

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

VOL. XIX, NO. 9.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, MAY 3, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 441.

OHIO PURE FOOD LAWS.

The substance of the pure food laws of Ohio is stated in the following circular sent out by the food commissioner of that state.

The law forbids making or dealing in—

1. Generally, any article which has mixed with or abstracted from it, any ingredient which lowers its quality, or is injurious; any article made in imitation of, or sold under the name of another article, or falsely branded, or upon which art has been used to conceal inferiority, or in which there is fraud or deceit.
 2. Drugs which differ from standard laid down in proper medical works, or if below standard represented.
 3. Meat, either of diseased animals, or tainted or unwholesome in any way. Diseased or tainted vegetables.
 4. Canned goods (from foreign countries excepted), unless labeled with quality, name and address of packer or dealer, and marked "soaked," if so.
 5. Maple syrup, unless labeled with quality, name and address of maker.
 6. Selling of flour without branding with quality and name of miller (or dealer.)
 7. Milk, adulterated or from diseased cows, or from which any part of cream has been taken, unless can from which it is sold is conspicuously labeled "Skimmed Milk." Cows must be properly kept and fed.
 8. Sale of cheese by Ohio manufacturers without label of "Ohio Full Cream," "Ohio State Cheese," "Ohio Standard," or "Ohio Skimmed," as law requires.
 9. Oleomargarine, if artificially colored, and unless dealer, keeper of hotel, boarding house, or eating place, post up sign of "Oleomargarine sold (or used) here," and unless dealer gives to purchaser a label with name of article and ingredients therein.
 10. Vinegar, artificially colored, or containing drugs or acids, or foreign substances, or less than two per cent of vinegar solids. Maker of cider vinegar (unless domestic) must brand it "cider vinegar."
 11. Wine, adulterated with alcohol, or distilled spirits, except "compound wine," which may contain not more than eight per cent, or wine not branded as required by law.
 12. Recognized mixtures, or compounds, unless each package is branded with name and per cent of each ingredient.
- Penalties vary from \$10 to \$1,000 fine, and ten days, to five years imprisonment.

THE FOOD COMMISSIONER.

The Ohio food and dairy commissioner is elected by the people, serves two years, and receives an annual salary of \$1,500 and necessary expenses. He may have two assistants at a yearly salary of \$1,000 each; he may also employ necessary experts, chemists, inspectors, and counsel.

The duty of the commissioner is to inspect articles of food and drink and to prosecute violation of the law. He and his assistants have power to enter any manufactory of food or drink, to examine the books, to open any package, and to take samples for analysis.

ANALYSES.

A year or so ago we published quite an extended list of analyses taken from the Ohio report of 1892. Below we give a few as samples from the report of 1893.

- Allspice.—Ash, 0.54 per cent; consists of allspice, mustard, shells, some product of wheat, and about 5 per cent of mineral matter.
- Allspice.—Ash, 4.7 per cent; allspice, about 75 per cent; clove stems, 25 per cent.
- Baking powder.—Bicarbonate soda, 19 per cent; alum, 16.5 per cent; flour filling, 48 per cent; moisture, 20.5 per cent.
- Cinnamon.—Consists of red and white sago, chiefly; roasted cocoonut shells, and cassia.
- Cinnamon.—Ash, 12.73 per cent; gypsum, 10 per cent; also mustard hulls, red and white sago, cocoonut shells, and cinnamon.
- Cloves.—Ash, 3.7 per cent; fixed fat, 3.29 per cent; olive stones, roasted cocoonut shells, and allspice, together about 66.66 per cent; cloves, about 33.33 per cent.
- Coffee.—Coffee, 50 per cent; chicory, 30 per cent; peas and wheat, 20 per cent.
- Coffee.—Coffee, 74 per cent; damaged coffee, 18 per cent; coffee shells, 2 per cent; wood, 2 per cent; pebbles, 4 per cent; coffee screenings.
- Coffee.—Coffee, 30 per cent; chicory, cereals, and peas, 70 per cent.
- Cream tartar.—Cream tartar, none; alum, 13.62 per cent; acid phosphate, 14.9 per cent; gypsum, 26.04 per cent; starch, 45.44 per cent.
- Ginger.—Ash, 2.5 per cent; ginger, about 66 per cent; wheat flour, about 33 per cent.
- Mustard.—Ash, 3.8 per cent; fixed oil, 7.6 per cent; mustard, 21 per cent; flour and turmeric, 79 per cent.
- Oleomargarine.—48 samples contained all the way from 30 per cent to 100 per cent of other fats, most samples having less than 15 per cent of butter fat.
- Pepper.—Consists of gypsum, about 8 per cent; cocoonut shells, corn meal, rice hulls, rice flour, cayenne pepper, and a little pepper.

PROSECUTIONS.

During 1893 there were 136 prosecutions under the law. Of these 83 plead guilty; 15 were tried and convicted; 15 tried and acquitted; 2 tried and convicted but reversed on error; 2 tried and acquitted, state not prosecuting; 7 dismissed at defendants' costs; 6 dismissed at state's costs; 6 pending in justice court. Of the 136 cases, 36 were for violating the law with respect to coffee; 34, oleomargarine; 13, vinegar; 9, pepper; 5, ginger; and the remainder divided among allspice, cinnamon, cotton seed oil, cream tartar, honey, jelly, lard, maple syrup, milk, and wine.

EXPENSES.

The entire expense of the department

for 1893 was \$14,706.25. This included salaries and expenses of the commissioner and two assistants; salaries and expenses of inspectors; services of chemists, attorneys' fees, etc. The receipts from fines and fees were \$4,312.10, leaving a net cost of \$10,394.15.

CODIFICATION NEEDED.

A year ago there was introduced a bill into the Ohio legislature, called the "Clark pure food bill." Although it was merely a bill grouping the existing laws on pure food into one, it aroused the antagonism of manufacturers and certain dealers, who lobbied so strongly against it that it was defeated. Such a measure will probably be the next step in pure food legislation in Ohio.

THE GRANGE AND PURE FOOD.

The Ohio State Grange is Pushing the Reform.

T. R. SMITH, MASTER OHIO STATE GRANGE.

I suppose Ohio people are very like other people—intelligent, law-abiding, virtuous. Not one of them would take a spurious coin or a counterfeit bill in preference to a simon pure one if they knew it. Not one of them, if upon a jury, and a forger or counterfeiter was on trial, but would go as far as the evidence would allow to convict; and our judges are disposed to give this class of criminals the utmost limit of the law. A great victory is heralded over the country, and the sacred rights of the citizens are vindicated, if a gang of counterfeiters is lodged safely behind the iron bars and their tools and dies are destroyed. Ohio people are very like other people, because while they do not look upon the man who counterfeits money with the "least degree of allowance," they are disposed to be very tolerant of the man who counterfeits bread. Hands of holy horror are raised against impure money but there are many apologists for impure food.

The State Grange of Ohio published the first declaration against adulterated food and made the first demand for the protection of the honest producer against the dishonest compounder. Since that date the Grange has waged war on every species of adulteration; it has asked and secured some wholesome legislation; it has spotted the men who were sent to represent the people, but chose rather to represent the frauds. Some of them were defeated for renomination, and others, having secured nomination, were defeated at the polls. Our legislative committee has frequently appeared before committees of the house and senate in behalf of more stringent laws, and enlarging the scope of our dairy and food commissioner.

Much good work is being done by our present efficient commissioner. During his first term of office he exposed so many vile compounds and arrested so many manufacturers of and dealers in adulterated goods that they organized the state to defeat his renomination and re-election; but his record was so clean, and the good results of his work so apparent, that he was re-elected by over 77,000 majority. His collection of samples analyzed and found to be adulterated is marvelous, and almost makes one tremble as he opens his mouth to eat anything he has not raised himself. Butter, honey, syrup, spices, coffee, tea, flour, vinegar, canned fruits, etc., more or less adulterated, some wholly adulterated.

Our effort now is not to drive these mixtures from the market by law, but to compel every manufacturer of and dealer in them to have them branded as mixtures, giving the component parts that enter in. We now require this to be done by manufacturers of fertilizers for our fields, and why not of food for our stomachs? Soapstone has been found in buckwheat flour and land plaster in baking powder; cocoonut shells in pepper, and rice hulls in ginger; cotton seed oil in lard and glucose in honey; powerful acids in canned fruits and preservative in "shipped in meats." In drugs the damnable work goes still farther, and it is a question now whether life is not safer with the "roots and herbs" of our grandmothers than with the drug stores.

But in this as in other matters of reform,

agitation is the forerunner, and as we are agitating we feel sure of a reformation.

Delaware, Ohio.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

OFFICE OF THE MASTER, }
FRUIT RIDGE, MICH. }

To my Co-laborers on the Farms of Michigan:

In this day and age, the advantages to be gained by organization and co-operation are as essential to a high degree of prosperity and success in business, as is Christianity to good morals, or a school education to advanced intelligence.

The day for working alone and single handed is gone by. While we do not wish to show any unfriendly spirit toward other classes, we realize it a duty to our own to take advantage of all just means within our reach to advance and protect our own interests.

This calls for a unity of effort. Meeting together, talking together, and working together.

In the light of today the efficacy of organization to promote good results in all lines of improvement and progress cannot be successfully denied. The only question is, what kind of an organization shall we have?

From the experience of the past thirty years, or the entire period during which farmers' organizations have been known, it must be admitted that the Grange, or more properly the order of The Patrons of Husbandry, has proven to be the most generally adopted over the United States. It has proven to be the most useful, successful and perpetual, and today we come to you with this time-tried, efficient and permanently established organization and ask your co-operation in its behalf, and urgently invite you to become members and workers therein.

If there is a Grange near you will you join it?

If you are a member of a dormant Grange will you assist others in a revival of work?

If you have no Grange in your locality will you join a movement toward establishing one?

Please think the many propositions over that I have laid before you.

I solicit your correspondence regarding any features of the work of organization, and hope to hear from you soon.

GEO. B. HORTON.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

The law of 1893 re-enacted the census law of 1883, by which a census of the population and industries of the state shall be completed by June 30, 1894. A few words about this census may be of interest.

The enumerators in the townships will be appointed by the township boards, in the cities by the common councils. They will receive \$2.50 per day for a day of ten hours, and ten cents per mile for going to county clerk to get blanks. The canvass is a house to house canvass as regards inhabitants and agriculture. Manufacturing establishments will also be visited, but only a few of the most important facts will be secured, such as kind of business, capital, number of hands, value of product, power, and wages.

On the farms a census will be taken of all products, stock, acreage, and value. As many crops are raised only in localities, the schedule will be so arranged that questions concerning crops known not to be raised in a certain locality, can be omitted. There will be some new features in this census. The number of pure bred cattle will be found, also poultry statistics—value of eggs, chickens, turkeys, etc., also acreage of corn raised for silage, and number and capacity of silos. The aparian statistics will be very complete. Fruit statistics will include acreage, number of trees in 1893, of apples, peaches, and pears; also acreage, product, and value of product of vineyards and nurseries.

The value of milk, and the butter made on the farm, and butter and cheese made in factories will be ascertained. Also record of tile and open ditches on each farm. About 1400 enumerators will be required, as there is one for each township and assessment district. In the compilation, electric census machines such as were so successfully used in the last United States census, and which were exhibited in the govern-

ment building at the fair, will be used. The machine is so arranged that the statistics of each inhabitant are taken on cards by means of a perforating machine. The cards are then run through an electric tabulating machine, and as each goes through the total is indicated on dials. The use of these machines will save largely in clerk hire and greater accuracy will also be secured.

THE FARMER'S POSITION AND VALUE.

The *Toronto Empire* says in a recent issue: "We believe that the grievances of our farmers are entitled to every attention. Agriculture is the backbone of every country, and especially of this, and those who pursue that avocation may fairly claim every consideration from the other great interests of the country, since its prosperity is the basis of theirs. It would be hard to find two interests whose prosperity is more completely interlaced than agriculture and manufacturing. Practically speaking their interests are identical."

Again, the *St. Louis Republic* says: "In every land where men have divided into occupations, the success of agriculture measures the extent to which other industries can subsist. The return from agriculture furnishes the scale by which wages and incomes are everywhere else limited."

"Employers may cut wages when they have power. Trades unions may increase wages when they are strong enough. But the income from the farmer's labor is the general regulator."

"In this country the farms are the market for everything else. They support the trades of the cities and the labor of the factories. The lawyers, teachers, clergymen, and domestic servants can be paid for any length of time only when the product of the farm is profitable. The richest gold sands ever found would not be worth washing if agriculture were not worth pursuing."

"Profit on the farms then is the real problem for every American, no matter whether he ever saw a farm or not."

