

GRANGE VISITOR

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

An Outline of the Work of Several of the State Departments.

The Cost to the State.

We purpose to give in the columns of the VISITOR, during the summer, a brief description of the different state institutions, their province, methods, and cost to the state. We believe that this is information that our citizens desire. Few read the reports of the institutions or visit them, and hence few have a very full idea of the work done. The matter of expense is also a question that goes home to the tax payer. Therefore we have no doubt that these articles will be very interesting to all our readers.

We shall not attempt to go into detail, nor shall we expect to make the articles all full and complete. We shall try only to give a general idea of the subject. There is much that will have to be omitted. We shall try, however, to be accurate and fair to each institution treated. Our chief aim is to give facts, though in some cases we may see reasons for criticism. Our object is not to expose anything or anybody, but to give to our citizens information which they wish to have.

We invite comment from our readers upon any point that may interest them, and we especially invite questions relative to the departments or institutions described; anything that you would like to know about the aims, work, power, or expenses of any of them, we shall be glad to secure for you if possible.

The most natural beginning is at the capitol, and we present a few facts regarding three of the departments of the state government.

The Governor's Office.

The occupants of the executive office are the governor, his private secretary, and an executive clerk. The powers of the governor are quite generally known. His time is largely taken up with receiving callers, especially during sessions of the legislature. The present governor is in his office most of the time, and is accessible to every caller. The private secretary performs the routine work, answers certain correspondence, and introduces you to the governor's private office. The executive clerk is clerk of the board of pardons, which is advisory to the governor in the matter of pardons. Orders for commissions to notaries public are made out by this official, and the fees deposited in the treasury. During the first three months of the legislature 3,000 of these orders were issued. He also issues orders for commissions to all appointments to state offices, commissioners of deeds, and orders for requisition of criminals.

The salaries in this office are: Governor, \$4,000; private secretary, \$1,800; executive clerk, \$1,500 (\$300 of this as clerk of the board of pardons). The general expenses of the department for the fiscal year 1893 were \$368.81, being for printing, stationery, postage, express, etc. The fees from notaries public for the same period were \$4,082, thus reducing the cost of the department by more than one-half.

The State Department.

The present secretary spends about two days a week at the capitol. He is a member of several boards, the one requiring the most arduous work being that of the board of auditors, of which he is chairman and which meets once a month. The deputy secretary is really secretary, so far as the details of the office are concerned. All the correspondence goes to his desk, and is either answered by him or assigned to the proper department for reply. Between 200 and 300 letters is the day's mail. He distributes the work; clerks are responsible to him; and in fact he does the work that the secretary would do if the latter devoted his full time to the office.

The chief clerk is supposed to have im-

mediate direction in the carrying out of the clerical work of the department. He takes considerable routine work from the hands of the deputy.

The work of the department is for convenience laid off into separate "divisions," each having an overseer and employing from one to a dozen clerks each.

THE EXECUTIVE DIVISION.

The executive clerk stands between the governor's office and the state department. On orders from the executive office he makes out commissions of all appointees to office, notaries, etc., keeps a record of the same, and delivers to the proper persons. He has charge of the seal of the state.

CORPORATION DIVISION.

All corporations must file their articles of association, with fees accompanying. Contracts made after Jan. 1, 1894, with corporations which have not conformed to the amended corporation law, are void. This division turns the fee into the treasury, looks over the articles, and if the corporation is a domestic one—formed in Michigan—notes that the articles are drawn according to the Michigan statutes, and records or files the articles. The franchise fees are 50 cents per thousand dollars of capital stock, but each corporation must pay at least five dollars for the franchise fee. Franchise fees for March were \$5,000, and it is expected that in a few years these fees will pay the entire expenses of the state department; indeed it is asserted that if it were not for the hard times, such would be the case this year.

PATENT DIVISION.

Patents to lands purchased of the state must go through the offices both of the land commissioner and the department of state. The governor nominally issues all patents, the work being done by this division. During 1893 there were issued 448 patents, conveying 37,215.67 acres, with a state value of approximately \$159,280.66. Of this number of farms

254 were of 40 acres or less.
102 were of 80 acres or less.
20 were of 120 acres or less.
21 were of 160 acres or less.
53 were of 200 acres or more.

It is suggested, on the side, that no man ought to be allowed to accept the office of justice of the peace until he knows how to make a proper and legible conveyance of land.

COMPILING DIVISION.

The manual, the public and local acts, the township officers' guide, and such acts as are required to be issued in pamphlet form, as the election laws, are made up in this division. The work here is quite exacting and has many details. The public acts must be very carefully compared with the official copy, furnished with side notes and thoroughly indexed. The original act, as passed furnishes the "copy" for the printers. The proof is compared with the engrossed copy, which is considered to be the official act, and is read and reread until about every chance for error has disappeared. The joint documents are also compiled here. These, as is known, are merely the binding together of copies of the reports of the different departments. It has been suggested that the money spent in joint documents be put into more manuals. The Michigan manual is almost indispensable to a citizen of the state and ought to be widely distributed.

DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The work of this division has been going on for twenty-five years. It consists in the collection of statistics concerning the births, marriages, and deaths in Michigan. The reports are based upon data collected by the supervisors at the time of making the annual assessment, and the tabulated statements contained in them include facts in regard to births by sex and natiivities of children, relations of age to marriage, infant mortality, causes of death, and numerous other statistics bearing upon the subjects treated.

The present system is not satisfactory in some respects, as the returns, of births and deaths especially, are so tardy and inaccurate. It is to be hoped that amendments will be made to the statute which

shall render these statistics of more value.

Among the benefits that are claimed to accrue from these statistics are; (1.) The records of births, marriages, and deaths are often of legal value in furnishing evidence necessary for the obtaining of pensions, establishment of heirship, etc. (2.) They furnish our chief means of information in regard to the changes in vital and social conditions in the population of the state. All civilized countries and the leading states of this country maintain such records. (3.) The mortality statistics are of special value to sanitarians and to the Michigan state board of health in its work of preventing and restricting communicable diseases. They furnish definite information in regard to the prevalence of such important causes of death as consumption, diphtheria and croup, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, etc., in various parts of the state and in successive years, thus enabling the necessity of sanitary work and the success that attends it to be recognized.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The work of this division can best be indicated by a notice of the publications issued by the division.

Report of superintendents of the poor; gives the number of persons relieved in each county, either in poorhouses or by temporary relief, nationality of paupers, causes of pauperism, cost of relief. This is statistically a very accurate report.

Report of sheriffs; gives the number of prisoners received in jails, with age of persons and crimes charged, number sent to various prisons, nativity of prisoners, number of illiterate prisoners, cost of running the jails, and cost of keeping

Report of supervisors concerning the insane, deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic, and epileptic; gives sex, color, conjugal condition, health, etc., of these unfortunates, occupation previous to trouble, mode of support at present, and assigned causes of malady.

Farm statistics, secured from the supervisors, gives acres and yield of crops, fruit and stock statistics. These reports are not so accurate as desirable, but are yearly growing more and more so.

Monthly crop report, gives condition of growing crops and approximate yield at end of season. Secured from voluntary correspondents, of whom there are between 1,000 and 1,200.

Census; Mr. R. L. Hewitt, who is in charge of this division, took the census of 1874 and of 1884, and will have charge of that of 1894. We have previously explained the work required in making up the census.

SHIPPING DIVISION.

This division ships all reports to the proper persons, usually county clerks, who distribute to those entitled to receive them. The following statistics of the reports sent out may be of interest. There have been sent out since Jan. 1, 1893, joint documents, consisting of five large volumes; 2,500 reports of the board of health; 3,800 reports of registry of vital statistics; 8,000 horticultural reports; 8,000 agricultural reports; 12,000 public acts of 1893; 2,000 local acts of 1893; 3,000 drain laws; 3,000 highway and bridge laws; 12,000 supplements to township officers' guide; 10,000 Resources of Michigan; 10,000 election laws; 10,000 manuals; 75,000 census blanks; election blanks for each election. The paper for all state reports is purchased by the state and is handled by this division.

EXPENSES.

The following are the salaries paid in the department of secretary of state.

Secretary of State	\$ 800
Deputy Secretary of State	2,000
Chief Clerk	1,300
Executive clerk	1,100
Chief div. of vital statistics	1,100
Chief div. of agricultural statistics	1,100
30 clerks @ \$1,000	30,000
1 clerk	900
1 clerk	720
	\$38,920

The other expenses of the department for the fiscal year of 1893, were as follows:

General allowance	\$ 9,768 74
Printing	3,535 97
Binding	900 01
Stationery	3,765 48
	\$17,965 20

"General allowance" is made up of post-

age, expenses of clerks in attending fairs, Mr. Jochim's expenses as member of the board of auditors, express, freight, cartage, telephone rents, engravings, etc. The postage was \$3,250. The printing includes the cost of all reports and publications of the department.

RECEIPTS.

For the same fiscal year, 1893, the receipts of the department were as follows:

Certificates and certified copies	\$ 1,479 11
Commissions to com'rs of deeds	81 00
Sale of session laws	35 45
Sale of legislative manuals	119 80
Township officers' guide	3 00
Franchise fees (corporations)	17,887 50
Record of mortgages	17 80
Registered brands and labels	2 00
	\$18,826 76

This makes the net cost of the department about \$38,000 per year, probably more than that last year, as the present force of clerks is smaller than it was a year ago.

Treasury Department.

The treasurer receives all moneys of the state—taxes from county treasurers, fees from various departments, etc. Pays out money only on warrant of auditor general. All entries of receipts and expenditures go through the office of the auditor general, each department acting as a check upon the other, and accounts of both must correspond. The treasurer also issues peddlers' licenses.

The employes' salaries and general expenses of the department are:

Treasurer	\$1,000 00
Deputy Treasurer	2,000 00
Chief Clerk	1,200 00
Cashier	1,500 00
Book-keeper	1,000 00
	\$8,700 00
Other expenses, 1893	1,150 87
	\$7,880 87

The receipts from copies of records and peddlers' licenses for 1893 (fiscal year), were \$3,132.94, leaving an approximate cost of about \$5,000 per year for this department.

A TALE WITH A MORAL.

The poet brings his votive lay
And puts it on the side
Of the editor's desk and then stands off
And looks at it with pride.

The old hen brings her votive lay
And puts it on the side
Of the editor's desk, and then stands off
And looks at it with pride.

The editor looks at both the lays,
As a critic would, and then
He chuckles the poet's in the waste
And keeps the lay of the hen.

—Free Press.

FARM INSURANCE A GOOD THING.

It appears from Commissioner Giddings' latest report that mutual insurance companies in the state are developing rapidly. The farmers' mutual insurance business has all sprung up since 1870. The fifty-six distinctively farmers' insurance companies of Michigan now carry risks aggregating \$188,003,522, an increase of \$9,073,881 during the year ending Dec. 31, 1893. The number of policy holders is 118,827, an increase of 7,236. The resources of the companies are \$168,700.39, the liabilities \$245,044.91.

"I tell you, Garland, a man's got to have a layer of country experience somewhere in him. My love for nature dates from that visit, because I never lived in the country before. Sooner or later a man rots if he lives too far away from the grass and the trees."—Eugene Field.

"Weighed in the balance and found wanting" is the verdict in regard to a large proportion of legislators at the present time.

What we want of our country schools is to make the farming today intelligent, interesting, and profitable.—E. P. Powell, *New England Magazine*.

The Grange is worthy of the support of every intelligent farmer in the land.—*Grange Homes*.

THE VISITOR claims to be the only paper in Michigan that constantly presents and champions the farmers' interests in state legislation. Show this page to your neighbor; also show him our low offer on page 8.

Field and Stock.

PROSPECTS FOR THE MICHIGAN CATTLE FEEDERS.

