphed over enemies within as well as over those without. But at last, with her territory declared neutral and inviolable by solemn treaties, she has secured to her people the peaceful enjoyment of the most democratic institutions the world has ever seen.

AN INTERESTING STUDY.

The process of the development of the Swiss constitution is most interesting and instructive, for while free institutions are of such ancient origin in that country, the existing form of government is of comparatively recent date, having been adopted in 1848. At this time Switzerland became, properly speaking, a federal republic. Prior to 1848 she was a confederation of practically independent states; and before that, a disconnected aggregation of sovereign communities. It is within these communities, or cantons as they are called, that self government by the whole people has been practised from time immemorial. But this statement is not true for all of them. The twenty-five cantons that now constitute Switzerland were originally very diverse in language, race, and institutions. There were French, Germans, and Italians, cities governed by an aristocracy, and rural communities subject to a lord. By a cautious process of amalgamation, many centuries in duration, these alien elements have been drawn into a real union with the original democratic cantons, and a free government secured for each in its internal affairs and for them all as a nation.

AN EARLY INDEPENDENCE.

It was back in the beginning of the fourteenth century that the movements began that were to produce modern Switzerland. In 1309 the three forest cantons lying about Lake Lucerne,—they had been leagued together for half a century,—rose in arms against their Hapsburg tyrant, and won an independence that would have been complete but for a shadowy allegiance to that somewhat mythical mediæval political creation, the Holy Roman Empire.

There were at this time ten other Swiss cantons. By 1513, twenty years after the discovery of America, the whole thirteen had joined in a league which must be regarded as constituting Switzerland proper until the time of Napoleon. By 1648, at which time the great powers of Europe recognized Switzerland's complete independence, even of the Holy Roman Empire, these original thirteen German cantons had by conquest and alliance added many French and Italian cantons to their number. Napoleon interposed to unite all of these elements into the Helvetic Republic, but upon his fall in 1815 the forms of government imposed by him were cast aside, and a new league with a membership of twenty-two cantons organized. Internal dissensions between catholic and protestant arose from time to time, and in 1847 culminated in a brief, sharp, and decisive civil war. The party of liberty and progress won, and the next year crowned their victory by making Switzerland a federal state.

CONSTITUTION SOMEWHAT LIKE OURS.

The Swiss federal constitution has many features like our own, many of them con-

sciously imitated. There is a lower house called the National Council, *Nationalrath*, and a senate called the Council of States, *Staenderath*. The former represents the people directly, and the latter the constituent cantons. In 1874 a federal supreme court was also established. The principle of divided exercise of the sovereign authority is distinctly announced in the constitution, which declares that "the cantons are sovereign, so far as their sovereignty is not limited by the federal constitution."

It is within the cantons that the forms of government are most purely democratic. Here is found great variety of practice in the mechanism of government, but a great singleness of principle, which is, that the people must exercise as nearly as possible, a direct, positive, and effective control over all of their affairs, whether legislative, administrative, or judicial. One point of uniformity in practice may be mentioned,—every cantonal legislature sits as a single house. In four cantons, two of them being of the original three, this legislature is the free assembly of all the qualified voters; in the others, it is representative, its members being elected by direct popular vote. The cantonal executive officers are usually a committee of the legislature.

THE INITIATIVE.

In their legislative methods the Swiss have two customs that are worthy the careful consideration of the people of the United States. These are popularly known as the Initiative and Referendum. In many of the cantons having representative legislatures, a petition endorsed by 5,000 people,—the number varies a little in different localities, must be acted upon by the assembly and then submitted to popular vote, whether the action of the legislative body has been favorable to the measure proposed or not. If passed by the people it becomes law. This right to begin legislation by petition is called the right of Initiative.

THE REFERENDUM.

Fully as remarkable and instructive is the Referendum, this being the name given to the method of popular supervision of legislation in general and active operation. It has two forms, the obligatory and the optional. In most of the cantons the first form prevails and in the others, except one which remains true to the representative principle, and in the federal state itself, the second form is established. Where the referendum is obligatory, the action of the legislature is not final, but all laws take the regular course of being presented to the people to be balloted upon. When it is optional, laws go into effect without a popular enactment at the polls, unless a certain legally prescribed number of voters within a legally specified time request their submission. In the case of a law passed by the federal legislature, 30,000 names, about five per cent of the electorate, are necessary to secure the reference to the people. The signatures of legally qualified voters are secured by agents and the lists presented to local authorities for certification. Thus endorsed they are forwarded to the central government. When the required number of names has been filed, the law asked for is duly submitted after proper announcement.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

A third custom is found in two or three cantons that is more sharp and decisive in regulating the legislature than any other device known to constitutional governments. Upon the petition of a certain prescribed number of voters, the legislature must submit the question of "confidence in the legislature" to the people. If lack of confidence is voted the assembly is dissolved.

These excellent institutions hold dominion over a very small country. Switzerland has a total population of about 3,000,000, and a territorial extent of 16,000 square miles. Michigan has land enough for three and a half such countries, and the average Swiss canton—they vary immensely—is a little larger than Ingham county and a little smaller than Washtenaw. The Swiss people are well educated, thrifty, industrious, and conservative, with fine political capacity and long experience in self government. But it is not within

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Field and Stock.

CLOVER ROOT BORER.

This insect has become a most serious pest to the farmer, and we have obtained some brief notes upon its work. We have asked a few gentlemen at the college to respond with a little information as to its nature, work, and possible preventatives. The replies appear below. We also wrote to several leading farmers in various parts of the state, asking them concerning the ravages of the insect in their locality, and what the farmers are doing about it. What replies have come are also given. We should like to hear from anyone who has made any observations on the subject.

This insect has been working more or less in Michigan for six or eight years. In the eastern states it is said to have nearly destroyed the clover, it being rarely that more than one crop can be obtained from a seeding. The insect works in most of the states east of the Mississippi. It attacks the medium, the mammoth, and the alsike clover, alsike perhaps to the least extent, and mammoth the greatest. The insect is a black beetle, about the size of a pin head, and can be found at this time of year. The upper part of the large root will be found perforated and eaten by the beetles. Around Lansing the clover has been pretty well cleaned up. In a few cases last year's seeding, has been attacked, but not as a rule.

It is difficult to suggest a remedy. The insect has not been studied much and little is known about its habits. Possibly the surest way is to omit clover from the rotation, or at least by raising but one crop and then plowing under. Perhaps sowing late in summer might help matters, since the eggs are laid in late spring or early summer.

A. A. CROZIER.

Agricultural College.

For ten years or more this insect has gradually become more and more common in Michigan, till today its ravages are alarming, at least in some portions of the state. The little black round-backed beetle riddles the larger part of the main root, often completely cutting it in two. In many portions of New York where this borer has been very prevalent it is the custom to seed with wheat as we do in Michigan, mow the clover the next summer and plow under the stubble, as it has been found useless to leave the clover longer. One crop is thought to be better than none. This borer and the insect that prevents the clover from seeding are two of the very worst pests in the State, and unfortunately no one yet knows a remedy, nor can he tell how long they will continue to annoy the farmer. I am not an entomologist, nor am I on the Experiment Station staff, but take a deep interest in the subject. It stands every farmer and experimenter in hand to cast about for some substitute for clover.

W. J. BEAL.

Agricultural College.

One of the finest fields of clover it has ever been my pleasure to observe on the college farm has been wholly ruined by the ravages of the clover root borer (*Hylastes trifolii*).

The field was seeded in the spring of 1892, and the first crop of hay harvested in 1893. The hay crop was one of the heaviest harvested in some years. It was with considerable surprise therefore that we noticed soon after harvesting that the plants began to shrivel up. We were at first inclined to assign the cause to the severe drought which existed at that time; further examination convinced us that the greatest if not the sole cause could be attributed to the work of the borer. We find ourselves confronted with the condition of a considerably diminished area in hay. What shall we do for more hay?

We have determined to sow the field, as early as possible, to oats and peas. This crop will be cut for hay during the last days of June and the ground thoroughly prepared with spading harrows, and about the first of July planted to rape. The oats and peas are sown in the proportion of 1½ bushels of peas to 3 bushels of oats. The peas will be sown first, about four inches in depth. The oats will be drilled in across the drills of peas and considerably shallower.

The rape will be sown in drills 30 inches apart at the rate of 1 pound of seed to the acre. About September 15th the rape will be used as pasture for lambs. Experience seems to show that from 12 to 15 lambs may be pastured on one acre for about two months and should gain 10 pounds per lamb each month.

F. B. MUMFORD.

Agricultural College.

FROM THOS. MARS, BERRIEN CENTRE.

We are not troubled in this locality, have not heard of a single instance where anything of the kind existed. Clover has not been injured to any extent by freezing or otherwise.

FROM A. C. BIRD, HIGHLAND.

Absolutely all of the old clover in this vicinity was destroyed by the borer last season. Not five per cent of the young seeding of last year is living, owing to the excessive drouth. We have had two very heavy hay crops in succession during the past two years, and most of the farmers will carry over considerable hay for next winter. There will be a considerable acreage of timothy hay cut this year, but not enough to prevent a shortage. We are all seeding as much as possible to clover this spring.

FROM H. C. BRADISH, ADRIAN.

The clover root borer has been noticed in this vicinity three or four seasons and reports and observations indicate that its depredations extend all over the county. On dry soils and in dry seasons the clover is attacked and generally destroyed in the fall of its second season's growth.

On low land or in wet seasons the plant may live, by sending out new roots from near the crown, to make a partial crop the third season. The parent (to be) insects may be found at this time of the year in the tap root just below the crown of the plant they have destroyed. In early fall both the grub and the mature insect may be found in the live roots.

Many fields where the borer has worked will be plowed for spring crops, but where sufficient timothy or other grass remains, the land may be left for meadow or pasture. Probably clover roots are not troubled much by the borer the first season of their growth on account of their small size, the insect seeming to prefer the larger roots of the next season.

BROAD WAGON TIRES.

C. C. MC DERMID.

"Would the universal use of wide tired wagons for heavy loads greatly improve our highways?"

"If so, how may we best encourage their use?"

It seems to the writer that no one who has noticed the effect of wide and narrow tires respectively upon our highways can come to any other conclusion than that the narrow tires cut up and needlessly injure them when either wet or dry, and that the wide act like a roller, smoothing down and compacting them, making better instead of worse, except at the very rare times when no wagon should be upon the road. Farmers generally greatly prefer the wide tire for early spring work on the farm, and for work on soft ground at any time of year, as both easier for the team and better for the land. Is there any reason why the same rule does not apply to the road, except that the common use of narrow tires compels the wide tire man to do the extra and needless work of repeatedly breaking a new track?

I believe the abolition of the narrow tire for everything except light spring wagons would give us much better roads at greatly reduced expense; and that after fair trial no consideration would induce us to go back to the old way.

On the second question, "How may we best encourage their use?" I would suggest:

1. The education of public sentiment through institute, Grange, and newspaper discussion, such as you have now invited.

2. By experimental trials of the two styles of wagon, on suitably prepared ground, with draft tests, at our state and county fairs, under the supervision of competent judges, with publication of results.

3. If such experiments should plainly prove that the narrow tire caused needless injury to the highway, destroying what the public had been taxed to provide for the benefit of all, might it not be competent for the legislature either to prohibit their use, or to impose on them such a tax as would gradually but certainly bring about their disuse?

Battle Creek.

HORSE NOTES.

A. W. HAYDON.

"The editor of the VISITOR wants a half column of notes on the horse," I said to my wife. "Now what is the biggest note on the horse that you know of?" And she answered, "The price he brings about here." It is astounding! When values first began to tumble farmers felt blue and looked grave and bewailed their luck, but prices have reached a level now that is too ridiculous to be lamentable and in lieu of producing sadness, is a source of hilarity, and in place of commiseration we have good natured jokes and banter. The horse breeders who are left with a full stock on hand furnish bright and shining marks for the joker and mock sympathizer. In brighter days we used to somewhat boastfully affirm we were "in the business, and in it to stay." It is dawning on us that that there was a hidden truth in that statement that we did not see ourselves. We have a firm hold on the business. Like the fellow that had the infuriated bull by the tail we can hang on all right, but how in time are we going to let go? In former

times the farmers and breeders and buyers and dealers were anxious to help us let go, but now they seem to think the "critter's" dangerous, and they stand smilingly outside the ring and enjoy "the circus."