"Our farmers must have profits or they cannot buy from the merchants. The merchants cannot buy from the factories, railroads cannot get freights, cities and counties cannot collect taxes to support schools; the whole nation must rot and crumble away."

"It would be supposed that the first object of the dependent industry would be to make strong and fat the industry on which it depends. The first object of factory labor should be to give the farmer every chance to dispose of products by exchange. The merchant, teacher, and lawyer should be ready for revolution against anything which diminishes the movement of corn, wheat and cotton to any market."

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO. Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

If a member puts nothing into the Grange except one dollar and twenty cents a year his returns will be very meagre, but if he renders a zealous service to the Order in trying to build it up and make it a power for good in the land his reward will be a rich one in added experience and in the consciousness of a personal duty faithfully rendered in assisting to build up a higher and better manhood and womanhood among the farming population of our country.—*Grange Homes.*

Tell your neighbor what the VISITOR does in the way of advocating measures in the interest of the farmer, and don't leave him until he gives you a quarter to pay for the paper for the next eight months.

See page 8.

Field and Stock.

WIDE TIRES.

Marshall, Mich., April 24, 1894.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—In reply to your kind letter requesting my opinion as to the merits of the wide tire wagons, their benefit to the highway, and how best they could be brought into general use, I beg to say that I am a friend to good roads, their protection and practical maintenance; a firm believer in the wide tire for both farm and road. And as an earnest somewhat of the faith within me, will say at the outset, I was using the four inch tire wagon on my farm three years prior to the passage of the so called "wide tire bill" by our legislature in 1882, have no use for a narrow tire since, other than for light spring wagon or buggy. Since the passage of the bill alluded to, the wide tire has been on trial. The law relating thereto was not mandatory, but intended simply to introduce and encourage their use.

Twelve years have rolled by and these benefactors to horse, farm, and highway have rolled themselves into public favor in spite of the narrow bladed "back number" who, believing Andrew Jackson still president, freights his produce to market in "the good old way," with dished wheel and tire ground to an edge. An instrument as proportionately destructive to a road bed at certain seasons of the year as a sulky plow set for an eight inch furrow let loose over the same course.

NOT A FAIR TRIAL.

In this trial of the wide tire for the past twelve years, we haven't have a strictly square deal, the judge having been prejudiced and the jury selfish. In the first place we are a people quite given to following old rules and not taking kindly to new things any way. No one expected the manufacturer to enthrone to any great extent with this new measure which menaced the disposal of his stock of narrow tire wagons and fellos on hand. Owners of narrow tire wagons also, not circumstanced or otherwise disposed to change, were generally hostile to the wide rimmed newcomer, and extremely slow of conversion. And finally: This trial to have been entirely impartial, should have been had over two separate road beds, equally good, bad, or indifferent, the wide tire or roller on one, and the narrow tire or roller cutter on the other, then let it be a survival of the fittest.

The number of wide tire wagons now in use and the condition of the road bed where principally used, would seem to indicate that the wide tire is all right and has come to stay.

Now if we will look after the grade, get out the water by turnpike or tile, spread on the coarse gravel where obtainable, the on coming wide tired rollers will do the rest.

Thanking you for your kindness, and trusting the VISITOR will, as in the past, encourage the discussion of all questions relating to our interests as a whole, I am
Very truly yours,
NEWELL J. KELSEY.

DAIRY NOTES.

I. N. COWDREY.

A cow should be milked quickly and quietly. Let her know you are master, but don't keep her afraid of you.

Your cows should have all the freedom that it is possible for you to give them.

When it is possible, use deep setting cans about 8 inches in diameter and 16 inches deep. It is not necessary to have cream gauges on them, but plain cans, made by your tinner. They should have covers large enough to slip down over them easily, and extend down into the water so to exclude all dust. Ventilate by having a fine wire screen placed in the top of the cover.

Make a cheap place, where, when you pump water for your stock, it will first run through tanks in which your cans are placed. I used an organ box in which I placed my tanks, which consisted of a kerosene barrel cut in two. I had them so arranged that when I pumped water for the stock, a complete change of cool water would be had around the milk; the milk would stand 36 hours in the warmest weather and not become sour. Have a similar can to keep the cream in, which is also kept in the tank.

Use a barrel churn, and temper the cream to 62 degrees. You get just as good butter but not quite so much as if churned at 58 degrees, but will save time enough in churning to make up the loss of butter, if you have to do the churning by hand. Churn till the butter forms in grains about half the size of wheat kernels, and draw the buttermilk off from the bottom. Pour cold water in the churn, and revolve a few times, draw off the water, and continue until the water becomes clear. The water should be cold enough so that the butter will keep in the granular state through the different washings. My well water is about

48 degrees. Salt in the grain, so the salt will be more evenly distributed, about an ounce of salt to a pound of butter. Do not work enough to destroy the grain, but enough so that when you cut with a knife it won't break. There is a certain medium between where butter will break and its being salvy. If you strike this medium, you are all right. This is the most particular job in butter making, and experience is the only way to determine it.

Ithaca.

CARE OF SWINE.

The care of breeding stock has a great deal to do with the thrift and growth of young swine. The dam for six weeks before the birth of the pigs should have little if any corn or meal; middlings and bran with a small amount of oil meal should form the bulk of her feed. Few farmers know the virtue there is in bran as a feed for swine. It will cause the sows to give plenty of milk and will cause pigs to grow muscle as well as fat. The best pigs we ever raised were fed equal parts of middlings and bran with a handful of oil meal in each feed. We once fed a sow sixty ears of corn per day, and wondered why the pigs did not grow, and why they looked so stunted; that was twenty years ago and we have lived to find out the reason.

The dam for four weeks before birth of the pigs should have plenty of exercise, and when so used we never had one show any desire to eat her pigs.

Every man must choose a breed that suits him, but with the experience we have had with Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Victorias, and Chester Whites, we have settled on the latter as the best all around, quick growing, easy fattening of any we ever owned. They can be fattened at any age over three months or kept as store hogs and fattened as heavy pork the second fall. Many farmers have not yet learned the value of an acre or more of clover for pasturing the hogs; fully one-half the feed of growing pigs should be clover, and one of the most productive acres of this farm is the hog pasture. And many a man who never tried it would be surprised to see the greed with which hogs will consume clover hay in winter. Turnips, sugar beets, and even carrots are eaten with a great relish in winter and are very healthy.

D. A. H.

OUR POULTRY INTERESTS.

Very few people seem to recognize the importance and magnitude of the poultry interests. Poultry exhibitions, commonly called "chicken shows," attract very little attention ordinarily, and those who do give the matter some attention are usually called "chicken cranks." The people do not understand the importance of poultry culture; nor do they comprehend the vast interests involved and the progress that is being made. The poultry interests in the United States in dollars and cents exceed those of any other product. More money is spent in the United States for eggs and poultry than for wheat and flour. We annually import from Canada hundreds of thousands of dollars worth. People as a general thing are beginning to realize this, and the farmers are giving these matters more attention.

Canada has an experimental poultry farm and the states are beginning to make appropriations to aid the fanciers and those engaged in poultry culture. Our own state agricultural college is giving the matter consideration, and we hope the day is not far distant when it takes hold thereof and gives the farmers of this state some practical teachings and help in this great industry. Measured by the standard of dollars and cents to the farmer the poultry industry deserves the careful attention of our agricultural colleges in every state, and the time is at hand when they must do this. The fine limbed and beautiful Jersey cattle have been made more valuable to the farmer by the dairy departments in our colleges. The delicious fruits of our orchards and the finely shaped trees owe much of their productiveness and beauty to the experiments of our state institutions.

COLLEGE HELP NEEDED.

The wonderful improvement in all agricultural pursuits is largely indebted to the agricultural colleges. And why should not the poultry interest receive some attention under the tutelage of the state? There have been great improvements and there is room for still greater advancement. The magnificent fowls of today are way ahead of those of former times in beauty and practical utility. The hen of earlier days laid two or three dozen eggs a year, while now the hen that does not lay twelve or fourteen dozen a year with fairly good care given her ought to go into potpie at once. The same improvement has taken place in eating qualities and sizes. These improvements are not the result of accident, but the result of patient study of years in breeding and feeding. Left to themselves they would amount to nothing more than the wild ducks that come and go, and the quail and partridge that roam our fields. The brain and hand of man have made them what they are. It still remains however for others to make them more

valuable still; to say the kind of food, treatment and breeding, etc., which from a standard of dollars and cents will make them more valuable.

Our agricultural college ought to be able to furnish such information. The farmers ought to be taught what will make their poultry of the most value to them just as much as they are taught what will make their fruit trees put forth the most buds in May and yield the most beautiful fruit in November.

POULTRYMAN.

EASTERN MICHIGAN GRAPE NOTES.

R. L. TAYLOR.

To one who has become acquainted with the requirements for the successful cultivation of the vine and with its wonderful capacity for the production of fruit, it is a constant wonder that it remains practically a stranger to the great mass of our homes. The grape has rightly been called the banana of the north. We have no other fruit which we can produce so abundantly and with such certainty and ease. Laying down the tenderer kinds makes them secure against the effects of winter, and spraying and bagging will prevent injury from insect and fungus in cases where that is threatened. The vine begins to produce fruit almost as quickly as the strawberry plant, and if given a little care will continue to do so as long as the hand that planted it lives to gather the fruit. Danger from an occasional late spring frost seems to be about the only thing which may not readily be provided against, and that danger is not great. Of course pruning and cultivation may not be neglected, but to what other labor, owing to the vigor and grace of the vine and the wonderful abundance and splendor of the fruit, does the horticulturist have such an enticing invitation? I am sure there is no other fruit whose production gives such universal satisfaction and delight.

GRAPES NEED GOOD CARE.

It may be that the reason the vine is so seldom seen in a prosperous condition is that "a little care" is too generally understood to mean no care at all, and so it is stuck into the ground in a tough sod, or in the shade of a tree or a building, and left to itself. Give it the cultivation which a good farmer gives his corn, on ground which would produce good corn, and it will surely respond heartily. And then if you would render this disposition in it permanent, the knife must not be spared. Another reason, I think, why the cultivation of the grape is not more popular, is the poor quality of the grapes generally offered in the market and of the varieties usually recommended for planting.

One would hardly expect to popularize the apple as a dessert fruit by the distribution of the Ben Davis; no more should it be expected that the grape will attain the popularity it deserves by the consumption of the Talman and Concord grapes as they are usually sent to market.

The following notes give some of the results of my observations of the grapes mentioned as grown here, in connection with which it should be remembered that some varieties take a different relative position in ripening in different localities and to some extent in the same locality in different years. I mention first those that have appeared to me to be most valuable for this locality and about in the order of their ripening.

VARIETIES

Green Mountain After fruiting this for two years I give it the first place among very early grapes, both for productiveness and quality. It is a white grape, bears fair crops of long, graceful clusters. It has shown no disease and ripens at the end of August.

After this come the two black grapes, **Early Victor** and **Cottage**, and there is not much to choose between them. Both are healthy, both yield well, and neither is of very good quality. I prefer the flavor of the **Cottage**, though the **Victor** has less and softer pulp.

The **Eldorado** is a white, very early grape I could not dispense with. The clusters are very beautiful, of good size, and of the finest quality. It is the earliest grape of very fine quality that I know, and has so far been healthy.

Massasoit is the earliest of the **Rogers'** grapes I have tried. It bears good crops of loose clusters of large berries. The quality is very good, but the vine is liable to suffer from mildew.

The **Worden**, for present use, is every way unexceptionable, except that it is not of fine quality. However it suits most tastes, and to my taste is decidedly preferable to the **Niagara**, which it excels in health and rivals in productiveness.

The **Delaware** is the standard in quality, and when well matured it is hard to say that any other excels it. It is healthy except for a liability to leaf blight which can and for success must be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. With me the hardest thing to overcome is the cracking of the berries caused by the too great compactness of the clusters at the time of ripening.

The **Brighton** ripens about with the **Delaware**, and while hardly so highly flavored as the **Delaware** and **Iona**, it must yet be put in the first class. No vine here excels it in its great crops of magnificent clusters. Its greatest defect is the lack of the keeping quality. It is somewhat liable to mildew.

The **Lindley**, the **Norfolk**, and **Rogers No. 30**, are all showy red grapes. The **Norfolk** is the brightest red and the most showy, and is a wonder on account of its color as the **Brighton** is on account of its magnificent clusters. All are very good quality but **Lindley** is the best, and besides is a good keeper. In the winter it is one of the best. The first and the last should be sprayed to guard against mildew.

The **Eumelan** is a grape which should be better known, and so far as I am acquainted with them it is the best of the blacks; indeed to my taste it is among the best though it is usually rated a little lower than that. It is a fair yielder and a good keeper, but will often require care to prevent mildew and rot.