In a short article on this subject it would be impossible to go into detail to any great extent. First anything that will cause cattle feeding to be more remunerative in the United States will be of benefit to the cattle feeders of Michigan. We are lead to believe that cattle feeding has become unprofitable, without stopping to see whether this is really the case or not. It is self evident that the profit is less now than in years gone by, but have profits in this line diminished more than in any or all other farm operations? I think not. On a gold basis good cattle are higher to day than when they were selling at what were considered very profitable prices. But we are more inclined to look at the number rather than at the size of the dollars. One of the prime causes for the present low prices of beef I think is the lack of employment among the laboring masses; for no matter how cheap anything may be, if we haven't the wherewith to procure it we must do without it. Hence it seems to me it is at present more under consumption than over production. Let the affairs of our government be so managed as to restore our wonted confidence in the future of business, and without doubt cattle will advance one to two cents per pound within a year. This advance may then be figured as clear profit, which would mean twelve to twenty-five dollars on each good steer grown and fed. For the right kind of cattle can and are now grown and fed at prices that if not profitable are at least self sustaining. But steers are now selling in Chicago at about five cents per pound, and that they can be grown for that none will dispute. It has been proven beyond doubt that Michigan feeders can, were they so disposed, furnish as finished steers as any feeders in the world. Then why not stop fooling with two cent soup cattle and get in line with the kind that top the market the world over.

When good young bulls are selling at such reasonable prices there is no excuse for breeding and feeding such a nondescript lot of cattle as is seen each week in Detroit. They say they do not want good cattle there. Why? because their taste has been spoiled by being fed on cattle of the pumpkin seed order, all belly and legs. The American people are in any ordinary times a beef eating people. As go the times so goes our table. It seems to me that we are almost at the dawn of more prosperous times. If this be true then we as a people will want more and better meat, and no animal food can ever take the place of a prime roast or a juicy steak.

The future of the cattle feeders of Michigan will, in my opinion, be about as they make it. Good, careful feeders, with the right sort of cattle, won't be long at the bottom of the heap. Good, thoughtful care, rightfully used, will in the future as in the past be as well paid feeding cattle in Michigan as elsewhere. Choose some one of the several good beef breeds, then without fear breed, feed, and care for them with a steadfast purpose in view, and reward must be yours.

STEADFAST.

DIPPING SHEEP.

We are often asked to give our experience in dipping sheep; how often, at what seasons, the benefits derived, what dip we use, and many other questions of like import. Perhaps this is due to the fact that we have been strong advocates of the practice. It may result, in part, from the growing interest and generally recognized benefit of this feature in the care and management of the flock among our farming population.

As to the frequency of dipping; this depends upon the object.

If the flock is found to be infested with innumerable cutaneous parasites which constantly annoy the sheep by their biting, and exhaust the vitality of the animals by the large quantities of blood which they must necessarily consume to sustain life, then dip semi-annually. But should the object be to render the skin more healthy and vigorous, and to improve the subsequent growth of wool (and we believe from experience that it does), then once a year will be found sufficient.

In speaking on the subject of dipping sheep the *Wool and Hide Shipper* has the following to say in an editorial on the subject:

"In a few days (after dipping), you will be surprised if you have used a good dip, to see the improved appearance and lustrous clean condition of the fleece. This is one of the principal advantages of dipping; first, the flock is dipped to rid the sheep of ticks or scab, if the flockmaster is so unfortunate as to have it, but it will pay to dip at least once a year even if the flock is free from vermin. A lustrous, vigorous growth and a healthful condition of the skin is worth all that it costs to dip."

As to the preparation to be used opinions differ, yet we should all be guided by our best judgment in such matters. Lime

and sulphur dips are detrimental to the health of the skin and consequently injurious to the fleece. Dips which contain tobacco solutions as their chief constituent, while always effectual when properly used, can but stain and destroy the natural color of the fleece.

Kerosene emulsion is quite thorough in its workings and is free from the above mentioned objections, yet it requires so much labor to prepare it that it does not become popular. We find Coope's Dipping Powder to be in a very convenient form for use; it is effectual and free from objectionable qualities.

Owing to lack of space we cannot describe dipping appliances and their various methods of construction.

HERBERT W. MUMFORD.

Moscov.

MICHIGAN AS A FRUIT STATE.

R. M. KELLOGG.

Recently many articles have appeared in the public press commenting on the general decline of fruit growing in Michigan, especially in regard to apples, and this wail has been taken up by horticultural societies and discussed in such a way as to create the general impression that we are in the only state especially suffering in this respect. But a careful investigation will show that no section has made a better showing, and that we have exported more apples than any other state.

In the northwestern part of the state the apple crop has not only been large but of the finest quality, and in consequence of the general failure in other states profits have been very large. The evidence is now abundant that the man who plants largely of the well tried and tested varieties will, in the future, reap an abundant reward.

The severe drouth of the past season seems to have checked the apple scab, which, last year, weakened the potency of both pollen and pistil, so that the excessive wet weather was enabled to complete the destruction of the season's crop.

Apple growers throughout the state are greatly discouraged. Notwithstanding the impression created by land companies and land subsidized railroads in their extensive advertising of the horticultural successes, the real facts are that few varieties have been found that succeed even moderately west of lake Michigan, and those are nearly all fall or early winter sorts.

The fungus and insects which have worked such havoc in the Michigan orchards during the past three years are not likely to be repeated with the careful orchardist.

The extensive experiments carried on in the horticultural department of our agricultural stations are proving a splendid success, and have developed remedies whose quite general use have proven to be effectual in staying the scourge of both fungus and insect.

The outlook for the coming year is especially flattering. Not only are the trees well covered with bloom, but a careful examination of blossoms shows both stamens and pistils well developed and foliage especially clean, bright, and healthy.

Reports from all sections of the country show that Michigan alone escaped serious injury from the cold wave of the early spring, and hence the markets of the west and south are reserved for the bountiful crop that surely is at hand.

The outlook includes everything from the strawberry to the apple. Most of the plum trees have recovered from the severe attack of fungus which worked such havoc two years ago. Foliage is healthy and bright, and with necessary attention to the "Little Turk" we shall have a profitable crop.

Spraying should be universal, and the Paris green used for leaf eating worms and the codling moth should be supplemented by the Bordeaux mixture in a weak form, so that both fungus and insect will be kept in continual check.

The great lakes surrounding us will take good care of climatic conditions, and we of Michigan may plant our trees and practice the new and improved methods of culture and in the future years look the world in the face and smile.

Ionia.

KEEP THE CHICKS GROWING.

Do not neglect to feed them because at this time of year they can live without much care.

Milk, although sour, will make the chicks grow faster than grain. Keep a dish of it where they can get it at all times.

Keep the chicks shut up until after the heavy dew is off the grass. Small chicks get so wet from the dew, and so chilled that they get diseased, droop, and die. They want a good run and grass, but not in the wet.

Look out for lice on the chicks. They can't raise and support lice and thrive. When a chick begins to cry and get weak look for lice. That is what troubles them and in time uses them up.

If the chicks are troubled with looseness

of the bowels (this happens when they catch cold) give them two or three drops of tincture of iron in a pint of drinking water two or three times a week. It will strengthen them and help them.

Keep the old hen from vermin and in a clean place. If the old hen has vermin you can't keep them from the chicks. A little slacked lime in the coop now and then is a good thing. Not too much or it will bleach the legs of your chicks. Move the coops every few days to a clean place.

If your chicks have the gapes try a single drop of turpentine on a crumb of bread and give to each chick.

Soft food makes the chick grow the fastest. Wheat middlings and corn meal scalded or wet with milk is very growing food. Never give it to the chicks sloppy or sour. Just have it wet enough so it will crumble. Cracked corn and wheat is good for a change, but soft food makes them grow better.

Thrifty chicks make the best layers. Puny and diseased chicks never fill the egg basket. Might about as well kill them as to bother with them. They won't lay this winter, not until next spring when eggs are cheap, and after being fed for a year. Keep your chicks growing and healthy and you will have eggs this winter and they will bring 25 cents a dozen.

POULTRYMAN.

TREES FOR HIGHWAYS.

L. B. RICE.

The maple has become the stereotyped tree for planting on the highways, so that none other seems to be taken into consideration. The maple is a magnificent tree, especially if one is fortunate enough to get some of the free growing varieties, which you are not apt to do unless you get nursery grown stock. Then the maple is so subject to the borers in this country that one cannot always rely on it.

The native elm is justly popular the world over, and nothing can be finer than the grand old elms of the New England states, trees that were planted by our grandfathers. The black ash is never planted as a shade tree, but it is easily transplanted, grows faster than the maple or the elm, and makes a fine tree. The native white ash transplants easily and its dank green foliage, rapid growth and stately form make it especially desirable. I would recommend planting them so near together that one-half of them may be cut out for timber when six to ten inches through. It is a valuable timber for any purpose requiring strength and elasticity. A farm front planted thickly with white ash eight or ten feet from the fence line, would be very much increased in value. Another stately and truly beautiful tree is the white wood or tulip tree with its odd shaped, dark green leaves and beautiful yellow splashed with red tulip or cup shaped flowers. But we must not forget the ironwood or American linden, grand in form and rich in leaf and flower. The flowers are creamy white, come in great clusters in the last of June to the first of July, are very fragrant and furnish abundant food for bees and make honey equal to the white clover honey so famous. It is hard to conceive anything finer on a hot summer afternoon than an avenue of lindens with their cool leafy shade, the air heavy with the perfume of the flowers, the droning of the bees and the song of birds, would make one believe they had been transferred to "Dream Land." This world and its cares would be forgotten.

Plant avenues of basswood, plant them thick and long, have them continuous for miles. Truly you would then have a land of milk and honey.

Don't forget the black walnut and the butternut. These are not common in the woods, but send for nursery trees. A very beautiful tree is our common white birch. The effect of a long row of these trees with their silvery white bark is peculiar, especially so as the shades of evening deepen along the way.

The old Lombardy poplar with its spire-like form adds to the beauty of the landscape when planted along the side of a river or along the lake shore, or one side of the highway. The effect where the road runs along a ridge or the top of a hill is very pleasing when seen from a distance.

The fastest growing tree that we have is the Carolina poplar, or as we call it here the broad leaf poplar. Have had them make 13 feet growth in one year. It is of a spreading habit, with large dark green leaves, and does not sprout up from the roots.

It is and has been the object of the state to encourage by every means possible the planting of trees along the highways. Very few persons know the extent of the inducement for planting trees given by the state, or the laws protecting the trees when planted. Howell's Annotated Statutes, Sec. 1408, provides:

SEC. 1. Shade trees shall be planted along both sides of the public highways

at the uniform distance as near as may be of 60 feet apart and not less than 23 feet nor more than 25 feet from the center line of the highway. All trees now growing upon the sides of any highway, and all trees that may hereafter be planted thereon standing more than 60 feet apart, shall be preserved, and shall not be injured or removed, unless by direction of the commissioner of highways and with the consent of the owners of the adjoining land unless such trees shall interfere with or obstruct travel on the highway.

SEC. 2. Any person planting shade trees along the highway adjacent to property owned or occupied by such person shall be entitled to be credited to 25 cents upon his highway tax for every tree so planted but not to exceed in the aggregate 25 per cent of such person's highway tax in any one year.

SEC. 3. In road districts where there are not trees planted and growing along the highways to the extent required by the first section of this chapter, the commissioner shall require that at least fifty trees per year be planted in each district, and shall continue to require the same from year to year until every highway in his township, where the adjoining lands are cleared is supplied with shade trees, as contemplated by said first section, but not more than twenty-five per cent of the highway tax shall be appropriated for such purpose in any one district in any one year. The overseer, acting under the direction of the commissioner, may require twenty-five per cent of the highway tax of any person in any year to be paid in money, the same to be applied in planting shade trees along the highway adjoining the property of such person. The overseer shall particularly attend to the planting of such trees, and shall allow no unsuitable trees, nor any trees wanting sufficient roots or vitality to be planted, and he shall have the charge and care for the same in the best manner for their growth.

You will see that the provisions of this act contemplate the planting of shade trees 60 feet apart and eight or ten feet from the fence on both sides of every street or highway in the state, and the terms are mandatory on the highway commissioners and overseers of highways in the state; and yet, how many comply with the law? One does not have to look far for the reason why they do not want to comply with it. In every township and district you will find some one who is determined to allow his stock to run in the highway, to steal a meager living from the front of his neighbor's property, and from his fields when they get a chance to break in; and it is such men who are the enemies of improvement in every community, and in most instances such cattle are poor scrubs not worth the damage that they do. Another section affixes a severe penalty on any man who allows any animal belonging to him to injure any shade trees so planted, and holds him responsible for damage done by any horse driven by himself or for him. Commissioners and overseers should enforce these laws and beautify our streets.