Never mind, something is liable to happen that is not down on the bills, and there is no monopoly on smiles.

THE LITTLE COLT.

If any one in Michigan is going to try to raise a little colt this year he ought to have all the wisdom of the ancients to draw upon to guard against possible loss (?) Let me hand up a few solid chunks from experience and observation.

Feed the mare liberally for a while before foaling, she is eating for two.

Don't sit up nights to be there when she foals, for several reasons.

1. She may be shy and nervous about having you present. Her maternal instincts lead her to seek quiet and seclusion and your presence might do harm. Besides without you were very faithful in your watching the chances are that the child would be born before you know it.

2. A good night's rest is worth more than the colt.

3. You are liable to take cold and have pneumonia, and you could not sell the colt and its mother for enough to pay the doctor. And if the services of the undertaker and marble man were necessary, all the horses on the farm would hardly pay the bill. But if you are reckless and bound to be there, slip quietly away as soon as you see that the colt will not smother, and stay away an hour. Don't tie and cut off the umbilical cord without you want trouble with it from sloughing off and bleeding or leaking. If it should leak and get so short that it cannot be tied, take a sack needle and stout twine and sew through the flap of skin and around the cord, and tie tightly in a bow knot, leaving the end three inches long, so it can be untied when it swells. Leave on 36 hours. See that the bowels move in a few hours after birth and assist with injections if necessary and regulate them afterwards by dieting the mother.

TRAINING HORSES.

The horse has a "long head on him." He looks as if he might have a two story brain as surely as a college professor, but he is not credited with being very bright, and a reference to horse sense is not very complimentary. But he has a brain, and it is composed of the same kind of stuff as the professor's, and through a similar system of nerves it reaches out to every part of the body. It is the seat of consciousness, and through the organs of sense and their connecting nerves, it sees, hears, tastes, feels, and smells. It is the seat of volition. Here sits enthroned the imperial will that dictates, guides, and causes every movement of the body. Here too is the legislative power that thinks and reasons and evolves the laws and plans for the will to order and the body to execute. May we not go farther and say here dwells an immortal soul? Differing in degree but in all things how like the professor. Would the professor have learned more quickly and easily such things as the horse is required to learn if he had been born dumb and deaf, also so far as comprehending a language is concerned? Would he at least if his ancestors for a hundred generations had been subject to like conditions? If he had been tied up by the head every night, and kicked out of the barn every morning, and clubbed about the yard every day, till he was old enough to work, then buckled tightly into a harness and his head pulled up and back with an overcheck, and whipped to make him go, and whipped to make him stand, and sawed and yanked and kicked on the shins, and pounded over the head to make him back, would he have completed the course and have graduated with as high honors as the average horse when subjected to this not uncommon system of education?

I did not when I began, intend to "philosophize," the professor switched me off. To return.

The first requisite of successful horse training is to recognize that he is not a soulless brute. Is not all animate existence dependent on the same will? Are we not all children of the same Father? In this sense a brother, with a mind, a soul, and a conscience,—weak, undeveloped, dormant perhaps, because his environments have not stimulated them to growth and action—awaiting the touch of scientific knowledge and training to awake and unfold and progress.

So let us have compassion for him that he is a slave. Charity if at times he resents injustice and brutality, and swept by a thrill of the same feeling that in man is dedicating the world to freedom he rises in open rebellion against his tyrant master. Let us have infinite patience and some tact in bringing our ideas and wishes within his mental grasp. Let us remember that kindness and love are the most irresistible weapons in the world. And above all let us give him praise and admiration that under unfavorable treatment and hard conditions often he has proven a faithful servant, and the most affectionate, beautiful, and intelligent friend of man.

Decatur.

BEES.

Early Spring Management.

HON. GEO. E. HILTON.

The first attention bees need in the spring is to see if they need stores and assist them in cleaning up their hives.

There is a great difference in the amount of stores consumed by different colonies during the winter, notwithstanding the conditions in the fall may seem alike. Spring feeding will now commence in most localities, and the consumption of stores is much greater than during the winter months.

To ascertain their condition, choose some warm sunshiny day when there is little or no wind and the bees are flying freely, and remove your upper packing or covering. Have an old simplicity hive body with you, and commence at one side of the brood nest and lift out about half of the combs, setting them in the empty hive at your side. With a paddle made from a shingle about four inches wide clean out any dead bees or litter that may have accumulated during the winter. Then slip the remaining combs over to that side of the hive and clean out the remainder. In doing this be as expeditious as you can and be careful not to jam the combs together and endanger the life of your now valuable queen. You will probably find brood in two or more combs. Be careful not to separate these, but leave them in the hive just as you found them. If you find plenty of honey in the other combs, pick out two that have the nicest looking honey in them, and with an old fork scarify the coping on one side of each, and place one on each side of the cluster around this patch of brood.

If the colony seemed to be very weak I should only put back four or six combs and slip in a division board and tuck them up as warm as possible, and let them alone for two or three weeks.

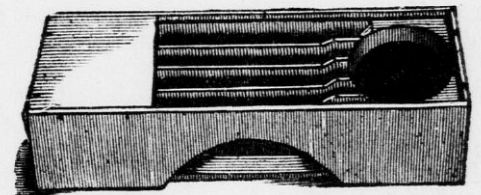
The one great mistake the beginner makes is "just taking a peep" at the bees too often in the spring when every particle of heat they can manufacture needs to be retained and utilized for brood rearing purposes.

At the first overhauling in the spring the porous cloth or burlap covering should be removed and replaced with the enameled cloth to more effectually retain the heat. But perhaps some of the colonies may be short of stores and need feeding. After cleaning these up I should only put back from four to six of the best combs, according to the strength of the colony, and put in a division board as before and prepare to feed them. As many will not have honey to feed we will take granulated or coffee-sugar and make it into syrup just as you do for table use.

HOW TO FEED.

After trying many devices I know of no better cheap feeder than the one here illustrated.

THE GRAY SIMPLICITY FEEDER.



It is adapted to any hive and can be used either on top of the frames or at the entrance. But for spring feeding I think the bees take the feed more readily from the top, and as it is covered with a glass, and by tacking on a thin strip of wood at the side where you see the curved opening, there is no chance for the bees or heat to escape. Just strip the enameled cloth back about half an inch, and set the opening in the bottom of feeder directly over this opening at the end of the frames. Tuck the covering around it closely and you need not remove it until you are through feeding. In filling the feeder I should use the feed quite hot, and the first time I filled it I should fill it so full that it would run over and down among the bees. They will soon clean things up and find their way into the feeder.

The operation of feeding is to go with a coffee pot of syrup and fill them up whenever you see through the glass that they are empty. Slip the glass back with your finger, fill up and then close. There is a piece of wire cloth over the place where you pour the feed in, so that the bees can't get out and you don't need a smoker.

Now what shall we do with these combs we have taken out, for they will contain more or less honey? Until within the past few years I used to extract this honey, but lately I uncap it and fill a super with these combs, spacing them about the same as in the hive. Set them in some sheltered place just outside the apiary, and let the bees take the honey out. It makes a little commotion the first day or two, but I have had nothing but good results from this course.

These make splendid combs for extracting purposes, as you can return them to the colonies as they need more room. But I prefer to keep them to put in my extracting supers, and fill up my brood nest with new frames filled with foundation.

Fremont.

Woman's Work.

A HANDFUL OF EARTH.

Here is a problem, a wonder for all to see.
Look at this marvelous thing I hold in my hand!
This is a magic surprising, a mystery
Strange as a miracle, harder to understand.

What is it? only a handful of earth; to your touch
A dry, rough powder you trample beneath your feet,
Dark and lifeless; but think for a moment, how much
It hides and holds that is beautiful, bitter, or sweet.

Think of the glory of color! The red of the rose.
Green of the myriad leaves and the fields of grass,
Yellow and bright as the sun where the daffodil blows,
Purple where violets nod as the breezes pass.

Think of the manifold form of the oak and the vine,
Nut, and fruit, and cluster, and ears of corn;
Of the anchored water-lily, a thing divine,
Unfolding its dazzling snow to the kiss of morn.

Think of the delicate perfume borne on the gale,
Of the golden willow catkin's odor of spring,
Of the breath of the rich narcissus waxen pale,
Of the sweet pea's flight of flowers, of the nettle's sting.

Strange that this lifeless thing gives vine, flower, tree,
Color and shade and character, fragrance, too,
That the timber that builds the house, the ship for the sea,
Out of this powder its strength and its toughness drew!

That the cocoa among the palms should suck its milk
From this dry dust, while dates from the selfsame soil
Summon their sweet rich fruit, that our shining silk
The mulberry leaves should yield to the worm's slow toil.

How should the poppy steal sleep from the very source
That grants to the grape-vine juice that can madden or cheer?
How does the weed find food for its fabric coarse
Where the lilies proud their blossoms pure uprear?

Who shall compass or fathom God's thought profound?
We can but praise, for we may not understand;
But there is no more beautiful riddle the whole world round
Than is hid in this heap of dust I hold in my hand.
—*Youth's Companion.*

WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Somehow it seems more difficult to select subjects upon which the sisters can talk and discuss pro and con than it is to find questions for the brothers.

Almost every man has his ideas on tariff, free trade, free coinage of silver, bimetalism, rotation of crops, hard times, and the cause, and is generally very free to express them. Now we women folk like to listen, and occasionally to take a hand in the discussion of these momentous subjects, but we would like something for ourselves, something that we can handle.

The sisters ought to occupy just as much time in every Grange meeting as the brothers, and no more, it should be equal.

In order to aid those lecturers that need it, we would suggest the following questions for discussion by the sisters. Of course the brothers are always welcome to aid us in our debates, but let the subject be presented by the women and the discussions follow by any one interested.

Are the sanitary conditions of our farm homes good? If not, how can they be improved?

Are the women on the farm doing as much in the way of reforms as the men. If so, how?

Should farmers' wives and daughters have a thorough knowledge of affairs on the farm outside of their work in the house?

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes is one of the leading men of the day. Would it not be well if we knew more about him and his great philanthropic work among the laboring classes?

Have you had your newspaper social yet for the GRANGE VISITOR? We have had ours. As one brother said (and we think him to be a good judge) it was the best meeting we ever held. A beautiful day, fair roads, house full, good dinner, excellent program, good cheer, and seven dollars for the VISITOR.

We hope April 15 to issue program for a May Day meeting for every Grange in the state.

MARY A. MAYO.

LEAVES FROM OLD OAKS.

OLD OAKS FARM.

March 31. The program at Grange last evening was more interesting than I thought it could be when the general topic was announced to be "A handful of earth." The "earthly roll call," as brother Hil had dubbed the opening, gave an opportunity for a variety of quotations on the subject, varying from severely practical to the ridiculous with the characteristics of the members who gave them.

Thos. B. read a well written paper on "Soils," which was highly spoken of by the men who had, in fact, to be called down in their discussion of its points. It was a pretty thorough review, I judge, of some of the work he has been doing in one of the Farm Home Reading courses this winter. He had one or two of the books with him and was recommending them at recess to some of our new members.

"Sand" was the topic assigned to Hilaris, probably because of his well known experiences with our back forty last summer. I overheard him discussing that phase of his subject with the men before Grange opened, but when he read his paper it proved to be a humorous take off on the

community in general, and some of us in particular, for a "want of sand" in several directions, as he thought.

Next followed a series of five minute talks; the first by Mr. Dreg was on the care of yards, in which he urged that the yards and lawns be cleaned up early and often as sunshine on mother earth best renews her cleanness and healthfulness. "Pick, rake, burn," would be his motto for all rubbish. He had noticed that the farmers' club meetings were always preceded by fire, which was an important item to the credit of any event that spurs farmers to clean up once in a while about their premises. Families who are not members are more likely he thought to let their yards shift for themselves and so breed shiftlessness, untidiness, and disease.