Moore's Diamond. Though highly recommended generally I am at a loss where to place this grape. I have not found it very productive and the quality is not the highest, though much better than that of **Niagara**. It is a handsome grape and a fair keeper. Its habit of growth is such that the new growth is liable to be broken by the wind.

The **Salem**, the **Agawam**, and the **Merrimac**, are three of **Rogers'** best. The first two are dark red, the last black. All bear good crops and all are excellent keepers. The **Agawam** is the best cropper and is excellent for culinary purposes. In quality the **Salem** is the best, and if well kept till March, as it may easily be, it has hardly a rival. All are somewhat subject to mildew.

The **Duchess** is a white grape and of the first quality. It is very productive, of long, very compact clusters of medium sized berries. The vine is very vigorous and healthy except that it sometimes shows a little mildew. I could not spare this grape.

The **Vergennes** is productive of fine clusters of large copper colored berries. It is desirable as a long keeper, but I find spraying indispensable to success on account of a tendency to leaf blight.

The **Niagara** is very productive, of large, handsome, very compact clusters of white or greenish berries. I should call it hardly second class in quality, though it seems to suit many tastes. For culinary purposes it is despicable, and though it seems to keep pretty well it is really a poor keeper for it soon loses its flavor, and its flesh its proper consistency. I have no use for it except for market.

The **Eaton** I have not tried a sufficiently long time to determine fully its adaptability to this locality, but it promises well. It is healthier, and to my taste decidedly better than the **Niagara** and ripens about with it. The berry is black and very large and juicy. It is less pulpy but more acid than the **Worden**.

The **Ulster** is a red grape of the highest quality and flavor but it needs to be thoroughly ripened to "tame" the acid of the fruit. The vine is rather a slow grower but very healthy, and the clusters are of moderate size. Further trial is required.

The **Catawba**, the **Iona**, and the **Jefferson** are the last to ripen here and do not always fully mature. They are all red grapes. The first is of second quality but a great yielder of fine clusters. The other two are of the highest quality and every lover of the grape should try one or both in some favorable locality. The **Iona** does well on the south side of a building if the soil be well cultivated and cared for.

I have tried many others which have been recommended, but some have not been sufficiently tested, and others, such as **Moore's Early**, **Jessica**, **Lady**, **Hayes**, **Pocklington**, etc., have been found wanting. **Jessica** has been supplanted by **Green Mountain**, the others are not productive here. Besides **Lady** ripens unevenly and cracks badly and **Pocklington** seldom ripens fully and when it does it falls far short of the reputation it has in some other localities.

Poughkeepsie is a fine little grape, much like the **Delaware** but earlier. It is productive and of excellent quality, but so liable to mildew that it must be sprayed.

If I were asked to name twelve varieties for family use none of which I should like to be without, I should name the **Green Mountain**, **Eldorado**, **Eumelan**, **Worden**, **Delaware**, **Brighton**, **Lindley**, **Salem**, **Duchess**, **Ulster**, **Iona**, and **Jefferson**. If I were required to do six I should retain **Eldorado**, **Eumelan**, **Delaware**, **Brighton**, **Salem**, and **Duchess**.

For commercial purposes in our ordinary markets probably **Early Victor**, **Worden**, and **Niagara** would be best for this locality, but it might be well to add the **Concord** or the **Eaton**.

Lapeer.

This page is a practical page. It is not very big, but it has first-class articles by first-class men. Show this to your neighbor and ask him to take the paper eight months for a quarter.

See page 8.

Woman's Work.

PANCAKES.

How dear to my heart is the food of my childhood
When poor hotel dinners recall it to view;
The chickens, the partridges shot in the wildwood
And all kinds of jam that my infancy knew.
The plump fat old turkey with cranberries nigh it,
The mince pies which often I ate with such joy,
But best of them all and I cannot deny it,
Were those good buckwheat pancakes I ate when a
boy.

Those good buckwheat pancakes, those excellent
pancakes,
Those unrivaled pancakes I ate when a boy.

That old pancake griddle I hailed as a treasure,
For at noon or at night, when returned from my
toil,

I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
Far better than food that you roast, bake or boil.
How ardent I seized them with countenance glowing,
And unto the table did bear them with joy,
And soon to my mouth mighty fragments were
going

Of those good buckwheat pancakes I ate when a boy.
Those good buckwheat pancakes, those excellent
pancakes

Those unrivaled pancakes I ate when a boy.

How nice from the griddle right hot to receive them,
To swallow them quickly and then call for more,
Not even ambrosia would tempt me to leave them.
When once they had entered my mouth's open door,
And oft when pursuing my way through life's wild-
wood,

A learning a bit of its sorrow and joy,
My fancy returns to the scenes of my childhood
And those good buckwheat pancakes I ate when a
boy.

Those good buckwheat pancakes, those excellent
pancakes,
Those unrivaled pancakes I ate when a boy.

—Grand Traverse Herald.

OUTINGS FOR WORKING GIRLS AND CHILDREN FROM THE CITY.

DEAR SISTERS—At the last meeting of the State Grange your state committee on Woman's Work carefully considered the feasibility of giving the tired working girls and the poor children an outing of ten days or two weeks in our farm homes this coming summer.

A resolution was introduced and adopted to this effect, and now through the VISITOR we appeal to you for the fulfillment of this plan.

It is useless for us to urge upon you the importance of this movement. Think of the tired out working girls in shops, factories, and kitchens, who have no place to go for rest and recuperation; or if they had, have not the means to pay their board. Think of the little children who never have a chance for a romp in the woods and fields; who never saw fruits and flowers save in the markets, and even then know nothing of eating as much as they want or gathering the flowers and having them for their very own.

Do not cherish for a moment the thought that the times are hard, or that we now have all that we can do. An extra plate, knife, and fork, and an extra cup of milk are all that is needed; for there is not a farmer's table in Michigan but has enough on it at each meal to comfortably feed one more, without any extra work or expense.

A good sister with heart and hands full of the work of a dairy and fruit farm thought at the first, when this subject was brought to her notice, that she would be glad to take a poor child for a couple of weeks, but could not think of it in fruit time. After she knew that a little boy from the city came into a friend's home in the country, and with hands and arms full of grapes, pockets full of peaches and aching to hold more, as with a joyful face he turned to his benefactor and said, "Now I guess I know what Heaven is like," she said "I want one of these little folks just when I am busiest, for that is when the fruit is at full."

Sisters of the Woman's Work committees of Pomona and Subordinate Granges, will you not take hold of this work? Find out from your Patrons how many will take girls or children and set about making your plans at once, for the summer time with flowers and fruits will soon be here. The Patrons on the east side of the state may correspond directly with Corresponding Secretary of Children's Free Hospital, 402 Jefferson avenue Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Royce will doubtless make arrangements for girls and children from Chicago on the west side of the state, and we will make arrangements for some one at Grand Rapids to supply the Patrons in the central part of the state.

As to expense. All the expense to us will be taking care of them while with us, as the associated charities of the cities make arrangements for transportation.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." MARY A. MAYO.

LEAVES FROM OLD OAKS.

OLD OAKS FARM.

April 23: Standing at my window just now, watching the moon come up through the trees, for the hundredth time those lines went through my mind,

"While Cynthia checks her dragon yoke,
Gently o'er the accustomed oak."

I think Milton must have had a great oak between his window and the east, too, and have seen her many a night "check her yoke" among its strong, bare arms. The

rising moon and the sturdy outlines of that old tree are so connected by life-long associations, that if I saw the one come up over the ocean or prairie, I think the branches of the other would be very distinct in my eye.

May 1: Our orioles came today and inspected their last year's home, that still swings in the elm near the kitchen door. Mother has listened for them since the blossoms began to burst. They and Sir Scarlet Tanager seem to fancy that their orange and red flashes will not kindle the white snow of the cherry and apple trees.

The blue bird, "bearing the sky on his back," is guarding his box on the clothes line post. The meadow larks, the blue jays, and dear plump robins make medley music. They take time to be delightfully companionable before they settle down to house-keeping in earnest.

A would-be taxidermist loitered down our road this afternoon and shot a blue jay; at dusk we heard its mate calling for it. I would not have thought its unmusical screech could have taken on so pathetic a tone as it did. I have lately learned to recognize the jay's clear-toned whistle but, like many people, he delights most in his complaining note.

Why is the blackbird not more of a pet? He is such a jaunty fellow and his song, or "split whistle," as Thoreau calls it, is so very odd and sweet. We common observers call every bird's note "a song," I suppose. But, actually, the term *observers* doesn't apply at all to us who live among the birds, whose days begin with their matins and are closed at their vespers. There are more than three hundred varieties of birds known to make their homes, more or less of the time, in Michigan. An attempt to name all of these that the average person knows is too humiliating to be written even here.

True, our state affords a wide diversity of climate and conditions, of water, forest, and prairie; but how many can point out more than twenty differently marked sparrows, or fifty warblers, or a dozen swallows or woodpeckers, or half as many wrens or larks, and name them? Most of us would stumble at a third or a quarter of these.

I met Mr. Gay in the road yesterday, and in five minutes he told me of more birds he had seen in a half mile walk than I would have expected to have seen (or probably should have seen) in a fifty mile drive. He, having been given eyes, has a peculiarity of making use of them.

It is said of Thoreau, that because he had used his eyes he was "able to tell every farmer more than he knew before of his own farm, so that he began to feel as if Mr. Thoreau had better rights in his land than he."

I'm afraid many of our farmers think the only right they have in their land, worth considering, is named in their tax titles!

RUTH L. RESTLY.

WORK FOR THE SEASON.

At the first warm breath of spring the thoughts of the housekeeper naturally turn to a general cleaning and renovating of the entire dwelling and its contents.

Do not tear up the entire house at once, thus creating a long continued nightmare for every member of the family, from the eldest to the youngest,—but begin either with the cellar or garret, and only try to clean one or two rooms at a time, not more than one if you have to work alone. First empty a room, clean it thoroughly, and when it is perfectly dried and well aired, return the contents, being careful to have every article clean before being returned to the clean room. A thorough sunning in the open air is very desirable for all bedding, carpets, and curtains, whether their use is to be continued or they are to be packed away until next winter.

THOROUGH WORK.

If there is to be new paint or paper of course it requires more time and labor, but one room thoroughly done gives more genuine satisfaction to the tired housewife than three or four only half done and left to be finished the next day.

"One thing at a time
And that done well
Is a very good rule,
As many can tell,"

and this rule applies to housecleaning as well as to a great many other things.

Those who not only have to clean house but also have to move, through the very uncertain weather, over bad roads, are to be pitied, and still I have known such an occasion to be turned into a regular frolic.

If we are only granted health and strength we can go through our spring work and be ready for the summer with its share of work and pleasure.

But house cleaning is not the only work expected of the feminine part of humanity at this season. In many families she is expected to rake the dooryard, and perhaps help plant and care for the garden. Such work as this, if taken in moderation, is really beneficial to a woman who has been confined to the house through the long, dreary months of winter, and is a pleasant change from the drudgery of housework.

TIME FOR CULTURE.

Perhaps your spring sewing is not all

done, or you have some to do to prepare for the hot days of summer. Undoubtedly if you are a wife and mother, you find enough to do at all times, but don't allow yourself to become a slave to your work, and so taken up with the washing of dishes and making of beds, that you have no time for self improvement, for if you would keep up with your friends, and show yourself worthy to associate with people of refinement, it is absolutely necessary that you spend some of your time in reading, enough at least to inform yourself as to the most important events transpiring in our country from day to day. Then if you are blessed with some one God-given talent, never, unless your health fails, allow your housework to hinder you from cultivating it. You may be obliged to struggle along alone for want of means, but do not forego the pleasure the study will give you,—even while engaged in doing "the work of the season."

CLARA A. BRIGGS.

Sand Creek.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To clean kitchen and pantry wall take unslaked lime, pour boiling water on it, cover with an old carpet. When slaked, thin with hot water; one pint of lye from wood ashes, one gill of granulated sugar; it will not rub off.

Take care of smoked hams for summer use. Cut up the same as for cooking, then pack in stone jars solid, within two inches of the top. Pour melted lard over top; when cool lay on a thin piece of muslin, cover with salt, and keep in a cool place. Will keep till October.

To keep beefsteak in hot weather lay in a flat pan, turn sour or coagulated milk on it; change every morning.

Take care of your feather beds for summer. Lay them out in a heavy rain; when dry hang them on a line in the store-room, you will find that a good renovator.

With all the rest of the spring work don't forget to have a few flowers to gladden the heart. The lesson of the pansy is evolution and progress; the motto is union, culture, and peace.

L. W. B.

SUGGESTIONS.