Port Huron.

ADVANTAGES OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN FOR HONEY PRODUCTION.

That northern Michigan has advantages over the southern or older portions of the state, none familiar with the productions of honey can deny. But to know the advantages of any locality one must be familiar with the flora. The first advantage to be derived from these newer localities is the early flow. In springs following winters of deep snows our bees are bringing in pollen and some from the willows before the snow is all gone. The soft maples soon follow, then the hard or sugar maples, from which we get large quantities of honey. I have said that I believed were the bees in as good condition to store honey as during the baswood flow, it would come in nearly as fast. The honey very much resembles maple syrup. I think, however, that it gets its color from the mixture of dandelion that comes in at the same time. As I prefer to have this all used in the brood nest, I do not put on the surplus cases until the raspberry bloom opens, but I have extracted from the stronger colonies brood nests to give the queen room, and fed to the weaker ones, and if you have never tried it you would be surprised at the results with the weak colony.—Geo. E. Hilton.

Intelligence among the farming population always produces thrift, and thrift produces wealth. As a good Grange always results in a greater degree of intelligence among its members, there ought to be no serious question as to whether the Grange pays or not. There can be only one answer.

Considering the size of the paper we devote a large amount of space to practical topics. Notice what we have on page six. Eight months for a quarter.

Why not try the farmers a little while as legislators?

Woman's Work.

FLOWERS.

"I love and prize you one and all
From the least low bloom of spring
To the lily fair, whose clothes outshine
The raiment of a king."
—Phoebe Carey.

"Now blossom all the trees, and all the fields
And all the woods their pomp of foliage wear,
And Nature's fairest robe adorns with bloom the
year."
—Beattie.

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere man
learned
To bow the shaft, and lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them—ere he framed
The lofty vault to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems, in the wood,
Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down,
And offered to the Highest solemn thanks
And supplication."
—Bryant.

"One impulse from a vernal wood
May teach you more of man,
Of moral evil and of good,
Than all the sages can."
—Wordsworth.

"Spoke full well, in language quaint and olden,
One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine,
When he called the flowers, so blue and golden,
Stars, that in earth's firmament do shine."
—Longfellow.

"Dear, common flower, that growest beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold."
—Lowell.—To the Dandelion.

"To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."
—Wordsworth.

"Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies.
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower, but if I could understand
What you are, root in all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is."
—Tennyson.

WOMAN'S WORK COMMITTEES, ATTENTION!

So many of the committees on woman's work have recently asked me the question, "What are some of the things you want us to do?" that we are convinced that our good sisters are alive to duty and are willing to throw energy into any cause that will make mankind better, life sweeter and higher, and bring heaven and home nearer together. Life is full of sweet things that all may find to do, and these trifles are the things that count. This is a day of activity in the field of woman's work everywhere. Woman's thoughts today will be man's methods tomorrow.

In every county there are various societies of women who are centralizing their forces upon some plan for elevating the character of mankind. Since they all have certain principles in common they ought to become better acquainted, and we have devised this plan for helping to bring them together. Berrien county Pomona Grange decided to hold a three days' August picnic, and the sisters think they will reverse the division of property rule, taking two-thirds of the picnic time for themselves. This is not through any desire to elbow our brothers out of our society, but we have an object of mutual interest in view that we think can best be promoted in this way. We shall invite the Ladies of Honor, Ladies of Maccabees, the W. C. T. U., the Woman's Relief Corps, and others, assigning special hours to each society, in which they are to do all the entertaining, speaking, singing, etc. The greater the variety the better. We think it fitting to let the Woman's Relief Corps entertain during the evening with a camp fire, in which they may invite members of the G. A. R. to take part if they think best. This gives the various orders a chance to bring forth good speakers who may use their womanly tact in presenting the principles of their respective orders. One half day will be used by our sisters in showing some of the good things that the Grange has in store for all who will enlist in its ranks and as willing workers.

Sisters, does this work meet your approval? If so, let the county committees lay their plans at once, then enlist the subordinate committees. All of these things mean active, energetic work, but they also mean a feast of good thoughts for many. For every sour thought that you displace with a sweet one you are inserting a graft that will sooner or later bring forth luscious fruit. There is so much work that we need to do this side of eternity that we count lost all time spent in brooding over petty jealousies or imaginary ills.

Our state committee is now maturing plans for giving an outing to the city children and working girls, and I have thought how much they would enjoy the August picnic if we could so arrange.

Should the other members of the state committee, or of other committees, wish to offer any suggestions as to plans for said picnic, we will gladly hear them.

Sisters, let us work together.
MRS. J. H. ROYCE.

Baroda.

The standard of the Grange should be "way up." The best in kind and quality is none too good for farmers.

LEAVES FROM OLD OAKS.

OLD OAKS FARM.

May 5.—Such days and days! Surely, so far, this has not been one of the "back'ard springs
Thet kind o' haggie with their greens an' things."
After a morning spent in washing windows that were painted with changing scenes of "orchards tuned to heaps o' rosy cloud," I claimed the right this afternoon to re-read that dainty description of May in Lowell's "Bigelow Papers." It is a relief to find the pressure of one's feelings so perfectly put into words, as we cannot do it for ourselves. It is singular that every year our newspapers regularly print Mr. Lowell's verses,
"And what is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days," etc.,
and in so doing pass by this account of the first advance of the season. It contains observations too delicate to have been written save by one with an eye and heart for nature such as he had.

No one who has marveled at the care God takes to keep his tender tree buds from frost and harm, packing them with wool and often gumming them over water tight, can fail to feel the sympathy expressed in this comparison:
"Then gray boss ches'nuts leetle hands unfold—
Softer'n a baby's be at three day's old."
Who has not watched the fairy fingers of the spring soften the stern, proud outlines of our monarch oaks; but who else has ever said of them,
"Young oak leaves mist the hillside wood with pink?"
How it helps even house-cleaning to think beyond it!

May 9.—Make a note of the fact that the milliner at S. says faded artificial flowers may be freshened by tinting the underside of the petals with tube paints thinned with gasoline. The color strikes through and restores much of the first beauty.

May 15.—A flaring advertisement of "the three Rs" (Radway's Ready Relief), will hereafter glare forth from the broadside of Mr. M's barn. Selling the right to place it there reminds me of the son who once sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Let tradesmen paint their own shops hideous with howling praises of their stocks within if they choose, but why can't country people warn them begone! I've heard of finding "tongues in trees, books in running brooks, and sermons in stones;" but deliver me from that country walk or drive where the trees cry out, "Take Chamberlain's," "Hires' Root Beer," "Pierce's Pink Pellets," or, likely enough, "Lydia Pinkham's Compound;" where the text of the stones is, "St. Jacob's oil, good for man and beast;" where the fence-boards are blatant with the virtues of some Tom, Dick, or Harry's wares, while even the very barns, in deepest bass of huge capitals, insist that "Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures all—Cures all!"

If it were not so excruciating to one's sense of the eternal fitness of things, the bold ingenuity of advertisers would be ludicrous enough, as for instance, the fence beyond Mr. Gay's that has been rebuilt with the "ads" in a woeful state of mixing. Once on a train, when we stopped unexpectedly, I heard a woman ask, "What place is this?" Her lord dryly informed her, "Tutt's Pills!" Another day a kilt-skirt youngster back of me exclaimed with ecstasy, "Oh, mamma! I know what city this is. Listen, C-a-s-t-o-r-i-a!"

I'm heartily glad England has put her hand on the country landscape advertiser. A society has been organized to check his abuses and publish a journal called *The Beautiful World*. A bill will be introduced into parliament "empowering county councils to regulate or prohibit the erection or placing of advertisements in or upon any arable or pasture land, woodland, garden, public park, common or waste land, foreshore, or any inland or tidal water."

Among its arguments, it urges that "as vast sums of public money are expended with a view to the improvement of the public taste, it must be held inconsistent with established public policy to countenance the unnecessary defacement of landscapes and architecture."
RUTH L. RESTLY.

THE SCOTT MONUMENT ON PRINCE STREET, EDINBURGH.

In a pleasant park and near a deep ravine, on one of the grandest streets in all Europe, towers the beautiful and conspicuous monument erected to the memory of Sir Walter Scott.

The architect of this monument was John Mickle Kemp, a poor carpenter. A pretty story is told about his first meeting with the great poet. It seems that, when a young apprentice, he was walking from Peebles to Selkirk and carrying a heavy basket of tools; a carriage conveying an elderly and benevolent looking gentleman was passing in the same direction, and the gentleman, seeing the poor young man plodding along the dusty road, kindly offered him a seat with the coachman. Thus Mr. Kemp took his first ride in a gentleman's carriage, and for the first and only time met the great author with whose name

and fame his own were to be made immortal.

The entire monument is built of brown sandstone, in the pointed style of Melrose Abbey. It is built in series and rises gracefully 200 feet in the air. The first story is an arched vault, in the center of which is a colossal statue of Sir Walter Scott, sculptured in marble.

When a child of ten summers I visited this monument with a party of friends, and how well I remember peering through the opening of the vault at the kind looking old gentleman seated upon a rock with his shepherd's plaid wrapped round him, holding a book and pen in his hand, while his faithful dog Maida crouches at his side. The picture is indeed a striking one, and looks f Sir Walter and his dog had been for a ramble, had grown weary, and were quietly resting.

This vault is ornamented with pinnaced turrets in which are niches for celebrated characters in Scott's novels.

The second story is a large room with windows of beautiful stained glass in each end. This is a library of Scott's works, and relics connected with him in the room above.

The monument is richly decorated with turrets to the very pinnacle to which one can ascend and obtain a view hardly to be surpassed.

MARJORIE.

CORN, ITS USES AND ABUSES.

(Read at "Corn Meeting" of Keene Grange by Mrs. Wm. Campbell.)

The common Indian corn or maize is generally believed to be a native of the warmer parts of America, where it was cultivated by the aborigines before the discovery of America by Columbus. Some think, however, by more recent discoveries, that it was also a native of the east and was early cultivated there, and even that it is the "corn" of Scripture. However this may be, its uses are many and varied.

Columbus brought it into Spain in 1520. It is now in general cultivation in the south of Europe and constitutes the principal part of the food of the inhabitants of many countries of Asia and Africa.

The grains of this cereal afford an excellent meal for baking purposes. The same very coarsely ground and boiled forms the hominy of the south, the porridge made by us is called mush, and the entire grain is used under the name of hulled corn or samp.

The unripe ears are often boiled for the table, sometimes roasted and eaten with salt or butter. Besides, there is formed from this grain a very fine flour called starch, out of which many delicious puddings, pies, cakes, etc., are compounded and delicate, nutritious dishes for the sick are made.

MANY GOOD USES.

The ripened grains of some varieties upon being slightly roasted, burst and turn inside out, assuming a very odd appearance and are then called pop corn, and thus eaten as a luxury. The pith of the culm, or stalk before flowering, abounds in a sweet juice, which extracted by pressure and boiled down forms a rich syrup and has been made into sugar. The stalks are used for feeding purposes, also in some places for thatch and fuel and for making baskets. The stem is not of much use but the uses to which the husks or coverings of the ear may be applied are various. Being soft and elastic, they are often used as a stuffing for chairs, saddles, etc., and also make a good durable mattress. The latter has become very profitable article of trade both in France and America. The husks are used in the south for packing oranges and lemons. Good paper has been manufactured from them. Beside the above named uses all farmers know that for feeding stock of all kinds, poultry, sheep, and hogs it has no equal.

It may be fed in the ear, or it may be ground into meal and then fed; in either case it will produce the same desired effect, that of keeping all in good condition, or when more liberally fed it fattens and makes ready for market. I have seen a kind of coffee made from the roasted kernels which was very palatable. The meal mixed with rye meal forms the brown bread of New England, etc., etc.

Who but an all wise God could create and cause to spring from the earth a grain which will not only give sustenance to both man and beast but which forms many luxuries as well?

Who but man could turn it to abuse? But as nothing is profitable which can not injure, and as the best of things may be put to the worst of uses, so it is and has been with corn.