Mrs. Grotzinger gave several good suggestions for house cleaning, among others to begin in inclement weather with bureau drawers, closets, out of the way corners, and cupboards that take time but will not expose one's health. She cleans sinks and zincs with a preparation she uses for a washing fluid, made of a pound of Babbit's potash, an ounce of muriate of ammonia, and one ounce of salts of tartar to a gallon of water, being careful not to get the pure fluid on one's flesh.

Mrs. Gay spoke on "Gardens." "Farmers," she said, "were memorialized in public by farm papers and entreated in private by connubial partners to 'make a garden this year, any how!'" She supposed their past in the matter would become their future and their gardens would flourish in memorials, and yield chiefly entreaties, as heretofore. Still she would make one more plea for the healthfulness, the economy, the luxury, and the convenience of fresh vegetables from one's own garden. She wished that all farmers knew the luxury of having home grown cauliflower, Lima beans, parsnips and vegetable oysters, in addition to more common dishes expected, but too often lacking, in farm gardens. They had not found them so difficult to raise as they had anticipated and relished the enlarged bill of fare hugely.

The program closed with select reading by Kate Dreg that was exactly appropriate.

RUTH L. RESTLY.

THE GRANGE.

[Read at Crystal Grange No. 44, by Mrs. A. J. Holcomb.]

This topic has been a topic for conversation a great many times, yet I think it will bear to be talked on many more times. Being a member of Crystal Grange I am proud that I can honestly defend it.

I have been asked by outsiders what good there was in it, anyway? They thought it was a place to get together for a good social time and perhaps have a dance, or card party, every now and then I was glad that I could say our Grange was on a higher plane than that.

I know several years ago, "for a short time, to please the young people," they did allow dancing, and what else of such a nature I do not know, not being a member at that time, but I am so glad that the better element prevailed and that dancing was soon done away with.

I can proudly answer now that the Grange is a benefit, an educator for the young, yes and the older ones too; now by the contest work and in various ways it helps to enlighten the mind, broaden the intellect and enrich the brain power of all who would be thus benefited by anything good. It helps to make people more charitable, less selfish, and to lift up the fallen. I am glad for such an organization.

At the beginning of winter there was a person at my house who said to me, "I never thought you people would ever be Grangers, I have heard you say so much against it." "Well," I said, "it was through ignorance of what it was that we said it, just as people say things against religion and God's wondrous workings, and a great many other things that they know but very little about."

Then I got the GRANGE VISITOR and read of some of the benefits of the Grange; how it bound hearts of true Patrons together in their life even as Christianity bound the hearts of true Christians. They were really surprised and thought much more favorably of it than before.

I am glad further to note that our Grange is all the time striving to reach a higher standard of morality, as will be seen even in our contest work, as it opened with a better grade of literature than usual.

I am glad that our minds are looking up and being lifted up; also glad that our members are of such a character that they will grant the use of their building without one dissenting vote, for any and all good purposes.

And we do thank all the Patrons who are not professors of religion that they so kindly consented for us to use the hall for Sunday school and religious services, for we feel there is a grand work being done for the Master, the Worthy Master of the Universe. Dear friends, as you have been so generous with your vote in granting us the use of the hall, we pray you to lend your presence at the meetings for the sake of the dear and Worthy Master who ruleth over the "great Grange above."

CARING FOR THE CHILDREN.

[Read at a meeting of Capitol Grange No. 540, March 10, 1894, by Bessie A. Hill.]

"Shall we open our homes to the managers of the 'Fresh air fund'" and thus provide some little city child with a revelation of what life on the ground, in the open air is, and how it seems to get something to eat which has not adorned the shelves of some grocery?

Perhaps if some fairy, like those so convenient in Hans Christian Andersen's stories, could charm us away from our own comfortable homes,—perhaps if we even were to exchange places with those children for a week, there would not be the necessity for this question that there is now.

Huddled together in dirty, rickety tenement houses, with only a few small rooms at best, sometimes lighted only from a skylight, and without any attempt at ventilation, the only exit being by means of a hall shared with the neighboring tenants, the children of such homes have little chance of learning of better things. With their companions and their surroundings what can we expect of such children?

It is very easy for us to tell how these homes might be cleansed and brightened, how the money might be earned and saved to improve them. Of course we know that if each one did his part by being sober, industrious, and honest, much of this misery might be done away with, sometime. But in the meantime, what of the children?

They are growing up in these homes, educated in the streets in all that is impure and unwholesome. Soon they will take their places as home makers and voters and with what preparation for its responsibilities?

Shall we not practice a little self-denial and give these children a few days of the bright, happy, home life in the country which was really created as much for them as for us? And though we do not see the results of it, they may reach out far beyond our knowledge, and perhaps a whole home be made better for it, to say nothing of the good we shall get in thus helping to lift some burden from another. Then when the "ball is once set rolling" the effort will carry its influence further both in city and country homes, and who shall say what the results may be?

For,

"It may be that the children,
We have led with trembling hand,
Will be counted 'mid our jewels,
When we reach that better land."

HALLUCINATIONS.

THE PHILOSOPHER.

We are passing through an epidemic of hallucinations. Beginning with the slaying of Carter Harrison, the newspapers have been full of the doings of "cranks." I do not pretend to have discovered the causes for this particular form of mental unsoundness. And perhaps it may be true that it is not more prevalent than at former periods. But it does seem as if there is an unusual array of senseless crimes—crimes neither the inception nor the shocking nature of which can be easily accounted for.

But in thinking of the matter somewhat, I am led to believe that at least a portion of these singularly odd crimes—if the word odd may be used—is due to hallucinations that in the normal man are only eddyings and currents, but which, by reason of the burning up of the nerve force which stemmed their tides, become rushing torrents, and carry the man on to his own destruction.

I am the more persuaded of this fact by reason of some conditions of mind confessed by friends and now by myself. I know a man who frequently has a great desire to knock the hat from a man's head. This strange temptation appears to desire the use of its victim's muscle only when the hat is a high or "plug" hat, and the wearer a very small man. I do not know that my friend has ever indulged this taste for pugilism. I have heard of several people who had an all but uncontrollable impulse to make an outcry or disturbance during an impressive sermon; to laugh at a funeral, or to commit some outlandish atrocity in social gatherings. I know that when I am placed in positions high above the ground, some power that makes not for righteousness tempts me to jump to the earth. I have heard others say that they were affected in the same manner. I remember in boyhood of planning certain, bold, bad escapades, that, if indulged in then, would have brought a sound thrashing, and if perpetrated now would merit a residence in the state prison.

I think that almost every one will plead guilty to some hallucinations of this character. I can readily imagine that in persons nervously overwrought these impulses, now under the control of fairly healthy minds, might break restraint and the impulse become a deed. Then we would have another "crank."

Unfortunately there are hallucinations even more productive of evil than those mentioned. Some men fancy that wealth will bring happiness, no matter how gained.

Others imagine that wild oats can be sown and tame ones reaped. Some think that Caesar's wife must be above suspicion, while Caesar himself may revel with "the boys"—and "the girls." Others consider that religion will do for Sunday school but not for business. Some believe that the people really rule. Others have a notion that "good form" is more to be desired than character. Some hold the idea that polish makes a gentleman. Others would prefer to follow the crowds to Hades than the lone traveler to Heaven. These hallucinations are the most dangerous and destructive.

The Juveniles.

A DISASTROUS RIDE.

Some little drops of water
Whose home was in the sea,
To go upon a journey
Once happened to agree.

A cloud they had for carriage,
They drove a playful breeze,
And over town and country
They rode along at ease.

But oh, there were so many
At last the carriage broke,
And to the ground came tumbling
These frightened little folk.

And through the moss and grasses
They were compelled to roam,
Until a brooklet found them
And carried them all home.

—Selected.

BETSEY AND THE FROGGIES.

Betsey was tired of playing with her doll, tired of drumming on the window pane with a fork, trying to make believe it was music; she was even tired of watching mamma bake, for she didn't open the oven often enough to suit Betsey. So like all little girls who have nothing to do, she became cross. First she would stand on one foot, then on the other, then sigh, and call out peevishly: "Mamma, isn't it nearly time to look again, something smells awfully burnty;" or, "Oh, dear, when will it ever be lunch? Mamma, can't I have just a teenty piece of citron? I'm so hungry."

And when mamma said "no," in a way that Betsey knew meant no, she screwed up her face in that ugly, sulky fashion little girls have.

At last mamma told her to go out in the garden and see if the birds and flowers couldn't teach her to be quiet and contented.

Betsey put on her white sunbonnet and walked slowly out among the sweet, nodding flowers. A brown linnet on the laurel bush near by was singing his morning song, but when he caught sight of the frowning face under the bonnet, he thought it was a scarecrow, and—flip flap—in a second he was up in the clouds.

This made Betsey feel naughtier than ever; it was just as though the bird had said as plain as could be: "I don't want to play with such an ugly girl; 'I'd rather be by myself."

"I don't care, anyway," muttered Betsey, kicking the neatly graveled walks, "I want to be all alone by myself, too."

"Croak, croak, croak," went something right in her ear.

Didn't Betsey jump! It came from an old tub filled with water, and it was a funny little green frog who was saying, "Croak, croak," as he jumped up and down. Then another came, and another, until Betsey counted five. They hopped and kicked and spluttered, looking such quaint, wise little fellows all the while, that Betsey forgot all about being cross, and began to laugh and clap her hands, trying to see how high she could jump, too.

After awhile she thought they must be hungry, so she sprinkled some cake crumbs she found in her pockets, in the water, and would you believe it—they opened their round mouths, and with a hop and a gulp, they ate up the crumbs, one by one.

Betsey gave them all names. She called them, "Greenie," "Jumper," "Diver," "Spot," and "Hop-o'-my-Thumb."

Before she knew it, mamma was calling: "Betsey, Betsey; come to lunch, Betsey."

"Why, Betsey," said mamma, as she came running in with flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes, "so the birds and flowers did teach you to be good, after all."

"No, they didn't mamma," laughed Betsey, "It was Greenie, Jumper, Diver, Spot, and Hop-o'-my-Thumb!"

"What are you talking about, child?" exclaimed her mother, nearly dropping a dish of hot potatoes in her surprise.

Then Betsey told about her froggies.—*Christian Observer.*

An average of 2,400 subordinate Grange meetings are held in New England every month in the year and in addition to these 2,000 Pomona Grange meetings or Grange institutes are held every year. Twenty-four thousand subordinate Grange meetings, 2,000 Pomona meetings and six state Grange meetings all in little New England. Is it any wonder that a high degree of general intelligence prevails among the farming population? And the Grange has only just begun its work here.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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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.

Lecturers will find topics for discussion in Sister Mayo's letter.

Several Granges have not yet reported their choice of premiums won in the contest. We hope they will attend to it at once.

The initiative and referendum are ably discussed in Prof. Corbin's paper. This is an interesting topic for discussion in the Grange.

The clover root borer is getting to be a pretty serious pest. We should like to have our readers make observations of its ravages in their localities and report results.

Remember that you can get the bulletins of our college free. Send a card to the secretary of the college, asking that your name be put on the bulletin mailing list. Or your secretary can send in the names and addresses of those in the Grange who are interested.

A theme which is continually arising among the farmers is that of a union of all farmers' organizations into one grand body. We are fortunate in having a paper from Illinois' able past master, giving his views on this topic. We have room for your opinion also.

We commend to your careful perusal the short article from Brother McClure on "Using the press." We believe that the Grange is not advertised half of what it should be. Be sure that you have brief, spicy reports of your work sent to the leading local papers. Keep the Grange before the people. Some folks think that the Grange is dead; disabuse their minds of that idea by being always very much alive.

FOR LEGISLATION.

The legislative committee of the State Grange, consisting of Brothers John K. Campbell, Geo. McDougall, and H. D. Platt, all of Ypsilanti, recently met at the home of Bro. Platt. It was decided to make a vigorous campaign to secure measures in the interests of tax payers and the people at large. The committee will at once begin investigations preparatory to making a complete report at the next State Grange.