Already the thrifty housekeeper has begun the spring cleaning and renewals, and she finds that for health and beauty some of the old paper must be removed from the walls. She wishes a good job done or perhaps there has been some contagious disease which requires extra care to make the room perfectly wholesome. To remove the old paper, make a thin paste and apply to the paper with a whitewash brush three or four breadths at a time. The paste applied hot will soften the paper so it can be easily removed with a knife. Then wash the walls with hot soda water and your walls will be smooth and sweet as when first plastered.

Wash paint and glass with a trifle of kerosene added to suds and they will clean easier and leave a nice gloss.

A pinch of salt added to the coffee keeps the aroma from evaporating so quickly.

Let the spring winds into the cellar part of the house, ventilating, cleaning, and dry-every part thoroughly. It should be done before any the rest of the house is cleaned, thus insuring perfect freedom from mold and dampness if the drains are in perfect order, giving a fresh smell to the whole house that well repays the tired housewife for all her care and labor.

Perhaps every one is not of the opinion of Sister Mayo that soap making is such "picnic" work, especially when it is like the old lady's jelly that would not jell. For all such would recommend the following:

One pound Babbitt's Potash dissolved in one quart of boiling water; add one quart cold water, then five pounds rendered grease warmed; stir constantly until it curdles, pour into mould.

X. Y. Z.

THAT COMPOSITE COLLEGE GIRL.

There was recently an article in a leading daily, which called attention to the manikin of the composite college girl shown in the anthropological building at the great fair.

She was lop shouldered, her waist was several inches too small to be perfectly natural, while important internal organs were crowded out of place—in fact she was askew generally. So it seems from a sanitary point of view the average college girl is all wrong. It is curious to imagine what her children, if she has any, will be like. She will probably have a tough time of it, taking it all round, bringing them up. Chicago's "I will," then, was not college bred. Or, if she was, she took a severe course of gymnastics along with the other "exercises."

There was a little story told me the other

day, which the teller vouched for on his word and honor to be a fact, incredible as it may seem. I will give it here so one can see what outdoor work, or gymnastics, when persistently followed, will sometimes do, for the so called weaker sex.

He said that one morning a stout German woman, the mother of thirteen children, was working in the wheat field, with all helping as they were able. About ten o'clock she went into the house. She did not make her appearance again till 4 p. m., when she went to work binding grain as usual. When all hands went into supper the woman said to my informant, holding up a small bundle with an air of pride: "See what I've got!" It was a new born baby.

It is unnecessary to add that this wonderful woman had not been through a college.

What wonder that fun is sometimes seen poked at the sweet girl graduate in this wise: The Boston college girl don't marry.

E. M. V.

The Juveniles.

JENNY WREN'S CHILDREN.

Up three pairs of winding stairs
With leafy patterns carpeted,
There you'll find, if you are not blind,
Little brown babies in a brown bed,
Whispering together some secret deep:
"Peep, peep, peep!"

Nightcap and gown of the finest down,
Crazy quilt of sunshine and shade,
Pillows of moss and thistle floss,
Where five little drowsy heads lightly are laid,
Softly singing themselves to sleep:
"Peep, peep, peep!"

—Youth's Companion.

THE MERRY MILKMAID.

On my mother's sewing table stands a quaint little image unlike anything else I have ever seen. My mother bought it at a church fair in England when she was a young girl, and I am sure it would charm the fancy of any needlewoman.

The figure, to begin with, is a slender doll about four or five inches high, with a china head and pliant body, ending in china arms and legs.

Having possessed yourself of such a doll, around her legs wind fold after fold of cotton batting until they are covered so thickly as to make a dress skirt stand out, and so firmly as to keep the doll upright. Wind only a layer or two around the body, so that it will taper up to the waist line.

For the foundation on which the doll is to stand, cut a piece of cardboard in a circular shape with a diameter of three and a half inches.

Now cut a piece of fancy flowered silk with length the height of the doll and breadth a little more than the circumference of the cardboard. Sew the piece together, and then shirr the top edge to fit around the shoulders, not the neck. Also gather it in snugly around the doll's waist, and cut two holes for the arms, leaving enough cloth to shirr down like short sleeves.

Cut a piece of fine white flannel or cashmere in the shape of an apron and fasten it over the front of the silk gown by means of a few concealed stitches. Tie a narrow ribbon around as a belt to hide the edge. This apron is for sticking darning needles and other coarse needles.

Fold a square of turkey red twill or scarlet cloth crosswise into shawl shape and place it over the shoulders of the doll, securing it there by a few hidden stitches.

Now fasten firmly a strong bodkin or tape runner across the back at the shoulders. This forms the milk-pail yoke. From each end of the yoke suspend a large spool of white cotton thread, these representing milk pails.

Now stand the milkmaid firmly on the cardboard, turn in the edge of her gown to the right length and fasten it around the entire circle of a row of pins placed very close together.

There she stands, all dressed, excepting her tall hat. This hat is made of a "top thimble" thrust through a close fitting hole in a round piece of colored cardboard, leaving enough of the cardboard to extend about the head like a hat brim. The hat may be secured upon the head by a drop or two of melted sealing wax, and is to serve as a "rest" or holder for your own sewing thimble.

You have a good pincushion of the milkmaid's stuffed out gown, a cushion for large needles of her white apron, a cushion for fine needles of her bright scarlet shawl, and a holder for your thimble, while her pails give you two spools of cotton, with the ends concealed, yet loose enough to be easily found. You can hang a pair of scissors on a hook attached to her belt, but though this makes of her a very complete "needle-woman's friend," it detracts from her appearance as a milkmaid.—Elizabeth Palmer Matthews in *Inter Ocean*.

The women and children of the farm have their share in the VISITOR. Has your neighbor's wife heard about the strong and sensible articles that appear on this page? Show some of them to her and tell her she can get sixteen of such pages for twenty-five cents.

See page 8.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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Kenyon L. Butterfield, Editor and Manager.
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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.

Now for another VISITOR campaign.

We have some more pure food material this issue.

Brother Redfern has something to say on the salaries question, on page seven. What do you think?

Our lecturers' department is getting interesting. Lecturers will please notice our request to them.

Page two gets better and more practical all the time. We wish our readers would write more for that page than they do. We should like your experiences given in brief, concise form. Take any topic that occurs to you.

We give considerable space to papers on the liquor question. In discussing this problem let us not forget that the great question with us is not so much, "What is the best solution?" as, "What can the Grange do to help solve the problem?"

"KICKING" AND VOTING.

Some one has observed that while the farmers claim that they outnumber any other class of voters, in the same breath they complain of maltreatment and neglect by legislators. The observer thought that was a strange position to take. And it does look a little that way.

Here in Michigan, for instance, the farmers, if not in a majority, have votes enough so that when they choose they have things pretty much their way. About a third of the members of the last legislature were classed as farmers. Yet after adjournment, as is usually the case, a cry went up that the farmers' interests had been almost entirely neglected.

The trouble is that the farmers will not pool their strength. If the farmers would

make up their minds what legislation is necessary for their interest, and then demand it of the respective parties to which they belong, they would secure precisely what they want. The farmers have a chance this year to do this very thing, to get what they believe they deserve. Will they do it? Oh, no, they won't do it; but we wish they would try.

THE INHERITANCE TAX LAW.

There is a provision in the Michigan constitution that all property taxation must be uniform. There is also a provision that specific taxes must go into the primary school fund. The inheritance tax law, if considered a property tax, violated the former provision, and if a specific tax violated the latter provision, because it provided that the tax should go into the general fund. This law is a good law and should be re-enacted, if possible, so as to avoid the constitutional difficulties. It may require constitutional amendment, however, to make the law workable in our state; and such a move is open to objections.

ANOTHER CAMPAIGN.

Two years ago we obtained nearly a thousand subscribers during May and June, by our low offer. We think it wise to repeat the offer during the same months of this year, and the proposition is fully explained on other pages. We want to say just a word to Patrons about this offer. We are entering upon a campaign for the VISITOR that will end either in putting the paper on a substantial basis or in deciding that there is no use in trying to push it further. This offer is a starter. We ought to have a thousand more names before July 1, and we can have them if our loyal and true friends will once again come to our support.

A GREAT NEED.

We have many important questions always pressing for settlement. Some of our people are interested in one problem, some in another. Yet it seems difficult to concentrate enough force to carry out any given reform. Most of us in such matters do not live up to our beliefs. We believe in woman suffrage, but we don't help the suffragists; we believe in downing the whisky business, but we don't even demand the enforcement of existing liquor laws; we tell each other what the legislature ought to do, but we don't write letters or "talk turkey" to the members. In other words we are really very careless of the public welfare. If we would spend less time in telling what ought to be done and more in helping to do these things, reforms would come more easily. It seems to us that one of the greatest needs of the day is that our people who believe in better government and better laws shall set their faces like flint toward reform, and never flinch nor falter until they win. We must secure the electric elbow touch of organization, choose wise and brave leaders, utilize patriotic newspapers for trumpeters, plan a comprehensive campaign, and fight it out on these lines if it takes a lifetime.

CHOOSING SENATORS.

There is a growing feeling that the United States senate is not in close touch with the masses. There also exists a pretty well defined belief that this is due largely to the methods of selection, by which the senators are in reality not dependent upon their constituents. So there has developed a strong sentiment, among the farmers perhaps more especially, that United States senators should be selected by direct vote of the people. This movement has great difficulties confronting it. A long and hard struggle will no doubt be necessary to accomplish it. But it would seem as if a step toward a more popular choice of senators could be taken by the method of allowing party state conventions to nominate their candidates. A convention of eight or nine hundred delegates is fairly a representative one, and would be less easily influenced than a legislature. The candidates would appear in the campaign, just as ordinary candidates do, and such contact with the people would do the successful man worlds of good. Of course the legislature would still have to vote for senator, yet the vote would always be a party test. But it would rarely be, as it

now sometimes is said to be, a contest of wealth and brains, with odds against brains.

The present would seem to be a favorable time for Michigan to try this plan. There would not be likely to be any severe struggle engendered in any party, and the principle of the thing could be advanced as the true reason for its trial. Why don't the people, who are supposed to rule, demand this measure from their particular party conventions?

The above was written before the death of Senator Stockbridge, but the value of the practice advocated remains unchanged by any new political conditions that may arise because of this sad event.

ARE FARMERS INTERESTED?

In another column correspondents touch the liquor question, and bring us to face the inquiry, has the Grange, and the body of farmers through the Grange, anything to say on this liquor question? Or, as we have stated the query in the lecturers' department, can the farmers aid in solving the liquor question, and have they any interest in the matter? We all know full well that the problem of liquor drinking is getting to be pretty serious. The old ship of state has a big consignment of whisky aboard, and she is rolling too much already. There seems to be a serious difference of opinion as to whether that portion of the cargo will have to be thrown overboard, or whether by a little better packing of the casks their presence will cease to be a menace to the vessel's safety. But the problem does not lessen as time goes on, and spasmodically efforts are made at solution, so far without much avail.

Now, should the farmers aid in the matter? The cities do not seem to be very successful in dealing with the question. Should we try to help them out? It may be argued that this business does not very directly touch the farmers; the great harm is done in the cities; theirs is the burden and they must settle the matter as best they can. But is that position logical?

When the farmers go up to the capitol to demand legislation, they invariably argue, in effect: We are half the population, or more; we possess more wealth than any other class; our business is the fundamental one, for we feed you all; and we demand proper recognition. These are good arguments, though sometimes more conclusive as arguments than as means of securing legislation.

But being true, does it not follow that the reverse is true; that what seriously affects the cities, must also have its effect upon the farmers? Is a disease liable to confine its ravages solely to one-half the body? Even if it could be clearly shown that the direct injury to the farmers, materially and morally, by the liquor traffic, was of little account, would it not still remain true that the horrible results of the business in the cities must necessarily eat their way down to the farmers?

We don't believe that one-half our people can support such a cancerous growth as the liquor traffic, while the other half keeps in the bloom of health.

So much for the interest. What shall we do? Does anybody know? Will some wise one answer? All the VISITOR has to suggest about the whole matter is, let us as a Grange talk over the question, calmly but earnestly, and see if haply we may not find a duty and an opportunity for great service to the cause of right.

A BLESSED WORK.

It is rarely that Patrons are called upon to do as noble a work as that outlined by Mrs. Mayo on the woman's page of this number. We who have never breathed aught else than God's free, pure air do not realize what that means to those who have never breathed it. We to whom the green grass, the growing crops, the budding trees are common things do not appreciate the feelings of those who revel in such surroundings for the first time. The country is a new world to many a poor child of the city, a long step toward Heaven.