ABUSES.

Upon first thought it would seem impossible to put this grain to any illegal uses. It would seem as though anything which afforded man so much of good, ought by man to be appreciated and let alone, but statistics show us to the contrary. We find that this pith of the culm, or stalk which is extracted and boiled into a syrup, is also fermented and distilled and forms a spirituous liquor; the grain which when ground constitutes such a staple article of food and

when whole is used in such a variety of ways is put to abuse by being made into beer and liquor. Again the husks which we have mentioned as being applied to so many good uses are in South America formed into cigarettes. Thus we see that what was given man for his use and comfort in this instance, has by man been abused, and that which rightly used would sustain life, been made to destroy the same.

The uses of this cereal are indeed many, its abuses are likewise many and its effects far reaching.

Oh, man! Why not use the gifts of God
In a good and useful way;
Why barter that which for food was made
And thus abuse it day by day?

Why make and drink the hateful stuff
Distilled from the ripened maize,
Much better its use, than its abuse,
And far more cheering in many ways.

It cheers the heart of the farmer to see
His bins well stored with corn;
It gladdens the heart of the farmer's wife
Her table with its delicacies to adorn.

But it chills the heart of both alike
To see it made into liquor and beer,
For thus we know that its abuse
Is more heart reaching than its cheer.

The Juveniles.

DONT.

I might have just the mostest fun
If 'twasn't for a word,
I think the very worstest one
'At ever I have heard,
I wish 'at it'd go away,
But I'm afraid it won't;
I s'pose 'at it'll always stay—
That awful word of "don't."

It's "don't you make a bit of noise,"
"And 'don't go out of door;"
And "don't you spread your stock of toys
About the parlor floor;"
And "don't you dare play in the dust;"
And "don't you tease the cat,"
And "don't you get your clothing mused"
And "don't" do this and that.

It seems to me I've never found
A thing I'd like to do
But what there's some one close around
'At's got a "don't" or two.
And Sunday—'at's the day 'at "don't"
Is worst of all the seven.
Oh, goodness! but I hope there won't
Be any "don't's" in heaven.
—Detroit Tribune.

FLOWER GHOSTS.

Any child who wishes to see the ghost of a flower has only to make a very simple experiment. Let him go up to a cluster of blossoms and look very intently for several minutes at one side of it. Then very suddenly he must turn his gaze upon the other side of the same cluster.

He will at once distinctly see a faint and delicate circle of colored light around this second half of the cluster. The light is always in the hue which is "complementary" to that of the flower.

The specter of the scarlet poppy is of a greenish white.

The ghost of the primrose is purple.

The ghost of the blue fringed gentian is of a pale gold tint.

In these circles of color the shapes of the flower's petals are always faintly but clearly seen.—Inter Ocean.

TEN FACTS ABOUT FLAGS.

1. To "strike the flag," is to lower the national colors in token of submission.
2. Flags are used as the symbol of rank and command, the officers using them being called flag officers. Such flags are square, to distinguish them other banners.
3. A "flag of truce" is a white flag, displayed to an enemy to indicate a desire for parley or consultation.
4. The white flag is a sign of peace. After a battle, parties from both sides often go out to the field to rescue the wounded or bury the dead, under the protection of the white flag.
5. The red flag is the sign of defiance, and is often used by revolutionists. In our service it is a mark of danger, and shows a vessel to be receiving or discharging her powder.
6. The black flag is a sign of piracy.
7. The yellow flag shows a vessel to be in quarantine, or is a sign of a contagious disease.
8. A flag at half-mast means mourning. Fishing and other vessels return with a flag at half-mast, to announce the loss of some of the men.
9. Dipping the flag is lowering it slightly, and then hoisting it again, to salute a vessel or fort.
10. If the president of the United States goes afloat, the American flag is carried in the bow of his barge, or hoisted at the main of the vessel on board of which he is.—Exchange.

The latest use of aluminum is in the manufacture of slate pencils. It is claimed that the metal will mark on slate, will not break, needs no pointing, and will last a long time. A German company is now engaged in this manufacture.—Exchange.

Woman's work is coming to occupy a large share in the world's work. There is work that is peculiarly adapted to the women. This page tells about it. Eight months for 25 cents.

Less of politics and more of common-sense in legislation, is the crying need of the hour.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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

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NEXT ISSUE JUNE 7.

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.

How do you like the new senator?

Our lecturers' department is getting interesting.

Eight months for a quarter! What? Why the VISITOR!

Do not forget the VISITOR campaign. We are receiving many remittances showing that the new offer is appreciated. Notice our VISITOR "ads."

Mrs. Royce has something interesting for the sisters, on page three. She presents progressive plans for woman's work in the Grange that all subordinate committees should read. The state woman's work committee are pushing their work and should have the hearty support of each Grange.

When you pay for the VISITOR for another person it will be well to notify him of your action. We frequently get notices from postmasters stating that persons refuse to take the paper from the office because they haven't subscribed for it. And we have to write and tell them that all is well.

AUGUST PICNICS.

Summer picnics are coming to be a great feature of Grange work in the eastern states. They are held at certain desirable places each year, on a permanent basis, and are always largely attended. Worthy Master Horton is very desirous of having such picnics organized in Michigan. County Granges, or several county Granges combining, can select some suitable place for a permanent picnic ground, and provide for large and enthusiastic meetings. In several sections of the state there are already permanent picnics. This year Berrien county is to have a three days' camping picnic. Eaton, Clinton, and Ing-

ham counties are likely to unite in a grand picnic at the Agricultural College.

Worthy Lecturer Messer, of the National Grange, will spend two weeks in Michigan this summer. Worthy Master Horton says, "Brother Messer comes to Michigan August 20, and stays two weeks, and we want a grand public assembly for him every day he is here." It is none too early to make plans for these gatherings, and county Granges desiring to hear Brother Messer will do well to make arrangements with Worthy Master Horton at once. But establish a grand picnic anyway.

FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

In our last issue we spoke of the method of choosing candidates for the United States senate at state conventions. We wish to say something further on the same subject.

This method will not work perfectly. But there are two advantages likely to flow therefrom. The selection of senator is placed nearer to the people. State conventions are much more representative of the people than is the legislature, more difficult to manipulate. Then the responsibility for choice of senator is taken out of the legislature, and legislators can be elected to make laws and not to make senators.

The present is the time for the people to act in this matter. Not until 1898 will they again have opportunity. Two senators are to be selected by the next legislature, and there never was a more favorable opportunity for a trial of this plan.

We hope this question will be discussed at the earliest day convenient by every subordinate Grange in the state, and decisive action taken. Resolutions and personal letters should be at once sent to Senators McMillan and Patton, in Washington. For no doubt the personal wishes of the senators will have weight in the convention. Senator McMillan is also chairman of the Republican state central committee. The Democratic state central committee, D. J. Campau, Detroit, chairman, should likewise be petitioned. The committees may not be able to act, but they will know public opinion, and their views will have influence.

More than this the Grange should agitate the matter in each neighborhood, among the farmers, so that a strong sentiment shall at once be formed, and delegations sent to the state conventions of each party, pledged to favor the nomination of candidates for the United States senate by the convention.

The Grange must enter the contest for this method without regard to politics or to candidates, but solely on the broad ground of principle. Any other motive will be fatal to the plan. All parties must be importuned, and no one candidate urged. Argue the necessity for such a step, and the opportunity now presented for taking it.

There is no time for delay. Wires are already being laid for state conventions, the selection of delegates will soon be made, and unless the subject is at once vigorously pushed it will soon be too late. Send the results of your discussion to the VISITOR for publication.

Patrons, will you rise to the occasion, and prove the value of the Grange? The agitation is your legitimate work. Will you do it? This is an opportune moment. Will you accept it?

CO-OPERATIVE TRADE DEPARTMENT.

Worthy Master Horton sends out, this week, circulars to the Granges, stating the arrangements made for co-operative trading, and outlining the plan to be followed by each Grange in organizing for the purpose of getting the benefits of the trade arrangements. It will be well if every Patron shall make a special effort to be present on the evening when these communications are presented to the Grange, so that they

may fully understand just what the plans are, and what their part is in making the project a success.

WHY WAS THE MORTGAGE TAX LAW REPEALED?

A county Grange recently discussed this question. If the repeal of the law of 1891 was meant, we can tell them one reason it was repealed in the legislature of 1893. So far as we were able to discover there were not a dozen protests against its repeal. The VISITOR gave warning early in the session that it would surely be repealed unless a strong and vigorous protest were made at once, and we repeated the warning at intervals of two weeks, for a number of months. A Patron was chairman of the joint committee on taxation, but he received no intimation whatever, except through the VISITOR, of the wishes of patrons or other farmers.

But we do not at present care so much for that question as we do to draw a lesson from the experience. The Grange was supposed to be unfavorable to repeal, yet the Grange did little or nothing to prevent repeal. There was a legislative committee at work, but they were not backed by the Granges. What was true of this question was almost equally true of other desirable legislation. The Granges of the state exerted little or no influence in the matter.

Now shall this history be allowed to repeat itself another winter? Shall the State Grange continue to pass resolutions and the subordinate Granges continue to fail to support the resolutions when embodied in legislative bills? We earnestly hope not. The State Grange has an able legislative committee at work. They are looking over the field, and are preparing to report at next State Grange. They have rather left it with the VISITOR to keep an interest in these questions stirred up, and we propose to do it if we know how. But let us heed the lessons of the past, and let us discuss the questions that are most important to us; discuss them thoroughly; write upon them if possible; and be prepared to push them for all we are worth. It is our legitimate business—a part of our work.

OUR WORK.

We believe in "demanding the enforcement of existing statutes."

It is a common saying that we have too many laws on the statute books of our state. It is almost an equally common saying that many of these laws are not enforced at all, and that some are but partially and feebly enforced. There are numerous reasons for the existence of these facts. Each legislator deems it necessary to father a law. His constituents rather expect that much of him, at least; so all conceivable subjects are treated with that popular panacea for all political ills, legislation. There were 200 laws enacted by the legislature of 1891, and 213 by that of 1893. Some of these were of course amendatory laws, some repealed existing laws, and not a few have themselves been killed by the supreme court. Yet there remained a large addition to the number of our statutes. It would seem as if a revision and condensation of the laws might be about the most important work to which the legislature could address itself.

The facts noted probably help to bring about the second condition, that of non-enforcement of law. Most people are ignorant of the existence of many laws, and while legally such ignorance is supposed to excuse no one, practically it does operate to mitigate strict adherence to statute. Then again the very number of laws passed shows that popular sentiment is not behind them all. They are apt to be local in their inception if not in their application; hence few laws stand for the deliberate will of the people of the state. If people do not care about a law, is it surprising that they do not loudly demand its enforcement? Another weakness in many statutes is the fact that it is made nobody's particular business to enforce the law. And unless men are themselves personally affected by the violation of a law they are not likely to make direct complaint. Beneath these causes, however, lies a deeper one. It is a truth that among our people there is not a high respect for law. We are all of us inclined to revolt against authority, even though in theory it may be imposed by ourselves. Among the

illiterate and those naturally lawless the spirit of opposition breeds fast, and we witness frequent gross violations of law.

The Grange believes in law. Its members are always law abiding citizens. It recognizes that this light valuation of law is a serious menace to our security and prosperity. It advocates the strict enforcement of laws as they exist upon the statute books. It demands that no man or set of men, be they rich or poor, representing individual or corporate power, shall with impunity transgress any law that the people have made. It demands of the public servants that without fear or favor they shall enforce to the full extent of their authority every statute that it is incumbent upon them to execute. As a preliminary to wise and good legislation the Grange demands the enforcement of existing statutes.

Editorially we try to be broad, but progressive; earnest, but not fanatical; strong, but not biased. Show this copy to your neighbor.

The Lecture Field.

FOR DISCUSSION.

The VISITOR does not desire to dictate at all in regard to subjects to be discussed by subordinate Granges. But it feels free to make suggestions, and to urge Granges to discuss certain topics that to the VISITOR seem to be of especial interest and importance at the present time. Most Granges can find time for these subjects, without interfering with such other topics as they may desire to take up. It will be no small advantage if all the Granges can be thinking upon a few important themes, at the same time. We can concentrate our energies, in this way, and exert a proportionally stronger influence.

