THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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Library Agri'l College

STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Brief Description of the Work in Several Departments of the State Government.

[We invite our readers to ask any questions they may wish in regard to the details of work, conduct, or expense of any department which we have already described in this series of articles. We shall be glad to reply to the best of our ability, through the VISITOR.]

Auditor General's Department.

The work of this department is so various and so little understood by most citizens, that we shall have to condense largely and trust to future inquiries to bring out the details. We quote partially from the Michigan manual, in summing up the duties of the auditor general:

He states accounts and examines and liquidates claims against the state in certain cases; examines, adjusts, and settles claims in favor of the state; examines state treasurer's accounts monthly, and countersigns receipts of state treasurer, keeps a register of the number and amount of state bonds, and rate of interest thereon, and where payable, and files all canceled bonds in his office; audits and files accounts of state institutions, receives and files bonds of registers in chancery, plats of towns, cities, and villages, reports of telegraph and mining companies, approves bonds of county treasurers, commissioner of insurance, and medical superintendents of asylums for the insane; prepares and furnishes blanks for the use of state institutions, county treasurers, and others; is a member of seven or eight boards. He also estimates and charges specific tax on corporations, and issues a warrant for collection if not paid. He apportions the state tax, and transmits apportionments to clerks of boards of supervisors; prepares and files petitions in chancery for the sale of lands delinquent for taxes; prepares lists of such lands and designates papers to publish the same; receives returns of sales, and executes deeds to purchasers; renders statement of accounts between the state and each county, transmits monthly to county treasurers lists of lands on which taxes have been paid, and also lists of lands bid off to the state which have been sold during the preceding month.

DIVISIONS.

Roughly the office work is divided as follows: General business division, presided over by the deputy and transacting the general business of the department. Every bill (voucher) for the payment of any money from the state treasury is paid only on warrant from the auditor general. These warrants are drawn in this division. All transactions are checked with the treasurer. Money for taxes, though nominally sent directly to the treasury, is frequently sent to the auditor general's office.

Look up deed and general tax division, includes the purchase and pay division, and takes care of the work relating to the looking up of titles. The sale of tax titles is looked after in this division.

Abstract and redemption division: a title that explains the work done there. Certification of abstracts is made in this division.

Delinquent tax division. The delinquent tax lists are made in December. These lists may contain as many as 200,000 descriptions a year.

The accountant's office. The apportionment of taxes is made here. Pay rolls and expense accounts of all state institutions are filed in this office.

EXPENSES.

The pay roll of this department for January, 1894, was as follows. It is about the same now.

Auditor General	$3,000
Deputy Auditor General	2,000
Accountant	2,000
Private Secretary	1,600
Chief clerk	1,200
Clerk	1,200
3 clerks at	1,100
69 clerks at	1,000
24 clerks at	900
1 clerk	720
1 clerk	600

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the salaries were as follows:

Salaries of officers who get above $1,000—includes all whose pay is determined by law	$ 14,300 00
Salaries of clerks	40,673 05
Total salaries	$54,973 05

The clerical force averages about 80 during the year, sometimes being as low as 60, and at present being about 90. The average clerk begins with $50 a month, and the pay is raised as merit warrants. Lady clerks receive $900 a year, and gentlemen $1,000, as maximum pay.

The general expenses were as follow:

General allowance	$ 1,477 82
Printing	5,030 35
Binding	650 07
Stationery	5,824 01
Total	$12,982 25
Salaries	54,973 05
	$67,955 30
Received fees for plats filed	287 00
Total cost of department fiscal year ending June 30, 1893	$67,568 30

The report of the auditor general for 1888 shows that up to that date, under the old tax law, the excess of income over expenses in collecting delinquent taxes had been $886,527.90.

The State Land Office.

The state land office contains some of the most valuable records to be found in any of the state departments. The original government surveys of all the lands in the state, and township maps made from these surveys, are to be found in a fire-proof vault in the office. A draughtsman and two assistants are kept busy copying these for the use of the office, for county surveyors, townships, and individuals desiring them.

Lands have been granted to the state at different times by the United States, and such lands have been classified as primary school, normal school, university, agricultural college, asylum, salt spring, state building, internal improvement, and swamp lands. These lands are for sale at the state land office at various prices and upon different terms, controlled by statutes. About $75,000 per year is now realized from original sales, and annually $25,000 is paid into the office on the interest on lands sold on part payment.