Meantime it is desired that the Granges be discussing some of these questions so that when the time comes for action the Grange will be a unit in its demands. We would call the attention of lecturers to the lecturer's department, where we have indicated a few lines of discussion that cannot fail of profitable returns.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

An impression has gone out that because last year corrupt means were used in getting the salaries of several state officers raised, therefore the people, and especially the farmers, are unalterably opposed to granting any increased salaries to our state officers. Perhaps this is true. Nevertheless we know many farmers who are favorable to fair salaries. The matter is one well worth discussing and we should like to hear from both sides. It is important and will certainly come up before the next legislature.

We have prepared a table that may be of interest. It gives the salaries of the various state officers in those states which are nearest to Michigan in population. We have also given the average salary of each officer for the ten states. In averaging the salary of the lieutenant governor we calculated that each state paying a per diem held a biennial legislative session of 150 days. In several cases officers receive fees, in whole or in part; these were not considered in the average. The average salaries and Michigan's salaries are in heavy type, so that they may the more easily be compared.

State.	Gov.	Lieut. Gov.	Sec. State.	Treasurer.	Auditor.	Land Com.	Attorney General.	Supr. Pub. Inst.
Missouri.....	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000		\$3,000	\$3,000
Massachusetts.....	8,000	2,000	3,500	5,000	3,500		5,000	3,400
Texas.....	4,000	\$5 a day	2,000	2,500	2,500	\$2,500	4,000	2,500
Indiana.....	5,000	\$5 a day	2,000	3,500	2,500		2,500	2,500
Michigan.....	4,000	\$8 a day	800	1,000	3,000	800	2,500	1,000
Iowa.....	3,000	\$1,000	2,300	2,300	2,300		1,500	2,300
Kentucky.....	3,000	\$10 a day	\$1,700	2,300	3,300		1,500	2,000
Georgia.....	3,000		2,000	2,000	2,000		2,000	2,000
Tennessee.....	4,000		\$1,800	2,000	\$2,700		3,000	
Wisconsin.....	5,000	\$1,000	5,000	5,000	\$2,700		3,000	1,300
Average.....	\$4,600	\$881	\$2,400	\$3,070	\$2,844	\$1,770	\$2,720	\$2,225

FRATERNITY MEANS SOMETHING.

One of the saddest sights in a Grange is to see bickering over some trivial circumstance. Not seldom, on enquiring the reason for the absence of some brother or sister, the answer will come, "Oh, Brother A said something they didn't like, and they haven't been here since." Too often does a brother,—and is it always a brother? says some unkind word that was needless. He may think it shows independence and spirit to retort in this sharp way. Or it may be that he was really wounded by a remark of another brother. But is it not better to give the soft answer? Have we not enough work to do without wasting our time over these unpleasant circumstances?

Our fraternity means something. It means charity, kindness. It means for us to help our brothers, not to hinder them. It means brotherhood. It means the golden rule. It means peace and good-will. Too frequently we forget all this, and stir up strife unnecessarily.

How small and trivial these strifes look

when we regard them soberly! How they pale and shrink beside the glorious privileges of living and loving and doing! How sad seems our anger when we remember that we are dust! Shall we not recall our high duties and forget the little crosses? Shall we not subdue the spirit of envy, of malice, of fault finding, and seek the graces of loving kindness and forgiveness? Shall we not "be kindly affectionate one to another with brotherly love; in honor preferring one another?"

OUR WORK.

"We believe in patronizing and aiding the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in their legitimate work of scientific investigation, practical experiment, and education for rural pursuits."

The agricultural colleges and the experiment stations have definite and precise work to do, which must be performed if they are a success, and which no other institutions can do for them. We believe as above, that this specific work consists in the conducting of scientific and practical experiments in agricultural lines, and in the education of men and women for rural pursuits.

These institutions should do some purely scientific work. Every thoughtful man knows that the workings of nature are governed by laws. Science is the attempt to discover and classify those laws. Men should be encouraged to seek God's truths everywhere, and the truths of plant and animal growth are no exception. The men who are inclined to dig deep into nature's secrets in search of these truths should be given every opportunity. That search should be their life work, and they should not be interrupted in its pursuit. This scientific work will eventually have a practical bearing. For, although much of it will result in knowledge that cannot be put to the financial advantage of the farmer, there will be many things discovered that when practically applied will help to make or save money. But the great aim is to find the truth.

These institutions should also do practical work in experiment, where the chief aim is to discover, as soon as is consistent with correct results, whether certain things will "pay." The men who carry on this work should be men fairly versed in science, but who have the additional requisite of having actually made a living on the farm. They should have every facility for their work, and the results of their investigations should be couched in such plain terms that he who runs may read. They should keep in touch with the farmers' wants and needs, and in transition periods like the present should be able to suggest the proper line of action for the farmer. Many Michigan farmers are today hesitating as to their future policy in regard to crops that shall take the acreage formerly devoted to wheat. The colleges should anticipate such a condition and be ready to suggest and advise.

The colleges must educate for rural pursuits. The means at hand for this work are the college course, institutes, reading course, bulletins, and reports. The object and tendency of all of these means should be to educate for rural pursuits. In some institutions this distinctive work is belittled. The management says, "We do not care so much what a man does after he graduates. We want to give him a good industrial training, conscious that whatever pursuit he follows he will always be in touch with agriculture." But doesn't agricultural mean anything when modifying the word college? We want these graduates so closely "in touch" with agriculture that their life work is with and for the farmers.

These distinct objects of the colleges and stations must not be lost sight of or perverted.

We have thus far spoken only of the college side. But the people also have a large share in the responsibility of the success of the colleges. We are informed, by men who know, that the greatest opposition to appropriations for our college always comes from farmer members of the legislature. We know personally that last session idiotic objections to the college proceeded from one or two farmer members who knew no other way to make a reputation for themselves. (We are proud to say that every one of the seven Grange members were thorough friends of the college.)

The publications of the college are not used as they should be. Only about 8,000 bulletins are sent out, and the same number of reports of the board of agriculture. Yet both can be had for the asking and both are valuable. If ten times this number were used more than half the farmers of Michigan would still be without them.

Nor do the farmers send their sons to the college to be educated for farmers. Take the southern tier of counties in our state, consisting of Monroe, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Branch, Cass, St. Joseph, and Berrien, and notice the following figures in connection with them:

Population 1890.....	225,730
Valuation 1891.....	\$142,500,000
Acres improved land 1892.....	1,545,126
Number of farms 1892.....	23,426
Number of farmer families (estimated).....	20,000
Number of townships.....	111
Number of students in Agricultural College 1892-3.....	26

Total number of undergraduate students attending Ag'l College 1892-3..... 300

Here are seven rich counties, largely agricultural, having probably 20,000 farmers' families in them, sending but 26 students to the college. It would seem as if each township, on the average, ought to have one student in the college all the time. If that were done these counties would have 111 students instead of 26. Is not this rather a gloomy outlook for the college?

The Grange believes in supporting the college. And the most practical way in which that support can be given is in sending boys there to be educated.

We have had space for but a mere glance at a most important part of our work.

GIRLS AT THE COLLEGE.

We are in receipt of the following communication from a Patron who is interested in co-education at our Agricultural College. We give it in full on this page, because we hope that Patrons generally will discuss the question, in their Granges and through the VISITOR.

For long years past have been adopted resolutions by State Grange and by Subordinate Granges, urging that provisions be made for teaching girls at the Michigan Agricultural College. With the lively interest in education evinced at the last State Grange, and the favorable feeling of the faculty at the college, it seems a good time to agitate the subject anew.

In the past, some girls have been admitted to classes in the agricultural course, often substituting something for agriculture, surveying, etc.

Here are a few very general suggestions to start on: To a considerable extent, let girls take classes as heretofore with students in the agricultural course, making substitutions, such as domestic art, to include sewing by hand and with machines, cutting and fitting plain garments, then some more elaborate ones, trimming, matching of colors and materials, designing, and some practical lessons in millinery; domestic science, to include instruction and practice in chemistry and botany of foods and their adulterations, bacteriology, hygiene and home nursing, cooking, laundry work; household science, including home sanitation, household economy, regular practice in a gymnasium. The practice in these subjects would take the place of student labor by the boys. A few colleges have tried these things and have found them popular. Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., began in 1887, open to both sexes, and last year had nearly 4,000 students. Their exhibit of students' work at Chicago attracted great interest. From the catalog of Pratt Institute I have extracted the following:

"Its object is to promote manual and industrial education, as well as cultivation in literature, science, and art; to inculcate habits of industry and thrift; and to foster all that works for right living and good citizenship.

"It is now generally recognized that manual training is an important and necessary adjunct to the education of the schools and that mind and eye and hand must together be treated in order to secure symmetrical development. While developing and strengthening the physical powers, it also renders more active and acute the intellectual faculties."

It has always seemed eminently fitting to many that there should be such a course at our college. Here is a work for women to do. Shall we hear from them?

A SISTER REPUBLIC.

Continued from page 1.

the limit or intent of this article to discuss the propriety or possibility of introducing any of their customs into our own political practice, although that question may not be an unprofitable one for the serious consideration of the American citizen. It is surely not out of place, however, to express the hope that institutions so admirably adapted to secure the will of the people,

and to promote a vigorous and intelligent citizenship, may be long preserved in the heart of Europe to bless the people who now enjoy them, and to inspire the friends of liberty in less favored countries in their struggles to be free.
Ann Arbor.

The Lecture Field.

GRANGE AND SCHOOL INSTITUTES.

I wish to say to you that the move made by the Grange in the interest of schools is awakening much earnest attention and hearty support of the public, and the commissioners and teachers in particular. An Institute held with Farmington Grange March 10, though the roads were "a terror," was attended by about 300, who pronounced it a grand success. The program, papers, essays, recitations, and discussions, were able and good, the banquet and visit captivating, and commissioners H. H. Snowden of Oakland, and J. A. Sinclair of Wayne expressed themselves gratified to have such assistance given in line of their work, offering their hearty support to similar efforts in future at other places. While teachers and neighbors who had stood aloof from the Grange were surprised and pleased to investigate Grange principles and works in new light to them. We are laying plans to assist other Granges in continuing such good works.
A. J. C.

FOR DISCUSSION.

It is very necessary that the farmers should unite in asking for needed legislation. To do so the important questions must be discussed freely and frequently, until all are practically united. We suggest a couple of subjects that will be of especial interest just now, and we hope that they will be discussed by every Grange in the state. Please let us hear the results of these discussions in brief reports. Also let us have your opinion, concisely expressed.

1. What salaries should be paid to our state officers, and under what limitations?
2. Can the farmers aid in solving the liquor question? And have they any duty in the matter?

HOW CAN THE GRANGE BETTER UTILIZE THE PRESS?

D. E. MCCLURE.

Replying to your request to write a brief article on the subject heading this communication, I beg to suggest:

1. By asking the gentlemen of the press to occasionally give space to Grange news, and then make this news just as crisp and interesting as possible. To do this we shall need to make our meetings interesting, and then they will become a power. With this condition, the press will not only become easy of utilization but will take up the work in the grand manner recently exhibited by the *Grand Traverse Herald*.
2. Hold open meetings, with an interesting program, and invite the gentlemen of the press to the meetings. Have some practical questions for them to discuss. The press is always glad to help in a good cause; they are always glad to sit down to a square meal. How many Granges in the state have invited the editors in their neighborhoods to such a meeting? Honor bright now, stand up, cross your heart, and tell us.
3. By holding Grange and teachers' meetings which bring in all the factors of farm, home, and school. As the local press is a reflection of the local lines of thought and action, such meetings draw in the representatives of the press who find it to their advantage to attend such meetings, to their disadvantage to neglect "so great a means of salvation."
4. The press cannot be utilized to a greater advantage than to personally call upon the editors, and explain to them the hopes, the expectations, and the good accomplished by the Grange.
5. When you hold a meeting appoint some one in the meeting to write up such proceedings, as are proper to publish, for the local papers, not one paper but all the papers in your county. This news will be seized with great relish by the farmers, and afford food for reading and thought. By this way we shall build up the local press, a thing we should do; they will build us up and the utility question is disposed of.
Shelby.