The VISITOR would like brief reports showing the results of discussions on these topics. We hope that number three will get special attention just now:

1. What salaries should be paid our state officers and under what limitations?
2. Can the farmers aid in solving the liquor question? If so, how? Have they any interest or duty in the matter?
3. Shall candidates for United States senator be nominated by the party state conventions?

FOR LIVE 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?

MONTCALM GRANGE, NO. 318.

1. We meet every other Saturday afternoon, opening at half-past one and closing at four.
2. Among the numerous topics discussed recently are—The beauties of farm life; The advantage the farmer has over his mercantile and mechanical brother; Woman suffrage (and we are very strong suffragists); Novel reading—is it right, and what kind of books should we read? Hypnotism, what is it? Which is the most profitable class of cattle to raise, combining dairy products and their use as food? If we were to be deprived of all kinds of apples but one, which variety would be preferable? In the training of a child who is the most responsible for his religious and moral principles, his mother or his father? We do not always have a literary program, but some of our members always come prepared with something.
3. We put parliamentary rules in practice—but imperfectly.
4. Not more than one-third of our time is devoted to degree work.
5. We do not have public meetings. Occasionally some of our friends are invited to come in during our literary work. Of the latter kind of meetings I am very much in favor. Many of us have dear friends who cannot belong to the Order because of their occupation or calling. To have them come in and see what we are doing and to hear their criticism or praise, gives us an incentive and a new zeal for work. They cannot go away and say anything detrimental to our Order, and are sure to speak highly of it.
6. Have no particular plan for increasing our membership. This subject has been discussed by our Grange a little. We have decided that it does not pay to beg, bribe, or hire persons to join us. We have in times past gained many members

through the literary contests, but now where are they? dropped entirely away after the first excitement was over. Such members do us more harm than good. But those who have made us a study, and after deliberate thought have decided it was what they wanted and needed, are our "stand bys" today. My idea for increasing our membership is to speak often and highly of the Grange, tell of the good we are doing, show by our lives how we are being benefited by it, and do everything in our power to make it interesting and beneficial morally and intellectually.

MRS. MINNIE TRAVER,
Lecturer.

DAILEY GRANGE NO. 162.

1. Once every two weeks, Thursday evening, at half past seven; more usually at eight this time of the year. Close about 10 or 11 o'clock, owing somewhat to the question that is being discussed and the interest manifested.

2. It has been our custom not to let a meeting pass without some literary work. If we have no regularly made program will resort to the query box, which we find is a very good thing to have on hand. Some of the questions discussed are Hawaiian situation (passed resolutions censuring the action of the president and secretary of state); The free coinage of silver; The Bland seigniorage bill; Government appropriation for the benefit of the unemployed; The need of farmers' organizations; the advisability of discharging the state canvassing board or state officers.

3. It is our intention to go strictly according to the rules.

4. Not for some time past.

5. During the past winter we held three or four public meetings with medium results. My opinion is not favorable to too many of those meetings. It costs some time and money to be a thorough working member. Must be prepared at all times to take part in all questions up for discussion. The outsider will receive all the benefit derived therefrom, without contributing a cent or a thought. Then it is natural for man to get as much as possible for nothing.

6. We preach as follows: There never was a time in the history of our country that necessity demands organization among the farmers as does the present time. With the low price of the main productions of the farms, with increased taxation for the benefit of the office holders, no decrease in the rate per cent profit in the mercantile business, is it not time there was something else done?

T. T. HIGGINS, Lecturer.

FRATERNITY GRANGE, NO. 52.

1. We aim to meet once in two weeks through the fall, winter, and spring months up to May. Meet on Tuesday afternoon at 1:30, close about 4 p. m.

2. Yes. Some of our questions are: Is the county or district fair as at present conducted a financial benefit to the average farmer? Will it pay dairy farmers in this section to breed for milk alone, leaving beef entirely out of the question? What are the causes of the present hard times now existing throughout this country? What should the duties of men be in regard to helping about housework? by the sisters and vice versa by the brothers.

3. We aim to hold to parliamentary rules in all regular meetings, but not as strictly as we should.

4. Not at the present time.

5. Several times during the year.

We do invite outside the Grange, as many as the members wish to provide entertainment for. I think they are valuable to those invited, as they give them a good opportunity to see and form their opinions of the Grange as a farmers' organization.

6. No definite plans farther than stating to outsiders the purpose and aim of the Grange as occasion may permit. During the past winter our Grange held socials at the homes of members where outsiders were invited and Grange literature distributed.

May 22 Fraternity Grange holds their May Day meeting and will carry out Sister Mayo's program as given in the VISITOR of April 19. Flora will take charge of the exercises.

LECTURER.

SPARTA GRANGE NO. 340.

1. We usually call to order at 2 p. m., and close about 4:30 p. m., of the first and third Saturdays of each month. When we have work in the third and fourth degrees we usually meet at 10 a. m.

2. Yes. Will equal suffrage elevate the ballot, or will it degrade woman?

3. We have just commenced a series of lectures on parliamentary rules.

4. We have not done much degree work this year except in time of initiation.

5. I think there were five open meetings during the past year. Yes. I think they are good.

6. We try to make our Grange interesting and then invite our friends in.

MRS. MARY E. LOWN,
Lecturer.

F. H. R. C.

MOTTO—"Begin; keep at it."

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The first book in the political economy class is Prof. Ely's "Elements of political economy." Prof. Ely is more popularly known than any other economic writer of the day. He has written a number of books, and all of them have found ready readers. This book was originally written for the Chautauqua course and is therefore peculiarly adapted to the use of the Farm Home Reading Circle. There are several points about it that make it a desirable book with which to begin this class. It is written in a very plain and clear manner. Technical terms are avoided to a large extent, and even when used are clearly defined. The chapters are short, and are divided into convenient paragraphs with headings; so that one always knows just what he is reading about. At the end of each chapter is a summary of the chief points made in the chapter; a set of questions designed to draw out original thought in the mind of the reader, and suitable to discuss in classes and circle; and a list of books to which one can go for further information.

There are a great many who realize that they do not know very much about political economy, and would like to get informed on this important study. But they fear it will be such a hard and dry study, that they do not like to begin. This book will be exactly suited to such people. It is something that they can read slowly and understandingly, and yet will find entertaining as well. It will be a book that can be read during the spring and summer, because its divisions are so numerous that you can pick it up while waiting for dinner, or after supper, and feel that you are improving your time.

The following paragraph taken from the book will interest Patrons: "There are two powerful organizations of farmers, the Patrons of Husbandry and the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the latter the more radical and the more inclined to political action outside of the two old parties, especially to political action with the third party, called the Populists. These farmers' organizations are more like the old guilds in this, that they are organizations of independent producers designed to protect their interests against attacks from other social classes. Recent years have, however, witnessed an approach of labor organizations and farmers' organizations to each other for the attainment especially of common political aims."

The price of the book to members of the F. H. R. C. is \$1.00.

FROM EX-PRESIDENT WILLITS.

The following is an extract from a letter from Hon. Edwin Willits, and was read at the recent banquet tendered Hon. Franklin Wells, at the Agricultural College:

It will always be a source of pride to me that I was once connected with the Michigan Agricultural College. The years that have intervened since severing my relations with it have but added to my esteem for its personality and its work. From all quarters during my connection with the Department of Agriculture there came a universal commendation of its position in its special line and of the high order of its work. Not only have similar colleges or departments of universities having charge of scientific agricultural work sought to reinforce their faculties from the ranks of its alumni, but the United States Department of Agriculture has eagerly sought specialists from the same source. Even the civil service rules prohibiting appointments except after a civil service examination have contributed to the successful selection whenever the effort was made from the ranks of its graduates. Executive departments are so tied up by the civil service law that ordinarily it is impossible to secure with absolute certainty the appointment of any desired person. But whenever we desired a person fitted in all respects for work in some special scientific line, feeling assured that the College could respond with a competent candidate, negotiations could with definiteness be entered into to secure the presence at the examination of the person desired, and we knew with almost absolute certainty that in the competition he would be the successful appointee. I think I may say that in every instance the candidate from the Michigan Agricultural College has headed the list, has been designated by the civil service, and has received the appointment of the Secretary. I never had any doubt, knowing the training at the College, that we would secure our man.

I am as firmly of the opinion as when I was connected with the College that that institution is the representative of the best education for the average citizen. I believe as thoroughly now as I did then that what this country needs is a fuller appreciation of the benefit of an industrial education; of the need of inspiring in the youth of this country the idea that all labor, includ-

ing manual, is honorable; that all our citizens, young and old, rich and poor, should feel that it is no disgrace to be a part of the great productive energies of the country. What I admired and shall always remember was the spirit of manliness and independence prevailing at the Michigan Agricultural College. Its students and its graduates are rarely to be found besieging the departments for offices, or seeking to make a living without honest square work. I consider this impulse towards industry as more important than the so-called higher education. Our jails are largely filled by persons who seek to avoid work. Their occupants do not lack intelligence so much as a thorough spirit of industry, and I hope as the years shall roll on this peculiar characteristic of our College to make manly men and womanly women shall never diminish but shall ever grow apace.

TRADE ARRANGEMENTS.

In accordance with the action of the State Grange at its last session, the subcommittee appointed for the purpose have been working to secure trade contracts with manufacturers and wholesale dealers in various lines of goods, for trade direct with the subordinate Granges of the state. Some progress has been made and the committee will soon be ready to commence the announcement of firms with whom contracts have been made, naming kinds of goods handled, conditions and terms governing the contracts, etc. To establish and carry out the plan in a business way, and to place the whole matter under one general system, and to comply with the conditions and terms of the contracts which the committee will announce to you from time to time in the near future, I have formulated and here inclose a code of rules which it will be necessary for your Grange to adopt and carry into execution.

Mature thought and close observance to the details of all contracts and arrangements are essentially necessary. I have worked studiously to get some special seasonable contracts ready for first spring trade, but it could not be done, and you will receive contracts for fruit trees, seeds, phosphates too late for spring use, much to my regret. They will, however, be in readiness for fall and next spring. Binding twine contracts, I think, will surely be before your Grange in good time for this year. I have the details of many contracts with manufacturers and dealers well along, and before the summer is passed will be able to report to the committee a good list of favorable contracts for articles that all farmers use.

I think our plan will, when established, be the most systematic and business-like of any yet adopted. I cannot urge upon you too strongly the great importance of so conducting all your business transactions that your Grange and its seal may be free from any taint of wrong-doing or violation of contracts. Our success in this undertaking wholly depends upon confidence in each other, strict business promptness and honesty, and a faithful carrying out of the details of our contracts. Let us make our patronage desirable by large volume of trade, and we can get better terms each succeeding year until the minimum is reached.

GEO. B. HORTON,
Master of Michigan State Grange.

ORGANIZATION.

How can Farmers Best Organize to Make Their Influence and Power felt?

The following is the major part of a paper read May 11, before the Saline farmers' club, by Hon. H. D. Platt of Ypsilanti:

The American farmer, from the foundation of the government, has been the most important class in American society. Out of it have come more than from any other class the talent, courage, enterprise and patriotism that have made us the nation we are; and at the same time, it is the weakest element in its own interests and advancement of all the elements of our national life. The reason why the farmer of today finds himself so weak in many ways is because he has paid so little attention to his education as a citizen.

He has trained himself to work and not to think; he has strengthened his muscles but not his mind; he has broadened his acres but not his thought. There is a serious lack of trained and united thinking in the American farmer, and that is why he is weak in his interests as citizen and taxpayer.

Now, to right our wrongs it is proposed to organize because other classes have, but we read that the house that is divided against itself cannot stand. There is no trouble in finding an organization; the trouble is in ourselves. A want of union, want of harmony, want of self respect, want of respect for our calling, want of confidence in ourselves and in each other, and too much confidence in those whose interests are antagonistic to ours. If a man, or set of men, start out with an earnest and honest desire to stimulate independent thought and action on the part of this great and important element of society, they are

immediately run down with clubs and stones, and the crowd cries out, "crucify him, crucify him."