This work appeals to us as Patrons, because we are taught to feed the hungry. Here are souls hungering for higher food than bread; and we have it in our power to bestow the blessing. Such work too,

will give the Grange a higher standing among people who have heretofore had incomplete ideas of its work. It appeals to us as Christians, for is there more than one answer to the question, would our Master do this work? It appeals to us as men and women, because it means help for the suffering, rest for the weary, drink for the thirsty, liberty for the imprisoned. Doubtless many a housewife will deem the burden greater than she can bear. But the reward will be great. No one who shall bear whatever of sacrifice may be involved will ever regret it. Rather the memory of it shall be as the breath of the morning, and the blessing of it as the dew of the evening. And helpful as the experience will be to those who receive the hospitality of our farm homes, we venture to say that the greater benefit and the higher joy will remain with the givers.

OUR WORK.

"We believe in diffusing a knowledge of our civil institutions and teaching the high duties of citizenship."

We fear that the average young man, when he casts his first vote, possesses rather a meagre knowledge of civil government. If he has been brought up on a farm he probably has a pretty fair notion of township and county government. But of state and national government he is apt to have crude ideas, except perhaps as regards the chief elective officers. And the city boy is usually not so well posted as the country lad. Even if the young voter is a high school graduate, or has had a college course, it is not altogether unlikely that he does not know the duties of our state officials, nor the names and purposes of our state establishments. While we regret this defect in the education of our citizens, we believe that there is a noticeable improvement in the schools, in this respect, and are confident that the fault will be remedied in time. A more serious thing is the fact that so many of our grown up voters, foreigners mostly, know absolutely nothing about our government. They do not even appreciate its principles, to say nothing of its forms. However, if the stream of immigration can be checked long enough to allow us to Americanize those who have already come, we can in time also strengthen this weak point.

But a condition really more dangerous than those mentioned demands notice. Among those who are well versed in our institutions are many who neglect their plain duty of upholding those institutions. They know how to vote and for what to vote, but they don't vote. Others, who may vote, do it merely as a perfunctory obligation, but take little interest in the candidates or results. Unfortunately some of our finest and best men have this fault. Their public conscience seems to be asleep. They don't seem to realize that they are doing wrong, that they are unpatriotic. Yet we believe that this is not too severe a judgment upon them. We are accustomed to think of patriotism as a virtue which belongs to the heroic days of war, and which is needless during the piping times of peace. Such is not the case. Patriotism is just as fully in demand today as it was when Sumpter was fired on. There are civil contests today that require as much bravery and almost as much sacrifice as did Gettysburg. We have no drum and fife to inspire, but "the flag is still there," and it means just as much as it ever did; its folds are just as dear as they ever were. But our sentiments are asleep. We need rousing. Perhaps we need some civil crisis, the shadow of some dire catastrophe, to rally all patriots once more, not to the bloody field, but to the polls. At any rate, patriotism should be defined very clearly to our young men, and the duties and responsibilities of citizenship should be written on the hearts of those who are just entering the fields to glean.

The Grange is exerting a positive influence in these directions. The discussion of public questions occupies a good share of the energy of the members; and inevitably the young men are taught the ins and outs of government. Moreover the Grange persistently urges its members to attend primaries and to vote. The Grange never asks a man to withdraw from his political relations. On the contrary it wishes him to perform his full political

duties—the high duties of citizenship. No young farmer can make a mistake in joining the Grange. Its teachings are toward his elevation as a man and as a citizen.

The editorial page discusses live questions in a brief, plain, concise way. You can read it 16 times for 25 cents. So can your neighbor.

See page 6.

The Lecture Field.

OF INTEREST TO LECTURERS.

We publish replies already received to our questions of last issue. We reprint the questions and trust lecturers will continue to respond.

1. How often do you meet? On what evening and at what hour? At what hour do you usually close?
2. Do you have a literary program at each meeting? Please name a few topics that you have recently discussed with profit.
3. How much heed does your Grange give to the strict enforcement of parliamentary rules?
4. Does degree work occupy a prominent part in your Grange work?
5. How frequently do you have public meetings? Do you ever hold meetings where your friends who are not Patrons are invited by your members? What is your opinion of the value of either of these kinds of meetings?
6. What plans have you for increasing your membership?

MADISON GRANGE, NO. 384.

1. We meet once in two weeks. Beginning April 1, we meet each alternate Saturday evening at eight o'clock, and continue doing so until October 1, when we meet each alternate Tuesday evening at 7:30. Literary work closes at 9:45 sharp. The meeting closes as soon as convenient after that.
2. We never fail to have some sort of literary work. If because of absence of members or any other cause the regular program fails, the lecturer tries to always have something short and interesting which some person or persons volunteer to read. A question box has proven very interesting to us. We have discussed various topics of which the following seemed to call out many remarks from the members. "Should the A. P. A's be encouraged?" "What is free coinage of silver?" "Would a Grange fair be beneficial to us?"
3. I think we are at least up to the average in this, perhaps as strict as some would deem advisable.
4. No, we do degree work only when we have a class to initiate. Not as much attention is paid to this as seems to me for the good of our Order. Because of the frequent change of officers (yearly) there seems a reluctance to learn the work as we should.
5. Our public meetings are rare. To the second part of the question I would say perhaps once or twice a year, aside from children's day. As to the value of such meetings, I am undecided. The latter may be more desirable than the former. With us, however, I am inclined to think that if such meetings were frequently held we would not gain in membership as much as we now do because of the perversity of human nature which makes us want that which we cannot too easily get.
6. Individual effort we find most effective.

EMILY GANDER, Lecturer.

Adrian.

WOODMAN GRANGE, NO. 610.

1. We meet every other Saturday evening, open the meeting between 7 and 8 o'clock and close between 9 and 10 o'clock.
2. We do unless we have initiating on hand. Our last subject was "What can we do to create an interest in our Grange?"
3. Not much of any.
4. It does not.
5. Last winter we held a series of eight open meetings in which literary work took a prominent part. They were well attended by those who were not members of the Order.
6. Our Grange is situated in the country, and we let the candidates pay their fees in wood, and we have taken in a good many that way.

WM. G. ADAMS, Lecturer.

Gobleville.

BANGOR GRANGE NO. 60.

Enclosed please find program for literary part of our work.

The Program.

FEBRUARY 17, 2 P. M.

Lincoln Day—Lincoln as a boy; As a statesman; Anecdotes of Lincoln; Selections from his writing.

MARCH 3, 2 P. M.

Plans for the season; Points for butter makers; Essay.

MARCH 17, 2 P. M.

Longfellow Day—Early life of Longfellow; As an author; Selections from his works.

MARCH 31, 2 P. M.

Is the "agricultural schedule" of the tariff advantageous to the American farmer? Does it lighten a woman's work to move to the village? Essay.

APRIL 14, 2 P. M.

Talmage Day—Early life; As a public speaker; Selections.

APRIL 28, 2 P. M.

The coming farmer; How shall the farmer adapt himself to the present times? Essay.

MAY 19, 2 P. M.

Irving Day—Youth of Irving; Irving as an author; Selections.

JUNE 2, 2 P. M.

Shall we raise any stock? If so, what kind? Are evening sessions desirable? Essay.

JUNE 16, 2 P. M.

Bryant Day—Early life of Bryant; Bryant as a poet; Selections.

JUNE 30, 2 P. M.

Shall we market our wheat as soon as threshed? Life insurance—Is it desirable? Essay.

JULY 14, 2 P. M.

Mark Twain Day—Biography; Selections; Essay.

This answers questions one and two. Our Grange is very particular in regard to parliamentary rules, and when we have degree work we try to follow ritualistic directions.

Several times during the year we invite our farmer friends to visit and eat with our Grange; we believe our Grange is in a good healthy condition.

Each family in the Grange is furnished with a copy of the VISITOR at Grange expense. We believe the Grange has come to stay.

C. B. CHARLES.

Bangor.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:—Under the head of "State Politics" in a recent VISITOR, I noticed the following: "King alcohol reigns well nigh undisturbed. His crowned head lies easy. We pursue our ways, and he follows his work of destruction. What are we going to do about it?" Yes we pursue our ways, which lead in the same direction as his ways, and when the two ways meet and become one way, the outcome of the meeting is the saloon. In my view of the case, we the people are in the same boat with the saloonist. And the pot cannot call the kettle black, nor vice versa. Now will some "good Patron," or other good citizen, show us how a saloon keeper is as responsible for the results of his business as those who license him. Is the partaker of the stolen property less guilty than the thief, if he knows the property is stolen? We stand behind the purchaser of a license, clutching the three hundred dollars he has paid us, and virtually say to him, go and make paupers, criminals, drunkards, and the like out of our citizens. This may seem harsh language, but is it not true? Are we not putting the bottle to our neighbor's lips through this license system? How can we love our neighbor as ourselves, when we authorize another neighbor to sell him liquor, the sum of all villainies? Have we forgotten that grand maxim of the Bible which bids us to do to others as we would they should do to us?

But why pursue this line of the subject further, all of average intelligence are aware of the enormity of our besetting sin, the disgrace of our boasted civilization. A Christian people, which we claim to be, closing their ears against the cry of their "brother's blood" shed through this license system.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

But what are we going to do about it? That is the question that stares us in the face. It is a question we cannot dodge, one that will not down. When we were called upon to put down the rebellion, we harnessed for the fight, we shot that way. So we must shoot at this king alcohol. We must tear the crown from his head which lies so easy. We must treat the saloons as we do glandered horses, diseased peach trees, or mad dogs, destroy them. Public safety requires it, and public good demands it. Is not a man as valuable as a horse? If so why not use the same precaution to protect him? I believe nine-tenths of the country people are at heart in favor of suppressing the saloons, and when they will rise in their might, and declare the saloon must go, the procession will start. And it rests with you, Patrons, farmers, and other good citizens to fix the time. I was surprised that our last State Grange did not report the saloon among its grievances and ask legislative action thereon. Has the saloon become so insignificant in our state as to be ignored by our State Grange? Or had it not "sand" enough to grapple with it? Through the whole Grange proceedings the saloon is not mentioned. One might infer from that that the saloon was all right. Yet O. A. Vanderbilt of Branch county, did present a resolution relative to intoxicating liquors, and for aught I or Brother Vanderbilt know the committee to whom it was referred forgot to report.

D. WOODMAN.

Paw Paw.

LIQUOR CONTROL.

[Part of a paper read at Hillsdale Pomona by Mrs. H. A. Hunker. It is of special interest from the fact that on May 14 Hillsdale county votes on local option.]

In the VISITOR of March 15 the question of liquor control is stated thus: "King alcohol reigns well nigh undisturbed. His crowned head lies easy. We pursue our ways, and he follows his work of destruction. What are we going to do about it?"

Reign—to possess or exercise sovereign power or authority, or uncontrolled dominion. Who crowned alcohol king? By whose leave or consent is he allowed to

reign, and are his subjects such by force or voluntarily? These are a few of the questions that presented themselves upon reading the statement. To my mind it is most humiliating to hear and read in nearly every speech made or article written on this subject, such an admission as this. Yet who can deny the truth of it? Just now a strong effort is being made to work up a sentiment in favor of high license as a means of controlling the liquor traffic, which being interpreted in the light of former experience, means legalized saloons and revenue therefrom, and broken law as well. Local option is declared a failure, and why? An item in one of our county papers reads thus:

"LOCAL OPTION IN BRANCH COUNTY."

COLDWATER, Feb. 24.—Steps are being taken to again vote on local option in this county. Local option has been in force two years and is a dead letter, as no effort is being made in this city and county to enforce it. There are at present fourteen places where liquor is known to be sold, ten of which are located in the business section of the city, and do business the same as when a license law was in effect. A man from Ohio is negotiating for the rental of a brewery, which has been closed for two years on account of local option, and now has men at work harvesting ice for the summer. If the question is again voted on it will be defeated by a large majority.

How can a law be said to be in force which is declared to be a dead letter because no effort is made to enforce it? And what is true of Branch will apply with equal force to our own county. Will not local option do quite as well to break as a license law? Or why should it not be enforced?

Hon. C. B. Grant, justice of the supreme court of Michigan, in a recent address on local option from a legal standpoint, delivered in Hillsdale, said: "Nearly every provision had been tested by the courts and held valid. No law upon the statute books had been so generally disregarded as the law regulating the liquor traffic. The record is known of all men. The history of the liquor traffic in this state is written in disgrace, a disgrace to the saloon keepers themselves, to the officers who are expressly charged with its enforcement, and to citizens whose apathy has made the disgrace possible."

HARD TO REGULATE.

The advocates of license talk briskly about "regulating" the business. Do they realize that in so doing they are the tools and henchmen of that most unscrupulous class known as saloon keepers? Creatures who if they prosper in their atrocious and vile business know that children shall suffer for food, for all the commonest necessities, that they will be robbed of all that makes life worth living; this business that has no pity for youth, no respect for age, that despoils love, honor, and affection of its dearest objects, and makes hope impossible to its victims.