FROM THE NATIONAL MASTER.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, I have been officially notified that the following amendments to the Constitution have been adopted by the Constitutional majority of State Granges:

RESOLVED, That Article 1, under the head of "District and County Granges" be amended as follows:

By inserting after the word "wives," where it occurs in the third line, the words, "or husbands," and strike out the word "matron" in said line and insert instead, "fourth degree members."
Article 1st, Section 1, by inserting after the word "wives," in the second line "or husbands," and by striking out the word "matrons" in the third line and inserting the words "fourth degree members in good standing," and adding after the word "wives" in third line "or husbands," and striking

out in same line the word "matron" and insert the words "fourth degree members in good standing."

Article 1, Section 2, after the word "wives" in the first line insert "or husbands" and strike out the word "matron" in second line and insert "fourth degree members in good standing."
Article 1, Section 3, after the word "master" in the fourth line insert "or his wife or her husband."

NATIONAL GRANGE.

In the second line after the word "wives" insert "or husbands if fourth degree members in good standing." In sixth line strike out "who are matrons" and insert "or husbands if fourth degree members in good standing." In seventh line after the word "wives" add "or husbands if fourth degree members in good standing."

I therefore promulgate the same, and declare said amendments to be component parts of the Constitution of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

In testimony whereof I have hereto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the National Grange, this 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-four.

J. H. BRIGHAM,

Master of the National Grange.

IN GENESEE.

I have just returned home from Genesee county where I was called to dedicate a Grange hall situated about nine miles southwest of Flint. The hall was built by brother A. B. Knight, a thorough Patron, and one of the most energetic members I know in Michigan. His family are all grown and are nicely situated on farms near by the old farm. All seem to be happy and determined members of the order. The hall is 24x44 feet, two stories high, situated near Brother Knight's house. He furnishes stable room for all the teams that come and sees to it that man and beast are at home; in fact he runs a free hotel and he and his grand wife seem to love the business. Genesee county is one of the best counties in the state, but is sadly behind in Grange work. It is my opinion that the State Grange should put the ball to rolling in this county very soon and not give up until there are organized at least ten subordinate organizations. Clayton Grange is doing quite a business in co-operation. They purchase of Thornton Barnes & Co., Philadelphia; they think they save about 15 per cent and all feel well pleased with the effort.
Yours fraternally,
THOS. MARS.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.

March 29, the friends of President Wells of the board of agriculture tendered him a complimentary reunion of the board and faculty of the college, in honor of the 21st anniversary of his connection with the board. About 80 guests sat down to the banquet. The following responses were given, with the last of which President Wells was presented with a beautiful mounted and bound set of elegant college views.

The College, child of the State still needs her motherly care.
Gov. JOHN T. RICH.
The Governors of Michigan: no state can name a better line. Their uniform devotion to College interests merits our kindest remembrance.

Ex-Gov. D. H. JEROME.
The State Board of Agriculture; the compensation they receive.
HON. HENRY CHAMBERLAIN.
The boys of M. A. C.: the college yell is heard from ocean to ocean, from the lakes to the gulf, with an echo from Australia and the Old World.
HON. C. W. GARFIELD.
Looking Backward,
DR. R. C. KEDZIE.
Looking Forward,
PRES. L. G. GORTON.
The Agricultural Press,
K. L. BUTTERFIELD.
Our Present Views,
SECRETARY BUTTERFIELD.

FRUIT BUDS IN WASHTENAW.

Fruit buds from four orchards on the highlands south-east of Ann Arbor show that a few peach buds were killed in the cold of February, but most of them are apparently all right to-day. Pear buds seem to have suffered during the late cold weather more than peaches, but most of these seem to be in fair condition.

On cutting apple buds they showed bright and sound. Unless warmer weather shall change present appearance, I think we may expect a fruit crop here.
B. G. BUELL.

Ann Arbor, March 30.

DISTRICT SCHOOL PUPILS' READING COURSE.

We were pleased at the intelligent ground taken in the editorial, "Our work," in last VISITOR. We wish every school officer, patron, commissioner, could read it, and reading follow it. Oh, if our farmer friends could measure the grand ideals traveling ever through the eye and the ear, the two highways to the soul, they would see to it that beautiful school buildings, with cleanly well ventilated rooms, and flowers raised upon the school grounds made up the environments of their children. They would plant a flower in place of the obscene picture and writing upon the school buildings; they would hang a picture upon the school room walls, to banish the oath, the uncouthness, the vulgarity of school life. We are glad to announce that many county school commissioners have taken the initial steps towards introducing the Graded Pupils' Reading Course. Are you helping your commissioner, my brother and

sister? Have you written your commissioner one word about the matter; have you spoken to that officer about it? Oh, how enthusiastic you were at the State Grange! How your heart beat with pride as you looked over Representative hall filled with brothers and sisters!

Do you want to know a place in which your enthusiasm will help "just a little?" Right in your back district school. How many lecturers have presented the Pupils' Reading Course to their Granges?

The resolutions fell like snow, during the opening sessions of the State Grange. Did your energy, your enthusiasm, my brothers and sisters in the Grange, end with your "resoluting?"

The Grange can be made the most elevating power in every county in the state if we do something more than make resolutions.

D. E. MCCLURE.

HILLSDALE POMONA.

The Income Tax Discussed.

Hillsdale county Pomona held a session at Moscow, March 1, with a good attendance. The forenoon was devoted to the usual routine business. Scipio, Moscow and Wright Granges report accessions, the rest as far as reported are holding their own. The afternoon was given to the Worthy Lecturer.

The welcome address was given by Brother Moore, in a few earnest and inspiring words, and was responded to by Brother J. W. Hutchins, who dwelt especially on the social aspects of the Order. The chief paper of the session was on the "Income tax."

The United States is the only highly civilized nation that has not such a tax. England has had it for over 50 years and one-sixth of her revenue is derived from this source. The United States had it from 1863 to 1871, when it was repealed, against strong protests from some of the leading men of congress, and with but small majority in either house. The moneyed class object to it. They say it would be a tax on thrift and a punishment on industry. If this is the nature of taxation, then just so much as the burden was lifted from the great masses just so much more would they be stimulated to thrift and industry. While no law would prevent the rich engaging in any enterprise that promised great incomes.

But they say that "it is sectional." It would be no more sectional than any other law. It would simply go anywhere and everywhere where there was such property to be taxed.

"Again, it would be class legislation." No more so than public school tax, homestead exemption law, and stay of execution act.

"But it would be inquisitive." No more so than any tax. Nor near so much as that of custom duties that ransack the trunks of the traveling public.

"It would cause perjury." We are bound to accept it. But as a rule they are already perjured by avoiding common taxation.

"It would array the rich against the poor." They are already arrayed against the poor, from the smallest monopoly to the great banking houses of Wall street. For years we have stood on the defensive.

"It would be a war tax." For thirty years we have been paying a war tariff and are still paying it, and issuing war bonds.

"Relieve the poor from the responsibility of maintaining the government and in the end they will be excluded from participating in it." A timely threat. But on a pinch they over-estimate their strength and mistake the spirit of the American people.

Such a tax would be just and place the burden where it could most easily be borne.

For years legislation has been in the interest of the rich, making the facilities for accumulating great wealth by the few and then standing guard over it. They should pay for these favors. It would prevent, if placed high enough, dangerous concentrations of wealth. And would not disturb business enterprises as the continual meddling with the tariff is said to do.

The following points were brought out in the discussion:

Bro. Strait—An income tax would be just. It would to some extent prevent the centralizing of wealth. One-half is already in the hands of a few. The people are struggling under thirty-two billions of dollars indebtedness and we have imposed a burden on our posterity that our children and children's children can never pay; but the interest they can and have got to. But it will take every bushel of wheat and every bushel of corn and all the output of our gold and silver mines to do it. Capital at six per cent compound interest will double in 12 years, but the wealth of the nation will not yield three per cent. How long will it take the money loaners to absorb all the wealth? By demonetizing silver they doubled our burdens and lessened our ability to pay one-half. Nero fiddled while Rome burned; we have Nereos in Washington today.

Bro. Conklin—Egypt was taxed to death

while her granaries were full and running over and her children were crying for bread. It is the same here to day. Our cities are full of the unemployed, the hungry and destitute and paupers while the necessities of life were never so cheap. Our only remedy is the ballot. This farmers can control, and we have got to do it or good-bye nation.

We have bonded our posterity; they say we can pay it in ten years. Don't believe it, it is for all time. We have got to get hold of the money bags and stop the holes.

Sister Hunker—I don't want to talk on this question when men do as you do, you have the votes, and if you have brains, settle it and settle it soon without reference to party. There is a good deal of educating being done, it should be materialized. Our legislators are our paid servants, and you should not petition with, "we humbly beseech," but demand, then see that you are served at the right time. We don't want our corn planted in January.

Bro. Smith—The storm that is shaking us now will shake us more by and by. The people are slow to catch on.

Bro. Van Arsdale—This robbery has been going on for years and the farmer has just found it out. The banker has the start of us, his money will bring in more than our farms will. One-fourth of the wealth pays three-fourths of the taxes. They say that if we have an income tax the poor will pay it just the same. Don't be fooled, they will squeeze you just as hard as they can any way.

Our next meeting will be with Adams Grange the first Thursday in April. We send greeting to all of our great fraternity.
W. M. KIRBY.

KENT POMONA.

An open meeting of Kent county Grange was held at Rockford on March 21. Although the weather and roads were not of the best, nearly fifty were present. From the discussion on "future lines in farming," the following thoughts were gleaned:

"Some have exhausted their land for raising wheat and are now raising potatoes and beans although these are very uncertain crops."

"Fruits, both large and small will be of profit, as well as dairying and the business hen for at least several years in Michigan, but in the raising of wheat, corn and beef, Michigan cannot compete with other states. So, mixed farming is the best, have a little of everything and have more than enough for our own use, then if one crop fails there will be something left to sell."

"But we must farm it on a scientific basis. If we raise fruit we must not only raise a large quantity, but a good quality, and in order to do this the labor must be done intelligently. The time is past when a man can get good crops and prices without much or intelligent labor."

"Let there be more labor on a less number of acres and use some fertilizer and receive more profit from every acre tilled."

"This country is the best place on earth to live today. It was an Englishman who who lately visited his mother country and who remarked that 'anybody who lives in Michigan that will find fault ought to be ashamed of themselves.'"

"America is a proud and an extravagant nation, and we have poor enough with us now and so we ought not to reduce the price of labor."

I. D. Davis reviewed the Grange work in the county, and in the discussion which followed it was suggested that the Grange was only second to the church; and in a reading on "What are the possibilities of the Grange?" it was shown that the Grange has not yet realized all the possibilities of which it is capable.

Mrs. Berry of Rockford Grange opened the discussion on "American Citizenship" with a poem.

Music and recitations enlivened the meeting.
SEC'Y.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
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Pittsford Mich., March 29, 1894.

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Yours respectfully,
JAMES COUSINS.

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Farmers don't feed ticks, but buy some of Hayward's Sheep Dip. I want an agent in every locality. Write quick.

B. F. FOSTER,
Allegan, Mich.

FROM THE MICHIGAN COLLEGE.

Rosa Bonheur 5th.

We quote the following from a letter by Prof. C. D. Smith to the *Breeder's Gazette*.

"Not infrequently a Holstein-Friesian makes a good record even if she belongs to a college herd, supposed to be fed with more science than skill. During the past fourteen days our Rosa Bonheur 5th 11227 H. F. H. B. has yielded 1,436 3/4 pounds of milk and 39.81 pounds of butter-fat by the Babcock test, a sample of each milking being tested in duplicate.

"The largest weekly yields are: of milk, 726 1/4 pounds, and of worked, salted and packed butter 22.06 pounds.

"She is a large cow, weighing 1,750 pounds, and is of a strong dairy type—wedge-shaped, sharp-backed, loose-jointed, cat-hammed, and with capacious udder and sinuous milk veins—just the cow to illustrate to students the type toward which to breed. Her dam was Rosa Bonheur 890 H. H. B., imported by Smiths, Powell & Lamb, and her sire was Meadowbrook Chief 1969, by Ykema 322 D. F. H. B.

"Her disposition is perfect and appetite voracious. A day's ration (Feb. 23) was 75 pounds silage, 21 pounds grain (one-half corn, three-eighths oats and one-eighth bran), 10 pounds oil meal, 49 pounds roots and 1 1/2 pounds clover hay. Chemically considered the ration has a nutritive ratio nearly 1:5.4.