If this is a true picture of the situation today, no farmers' organization can succeed as it ought until we can instill into the minds of the farming public a higher and broader knowledge of agriculture, and with it the rights and duties of citizenship. Educate ourselves to place upon all that we are a higher estimate, a defiance of ridicule and criticism, a vaulting ambition for all that is right and noble in humanity, a contempt for the purchase and sale of manhood in public and private life.

We have had this want of union, want of self respect, want of respect for our calling, want of confidence in ourselves and each other, and too much confidence in those whose interests are antagonistic to ours, demonstrated at our state capitol within the last week by the appointment of John Patton, Jr., to the seat in the United States senate, made vacant by the death of Senator Stockbridge.

Do you suppose that if millionaire John Patton, Sen., of Pennsylvania, twenty years ago had located his son within the limits of the city of Grand Rapids on a farm or in a factory, with the same eloquence as an orator, the same ability as a statesman, the same knowledge of the wants and needs of the people that he possessed when located there by his father to superintend the removing of the pine from his broad acres in Michigan, that the city of Grand Rapids would have come down to Lansing as one man and asked for his appointment to that important position? I think not.

The farmers of Michigan have lost an opportunity of a lifetime. What a glorious thing it would have been for the people of this state had we had a farmer Governor that had the courage of his convictions, one that would have appointed a man of the people and for the people instead of one that has a limited acquaintance in the state, one that has never appeared before the voters for any position or taken an active part in a state canvass, and one whose life and training have been such that our interests can expect nothing from him. And the Governor knew it. He also knew that all other interests are carefully guarded; that we are having free wool and protected cloth because the manufacturer is in the senate and the farmer is not. Coal and iron are protected for the same reason, and we are to have dear sugar and cheap wheat; that our representatives in the senate know nothing about agriculture and care less about the agriculturist, but they are rich.

The Governor appears to have forgotten his experience as a farmer with the same element in his own congressional district when they defeated him for congress, and is trying to curry favor with them for the future, leaving in the background those that placed him in the position he now occupies. Here is where that short sighted weakness comes in, for it can be truly said it was a barrel campaign very short and decisive.

And here is where organization would come in. If we would unitedly strike back at such treatment, our influence and power would be felt and respected.

A QUERY.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR.—Can you assist me in solving the following problem? Taking the re-election of Gov. Rich in the appointment of Mr. Patton United States senator, as a criterion, how long will it be before the great agricultural class will be represented in the United States senate? If you are unable to cipher it out, I wish you would ask the assistance of some of the knowing ones. I hardly expect to live to see such an event brought about. But perhaps some of my children may. And they are anxious to know. D. W. Paw Paw.

THE WONDERFUL PEA.

A correspondent in Branch county asks about the Wonderful pea, grown in the south. The horticultural department of the college knows nothing about this pea, but is inclined to think that it might do well in Michigan, provided it will endure the drouth.

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.

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College and Station.

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

BULLETIN NOTES.

DENT VS. FLINT CORN.

Maine Bulletin.—The general outcome for the five years is slightly favorable to the large variety of corn if we consider only the yield of digestible dry matter. But when we take account of the fact that in the one case an average of five and one-half tons more of material have annually been handled over several times, we are led to conclude that the smaller, less watery variety of corn has really proved the more profitable. It is significant, also, that the largest yield of dry matter in any instance has been from the small variety. While the flint corn grown in this state is not capable of storing so much dry substance as the large varieties of dent corn, under circumstances equally favorable for both, the latter cannot in this latitude reach anything like maturity, and so loses the advantage of that period when growth is most rapid.

THE HORN FLY.

Mississippi Bulletin.—Application to the animals of substances to keep the flies off is the best treatment for the horn fly. Of the many substances used for this purpose, two parts of crude cottonseed oil mixed with one part of pine tar, we consider the best, cheapest, and the most easily applied. It should be applied to the animals at milking time with a large paint brush, the cost being but three-fourths of a cent per cow. If the crude cotton seed oil cannot be readily obtained, fish oil or any other cheap oil may be used in its stead.

PURCHASING NURSERY STOCK.

Arkansas Bulletin.—It is advisable for many reasons to purchase nursery stock direct from some reliable nursery. The agent's commission can thus be saved, and the stock is more liable to be true to name, which is a very important point, and is generally in better condition on arrival, as it is shipped direct from the nursery to the purchaser. It is better to purchase from a nursery near home than from abroad, as the stock is more likely to be suited to the locality and is not so long in transit. Purchasing new and untried fruits is to be avoided. It is safer to purchase those varieties that have been tried and are known to be a success in the particular locality where they are to be grown. Before purchasing it is usually advisable to write to nurseries for their catalogues and price lists, or, if possible, visit the nursery. Care should be taken that the young trees are free from insects and disease.

TREATMENT OF RASPBERRY PLANTS.

Rhode Island Bulletin.—Set the plants in a deep fertile soil that is well drained, being careful not to injure the buds about the roots which are to form the new canes. The plants should be about three feet apart in the row and the rows from four to six feet apart according to the vigor of the variety planted. Six new canes are enough to leave in a hill of the Cuthberts. All the other suckers which come up around the hills and in the rows, which are not needed to increase the plantation, should be treated as weeds and cut down. A crop of fruit should be produced the third season. The old canes which have borne fruit should be cut out immediately after the fruit is gathered, or at least before another crop of fruit ripens.

Raspberries are benefited by cultivating the soil between the rows in the spring and immediately after the fruit is gathered.

During the fruiting season the crop is improved both in quantity and quality by mulching the

ground about the plants heavily with seaweed, meadow hay, or some other coarse material. This keeps the fruit clean, prevents the evaporation of the moisture and keeps the weeds down.

MONEY FOR THE STATIONS.

Secretary Morton has submitted to the house committee on agriculture some amendments to his estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1894-95. The most important amendment is that relating to the agricultural experiment stations, which were omitted from the estimates for reasons which the secretary explained in his annual report. This amendment includes the necessary appropriations for the stations to carry into effect the provisions of the act of March 7, 1887, but the following proviso is attached: "Provided that the annual reports of the expenditures of this fund made by the several stations, as now required, under this act, shall be fully itemized according to blank schedules which shall be prepared by the secretary of agriculture." With the proviso Secretary Morton is willing that the appropriations for the stations shall be included in the appropriations for and be charged to his department.

The fact that the convention of agricultural colleges and stations held in Chicago last year adopted and referred to the executive committee for appropriate action a resolution that "this association would welcome on the part of the United States authorities such inspection of expenditures by the several experiment stations established under the act of 1887, as may be deemed proper by the government," is cited as an indication that the proviso will be acceptable to the authorities of the agricultural colleges and stations. Secretary Morton declared in a recent conference that while the aggregate expenses of the department were now running at the rate of \$34,558.70 per month less than a year ago, a larger amount was being spent for science applied to agriculture than ever before in the history of the department.

ADULTERATED CATTLE FOOD.

Many people who feed stock, purchase wheat bran. In all the towns where there is no local mill, this bran is purchased by the ton or car load from western mills or wholesale dealers who have taken it from producers. Some of this bran gets to its consumers badly adulterated. Recently out of some bran purchased from a distant place and offered for sale at Raleigh was found the following: Unground kernels of wheat, oats, cockle, chaff or chert and several other varieties of weed seeds to the amount of 10-95 per cent of the whole on the supposition that all was like the sample pound drawn. Some of the light wheat kernels on examination were filled with a dark powder which was probably burnt or stinking smut, one of the worst pests of wheat growing localities.

The cockle seed was present to the amount of 2.77 per cent, or in other words this bran contained 55.4 pounds of cockle seed per ton of bran. Chaff or chert, formed 1.01 per cent of the mixture called bran which held 20.2 pounds of chaff per ton.

On the experiment farm where the stable manure has been weighed it was found that four mature horses with one colt, fourteen cows, two bulls, one old steer and three swine produced fifteen tons of stable manure per month. At a moderate estimate for bran 2 1/2 tons would be consumed by this stock per month. Thus the 15 tons of stable manure would be stocked with seed enough to insure a fair stand of weeds. Those who feed this kind of bran should invest in weed killing implements, for they are sure to be needed, not only this year but continually for some time.

There ought to be a penalty for adulteration, especially where the foreign matter may do as much

harm as weed seeds are capable of doing. This practice should warn purchasers to be particular to buy by sample and to accept nothing poorer than was shown in sample. It makes an argument for an honest local miller, who, if he offers weed seeds will tell you what you are buying and grind them, so you will not be burdened by future weed crops.—F. E. Emery, Agriculturist N. C. Experiment Station.

SOILS AND FERTILIZERS.

[Bulletin Missouri Station.]

1. All crops demand soluble plant food in proper amounts.
2. The plant food most deficient in our soils is potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen.
3. All plants readily respond to applications of potash and phosphoric acid, and all but the leguminous plants to that of nitrogen.
4. The leguminous plants are able to gather and appropriate nitrogen in abundance from the atmospheric air.
5. Large crops mean the buying of potash and soluble phosphoric acid fertilizers, and, unless a proper rotation is adopted, that of nitrates or other nitrogenous manures.
6. Potash salts may be applied either in fall or in spring, soluble phosphoric acids and nitrates in spring only.
7. For deep rooting plants the two formers should be deeply plowed under, and the soil receive a top dressing in addition.
8. Beneficial results follow the application of lime and that of indirect fertilizers, such as salt.
9. A proper rotation, different under different conditions, may be looked upon as the vital measure for making farming a profitable and satisfactory occupation.

LEGISLATION AGAINST INSECTS.

In the last number of *Entomological News* appears the full text of a bill which has recently been introduced in the legislature of New Jersey. This act is intended to prevent depredations by all insects injurious to the agricultural and horticultural interests of the state. That serious injury to growing crops is annually caused by the insects is unquestionable. Of late years this injury has been somewhat lessened by the use of methods published from time to time in the reports and bulletins of the agricultural experiment stations of the state. The adoption of these methods by progressive farmers and fruit growers has proved effectual and useful. However, refusal and neglect of others still result in the reproduction and spread of injurious insects, to the great damage of the whole state.

A bill has therefore been introduced which provides that it shall be the duty of every agriculturist, gardener, farmer, nurseryman, or other cultivator of the soil to adopt and apply in proper season such methods for the destruction of insects injurious to growing crops and fruits as may be advised and described in the reports and bulletins of the agricultural experiment stations in the state. It also provides that upon the written request of any county board of agriculture in the state, the executive committee of the state board of agriculture shall appoint three persons, residents of the county from which the request shall be made, to act as commissioners or agents for the purpose of enforcing this act in that county. Whenever complaint is made to such commissioners that any person within their county has failed, neglected, or refused to comply with the requirements of the law, said commissioners or any two of them shall notify such person in writing, stating the requirements of the statute. The notice must specify the particular species of insect or insects complained of and the method to be adopted for their destruction.

Within twenty-four hours after receiving notice such person or persons shall proceed to destroy the insects complained of on his lands

Continued on page 7.



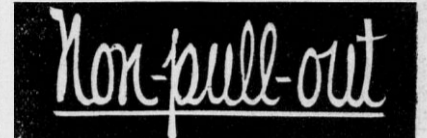
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Cincinnati, Lv.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.
Richmond	7 35	11 00			
Fort Wayne, Ar.	10 55	2 15			
Fort Wayne, Lv.		2 35			8 05
Kalamazoo, Ar.		6 05			12 45
Kalamazoo, Lv.		6 25	5 45		12 35
Grand Rapids, Ar.		8 10	7 25		2 15
Grand Rapids, Lv.			7 40		4 00
Cadillac			11 50		8 15
Traverse City			P. M.		8 25
Petoskey			1 50		10 20
Mackinaw, Ar.			3 55		12 15
			5 15		1 50
			5 15		A. M.
GOING SOUTH.		No. 2	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8
Mackinaw City, Lv.		A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Petoskey		7 40	8 05		8 30
Traverse City		9 15	9 15		10 05
Cadillac		A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Grand Rapids, Ar.		1 25	1 25		7 30
Grand Rapids, Lv.		5 50	5 15		11 40
Kalamazoo, Ar.		8 33	8 33		3 35
Kalamazoo, Lv.		8 38	8 38		5 23
Fort Wayne, Ar.		12 15	12 15		A. M. 9 20
Fort Wayne, Lv.		12 35	12 35		5 45
Richmond		3 45	3 45		9 15
Cincinnati, Ar.		9 15	9 15		12 01
		P. M.	A. M.		P. M.