In a single year seventeen out of thirty-two aldermen in the city of Detroit were saloon men. What were they there for, to enforce the liquor law? No, indeed! Think too of saloon keepers serving as jurors in the city courts. The saloon is ever a corrupting influence in politics. How often have we read magazine articles entitled "The saloon a factor in politics," or "The influence of the liquor interest in shaping legislation."

THE SALOON IN POLITICS.

A senator from our own state said at a public meeting in Detroit, "There can be no permanent municipal reform till the saloon is driven out of politics;" and it will never be driven out of politics or anywhere else by license, high or low. The saloon keeper and his friends care nothing for party lines. They will vote first, last, and all the time for the candidate who they believe will be conveniently blind to their violations of law. We often hear the term "respectable saloon." What makes it respectable; attractive rooms, music, and fine furnishing? These things are all to be found elsewhere and in places not devoted to the despicable and villainous business of destroying mind and body, yet men say "respectable saloon." The proprietor pays high license and he allows nothing boisterous about the premises, only strikes the first match that starts the conflagration which is to rage and destroy farther on. His business is just as legal as any, and he can and does say, "The drinking was according to law."

Statistics are dry, if interested you can look them up for yourselves. Compare the amounts paid for liquor, bread, and education. We saw it shown on the chart in Scipio Grange hall. We wish that such a chart were hung in every school house, postoffice, railroad depot, and other public places. Just one question. Shall we then do evil that good may come?

Fight this tyrant with your ballots; do it in your own parties. Surely there can be found in every party men to fill positions of trust and honor who have not either actively or passively yet crowned alcohol king.

A PLEA FOR REFORM.

Men and voters, if in the near future you are called on or given an opportunity to pass by your suffrages on this question of license, do not look with greedy eyes upon the money that license will bring, blood

money, every farthing. Place beside it the suffering, poverty, pauperism, misery, unhappy homes, and the burden of paying for criminal trials, a very large per cent of them resulting from this horrible, desolating traffic; and then ask yourselves, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" Vote for no man who will not openly pledge himself to use his influence and power against liquor and its rule in every form.

Out of the heart aches and heart breaks inflicted on the mothers, sisters, and wives of this land of boasted liberty, inflicted by the unscrupulous liquor men whether wholesale dealers, saloon keepers, or officers who neglected duty and used their position for personal emolument, came the woman's crusade and the woman's organization known as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union with this motto adopted for every place and every race, "For God, and home, and native land."

In behalf of those of our own sex whom this monster has despoiled of life's hopes and sweetness, let me say: By the purity of our womanhood, by the consecration of our wifehood, by the devotion of our motherhood, nay more, by the sacredness of the promise, "The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head," when this question is presented to you for solution, decide it from the standpoint of right and wrong. "Quit you like men."

THE ONLY WAY.

EDITOR VISITOR—In your issue of April 15 you ask, "What do you think of the liquor question?" Perhaps it is presumptuous in me to suppose the question addressed to me, but although comparatively young I am deeply interested in the subject.

I believe there are but two or three methods proposed for the solution of the problem. The most popular one is "regulation." The Swedish or Gothenberg system is being tried in South Carolina. The third method is suppression.

No one will deny that the first system has had a thorough trial. Will anybody say that it has been successful? You might as well talk of regulating the small-pox or a cyclone. Is there a regulation on our statutes which is enforced in our large cities with anything like thoroughness?

The Swedish method may prove better than the first. But I believe there would be as much opposition to the adoption of it as to that of suppression. Indeed, in South Carolina, the legislature was elected to enact a prohibitory law, but gave the people the dispensary law instead.

To my mind the only way of handling the liquor business is to pursue the policy of total suppression. This method has been tried quite thoroughly in the state of Maine. For over 30 years there was a prohibitory law on the statutes of that state, when, by a vote of three to one, the people placed a prohibitory clause in the constitution.

I hope to see a very thorough discussion of this question in your columns. It is of more importance than tariff, finance, or all other questions combined.

Fraternally yours,

J. L. DAVIS.

Crosby.

QUESTIONS FOR FARMERS' CLUBS.

Highland, Mich., April 30, 1894.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—The following list of questions has been prepared for general discussion by the various Farmers' Clubs of the state, in conformity with the resolutions adopted at the state convention. The design is that every such organization in the state shall discuss the same question each month, not to the exclusion of their regular program, but as supplemental to it. In this way a more general expression of opinions on the questions can be obtained, and concerted action in reference thereto can be secured when necessary.

A. C. BIRD,

Secy. Mich. State Association Farmers' Club.

MAY—Is the Agricultural College fulfilling the purposes for which it was established, and what are the proper relations which should exist between the college and the farmers of the state?

JUNE—Farmers' organizations; what are their proper objects and by what means can these objects best be obtained?

JULY—Would the passage of a law for the proper grading of wheat, and the appointment of a state grain inspector, be beneficial to the farmers of the state?

AUGUST—How shall farmers' sons and daughters be educated, and where can it best be done?

SEPTEMBER—Should not a law be passed by which the consumer of bogus butter shall be absolutely certain that the representation is not pure butter?

OCTOBER—Outlook for the profitable feeding of stock for market the coming winter.

NOVEMBER—Naturalization and immigration.

DECEMBER—Needed legislation—state and national.

JANUARY—How can our state association of farmers' clubs accomplish the most good?

FEBRUARY—Pending legislation—state and national.

Be sure that every Patron in your Grange has the VISITOR. Make him try it eight months for a quarter.

See page 8.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

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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.

College and Station.

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

BULLETIN NOTES.

PLANTING POTATOES LATE.

Michigan Bulletin.—Generally, better results can be obtained by using the second alternative—planting later. By plowing early in May and keeping the ground well cultivated, the moisture from the spring rains can be retained, and an ideal seed bed secured.

POTATO SCAB.

Michigan Bulletin.—1. The potato scab can be readily and cheaply controlled. 2. Corrosive sublimate is the best remedy known as yet. Bordeaux mixture is promising.

LINES OF INSECT IMMIGRATION.

Ohio Bulletin.—There appear to be two great highways which insects imported from Europe have followed in entering Ohio. Those coming from north of latitude 45° north, have generally entered the state at its northeastern corner and their spread southward has, as a rule, been less marked than to the westward, while those coming from southern Europe have generally entered by way of the Ohio valley and have a comparatively restricted northern distribution.

CONTROLLING THE INSECTS.

Ohio Bulletin.—For the Hessian fly, late plowing is the most effective preventive yet discovered. Burning the stubble is useful in preventing the ravages of this insect, as well as of the straw and joint worms.

CANNING THE INSECTS.

A large number of empty fruit cans will be utilized at the Oklahoma experiment station this year as insect traps. After melting off the tops, the cans will be placed in out of the way places, half filled with sweetened water, and the director expects to trap all manner of noxious bugs, beetles, and moths.

great difference in the number of our insect pests.

HOT WATER TREATMENT FOR SMUT IN OATS.

Results from this work at the Oklahoma experiment station show an increased yield for seed oats treated with hot water at 133 degrees Fahrenheit for ten minutes, over the same variety of oats not treated.

PEAR SCAB.

Geneva, N. Y., Bulletin.—1. In these experiments pear scab was successfully treated by dilute Bordeaux mixture containing four pounds of copper sulphate to forty-five gallons of the mixture. 2. Comparing three treatments after the buds begin to open and before the blossoms open with two treatments during the same period, it is still doubtful whether enough benefit may be gained from the former to justify the expense of the extra treatment.

TO MAKE BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Ohio Bulletin.—Copper sulphate (blue vitriol) 4 pounds—quicklime 4 pounds—water 40 gallons. Put the copper sulphate into a cloth sack and suspend in a bucket of water, as it will dissolve more readily than if put directly into the water.

FEEDING WHEAT AND BARLEY TO HOGS.

Washington Bulletin.—Summary of this partial test would seem to show: 1. With our common grade hog, half grown, one pound of pork can be produced by feeding from 3½ pounds to 5 pounds of grain.

CORN FACTS.

[Bulletin Purdue, Ind., Station.]

1. The best yields of corn have been produced from the earliest planting—May 1—but planting ten days later has not materially reduced the yield.

2. With each later planting of corn in 1893, the time required to mature the crop was shortened, the extreme range being 17 days in favor of the latest planting.

3. As a rule the yield of corn has been proportionate to the thickness of stand, but size of the ear has been reduced by thick planting.

4. Better yields of corn have been obtained from plowing eight inches deep than from any less depth.

5. Shallow, level cultivation has generally produced the best yield of corn, but the difference in yield from cultivation ranging from one to three inches deep is comparatively slight.

6. Considerably better yields of corn have been produced by growing this crop in rotation with other crops than by growing corn every

year on the same land. The average increase in yield of corn from rotative cropping is over 16 per cent.

7. Fresh horse manure has produced marked and lasting effect on the yield of corn. The effect of manure on the growth and yield of corn was very perceptible in the tenth crop after the manure was applied.

8. High grade commercial fertilizers and horse manure have, in some years, greatly increased the yield of corn, but as a rule the immediate return (yield of the first crop) has not repaid the added cost of fertilization.

9. The good effects of fertilization are curtailed in both dry and wet seasons because, in the first case, the added fertility does not readily become available, and in the second case it is either partly washed out of the soil, or it produces a too rank—and consequently unprofitable—growth.

ARTIFICIAL RIPENING OF CREAM.

[Bulletin Storrs, Conn., station.]

The chief object of the ripening of cream is to produce the butter aroma, and this aroma, though very evanescent, controls the price of the butter.

This flavor the butter maker owes to the bacteria; for by their growth the materials in the cream are decomposed, and the compounds formed which produce the flavors and odors of high quality butter.

Different species of bacteria vary much as to the flavors which they produce, some giving rise to good, some to extra fine and others to a very poor quality of butter.

Up to the present time the butter maker has had no means of controlling the species in his cream, but has had to use those furnished him by the farmer.

The bacteriologist can isolate and obtain in pure cultures the species of bacteria which produce the best flavored butter. He can then furnish them to the creameries to use as starters in cream ripening. This artificial ripening of cream promises much for the near future, although it has been applied only on a small scale at the present time.

Most species of bacteria in bad butter are probably associated with filthiness. Hence, a proper inspection of the barns and dairies to insure proper conditions, especially cleanliness, will be a means of avoiding much of the trouble in cream ripening, and will, in many cases, result in an improvement of the butter.

PROFIT IN CAPONS.

To the poultry raiser we would say we know of no source of profit bringing larger returns for the outlay than raising capons, the profit in a great majority of cases being over 100 per cent. The question of assured profit is an all-convincing argument in any line and pre-eminently so to the poultrymen whose losses are added to from various unlooked for sources.



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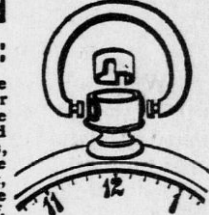
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it is easy to steal or ring watches from the pocket. The thief gets the watch in one hand, the chain in the other and gives a short, quick jerk—the ring slips off the watch stem, and away goes the watch, leaving the victim only the chain.

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to vigorous vitality you might be successful in business, fervent in spirit. Our curative methods are infallible. Write for our book, "PERFECTION MANHOOD," sent free, sealed.

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The Erie Medical Company ranks high financially and claims to exclusively control certain scientific discoveries of great value in the medical profession.—Editor.

The Peoples' Savings Bank

OF LANSING MICHIGAN. CAPITAL, 150,000.00. OFFICES: MEAD BLOCK, LANSING. FRANKLIN ST., NORTH LANSING. OFFICERS: W. J. BRAL, President. A. A. WILBER, Vice President. C. H. OSBAND, Cashier.

We transact a general banking business. In our savings department we receive deposits of one dollar or over and pay interest thereon if left three months or longer at 4 per cent. In our commercial department we receive accounts of merchants and business men. We issue interest bearing certificates of deposit. If you have any banking business come and see us.

GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

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

Table with columns for GOING NORTH (Cincinnati, Richmond, Fort Wayne, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Cadillac, Traverse City, Potoskey, Mackinaw) and GOING SOUTH (Mackinaw City, Traverse City, Cadillac, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Fort Wayne, Richmond, Cincinnati).

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

CARPENTER ORGANS

are strictly High-Grade Instruments, and sold at LOW PRICES, quality considered, for Cash or Installments, and delivered at your home, freight paid. Send for catalogue of new designs to E. F. CARPENTER COMPANY. Home office: BRATTLEBORO, VT., U. S. A. Western Office: J. Howard Foote, 207 and 209 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GRANGE DIRECTORY.

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

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

But save you money on everything you eat, wear or use. Send 5 cents for full catalogue.

The Smith Implement & Buggy Co., 22 and 24 East 3d St. Cincinnati, O. has a contract with Grange of Ohio and Indiana to supply their state and furnish goods at wholesale rates when the order comes under the seal of the Grange.