"In feeding this cow, however, I have followed the rule which I think every wise feeder should adopt—that of consulting first the appetite and digestive capacity of the cow and being governed by that rather than by any consideration of the chemical constitution of the feed.

"During the early part of the two weeks the weather was very cold—at or below zero—and the box stall in which she was kept was not wind proof or heat tight. I was surprised at her appetite for silage and roots in such cold weather. Her largest daily yield, 106 3/4 pounds of milk, was made while yet the weather was very cold. No June conditions these—and there were "no flies on her" either.

"On another day she yielded by the test 3.19 pounds of fat."

Bulletin on Sheep Feeding.

Bulletin 107, just issued, will interest every sheep breeder and he, or any one else interested in sheep should send to the Secretary of the College for it. We have room for but a short description of the plan of the experiment and the summary of results.

PLAN OF EXPERIMENT.

The plan was to secure as nearly an average lot of lambs as possible, representing the class of animals usually purchased by feeders for fattening. Our aim was to obtain lambs from one flock in order that the animals used in the experiment might have the advantage of having been under the same conditions for some time previous. We were fortunate in securing a lot, numbering 125 lambs of similar breeding and in all respects a desirable flock for experimental purposes. They were divided into ten lots numbered consecutively from 1-10. They were confined in a light, airy barn,

well ventilated and supplying the best of conditions for the health and comfort of the animals. The feeding pens were roomy and so constructed that the lambs could be confined at one end while the feeding was in progress. The lambs were at no time permitted to exercise in the open air and were not taken out except for the purpose of weighing once each week. Pure water, frequently renewed, was kept constantly before the animals, but was not weighed. In all lots except 8 and 9, the influence of the individual differences of the animals was guarded against as much as possible by carefully grading into lots of the same weight and apparent thrift. The large number of animals used in each division of the experiment also contributed toward making the averages more reliable. Care was taken to feed at regular intervals. They were fed grain and hay at 6:30 each morning, roots and silage at 12, and grain and hay again at 3:30.

In all the lots except 8 and 9, the amounts of hay and grain were supplied with reference to the appetites of the animals, while the roots were supplied at the rate of one pound per day and head.

Lots 8 and 9 were fed for the purpose of determining the relative value of roots and silage for fattening lambs, and was a continuation of a former experiment along the same line. The animals however, were apparently in no way less thrifty than the others and the results are included in the general summaries and tabulated comparisons. Lots 8 and 9 each received clover hay *ad libitum* and a grain ration consisting of one pound per day and head of bran and oats, mixed equal parts by weight. In addition lot 8 was fed ruta bagas *ad libitum* and lot 9 corn silage *ad libitum*.

December 3, 1892, the lambs were all dipped in kerosene emulsion. The excitement of dipping and discomfort following the operation probably slightly affected the gains, especially as the time of dipping was followed immediately by a fall in temperature.

All the feed except hay was weighed daily and recorded. The weights of hay were recorded for the weekly periods only. The lambs were weighed each week on the dates given in the tables. The weighing was done each time in the morning after a feed of grain and before feeding hay or supplying with water.

The lambs were all shorn during the week ending March 8.

We were desirous of ascertaining the influence of shearing lambs during the fattening period, and a discussion of the results will be found in another portion of this bulletin.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

1. Lots receiving corn in the grain, either in whole or in part, produced the best gains, were apparently in better finish, and in general were fed at a greater profit than the lots receiving bran or oats.

2. A grain ration of bran proved to be an inferior material for fattening lambs.

3. A ration of corn and oats produced slightly better results than either a mixture of corn and bran, or of corn, oats and bran.

4. The results of this experiment indicate that the gains resulting from fattening lambs by means of a "self feed," are produced by a larger consumption of grain for one

pound of gain, than when fed at regular intervals in the usual manner, and other things being equal the gains are less profitable.

5. A mixture of fodder articles composed largely of a good quality of silage proved a cheap and successful ration for fattening lambs.

6. The rate of gain was apparently increased by shearing during the fattening period.

7. In this experiment colder temperatures were quite generally accompanied by increased gains.

8. The amount of available protein in the various rations was apparently a less potent factor in producing gains than the amount of available carbohydrates.

9. Small gains are not necessarily unprofitable nor are large gains a sure index of profitable food consumption.

Fruit Bulletins.

Bulletin 103 is an elaborate symposium upon peach and plum culture in Michigan, by the Horticulturist of the Station, L. R. Taft. It discusses in an interesting manner the natural conditions that have given Michigan its present standing as a fruit growing state, and indicates the localities best adapted to the successful cultivation of the above named fruits. Since so much depends upon the soil, exposure, elevation and other surroundings, a considerable space is very properly devoted to those subjects. We learn from this bulletin that the Michigan peach belt extends along the shore of Lake Michigan from south of St. Joseph well to the north of Charlevoix, and varies in width from ten to thirty miles; here peaches can be grown with success in almost any elevated spot. Near the lake, however, the conditions are so favorable, owing to the ameliorating influence of the open waters of Lake Michigan, that in many sections, success has been obtained in localities where the land is quite low and level. Away from the lake in the interior counties, notably Lenawee, Washtenaw, Hillsdale, Jackson, Calhoun, Clinton and Kent, and in favorable locations in others, good results have been obtained with this fickle crop, when it has been cared for intelligently. The methods of handling the orchards recommended, are based upon actual experience at the college, and are those practiced by our most successful fruit growers. The preparation of the ground, the nursery culture of the trees, the planting and pruning of the orchards and their after cultivation are discussed at length. The different methods of pruning the trees are illustrated by photographs of actual trees varying from one to five years of age. The matter of manures and fertilizers is also given considerable attention. The conclusion is that while decomposed stable manure is excellent as a fertilizer, it is likely to produce a late growth, and that the trees, as well as the fruit buds, are more likely to be injured by the winter than when chemical fertilizers are used. The nature of the different materials needed by the trees receives attention and formulæ for mixing the fertilizers are given.

Bulletin 104, entitled "A year among fruits," is the report of the South Haven sub-station, by the veteran pomologist T. T. Lyon, who describes in detail the operations in the extensive trial orchards

Continued on page 7.

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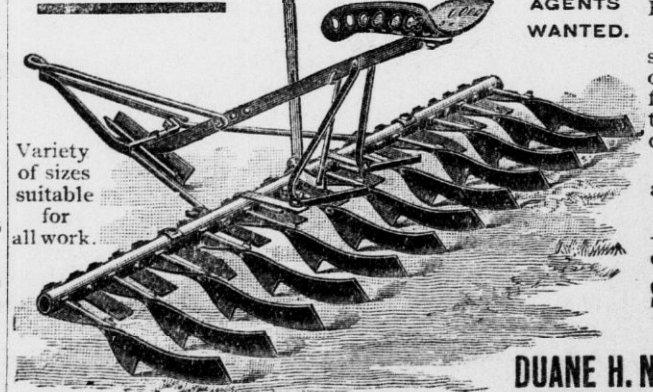
GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

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

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

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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.
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FROM THE MICHIGAN COLLEGE. Fruit Bulletins. Continued from page 6.

and small fruit plantations under his charge. While, to the average fruit grower, the very complete and reliable notes and opinions, regarding the value of the new varieties that are coming into bearing, will perhaps be of paramount importance, the results of the season's operations for the destruction of insects and the many fungous diseases that prey upon fruits, should not be overlooked.

President Lyon reports that he found in Bordeaux mixture a certain remedy for pear and quince leaf blight, strawberry rust, and peach leaf curl, while it

Brain Work.

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XIX.

ORIGINAL PUZZLES.

No. 127.—Square.

(Intended to be more curious than useful.) 1. A town and district upon the sea coast of Malaya Peninsula, (Web.) 2. A town of France, department of Yonne, (Lipp.) 3. Italian physician and antiquary 1663-1730, (Phil.) 4. A town of France, in Aude, (Wor.) 5. A post hamlet of Lancaster county Pa., (Lipp.) 6. P. O. Franklin county Wash. 7. Neapolitan insurgent chief; 1823-47, (Phil.)

R. O. CHESTER.

No. 124.—Square.

1. Town of Malaga, Spain. 2. More lively. 3. A historian. 4. A grinding, (Obs.) 5. Adjusts. 6. Simplest. 7. Apprehend. G. WHITZ.

No. 125.—7 7

Three travelers struck a little town. (Not on the maps, of no renown) And they, as you quite soon will see, Were not A 1 in 100-ra-fee.

Says number One, "When in COMPLETE 'The snow was high in the street.'" "Complete? What state?" The answer plain Came back "The grand old state of Maine."

"But Oregon is where you'll find That state if I have any mind" Spoke number Two, while number Three Said "Connecticut, my brothers, see."

The fight waxed warm, and then a bet As to the state in which ALL set Was made, a man asked to decide. "As heard the case and then replied, "As near as I can gather in Your thoughts, not one of you do win. Texas, the state, as to the peif, I've won, so I'll take that myself."

H. S. NUT.

No. 126.—Anagram.

LET NO HISTORY OF THE REBEL BAND. Who 'gainst our Union fought, Cast shadows o'er this wondrous land, Where peace has now been wrought, Brooklyn, N. Y. PHIL O. SOPHER.

No. 127.—Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. To look with one eye (Obs.) 3. A mountain in Australia. 4. Reptile. 5. One who instructs fully. 6. The specific name of numerous plants. 7. Belonging to amber. 8. Cuts, (Obs.) 9. Aquatic fowls. 10. A disease. 11. A letter. Park Side, N. Y. MYSTAGOGUE.

No. 128.—Terminal Deletion.

I like to hear the solvers swear, To see him twist and pull his hair ONE, TWO finds a tough one like this Which will puzzle many, I wis, Monticello, N. Y. NO NOM.

SOLUTIONS TO BRAIN WORK XVI.

No. 94. H TAR COTES CURTAIL TORMENTIL HATTERSHEIM REANSWERS SITHENS LIERS LIS M

No. 95. U AND AUNES ARTERES AUTOCCATE UNNECESSARY DERRYSTOWN SEASONS STAWS YN

No. 96. H and S

No. 97. R BA VAT COMATOSE OMINATES MINGLED ANGLER TALES VOTER BASED RATES

No. 98. Gas-a-s

KEYSAT YEARNED SPRITES SOLACED RENOVEL SIRENES CERTAIN

SOLVERS TO BRAIN WORK XIV AND XV. Mystagogue, 6; Phil O. Sopher and Sappho, 4; R. O. Chester, Lucille, G. Race, Alumnus, Guidon, J. P. J. Nyas, H. S. Nut, Dick Grover, Lily May, Nancy Lee, Dainty Dell, Canadian Boy, Picturesque Pete, Winnie Winn, Grace Darling, Jack Little, 3; Terfrop, Sobriquet, Mayflower, Adelante, California, Diamond, H. Ennis, Bourgeois, Milburn, Atossa, Sylvester, Vettivema, G. Whizz, Ethy Osm, Flactem, Granite Poser, Dorothy Doolittle, 2. Columbia, Grace B. 1.

Prize winners: Mystagogue gets "Brain Work" for six months, and Phil O. Sopher and Sappho take Bourwhizzardgeasie for one year.

These above prizes were offered by G. Poser.

MYSTIC PENGLINGS. Our prizes for contributions as announced in Brain Work XVIII, will remain open until May 1; this will give all a chance to compete. No Nom, this is the last of yours, will you kindly send others? H. S. Nut, ditto. Our stock of puzzles is getting very low, be sure and send us a batch, you will not only please us but will have a chance to win one of the prizes that we have offered for best puzzles received. Contest closes May 1, see last number of Brain Work for prizes. Just reached us, when we needed them the most, send some more, also solve. Remember that this department is published twice each month at the rate of 50 cents per year, making it the cheapest department published; subscribe and make ye editor's heart beat with joy. The Mystic Record will appear again. Be sure to contribute and solve to this issue. NANCY LEE.

FROM THE MICHIGAN COLLEGE. Fruit Bulletins.

and small fruit plantations under his charge. While, to the average fruit grower, the very complete and reliable notes and opinions, regarding the value of the new varieties that are coming into bearing, will perhaps be of paramount importance, the results of the season's operations for the destruction of insects and the many fungous diseases that prey upon fruits, should not be overlooked.