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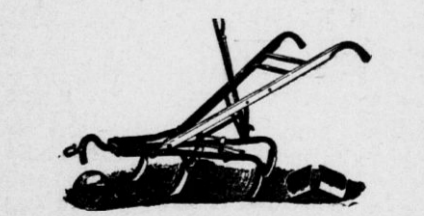
In an old, boisterous, bumping buckboard when you can get a neat, trim, graceful, solid **DEAL BUGGY** for modest money. Your dealer keeps them. All their points of excellence are strong points. Best woods and metals used in their make. Beautiful to look at and delightful to ride in. Tasty catalogue,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

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PIANOS Special instruments all the time... ORGANS Factory, York, Pa. Place seal of your Grange on your letter paper...

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Under contract with the Executive Committee of the National Grange. Sample sent to any Secretary under seal of Grange, free of charge.

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Officers National Grange.

- MASTER—J. H. BRIGHAM... Delta, Ohio. OVERSEER—E. W. AVIS... Santa Rosa, Cal.

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

Officers Michigan State Grange.

- MASTER—G. B. HORTON... Fruit Ridge. OVERSEER—M. J. COLE... Palmyra.

Executive Committee.

- J. G. RAMSDRELL, Chn... Traverse City. H. D. PLATT... Ypsilanti.

Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

- Mrs. Mary A. Mayo... Battle Creek. Mrs. Mary Sherwood... Stanton.

General Deputy Lecturers.

- MARY A. MAYO... Battle Creek. HON. J. J. WOODMAN... Paw Paw.

County Deputies.

- D. H. Stebbins... Atwood, Antrim Co. C. V. Nash... Bloomingdale, Montcalm.

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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...

LEGISLATION AGAINST INSECTS.

Continued from page 6. and premises. Any person neglecting or refusing to do for the space of six days after receiving notice...

Brain Work.

CONDUCTED BY "NANCY LEE."

Open to all. Contributions and solutions desired. Issued the first and third Thursdays of each month.

SOLUTIONS TO BRAIN WORK XIX.

- No. 123. MALACCA AVALLON LANZONI ALZONNE CLONMEL CONNELL ANIELLO

No. 127. S PEE SERLE SERPENT PERFECTER SERPENTARIA ELECTRINE ENTAILS TERNS RIE A ORIGINAL PUZZLES, NO. XXII.

The clouds that hung above the head And cast their shadows over all, Lift now their weight of woe and dread

For forty days the silver thread Of life outspun a sombre pall; So hope for a season dead

Where we unwillingly were led To daily service now install The machine, for pleasure bred,

L'ENVOI.

Where is the man of whom we've read? The man who Lenten doctrine tried? TWO ONES himself enjoy, 'tis said,

No. 142.—Deletion.

I heard the gale as it swept In its TOTAL rage overhead, Till the trees in twain were cleft

No. 143.—Inverted Pyramid.

ACROSS: 1. A city of great renown (Smith). 2. Kinds of rich poplin. 3. One to whom a thing is dedicated. 4. Charged with debt. 5. Rinds.

No. 144.—Anagram.

Anonymous, we go read late, it alarms criminals, With law I'm found, With clients I abound;

No. 145.—Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. An inclosed seat in a church. 3. Ways. 4. Town of Hindoostan. 5. Distinction. 6. Hurtful.

No. 146.—Reversal.

The FIRST you'll find is "to allure!" THE LAST "watch" or "clock," I'm sure.

No. 147.—Square.

1. Pacifics. 2. River of Ala. 3. An animal. 4. River of Siberia. 5. P. O. Marshall Co., Minn. 6. Flowing forth. 7. P. O. Dublin Co., N. C.

MYSTIC PENCILINGS.

See last number for prizes for solvers. Cinders pretty late for Easter tide. Chat is short. Be sure and solve.

WAKE UP.

Now perhaps some of our brothers and sisters would rather hear other topics discussed than the Grange, but as there is nothing that lies much nearer my heart than the Grange I hope you will bear with me a few moments.

If we say yes, then are we fulfilling the requirements set forth in our obligation when we joined the Grange, as becomes a good Patron, as well as we should, or as is our privilege.

We ask now for pure food. We have already used more talk in our pulverized sugar and more rotten wood in our ground spices than we want; when we buy coffee we do not want peas or beans instead; we do not want any counterfeit butter; or to sweeten our gingerbread with

there is not work for us to do in the Grange field. We see those all around us that should become members of the Grange, and what is the reason they are not? Are we to blame? I think we are, somewhat. In what way, did you ask? By not explaining more fully the aims and objects of our Order, and encouraging those eligible to join the Grange, and perhaps, by not making ourselves more pleasant and agreeable to both old and young outside our Order as we might.

Now we hardly think this to be the case with our Grange, but we do believe we are very remiss in many things. The first, in not being punctual in attendance at Grange meetings, which is always discouraging to those present. Too many of us are not here on time.

O yes, we know there are excuses and excuses. Some good and some very poor; especially so when one doesn't care whether he goes or stays at home. But the real wide awake Patron plans his business to attend Grange, for he knows it is for his interest to do so.

He knows there is much to be learned in exchange of thought with an intelligent company of men and women. He knows also that he and his family learn many things in the Grange for their own special benefit, not attainable elsewhere. And in fact he knows the Grange to be the best of all organizations for the farmer and one that can be relied on, for it has stood the test for more than a quarter of a century.

IS THE GRANGE SUCCESSFUL IN CARRYING OUT ITS DECLARED PURPOSES?

[Read at Kent county Grange.]

In many ways the Grange has succeeded better than the most sanguine of its originators could have hoped. Those of its members who have tried to be a help to the Grange have not only been a help to others but have themselves been benefited. The Grange has done more for the farmer and his family than can be easily estimated.

Brother Haughey: I am on the side of temperance practically and theoretically. I voted for the local option law. But as far as my observations go, in this county at least, it has proven a failure. Hot pop dens have taken the place of saloons; many too are where the lowest class and children congregate to gamble and drink and come reeling away. High license is more effective.

Brother Strait: I voted for local option but it has proven a failure. Before, every saloon keeper had to have two bondsmen of six thousand dollars each who could drop them at any time. This had a tendency to keep them careful and within the bounds of law.

Brother Hunker: Any law is a failure where there is no effort to enforce it. I can't look at it only as a matter of right and wrong. We have no right to license a wrong. We don't deal with any other matter as this is dealt with. There has been no concentrated effort to enforce the law, so say the papers. Selling liquor should be treated as a crime, and saloon keepers as criminals, and not dignified with respectability by legalizing while they are dealing out death and destruction.

Brother Strait: I don't believe in compromises. The local option law is a compromise and shows weakness. To be effectual it should be state and national. Of two evils choose the least. We are sometimes compelled to do what under other circumstances would be a wrong, to prevent a greater

a mixture of sulphuric acid, sulphate of iron, lime, and starch sugar syrups. We want pure food, and if we are united in demanding it, we will get it. All that the Grange wants to do cannot be done at once, but if we toil on with patience, the victory will be ours.

We might be mutually benefited by advertising in the Grange what we have to sell or want to buy. Mr. Burlingame introduced this in our county Grange years ago but for some reason it was discontinued. Anything that helps us in a financial way so that we may have the means to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, is a help in carrying out our avowed purposes.

MRS. MARTHA T. P. ADAMS.

HILLSDALE POMONA.

The May meeting of Hillsdale Pomona was held on the 3d, at the G. A. R. hall in Hillsdale. The pressure of work at this season of the year had a marked effect on the attendance. Notwithstanding we had a good and lively meeting.

Reports from subordinate Granges were rather better than usual. The sun is shining all around.

The discussions took in the Coxe movement, the proposed repeal of the local option law in this county, our public schools, change in our system of farming, the necessity of more rest for the farmer, and raising alfalfa clover.

The magnitude of the Coxe movement was looked upon with apprehension, though the attitude of our government towards the laboring classes was considered the fruitful cause.

The following shows perhaps fairly well the attitude of Pomona in regard to the repeal of the local option law.

Brother Strait: I voted for local option but it has proven a failure. Before, every saloon keeper had to have two bondsmen of six thousand dollars each who could drop them at any time. This had a tendency to keep them careful and within the bounds of law.

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wrong. If we can't stop it by local option let us hedge it in by license. And let us remember that we are made perfect through suffering; the greater the suffering the brighter the crown.

Sister Hunker: I don't want my crown brightened in that way. To purchase with infamy, the price is too great.

Brother Rowe: It is difficult to convict; and the law is continually violated with whisky hells and carousals.

Sister Way: Was there ever a law that was not violated?

Brother Edwards: It is not the business of private citizens to make complaints or commence prosecution. He does it at the risk of property and life. It is the business of officials. They are elected for that purpose. If they won't do it there is a way to get rid of them. We should commence at the polls.

Brother Walworth: No juryman can sit to try a liquor case if he has any convictions against the liquor traffic. He must be a knave or a fool.

W. Kirby: I live near the city and as far as I am able to learn there is a great deal less liquor sold now than under the license system, and that there has been a systematic effort by the saloonists to carry the impression abroad that it was just the reverse.

They are anxious to have the law repealed, not only from the lack of patronage, but also because under the present law to sell liquor is a crime. They sit uneasy. They are liable to be arrested at any time as criminals and outlaws. It is the business and practice of the saloonists to so entangle officials that they will not or dare not make arrests only as they are compelled to by outside pressure, and then in such a way, if possible, as to let them escape.

License throws a protection and sort of respectability over their business that they very much enjoy. License means perpetuation. The best way to deal with them is to make them criminals and outlaws and keep them under continual apprehension and fear, and with proper care at the polls we will get rid of them.

Brother Edwards was appointed as committee to secure the grounds for our union picnic. Our next meeting will be at South Jefferson.

SEATS OF LEARNING.

"We usually think of the cities as centers of cultivation," said a college professor recently, "but my observation convinces me that there is more reading done in the farm houses than there is in the city."

Undoubtedly the gentleman was right. Reading habits are the exception rather than the rule among the majority of people in the cities. These people are "too busy to read," but not too busy to go to theatres, or baseball matches, or promenade the streets. The life of the city is unfavorable to reading habits.

The people on the farm are very busy, too, and generally regret that so little time is left them for the improvement of their minds. Nevertheless, few farm houses are unprovided with periodicals of various sorts. Many farmers' families possess excellent books of their own, with sets of encyclopedias in which they are accustomed to "look up" subjects.

The state of things on the farm, especially in the winter, encourages evening reading instead of discouraging it. It is a change from the farm work—a delightful peep into a new world.

The farmer who wishes his boys and girls to acquire habits of reading can cultivate in them these habits nowhere so well as in his own sitting room or living room. Books from the village library, good periodicals regularly subscribed for or taken with reading clubs, and a book now and then bought with the children's own earnings, will be read eagerly, if the home surroundings are made pleasant.

The president of a great college has said that the most that a college education can do for a man is to teach him how to read, and in these days of Chautauqua circles and university extension, no one need go the great cities to acquire the essentials of cultivation.—Youth's Companion.

THE PROCESSION

HAS STARTED.

Our friends are at work,
They work evenings,
They work in the daytime,
And they are getting
scores of names
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That's all we charge for
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is sent in during
May and June

These People

Are the ones we want:

1. Every Patron of Husbandry, whether he has ever taken the paper or not.
2. Every old subscriber whose time has run out and who thought times were too hard to renew for a year.
3. Everyone who "used to take the paper," but who hasn't seen it lately.
4. Every neighbor of yours, who you know will be pleased with the paper if he once finds out what it is like.
5. The teacher of your district school.
6. Your minister.
7. Your doctor.
8. Your hired man.
9. Your brother.
10. Democrats.
11. Republicans.
12. Prohibitionists.
13. Populists.
14. Coxeyites.
15. Every body else who is interested in farms, farmers, and farmers' interests.