PIANOS

Special inducements all the time. Send for Catalogue, etc. Direct from the factory.

This Honey Creek Grange Nurseries have been under contract with the State Grange of Ohio for over ten years, and have dealt extensively in Indiana and Michigan also.

PATRONS' OIL WORKS.

DERRICK OIL CO. F. G. BELLAMY, Prop'r. Titusville, Pa. Lubricating and Burning Oils of the highest quality.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Officers National Grange.

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

Executive Committee.

LEONARD RHONE, Center Hall, Pennsylvania. E. R. HUTCHINSON, Virginia.

Officers Michigan State Grange.

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

Executive Committee.

J. G. RAMSDELL, Chn., Traverse City. H. D. PLATT, Ypsilanti. THOS. MAHS, Berrien Center.

Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek. Mrs. Mary Sherwood Hinds, Stanton.

General Deputy Lecturers.

MARY A. MAYO, Battle Creek. HON. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw. HON. C. G. LYON, Paw Paw.

County Deputies.

D. H. Stebbins, Atwood, Antrim Co. C. V. Nash, Bloomingdale, Allegan. R. B. Reynolds, Inland, Benzie.

Revised List of Grange Supplies

Kept in the office of Sec'y of the Michigan State Grange. And sent out post-paid on receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

Brain Work.

CONDUCTED BY "NANCY LEE." Open to all. Contributions and solutions desired.

Issued the first and third Thursdays of each month. Subscriptions 50 cents per year.

SOLUTIONS TO BRAIN WORK XVII.

No. 116. No. 117. IMPHEE, MAREMA, PRONGS, HENBIT, ENGINE, EASTER.

No. 118. Ruse-rue. No. 119. Continent.

No. 120. P. PAR, PANES, PALAVER, PALATINES, PANATHENAEA.

No. 121. Rain-bow. REVIEWERS, SENNETS, REARS, SES.

SOLVERS TO BRAIN WORK XVII AND XVIII. Calvin, 11; Granite Poser, 6; Frantz, 5;

ORIGINAL PUZZLES, NO. XXI. Nos. 125 and 126, Diamonds.

1. A letter. 2. A step. 3. Pastries. 4. Certain words from the vocabulary of Mrs. Quickly.

Boston, Mass. H. S. NUT. 1. A letter. 2. A poet. 3. Cranes. 4. Wax candles used in religious rites.

Out in the field at the break of day, TOTAL so careless are we; Heedless of clouds that so darkly away Gather for you and for me.

PRIMAL TWO birds to the feast that's at hand. TWO in their numberless flocks, So in this life are the hopes of the day.

No. 138.—Transposition. The bird sings the sweetest after the shower, The sun shines the brightest after the shade.

No. 139.—Charade. TWO, THREE Idumeer's regal son Had high ambitions to pursue,— To reach them, blood like water ran.

MANUFACTURING TOWN OF PRUSSIA. 2. To plow up (obs). 3. A genus of harmless lizards.

Present a number of new faces to Brain Work in this issue; it is needless to say that they are all welcome, and we hope that they will continue to support this department.

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EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR.—Inasmuch as you have asked for opinions from farmers relative to the "increase of salaries," I will venture an opinion.

While I am not in favor of excessive salaries, yet I do believe that "the workman is worthy of his hire," and that wages or salaries should be regulated by the value of the services rendered.

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bility for the manner in which their work was performed.

"Figure heads" are not allowed in business where success and the economy necessary to insure it are the desideratum.

Let it be understood that an election to any state office carries with it the necessity of a residence at the capital and men will not be lacking who will accept the conditions.

There is no question but that some of our state officials are over-paid. Witness the supreme court. Each of its justices now receives \$7,000 per annum.

I cannot close this article without referring to one printed in the last VISITOR and purporting to have been written by the Hon. Enos Goodrich.

It shows that his sympathies are not with the boys in blue, or that age is undermining his intellect.

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kept apart for political purposes. Instead of using our reason and judgment in these matters we allow ourselves to be influenced by politicians for their advantage, not ours.

Sister D. M. Garner: Organization is the order of the day, and there is great necessity for such action on the part of farmers.

Beautiful music was furnished by Mrs. C. N. Landon, which with recitations and other features of Grange work, completed our program.

The two articles mentioned will appear later.—Ed.]

GRANGE ANNIVERSARY.

Liberty Grange No. 39, of North Star, celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its organization Saturday evening, April 14, with an open meeting, fully two hundred being present.

The meeting was called to order by the Master and placed in the hands of the lecturer, who announced the object of the meeting and in a brief paper welcomed those from outside the gates.

The history of Liberty Grange from its organization to the present was given by Bro. L. J. Dean.

The organization of a Grange at that time a new farmers' organization, was talked over at the township meeting held in April, 1874, and it was decided to write Richard Moore, organizing deputy, to come and organize a Grange at North Star, which was done and Liberty Grange organized April 15 of that year.

Brother Dean told of its early struggles and successes. In the twenty years of its existence it has never missed a regular meeting except on account of extremely stormy weather.

In an excellent paper entitled "Woman in the Grange," Sister M. H. Crandell gave some good reasons why the Grange is of benefit to farmers' wives.

The Grange helps her to better her condition socially and mentally.

"The Grange and what it has accomplished," was discussed in an able paper by E. Franklin. He gave its origin and purpose, and spoke of its successes and failures.

The Grange tries to benefit its members chiefly through the procuring of the passage of just laws. Local merchants and grocers are recognized as a necessity, but in the purchase of binder twine, agricultural implements, etc., the middleman can and should be dispensed with.

Bro. Bove told "Why I like the Grange," in a paper in his own inimitable style, which produced a good impression on every one present.

The remainder of the evening was occupied with miscellaneous literary exercises consisting of recitations, dialogues, etc., all interspersed with good music.

After thanking the audience for their attendance and good order and inviting them to "call again," the lecturer declared the meeting dismissed, when the visitors dispersed well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

F. G. PALMER.

AN A 1 POMONA.

Allegan county Pomona Grange met in Moline, April 19. There was a good attendance; also an inviting number of well filled baskets brought by the sisters.

Nash of Cheshire installed the following officers: Master, John Jordan. Overseer, J. V. Orton.

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school both for business and parliamentary rules, and cited the world's congress for confirmation, also spoke of its national reputation.

Dinner was then announced and I think by the looks of the table no one should complain of hard times.

Afternoon session opened at 1:30. Worthy Master Jordan gave a short address, after which Sister Felton gave a right royal welcome to all assembled.

She said in looking over the past eleven years of Pomona work she could see where many of the leaders had gone, leaving only loving memories to us who are left, yet saw no need of being discouraged as the future of the Grange was assured.

Brother Ely, in his remarks on this paper, said it was the very best of the kind he had ever heard read.

Brother Nash gave the response in which he said many good things. Sister Bragg of Wayland, gave a very fine recitation.

The question box was then opened. The first question was, "When is the best time to shear sheep?" Brother E. Smith thought that as soon as the weather was warm enough so they would not suffer.

Brother Fred Gilbert said his were already sheared—April 19. Brother Root said he was asked by a neighbor what he should charge a head this year to shear and he told him if they were pretty good sheep he would shear for the wool. Nearly all favored not washing the sheep.

The second question, "When and how to spray fruit trees?" Brother Parmelee said 1/4 pound of London purple to 50 gallons of water applied in good weather after the blossoms have fallen.

Brother Root said it would do as well for currants and rose bushes. The last question, "Is there any prospect for better times?" was opened by Brother E. N. Bates.

Brother Slade and others joined in the discussion, which called out some of the best thoughts of all, and while they differed both as to the cause and remedy, still all thought the prospect was encouraging.

The meeting closed without form. One brother said at the close of the meeting it was the best Pomona Grange he ever attended.

MRS. E. L. ORTON, Corres.

BOOR REVIEW.

Our Farming.

The Farmer Co., of Philadelphia, have issued a two dollar book written by T. B. Terry, and entitled "Our Farming; or how we made a run down farm bring both profit and pleasure."

Mr. Terry is so well known as a writer on farming that little need be said of the book, further than to give an idea of its general plan.

It is written in a plain and familiar style. The writer gives many personal experiences and opinions that, while not connected with the raising of crops, fit in well to the story.

Each separate crop is treated separately, as well as such topics as mixed farming, special farming, laying out the farm, tile draining, manure saving, care of implements, etc.

Not only are the matters of farm operations covered, but also those other things that have so much to do with a farmer's success.

There are chapters on knowing what you are about, not all work, a farmer's home, the small fruit garden, the wife's share, insurance, buying at wholesale, inducements offered by farming.

This book will be of special interest to young farmers and to the boys who have not yet decided whether to stay on the farm. One of Mr. Terry's avowed objects is to encourage and to enthuse. He says he has had enough of the discouraging things of farming and he wants to paint the other side.

A very good idea of Mr. Terry's purpose and style can be gained from the following extract. After telling how poor he was when he started out, he says: "We often hear in substance that a man with money to do everything can make money on the farm. This has often been told me at institutes by men who were hard up or just starting, and who thought there was no sort of chance for poor men like them. This is not true. Of course, with capital one could get along much faster, but a determined young man can work his way up from the very bottom, in this country, on the farm, even on a poor run-down farm. To bring this point out clearly and strongly I have told the whole story of just how poor we were. It would be hard to find a family starting with a poorer chance than we did. I shall try to make this point plain all through the book. We had to earn our money before we spent it, and with almost the poorest conceivable chance to do it at first. Take courage, my young friends. With good health, and push, and a level head, there is a good chance for you, and if your head goes wrong some at first, as mine did, you can level it up in good time, particularly if you are fortunate in getting a good level-headed girl for a partner, as I was."

If anyone who does not favor the Grange will stop to think what it is doing in its educational work, he will at once be convinced that his antagonism or opposition is entirely unjustifiable.

Business!

We are Going Ahead

In Spite of Hard Times,

And Here's the Proof!

During May and June of this Year of Grace,

MDCCXCIV

We shall offer the GRANGE VISITOR to anyone for

Twenty-five Cents

and will agree to send it eight months for that sum.

8 Months for a Quarter.

16 Numbers for 25 Cents.

A Cent and a Half for Eight Pages of First-Class Reading Matter.

This is a hard times rate. It is good for anybody.

We want to double our list during these two months. We can do it if you will help us by getting one name at this rate.

We have usually given premiums. This time we ask you for help on the score of interest in the welfare of the VISITOR.

The VISITOR is the only paper in the State that discusses fully needed State legislation for the farmer.

It is the only paper in the State that has a broad and progressive platform of agricultural education.

It is the paper that presents the views of the only active farmers' organization in the State.

It is the only paper that published certain unlawful doings at the capitol.

It proposes to discuss those questions that lie close to the taxpayers' pocket, viz., the expenses of our State institutions.

It is for the farmer from first to last, and you can send it to a friend

8 Months for a Quarter.

Or you can help the good work by getting your neighbor to take it at the same rate.

Will You Help?

Notices of Meetings.

WESTERN POMONA GRANGE
 No. 19. The regular meeting of Western Pomona Grange will be held with Tallmadge Grange at their hall, May 24 and 25. A special invitation to all.

PROGRAM.
 "The best way to keep the boys contented and happy on the farm," Mr. Lewis Fellows.
 Essay, Mrs. R. Stauffers.
 "Care of orchards and how to grow better fruit," Thos. Wilde.
 Paper, John Kelly.
 "Education a cure for drunkenness," Mrs. R. Martin.
 Temperance song, Harley Hayes.
 "What can we best do to keep up an interest in the Grange?" H. C. Tuttle.
 "Which is the most useful education for farmers' daughters, musical, professional, or practical?" Mrs. Homer Hayes.
MRS. EMMA GILLET, Lect.

BARRY COUNTY POMONA.
 The next regular meeting of the Barry County Pomona Grange will be held with Prairieville Grange on Friday, May 25, 1894. Morning session opened in the fifth degree at 10 o'clock a. m. A report of officers and Subordinate Granges will be called for, followed with suggestions for good of the Order.
 Dinner at 12 o'clock.
 Afternoon session called to order at 2 o'clock in the fourth degree when the following program will be rendered.

Singing by the Grange.
 Address of welcome, Bro. Brownell.
 Response, Brother Henry Howard.
 Singing by the Grange.
 Quotations, by all members.
 Paper by Brother Hammond, "The care of farm tools."
 Essay, Sister Howard.
 Select reading, Sister Naomi Slawson.
 Recitation, Sister Mattie Slawson.
 Music, Sister Jennie Brainard.
 Question, "Is it profitable to send our boys to the Agricultural College?"
 Paper by Brother A. C. Town, "The hard times, their cause and remedy."
 Question, "Shall we send our children to the city schools for an education?" Brother Chet. Honeywell.
 Selection, Sister Brownell.
 Music by the Grange.
 Question, "Should the Grange use its influence to check the further progress of gambling at the boards of trade?"
 Ten minutes will be given for the discussion of each paper.
 Recitation, Sister Replogle.
 Paper by Brother Will Ouis.