President Lyon reports that he found in Bordeaux mixture a certain remedy for pear and quince leaf blight, strawberry rust, and peach leaf curl, while it

seemed to be effectual against the rot and leaf blight of the plum, the anthracnose of the raspberry and most of the diseases of the grape.

In bulletin 105, will be found a revised fruit list for Michigan, which has for a long time been needed. The last list was published several years since, and was very complete, but the number of varieties was so large that it was very confusing to the average planter.

Much of the value of the present list is owing to the fact that one hundred of the best known and most successful growers of Michigan have aided in its preparation.

The state was divided into five sections and selected persons in each passed upon the list, indicating by symbols the value of each variety for their locality. The same divisions and symbols are employed in the bulletin, and a prospective planter in any part of the state can tell at a glance if a certain variety is adapted to his section, and can readily select a list that will be very likely to succeed with him. To aid in the choice, at the end of the table of each class of fruits is a short summary, giving lists adapted for various purposes, as home use, market, cooking, etc.

A "SWAMP GRANGER" SPEAKS. EDITOR VISITOR—As I have not seen anything in the VISITOR from any "Swamp Granger" in a long time, I thought a few words would not be out of place just now from our (Working) Grange.

I can not remember the time when from any cause we did not have a meeting at the regular time, in fact it goes without saying that the members of 509 stay not from the Grange for either bad roads or foul weather. We always have good meetings and a full attendance.

The Grange, like all other organizations that have come to stay, has its ups and downs. Ours has been no exception. Yet the longer we study the principles of the Order, and see the beneficial results of their practical application in everyday life, the more forcibly are we impressed with the fact that the world has never seen a better educator than the Grange.

It makes better men and better women, and wiser men and wiser women of its members, and exerts an influence for good in the land that reaches from the east to the west. And who shall say that the hosts of young men and young women, who have been and are constantly being schooled in the noble precepts of our loved Order, whose mental, moral, and intellectual faculties have received that broad and generous culture that a well ordered Grange affords, will not, in due time, with their united efforts, elevate and ennoble the life of the American farmer, until his position in the great commonwealth is one of envy and much to be desired.

These bright young men and women, upon whom the future usefulness and perpetuity of the Grange so largely depends, I am most happy to say, are found in every Grange hall. You may not know them at first sight, they themselves may be unconscious of their own strength and abilities until they are put to the test.

We installed the officers of our Grange on Jan. 20, and the members and their families spent a most enjoyable day indeed. We now number between seventy and eighty members, and have a class of seven young men and women to instruct at our next meeting.

We intend to start another contest next meeting. We enjoyed them very much when we had them before; especially did our young people.

Should the executive committee of the State Grange succeed in making satisfactory arrangements whereby Patrons can purchase goods to better advantage, I am very confident that the Order will become more popular and will greatly increase its strength and usefulness. The prospects for the future prosperity of the Grange never looked brighter and more encouraging than at the present time. T. G. C. Lenawee County.

encouraging and also most discouraging among the Granges of my county. I will say that the most encouraging feature of the Grange work in this county is a desire to learn more in the line of agriculture; to be able to realize more with same amount of outlay, and even to realize more than before on one-half of the outlay in agriculture, horticulture, and dairying; to improve in line of stock; to live within our income, and know what the expense or credit balance is, and also to make the farm home all that the word home implies.

On the other hand we find that the most discouraging features are the lack of proper knowledge of the true mission of the Grange, an indifference on the part of farmers as to getting out of the old rut of labor. Such people are wasteful, their debts are increasing, and they are drifting along in the rear of those more wideawake, progressive, and prosperous Grange farmers.

Another discouraging feature is that some join expecting to realize financial gain immediately, while they themselves do not come or perhaps attend a meeting of their Grange once in six months, finally losing interest and dropping out.

JAMES GREACEN, Deputy for Kalkaska County.

VERY ENCOURAGING. Jefferson, February 20, 1894.

EDITOR VISITOR—I have seen nothing in the VISITOR in many years from South Jefferson Grange No. 182, and thinking that perhaps your many readers might infer that we had become extinct I beg for space to say that we still live and that a very careful inspection betrays no signs whatever of decay.

Since our organization on the 24th day of December, 1872, while we have met many embarrassments and discouraging seasons, we have never had the most remote thought of taking down the flag that we hoisted on the day of organization. We have parted with many noble members of the Grange by death, removal, and other causes, but we have never failed to supply their places as far as new members were able to do so. It is very encouraging to note the progress of many Granges throughout the state as reported in the VISITOR, and inspires a deep desire to push forward the work of organization till the time shall have arrived when the entire agricultural class shall be counted as members of the Order. Very many Granges are just now asking the question how this desirable end may be obtained? What can we do to influence people outside the gates to unite with us to strengthen and make more potent the most powerful and influential organization known to the agricultural class? To give my views on this question would be to trespass on your space and I shall not attempt it, but I may possibly be excused in adding that one of the many factors in bringing about such a desirable result is absolute energy, push, and a spirit of progress which recognizes no significance in the word "fail." Our Grange sometimes gets lazy and indolent and prefers routine work to proselyting, but when we find empty chairs lying around we arouse ourselves to a sense of duty and make good any losses that we may have met with. We have reinstated many old members of late and are just now instructing a class of seven with others to vote on at the next meeting. We have set the number at twenty-five as new and reinstated members, and it is a very obstinate body to oppose or baffle until that number shall have been reached. We study to make it pleasant socially and intellectually, not forgetting to make the organization beneficial financially as well.

Our Grange sends words of encouragement to our brothers and sisters of the Order, and while we may remain passive, we wish all to remember that we are in the field to stay, and with a goodly number of young and energetic members will be found in this battle for right and justice when the opposition is the strongest, with the words inscribed on our banner, "We never surrender." ANDREW L. DAVIS.

WOODARD LAKE GRANGE met at their hall with good attendance, reorganized, and elected Brother Arthur Hall as Master, Brother Smith, Overseer; initiated six new members, and six more applications handed in. "So far so good." The result of the series of lectures in Ionia county. MRS. L. J. BARNARD.

EDITOR VISITOR—Yours of October was mislaid and just now turned up. So you will please excuse delay in answering. You asked me to note those things most

INGHAM POMONA.

Ingham county Pomona No. 14, met with Fitchburg Grange, March 23 and 24. The program was carried out, music and recitations being interspersed. The Master's address was discussed by A. C. Lawrence, George Proctor, and others, who concurred in the sentiments expressed.

The question, "To whom should belong the profits of industry, capital or labor?" was led by W. A. Olds, followed by A. C. Lawrence, George Proctor, H. P. Gladden, and A. T. Stevens. The leader believed that the profits should go to the producer and the producer was the one who created it either by brain or hand labor, and that capital consisted of land, money, machinery, animals, also brain, muscle, honesty, position and ability. Therefore we are all capitalists, to some extent, and should polish our talent and make the most of what we have got.

Most of the speakers agreed with the leader, but some thought that no man should be allowed to have more than a fair share of the profits of his own industry.

The reports of Subordinate Granges were very encouraging.

An invitation from Williamston Grange to meet with them April 20 and 21 was presented and accepted.

The degree of Pomona was conferred on a class of seven in full form in the evening.

Saturday morning there was a talk by H. P. Gladden of the Agricultural College, on "Rotation." A lively discussion followed.

The next was an essay, "Young people in the Grange," by Carrie Havens, Fitchburg, which was discussed by Brothers Lawrence, Angell, Procter, Olds, and Sister Lawrence.

After the usual good dinner that Fitchburg Grange furnishes the Master read a paper on "Grange work," and a lively discussion followed, thus ending the most interesting meeting for months.

WM. A. OLDS, Lecturer.

Notices of Meetings.

LOWELL DISTRICT COUNCIL will hold its next meeting at South Boston Grange hall April 14, 1894. O. E. JENNINGS.

BERRIEN POMONA. Berrien county Pomona Grange will meet with Benton Harbor Grange April 17 and 18. A public session will be held during the afternoon of the 17th, to which the public are cordially invited. An excellent program is in preparation which will be announced in the county papers in due time.

Patrons, I wish to impress upon your minds the absolute necessity of your presence during this meeting as business of importance to the Order in this county will be presented. Remember this is a business year for the Grange and we are in it for business. Benton Harbor Grange will extend to us a right royal welcome. R. V. CLARK, Lect.

ALLEGAN POMONA. Allegan county Pomona Grange will meet with Moline Grange Thursday, April 19, 1894, at 10:30 a. m.

Forenoon session: Call to order, Music, Opening Grange. Installation of officers elect. Regular order of business. Work in fifth degree. Music. Recess. Afternoon session: Song by the Grange. Master's address. Address of welcome by Lecturer of Moline Grange. Response by C. P. Nash of Cheshire. Music by choir. Recitations. Question box. Discussion of questions. All fourth degree members are invited. L. C. ROOT, Lect.

Grange News.

Michigan.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Capitol Grange gave a newspaper social on the evening of March 31.

Brother Hutchins has organized a Grange in Jackson county. Particulars later.

Charlotte Grange has taken eight new members since January 1, and "still there are more to follow."

Orion Grange closes a very successful contest on April 3, with a maple sugar festival, the winning side to occupy seats at the first table and be properly waited upon by the losing side. The result of this contest has been the gaining of 35 new members and the reinstatement of five former members. Who says the Grange is on the decline?

On the evening of March 20, the young people from Grange families gave an entertainment at Fraternity Grange hall. The program consisted of dialogues, recitations, essays, debating club, music, etc. It was a very enjoyable occasion for all who were present. The young people did themselves credit in carrying out their part of the program. Miss Jennie Buell who was present by special invitation, gave an excellent

talk to the young people on the benefits to be derived from Grange associations, urging them to unite with the Grange. Sister M. E. Breining was master of ceremonies to the satisfaction of all present.

BRIGHTON GRANGE

No. 336, celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its organization March 24. A program was carried out as follows:

Welcome song by Grange choir. History of the Grange, by H. H. Dean, a charter member. Recitation, May Bidwell. Select reading, Arthur Prosser. Harmonica music, Howard McClements. Select reading, Raymond Gilbert. Solo, Mrs. Frank Prosser. Recitation, Jennie Thompson. Instrumental music, Mabel Prosser. Recitation, Herbert Dean. Violin solo, Cornelius Wood, after which Worthy Master introduced Miss Jennie Buell of Ann Arbor, Secretary of the State Grange, who gave us a good lecture along the line of Grange work, in which she said our work is of the present and future. A beautiful supper was prepared of maple syrup and other eatables. About sixty were present, and all returned home thinking it was an evening well spent. CHAS. C. GOUCHER, Lect.

HOME GRANGE NO. 129.

While we are not as numerous as we wish we were, yet we are alive and in a prosperous condition. We hold our meetings regularly once in two weeks, and generally have a good attendance. During the winter every other meeting was open to the public with a fine literary program, and especial praise is due the Lecturer, Sister Clara Talmage, who has had charge of the entertainments and has done exceedingly well. January 13 a very interesting drama entitled "Under the Laurels," was given by members of the Grange, which was a success in every way. And as fully one-half who were present could not be accommodated, the same was reproduced the following week with a very good attendance, and all seem well pleased.

We feel encouraged in our work of the past year. Our young people are taking their places in the front ranks and respond with a will to any work assigned them.

We miss the presence of two of our best members, Brother and Sister Gilbert Johnson, who have gone to Colorado for Brother Johnson's health. Now we appeal to all our brothers and sisters of the Grange: Let us rally to the support of our interests and together working for a common good, losing sight of self in the fulfillment of our duty to others, and if we would reap bountifully we must sow liberally.

MRS. CORA SUTHERLAND, Battle Creek.

SYLVAN GRANGE NO. 393.

Sylvan Grange No. 393, of Cranston, still lives and meets regularly the first and third Saturdays of each month. Our membership has decreased somewhat during the past quarter, demits having been given two. One our Worthy Lecturer Sister Anna Allen, who moved to New York, the other Brother Endahl, who goes to an adjoining county. Sister Allen was a faithful worker in the Order, whose words of advice and cheer will be missed by all. Brother Endahl was likewise ever ready to do his share of the Grange work, shirking no duty he was called upon to perform.