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Way
to
Help
is



1. Secure sample copies.
 2. Distribute sample copies where they'll do the most good.
 3. Talk about the paper.
 4. Show the low offer.
 5. Get a quarter.
 6. And send it to Lansing; and we shall be
- Yours truly,

The...
Grange
Visitor.

Notices of Meetings.

ALLEGAN COUNTY COUNCIL
will meet with Hopkins Grange Tuesday, June 5. A good program will be given. All Patrons and their friends are invited.

Address of welcome by Mrs. Anna Chamberlain, response by Mrs. M. J. Legget of Watson. Retiring speech by ex-president Houser, followed by the inaugural by the new president, T. G. Adams. The papers left over from last meeting by Sisters Emma Andrews, Minnie Edgerton, and Brothers Bates and Holton; also a paper by Augusta Kent, recitations by some of the little folks will be intermixed, and music by Hopkins Grange, Pearl Beaman, Ethel Miner, E. Baird and wife, H. S. Bartholomew, and Miss Gracie Cooper. N. A. DIBBLE, Lect.

ST. JOSEPH POMONA.
The regular meeting will be held the first Thursday in June at Centreville Grange hall. A special invitation to all.
MRS. HENRY COOK, Sec.

CASS COUNTY POMONA.
Cass County Grange will hold its next meeting at Corey the first Wednesday in June. Patrons of St. Joseph county are invited to meet with this Pomona.
A. P. SHEPERDSON.

LENAWEE POMONA.
The next meeting of Lenawee County Pomona Grange will be held with Palmyra Grange June 7, 1894. Let all members make special effort to attend this meeting, as matters of importance will be discussed.
P. H. DOWLING, Lecturer.

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.

OBITUARY.

Home Grange No. 129, mourns the death of their brother, Charles Rocho, who died of cancer April 9, aged 29 years. He leaves a wife and two children. He was a zealous Patron and a ready helper in home Grange.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Capital Grange No. 540, has elected Brother E. A. Holden master, vice F. B. Mumford, resigned.

Hanover Grange No. 698, starts off by sending 19 names to the Visitor, with more to follow. That's business. If some of the older ones would do likewise!

The many friends of Brother J. H. Forster will regret to learn that for more than a year sickness has been present in his household. Mrs. Forster is recovering from a very severe illness of many months.

The family of Brother Wm. A. Olds, lecturer of Ingham county Pomona, had the misfortune to lose their house by fire recently. A portion of the goods was saved. Some insurance.

The Grange and teachers' meeting at Cranston, May 12—lecture by W. N. Ferris in the evening was a grand success.

Sylvan Grange always does its part grandly. The dinner was a most enjoyable part of the program. For "Home, school and farm" is our motto—no big I and little you but all one in the great work of a higher, better, more fraternal living.

The farmers of White Oak, Ingham, Leroy and Wheatfield townships in Ingham county, will meet at the Cady school house Saturday May 26, for the purpose of organizing a Grange. It is hoped that a large number will be present.

Woodman Grange is alive, and though few in numbers is not discouraged and hope for a revival of the Grange work in their vicinity. They have about twenty-five active members. At their last meeting the subject for discussion was, "What can we do to create an interest in our Grange?"

Those who were present at Pomona Grange at Maple Rapids in April, reported a good time and interesting meeting. The attendance was not as large as usual, owing to the rush of spring work.

THE YOUNGEST BORN.

Hanover Grange No. 698, was organized Mar. 17, 1894 by Deputy J. W. Hutchins, with 41 charter members. Has rented a hall and holds meetings every two weeks on Saturday afternoon. Half of each session is devoted to literary program and discussions. An interesting feature is a quotation given by each member in response to roll-call. While the youngest of the Grange family we are not the smallest and still are growing. Several new names have already been added to our list of members.

V. B. KENNEDY, Sec.

NOTES FROM THE STATE SECRETARY.

Among the Granges that have made exceptionally good showings for the quarter ending March 31, are Montour No. 49, Working No. 509, Essex No. 439, Butler No. 88, Girard No. 136, and Bainbridge No. 80, which last has increased its membership from 10 to 37.

On "May day" Alpine Grange No. 348, asked permission to organize a Juvenile Grange among its little people. This will be Alpine Juvenile No. 4. Who next?

The efficient secretary of Excelsior Grange No. 692, Kalkaska county, looks upon their class of fourteen new members as proof that their long semi-dormancy is broken.

Liberty Grange No. 391, Gratiot county claims a gain in quality in its meetings. Its seventh annual contest differed from former ones by the introduction of U. S. history, half the time, presented in an original manner. The twentieth anniversary was recently celebrated.

St. Joseph county has given material results in its promised reviewing.

OLIVE GRANGE

No. 358, has meetings every Saturday evening, no matter how threatening the weather, or how bad the roads. We have over \$140 in the treasury. Always have enough members present to have good meetings every evening. More than two thirds of our members are young and gentlemen. Farmers must think well of us for they are willing their children should join, and one man says that he thanks the Grange for the improvement in his son.

MRS. L. W. ENNEST.

EATON COUNTY POMONA

met with Eaton Rapids Grange, April 14. Mrs. S. J. Shaw of Charlotte, gave a very interesting paper in which she spoke of the tariff and quoted figures from the *Atlanta Constitution* as to the amount of money spent by our law makers at Washington for whisky, beer, cigars, and tobacco, and made it a point to show how this amount would clothe and feed all the poor people in the United States.

Mr. Emerson Blodgett read a paper entitled "Invisible influences."

Mr. F. Osborne read a splendid paper on "Our jury system," and said that with a few exceptions the system is all right, and was followed by a discussion by Jos. Shaw. Aaron Bark also made a few timely remarks on the jury system, and also said he thought it should be a criminal offense for the newspapers to publish the proceedings of courts and what people were forced to say in court.

Mr. Hull spoke at length on "Our grievances," and said his greatest grievance was his financial outlook, and the next one of importance was that he was a single man. He also gave a very lengthy talk on tariff reform, said he was a Democrat, but not a Democrat whether right or wrong. He advocated sending farmers to Washington as the only way the farmer could ever expect to get legislation in his interest. Said the low price of wheat was caused by an over production.

Mrs. Geo. Pray spoke on same subject and denounced present system of choosing United States senators, also spoke in regard to the present hard times.

Mr. C. L. Carr said he thought the farmer well supplied, and he should have less grievance than those who do not have enough to eat and wear. He read a paper on "Why was the mortgage tax law repealed?"

The session was an especially profitable one.

GALHOUN COUNTY GRANGE

held its last meeting with Homer Grange. The following abstract of the chief papers read is taken from the *Homer Index*.

E. H. Knapp read a paper on "Horticulture."

"Fruit Growing" was the subject taken by County Master Chidester, and as soon as he read a portion of his paper it was evident that he was thoroughly acquainted with that subject. His statements were not based upon mere theories, but largely upon his own experience and practical tests of others. Before the close of the program he also talked understandingly upon the subject of spraying fruit trees.

The gathering took considerable interest in the subject of "Canning Fruit." The discussion of the subject was opened by an excellent paper by Mrs. Minges. Her production was well worded, and she gave valuable recipes for canning a large variety of fruits.

E. J. Smith presented valuable facts to the meeting by reading some of the tests which have been made by the faculty of the Agricultural College at Lansing.

An able production was a paper by Miss Lizzie Ewer, entitled "The Value of Fruit in Household Economy." She spoke of fruit as one of the greatest blessings of mankind, in promoting health, and was among the factors which make general happiness in the home. "Strawberry Culture in Hills," a paper by L. C. Woodward, was an interesting one. He gave many valuable ideas which lead to a general discussion.

A recitation by Miss Lillie Adams, entitled "The Obstinate Music Box," was interesting, provoking much laughter and was faultlessly rendered.

Indiana.

Orland, Ind., April 19, 1894.

EDITOR VISITOR—In answer to your card will say, 1. Our Grange is in a good condition. 2. In the winter we have socials every two weeks; use the proceeds for Grange library. Generally have a short recess at each meeting. 3. Have not given literary work much attention in the past. Our Lecturer is doing well so far this year. 4. We use the Ohio trade arrangements. Not very much. We have saved from 20 to 150 per cent. 5. Prospects for growth ought to be good, only one Grange in the county.

PATRON.

Minnesota.

Our Grange is called the Crescent Grange No. 512. It is in a good healthy condition, and numbers now about 40 members in

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good standing. We have lost a number by death. We have no trade arrangements at present. The prospect of the Grange is good. We meet the last Saturday of every month. We have a fair attendance. Our Grange held its 20th anniversary April 13, by having a dance. Had about 50 numbers at one dollar a ticket. We have so many young people in our Grange now that we are looking forward to the time when we will have short speeches, essays, poems, etc. The State Grange met with us last fall, the Hennepin county Grange meets with us once a year, and we occupy a high social and intellectual plane. We have a good sized hall and we have a good time in general as we have our cooking utensils all there. Shall try to get subscribers for the Visitor. I read it myself and take it to the meetings to call their attention to the same.

A SUBSCRIBER OF THE VISITOR AND A MEMBER OF CRESCENT GRANGE,
Linwood, Minn.

P. of H. Harvest Oil for farm machinery. Manufactured by Derrick Oil Co., Titusville, Pa.

WELL PROVED.

Waukhara Co., Wis., April 3, 1894.

MR. O. W. INGERSOLL:
DEAR SIR—Yours with color cards and prices received. I painted my house eleven (11) years ago with your paint and ask no better proof than I already have as the paint is proof enough in itself.

As the Grange has gone down I did not know if I could get any more of your paint; but as I know that I can you will receive another order soon.

I remain truly yours,
LESTER N. PORTER.

[See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.—Ed.]

If you desire pure oils of the best quality try the Derrick Oil Co.

INTERESTING.

The foreign policy of the United States receives special attention in the department "Progress of the World" of the *Review of Reviews* for May. The advantages to be derived by our people from the construction of the Nicaragua canal, from our commercial position in the Pacific, and from using Pearl Harbor as a naval repair and coaling station are clearly outlined. The part played by the British Bermudas as a base of operations against the United States during the civil war is recalled as an object lesson to those statesmen who seem over fearful of any policy looking toward the annexation of Hawaii.

The Derrick Oil Co., of Titusville, Pa., does a large business with members of the Grange.

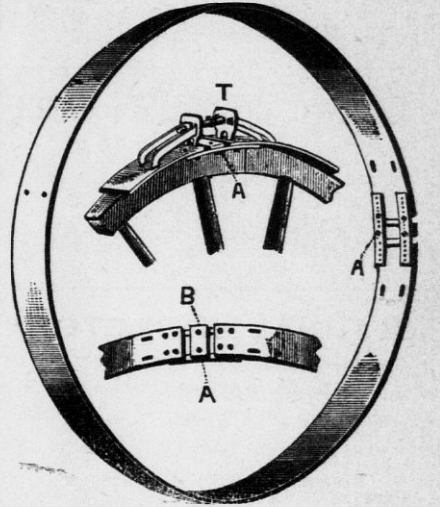
WOOL.

If you have wool to sell write at once for their circular to Silberman Bros., 212-214 Michigan St., Chicago. They can save you money on freight and commission. Drop a card to them at once, asking for prices and methods. You will notice that they advertise in our columns.

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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WHIPPLE'S SUPPLEMENTARY Adjustable Wide Tire FOR FARM WAGONS.



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Every Farmer says Yes.

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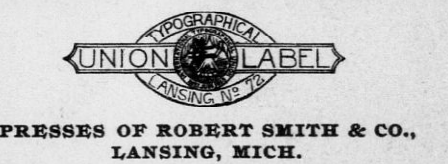
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Farms in Isabella County

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Beautiful homes, large barns, fruitful orchards, neat country school houses and churches, thriving villages and a handsome city, prove the prosperity of the people. The schools and colleges of Mt. Pleasant are excellent. Oats, clover, sheep, potatoes and fruits for general farming; corn, hay and rich pastures for dairying and stock raising, have made many farmers well off; others are prospering, and so can you. Unimproved lands, valuable timber lands, partly improved farms, and farms highly improved, and choice city property for sale for really low prices. For samples of descriptions of such property as you may desire and feel able to buy, please address COOK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.



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