EVENING SESSION.
 Grange called to order in the fifth degree at 7 o'clock for the purpose of conferring the fifth. Closing in the fifth and opening in the fourth degree at 8 o'clock.
 Singing by the Grange.
 Suggestions for good of the Order.
 Question box.

Let all Patrons be present and take part in the discussion of all papers and questions and enjoy a good time.
GEO. R. BOWSER,
County Lecturer.

LOWELL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
 The next meeting of Lowell district council will be held at the Grange hall in Alton on Saturday, May 12. The afternoon session will be open to all. The public generally, and especially the members of Grattan Grange, are invited to be present and take part in the exercises. Timely topics for discussion will be:
 "Planting and cultivation of corn;"
 "Best methods of applying our highway tax under the present system;" "Life insurance." There will also be a question box, select readings, songs, recitations, etc. All come, and come prepared to take part and have a good time.
WESLEY JOHNSON, Lect.

NEWAYGO COUNTY POMONA GRANGE
 No. 11, holds its next session with Holton Grange on Wednesday and Thursday, May 23 and 24. Open meeting both days. The unresponded part of last program will be called. New program as follows:
 Address of welcome by Master of Holton Grange. Response by Wm. E. Gould.
 What salaries should be paid our state officers, and under what limitations? M. Thompson.
 Farm implements, their cost and care, J. A. Zerlaut.
 What is the matter with an annual appropriation of \$10,000 for Farm Institutes in Michigan, Jas. Caldwell. Discussion led by S. V. Walker.
 Successful farming, E. G. Cilly.
 How can the union of farmers' organizations be made practical and beneficial? Neil McCallum. Discussion led by J. H. Macumber.
 How to farm on sand, John Wiegand.
 Recitation, P. H. Crawford.
 When our Grange ship comes in, Mary Robertson.
 Farm drainage, Alfred Anderson.
 The gold standard, or monometallism, Wm. E. Gould. No discussion.
 Farm loan associations, W. C. Stuart.
 Recitation, Miss Annie Zerlaut.
 Dehorning cattle, J. P. Utter.
 The need and value of commercial fertilizers, Charles Proctor.
 Why do we not send our boys to the Agricultural College? E. R. Clark.
 Recitation, Grace Hermance.
 Effects and tendencies of modern political and official corruption, A. L. Scott.
 Discussion led by Calvin Lillie.
 Will the county road system fill the bill for better roads? If not, why not? Ambrose Phelps. Discussion by Geo. E. Hilton, and J. E. Philo.
 Recitation, Leona Fryoner.
 Which is the more profitable, peach or potato culture? Wm. Huntoon.
 Bee keeping, Brother Viets.
 Influences of flowers in the farmers' homes, Sister M. M. Thompson.
 Shall we have an income tax, or a well enforced law of taxation of mortgages? Geo. E. Hilton.
 Grange, farm, home, and schools, Mrs. Bertha Caldwell.
 The wastes on the farm, H. W. Crawford.
 Recitation, Adelbert Walworth.
 The best breed of cattle for the Michigan farmer, Frank Odin.
 Question box in the Grange, Mrs. Bell White.
W. W. CARTER, Lecturer.

VERONA MILLS GRANGE
 No. 667 is doing fairly well, with a good attendance usually. We have a literary program each evening which is generally quite interesting. We hold our meetings on Saturday evening every two weeks. We have a number of young people belonging to our Grange. April 19 we had a newspaper social conducted by the committee on woman's work. Papers were read on the following subjects: The making of paper from the rags; The first newspapers published; Children's papers; Woman's column in the newspaper; these with recitations made quite a lengthy program; after which lunch was served, each one present paying 10 cents. As a result of our social we find we can send twenty new subscribers to the VISITOR.
MRS. LAURA HUNT, Lecturer.

LAPEER COUNTY POMONA GRANGE
 had a very successful meeting with Montgomery Grange April 12. Quite a lengthy program was carried out, the milling question especially being thoroughly discussed. Mr. Mathews, a large mill owner of Marlette, defended the interests of the mill men by figures demonstrating that they were giving the farmers a great deal in the exchange of flour for wheat.
 The sheep industry was discussed to a considerable extent. Mr. A. Q. Stover showing by charts the rise and fall in the price of wool from 1869 to 1893, and some of the causes for the same. The program was interspersed with essays, select reading, and recitations. The young people of Montgomery Grange furnished some splendid music for the occasion.
H. BRADSHAW, Lecturer.

BERRIEN COUNTY POMONA GRANGE
 held a two days' session with Benter Harbor Grange, April 17 and 18. There was attendance from twelve Granges in the county, reporting a membership of 486.
 The afternoon of the first day was a public meeting, at which time our hall was filled to overflowing. A very entertaining program, including excellent music, developed the fact of an intense interest upon the live questions of the day. Perhaps no keener interest was manifest than in the subject of "A progressive course of general reading and study for district schools," presented by school commissioner E. P. Clark. He urged the step as a needed and practical reform in the district school and asked the co-operation of Patrons in its adoption and support. At the evening session a committee of four was appointed to meet a like committee of teachers with commissioner Clark as a joint committee to further consider the subject. Our session throughout was marked by deep interest in all these practical questions of progress and reform.
 The Patrons of Berrien county send greeting to the Husbandsmen and Matrons throughout the state, hailing you as friends to every movement looking to improved methods of education and better plans of living.
 We voted to hold a three days' camping picnic at Berrien Centre, in August, at which Patrons from adjoining counties will be welcome guests.
W. L. KANE, Secretary.

INGHAM COUNTY POMONA GRANGE
 met with Williamston Grange, April 20 and 21. The session began Friday afternoon, Brother Wm. T. Webb, in his address of

OBITUARY.
 Branch county Pomona Grange sends to the VISITOR resolutions passed in memory of Sister Sarah Johnson, who recently passed away.

Grange News.

Correspondents, and all Patrons indeed, are requested to send us postal cards giving some news jotting,—anything of interest to you. It will interest others. Please also send short answers to some or all of the following questions. Help us to make this the most valuable column in the VISITOR.

1. How is your Grange prospering?
2. Have you many young people?
3. What do outsiders think of your Grange and its work?
4. What difficulties do you meet?
5. What are your prospects?
6. What is most needed in Grange work in your vicinity?
7. In what way are your members most benefited by belonging to the Grange?

Michigan.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Alaiedon Grange No. 289 held an open session Thursday, April 26. The programs were neatly printed on heavy cards, and consisted of a varied entertainment of essays, recitations, and music. The hall was crowded, friends being present from Okemos, Meridian, and Williamston. In every respect this open meeting was a great success. Alaiedon Grange, by the way, is one of the liveliest Granges in Ingham county.

Grattan Grange is about to enter upon the work of reviving its members. Aunt Kate, do they all take and read the VISITOR?

Brother Gray of Grand Traverse secured eleven names for the VISITOR during March, and promised to get as many more during April. He has kept his word.

Eaton Rapids Grange No. 360 is now reaping the harvest of its winter's work. They have held a series of social meetings at the homes of members. Regular meetings have been well attended. The literary program for each meeting gave food for reflection and study. They have been able to handle the current topics of the day to their mutual advantage; have reinstated four members, and have a class of nine that have taken the second degree, with the applications of six more that have been elected for degrees.

Grand Traverse Grange No. 379 talked about reading at a recent meeting. The discussion was reported for the *Grand Traverse Herald*, which published a full column about it. The Traverse people are "business."

OUR QUESTIONS.

For Benton Harbor Grange No. 122, I should answer about as follows:

1. Poorly.
2. No, only three.
3. Most of them think it doesn't pay.
4. Old age.
5. Surrender unless we get out of the city.
6. Young blood and brains.
7. Socially and educationally.

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BERRIEN COUNTY POMONA GRANGE
 held a two days' session with Benter Harbor Grange, April 17 and 18. There was attendance from twelve Granges in the county, reporting a membership of 486.
 The afternoon of the first day was a public meeting, at which time our hall was filled to overflowing. A very entertaining program, including excellent music, developed the fact of an intense interest upon the live questions of the day. Perhaps no keener interest was manifest than in the subject of "A progressive course of general reading and study for district schools," presented by school commissioner E. P. Clark. He urged the step as a needed and practical reform in the district school and asked the co-operation of Patrons in its adoption and support. At the evening session a committee of four was appointed to meet a like committee of teachers with commissioner Clark as a joint committee to further consider the subject. Our session throughout was marked by deep interest in all these practical questions of progress and reform.
 The Patrons of Berrien county send greeting to the Husbandsmen and Matrons throughout the state, hailing you as friends to every movement looking to improved methods of education and better plans of living.
 We voted to hold a three days' camping picnic at Berrien Centre, in August, at which Patrons from adjoining counties will be welcome guests.
W. L. KANE, Secretary.

INGHAM COUNTY POMONA GRANGE
 met with Williamston Grange, April 20 and 21. The session began Friday afternoon, Brother Wm. T. Webb, in his address of

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welcome, included extended remarks on the interstate commerce law, a topic that was fully discussed. In the evening the question was, "Shall foreign immigration be restricted by an educational test?" Lecturer Olds led the negative and W. T. Webb the affirmative.

Saturday morning the Grange assembled in Williamston Centre church. Sister A. C. Lawrence of Fitchburg, read a paper on "What I saw at the World's fair." Prof. Hedrick of the Agricultural College gave an interesting talk on "The money situation in the United States." He was plied with numerous questions, and the hazy atmosphere of the money problem was cleared up considerably.

After a royal dinner the editor of the VISITOR talked about "The sort of reading matter a farmer should have in his home." He advocated the increased reading of good books rather than so many cheap papers. Brother J. G. Curtis of Fitchburg gave an earnest talk on "Grange temperance work," portraying the need of some action toward this great reform.

Recitations were given by Pierce Proctor of Plainfield, Mary E. Webb of Williamston, and Miss Roby of Jackson. Good music was a feature of the meeting. Ingham Pomona is having some very interesting meetings.
WM. A. OLDS, Lecturer.

MAGAZINES.

The prominent part which the American Protective Association, or the "A. P. A." as it is now more generally called, has taken of late in political affairs in different sections of the country furnishes occasion for two interesting articles dealing with that organization written respectively by George Parsons Lathrop and Bishop Doane of Albany, which appear in the May number of the *North American Review* and which are bracketed together under the title of "Hostility to Roman Catholics."

There are several contributions to the May Atlantic worthy of more than common note. One of them, "From Blomdon to Smoky" is the first of a series of four articles by the late Frank Bolles. The papers represent his last studies of nature, and were his last literary work. They were all the outcome of a summer excursion through Nova Scotia in 1893. The memory of Francis Parkman is honored by articles from his fellow historians, Justin Winsor and John Fiske. Mr. Fiske's paper is the longer, and all the space at his command has been used to appraise and illuminate Mr. Parkman's work with extraordinary clearness.

That \$50,000 color press of the *Chicago Inter Ocean* is being utilized in a unique and instructive manner by that great newspaper. It is being used to print a "Little Paper for Little People" with four full pages in colors, and beginning with Sunday, April 29, this paper will contain the first installment of a Children's story, written especially for it by a Chicago newspaper man, Sam Clover. A unique feature of this story is that it is to be named by Chicago school children after reading.
 This with the "Musical Supplement," a new art feature, makes *The Sunday Inter Ocean* a most interesting and welcome visitor for every member of the family.

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Westmoreland Co., Pa., Apr. 23, 1894.
MR. O. W. INGERSOLL:
 DEAR SIR—In your last letter you wanted to know how prospects were in regard to your paint. I will say that they are very good. The paint you shipped me I received, have opened it and find it far beyond my expectation. I have worked in the painting business for over twelve years or more; and have never got hold of anything to compare with it at almost twice the price of yours. I will need paint soon and will send the order in a week or so. Kindly send sample cards.
 Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL BERKEY.

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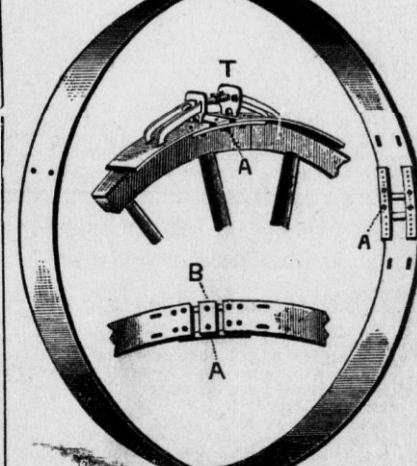
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