At our last meeting by a unanimous vote it was decided to join the Flower Creek Teachers' and Patrons' association and hold a grand meeting on Saturday, April 21, at the Wilson school house, with a lecture in the evening by one of Michigan's noted speakers, Prof. W. N. Ferris of Big Rapids. A fine program has been prepared for the day meeting and all who have heard the professor speak know that that part of the proceedings will be both entertaining and instructive.

R. H. TAYLOR, Master.

FROM GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

Pomona Granges are the life of the Order in this county and are always a success. The March meeting was no exception. It was held at Monroe Centre, in one of the best farming regions in northern Michigan. The subject for the first session was the F. H. R. C. The Lecturer, Brother Bagley, introduced it with a well written paper on reading in general, and the "Reading Circle" in particular. An interesting discussion resulted in the selection of books from the list, and a recommendation to each Subordinate Grange to read them. The evening session was public and was occupied by the Patrons of Monroe Centre with music and rhetorical exercises. The question box furnished the program for the last session.

One of the most interesting and best attended farmers' institutes ever known here was recently held at Traverse City, and it was afterwards discovered that twelve of the fifteen papers furnished were by Patrons, although the writers were selected from the people at large without thought of their being members of the Grange. A. P. GRAY, Secretary.

MONTCALM GRANGE

No. 318, is having a boom just now, the outgrowth of a series of socials which have been held from time to time since last November, our last one being held on March 17, at Brother James Taylor's, who is our Worthy Treasurer. There were over 40 present and a very enjoyable time was had. We also had the pleasure of having some Douglas members with us. A farmers' institute was held here early in January, which seemed to rouse up the farmers somewhat and altogether we think we are doing fairly well. MRS. C. H. T., Sec.

New York.

Potsdam Grange No. 39, is an old organization, one of the pioneer orders of this state, has survived some severe trials and hardships, but is now the largest Grange in this county, has now full two hundred members and has the promise of more; rents a large hall, has it carpeted, and as well furnished as farmers care to have, good organ and good singers. The social element is not neglected. The sisters seem to endorse Samantha Allen's theory that a good dinner will fetch the brothers every time and are often testing the correctness of this theory. Two socials have been held within the last three weeks that were a

success, not only socially but financially. A paper was read at the first of considerable length, every article contributed by the sisters and was listened to attentively and created considerable amusement. We have a goodly number of talkers and some classes of literary questions are discussed at every meeting, when the time is not taken in other matters.

We have no trade arrangements now, had one venture in that direction and got badly left. In fact do not need them, can buy what we need by paying cash as cheap as they can be afforded. It never seemed to me that farmers ought to try to be exclusive or clannish but should mingle with other classes whenever they can without sacrifice. J. S. THOMPSON.

St. Lawrence Co.

The condition of our Grange is worthy of commendation. We occupy a high social and intellectual plane. We have 105 members in this Subordinate Grange and are a united, prosperous, and happy band of people. We give the social part of our Grange work a prominent place in our meetings. Yesterday we had a maple sugar festival and all went to our homes sweeter for it. Attention is given to literary work. We have short speeches, essays and recitations, discuss various subjects, such as pertain to the welfare of our Grange and the people at large in this vicinity. We have no trade arrangements as some of our members are merchants as well as farmers, and strive to supply our wants at reasonable prices. The prospect for Grange growth is good, and if you will send us a sample copy of the GRANGE VISITOR we will call the attention of our Grange people to the same. C. A. KELSEY.

Master of Grange No. 600, Theresa, N. Y.

Our Grange is in a good healthy condition, we number 100. The social part of our Grange is good. We discuss different subjects; have a question box and discuss the questions that are in it. We have no trade arrangements at present. Have a fire relief association and most of the members are insured in it. For the fourteen years it has been running it has saved the farmers thousands of dollars. The prospect for growth of the Grange is good. We meet the first and third Saturdays of each month at 1:30 p. m. We have a good choir and pretty fair attendance. We mass our orders and get our flour and feed by the car load and save from three to four dollars per ton, and from fifty cents to one dollar per barrel on flour. Have sent a few orders for groceries and made a saving. G. W. ROBINSON, Worthy Master. Grange No. 127, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Wisconsin.

Grange No. 360, is in a prosperous condition. We usually hold about four or five special meetings in the course of a year for sociability and entertainment. We give a portion of each regular meeting to literary work except when conferring degrees, and discuss questions relative to farming, household matters, public questions, and those relating to Grange work and the best methods for advancing the interests and prosperity of the Order. I will enclose a copy of program for the next meeting of Duin county Pomona Grange which will give you a little idea of the scope of the work we are doing. Yes, we have trade arrangements, and our members use them considerably but not nearly as much as they should. We make a saving of from ten to twenty per cent. The prospects for Grange growth are not very flattering, but still some of our Granges are making gains in membership but it seems next to an impossibility to organize or reorganize Granges. The idea seems to prevail among our members that there is a lack of talent and ability in our state, and I don't know but that is what is the trouble. Quite a number of our Granges have pledged to double our membership during the year, and I hope they may redeem their pledges.

Pomona Grange program May 31 and June 1. First day: Open 10 a. m., in fifth degree. Routine and degree work. Welcome address by F. J. Carter. Response, J. R. Whitney. Recess for dinner. Afternoon: Open 2 p. m., with song, fourth degree. Question: "To what extent has woman's work influenced the Grange?" Opened by Sister A. D. Sly, followed by discussion. Song, "Our home in the Grange." Select reading, Hattie Pierce. Essay, E. S. Colman. Song. Select reading, Edith Colman. Question: "Sources of loss on the farm and how to prevent them?" by W. H. Churchill. General talk for good of the Order. Closing in regular form. Second day: Open 9:30 a. m., in fourth degree. Routine work. Song. Question: "What benefits do farmers' wives derive from the Grange?" Opened by Deborah Miller, followed by others. Recitation, Emma Soper. Select reading, Elbert S. Caton. Declamation, Fred Miller. Song. Question: "Farming as it is, and as it ought to be?" by Theodore Louis, followed by discussion. Song, "I love the dear old farm." Closing in regular order. Afternoon: Open meeting, to open with a song. Question: "The Grange as it is and as it should be?" R. W. H. Doane, followed by general "free for all" talk.

WASHINGTON CHURCHILL, Porter's Mills, Wis.

Ohio.

The following is quoted from a circular recently issued by the Master of the Ohio State Grange.

OPEN MEETINGS.

Much good often results from an open meeting. Not open to everybody, but to invited friends and prospective members. Have a program embracing some topics of current events and urge your visitors to take part in discussion of topics, and close with an invitation to become members.

SOCIAL CHEER.

Allow no old feuds or chronic piques to follow you within the gates. Meet and greet each other with the warm grip of a Patron and see how much of real enjoyment may be found in an hour in "Patron's Hall."

LIBRARY.

Every Grange should encourage a systematic course of reading, and should es-

COMMISSION WOOL Wool Producers and Shippers Solicited. Liberal Advances made when desired. Sacks Free to Shippers. Established 1866. SILBERMAN BROS. 212-214 Michigan St., Chicago, Illinois.

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST! We are the largest growers of farm and vegetable seeds in the world. JOHN A. SALZER SEED & LA CROSSE, WIS.

Better than Ever for 1894. GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1894. Is Different from Others. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

\$17 SPRAY PUMP. Complete Express paid for \$5.50. AUTOMATIC MIXER BARREL ATTACHMENT. P. C. LEWIS MFG. CO. CATSKILL, N. Y.

establish a library and add to it at least three books every quarter. I suggest as one book which every Grange should have and every member read, "The New Era, or the Coming Kingdom," by Josiah Strong, D. D.; "Our Country," by same author, is equally good.

CLOSING.

Don't allow meetings to drag along till a late hour. Be prompt in opening and you will have ample time for all routine and literary work and be able to close before any become weary.

Miscellaneous.

National Lecturer Messer has accepted an invitation to be present and deliver an address at the Midwinter Fair Grange Congress, San Francisco, April 13 and 14, after which he will devote three or four weeks to Grange work in different parts of the state, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the California State Grange.

Worthy Past Treasurer of the National Grange, Brother F. M. McDowell, is dead. He was one of the founders of the Order and lived to see his work bringing forth a liberal harvest. He will be greatly missed in National Grange circles.

FROM THE NATIONAL LECTURER.

It is not expected that the Grange will make intellectual giants of all farmers, but it is expected that a good Grange will largely increase the general intelligence of its members.

The Masters of many state Granges are unusually active in Grange work at the present time, and what is perhaps of greater importance they are being well supported by an active, energetic, zealous membership.

Boards of agriculture, dairymen's associations and farmers' institutes have generally closed their active labors for the year, but the Grange don't stop to recuperate. It works right along 12 months in the year with an average of two meetings each month.

As an illustration of the educational value of the Grange and the progress which is being made in intellectual growth and development among the farming population it may be stated that reading courses were adopted in several states ten or fifteen years ago, but all of them were failures to a greater or less extent. But at the present time owing to the educating and elevating work of the Grange, it is possible to make the reading course a success, as is shown by the grand work which is now being done in several states.

The Best Thing Yet.

"The best thing yet." That is the way a young man put it who made arrangements to work for B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va. You can get further information by dropping them a card.

MAGAZINES.

The April Atlantic has an interesting article on the "Referendum in Switzerland and America."

How to improve our consular service is a question that for some time past has been attracting considerable attention. The Hon. William F. Wharton, who was Assistant Secretary of State during President Harrison's administration, outlines a plan for reform in this branch of the government in an article on the subject that appears in the April number of the North American Review.

"CHEAPEST AND BEST."

Broome Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1894. MR. O. W. INGERSOLL: DEAR SIR—I painted a barn three years ago with your "Indestructible Paint," and every time I look at the barn I am reminded of your paints, which are the most satisfactory I ever used, and shall certainly use no other. The house painted with your "Rubber Paint" 15 years ago, has the appearance of being newly painted today. "CHEAPEST" should be printed in large type in your circulars. Fraternally, C. M. PACKARD. [See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.—Ed.]

Buggy Building Brains. Brought to bear on the best wood and metal that forest and forge afford have made DEAL BUGGIES stand out as the finest fruits of the buggy builders' art. J. J. DEAL & SON, Jonesville, Mich.

The Peoples' Savings Bank OF LANSING MICHIGAN. CAPITAL, 150,000.00. OFFICES: MEAD BLOCK, LANSING, FRANKLIN ST., NORTH LANSING. W. J. REAL, President. A. A. WILBUR, Vice President. C. H. OSBAND, Cashier.

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 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. & L. train that leaves Grand Rapids at 4 p. m. same day. Will leave Mackinaw City at 7:45 a. m. the 11th, and SAULT STE. MARIE, Ontario, upon departure of train for SUDBURY same day. The fare will be from THE 800 TO WINNIPEG, \$9.50 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 800. Parties desiring to return after locating can do so at the same rates. Rates on our load of settlers' effects from Port Huron to Edmonton via St. Paul and Grenada, 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, to assist settlers in choosing their locations. For all further information, address, A. B. CODE, Chief Colonization Agent, SAGINAW, East Side, Box 635.

The Derrick Oil Co's. P. of H. Harness Oil softens and preserves the leather.

A GREAT INCUBATOR.

The Peerless Incubator, made by H. M. Sheer & Bro., Quincy, Ill., has the record for hatching 169 chicks from 169 fertile eggs and making an average of 80 per cent in general use. This incubator is built upon entirely new and improved lines filled with the best appliances and is absolutely self-regulating. The manufacturers back up their claims for it with an ironclad guarantee and offer to refund the money if it does not move exactly as represented. All who are interested in poultry raising will do well to send to Sheer & Bros. for their interesting catalogue.

Try the Derrick Oil Co's. P. of H. Axle Grease on Carriage, Wagon and Truck axles.

GOOD ROADS

has removed to Boston. Good Roads is a paper whose title sets forth the chief reason for its existence.

Use the Derrick Oil Co's. P. of H. Harvest Oil on Farm Machinery.

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