The interest on part paid lands is to be paid before May first at the land office, and if not paid at that time the lists of the lands so delinquent are sent out to the supervisors for appraisal of improvements; the value of improvements is added to the price of the land, and they are sold at public auction at the land office on the second Thursday of November each year. Lists of homestead lands are also sent out, and if proved abandoned they are offered at the annual sale. Many thousand acres thus revert to the state, and are restored to market each year.

The files and records of the office show the basis of title to every description of land owned, at any time, by the state, and an accurate history of every tract can be furnished up to the final disposition by the state. For the preservation of these valuable records, and their continuation, two clerks are employed making abstracts, registers, indexes, and files.

The office force consists of a deputy state land commissioner, who has general supervision of the office, and performs all the duties imposed by statute upon the commissioner, during the absence of that officer; a chief clerk, who has the charge of state lands, and the regular work of the office; a bookkeeper, whose duty it is to keep the accounts of part paid lands, as to principal, interest and taxes; a draughtsman for work on the plats and field notes; a stenographer and typewriter, and five extra clerks for general and special work in the office.

A trespass agent, under the direction and control of the land commissioner, is employed to examine and watch the unsold and part paid lands to see that no timber is cut off or other damage done.

EXPENSE.

The salaries are as follows:

Commissioner	$ 800
Deputy	2,000
Chief clerk	1,200
Bookkeeper	1,200
Draughtsman	1,200
Stenographer	1,000
5 clerks at $1,000	5,000
	$12,400

The general expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, were:

General allowance	$5,539 07
Printing	270 95
Binding	71 40
Stationery	324 13
	$6.205 55
Salaries	12,400 00
Total expenses	$18,605 55

General allowance in this case consists largely of traveling expenses of agents of the department.

There were received for fees during the same time $798.94. Thus the cost of the department for 1893 was in round numbers $18,000.00.

Office of Attorney General.

The attorney general is required to give legal advice to state officers, heads of state institutions, prosecuting attorneys, and members of the legislature. He is not required to do so, but the present incumbent does advise township and local officers. He also attends to requests of private citizens concerning public affairs. The attorney general attends to state cases in the supreme court.

Since January 1, 1891, the attorney general has given 325 official opinions. The correspondence is about 2,500 letters per year, mostly on technical topics.

In 1890 it is stated that it took $13,500 to pay the fees of extra attorneys to assist the attorney general. When the salary was raised, the limit was put at $3,000 per year. But it is stated that none of this has been used for that purpose, the attorney general having done all the work.

EXPENSES.

The attorney general has been receiving $2,500 per year. But since the supreme court decision concerning the '91 returns, the attorney general has declared that he will refund all money drawn above $800 per year, the former salary. This will amount to nearly $6,000. On the basis of the supposed increase in salary the salaries are as follows:

Attorney general	$ 2,500
1 clerk	720
1 clerk	300
	$5,500

This of course will be reduced by $1,700 per year for the four years 1891–5, by the new canvass of the '91 returns on the amendment raising the salary from $800 to $2,500.

Other expenses are, 1893, fiscal year;

General allowance	$1,914 69
Printing	700 62
Binding	84 68
Stationery	117 56
	$2,817 55

Total cost of the department has therefore been about $8,300 per year, or $6,600 with the smaller salary.

Department of Public Instruction.

The superintendent of public instruction spends a large portion of his time in traveling. He has divided the state into 21 districts for council and rally purposes. In each district, once a year, he holds a council on a Friday, where he meets examiners and school officers to discuss important school topics. These discussions are fully reported, and are preserved for the report of the department. On the Saturday after the council he holds a rally of teachers and school patrons, also for discussion and the awakening of interest. He expects to address the teachers of each county in the state this year, either in these rallies, at institutes, or at associations. He is a member and secretary of the board of education, which holds monthly meetings, and which has charge of the normal school. He is is also secretary of the board of geological survey.

The work of the office may be summarized as follows:

Correspondence, which consists of from 40 to 80 letters a day. These letters contain questions of school law, questions in science, mathematics, sanitation, insect extermination, etc., the department being considered by many as a bureau of general information.

Arrangement of institutes. There is an institute planned for nearly every county in the state, each ranging from one week to four weeks in length. Each is managed by a conductor and taught by him with the assistance of from one to three instructors. There is a state appropriation of not over $1,800 per year for the work, and no county gets more than $60 per year for institute purposes. The remaining expense is paid by the teachers themselves. The dates and places of holding these institutes, together with the conductors and instructors, is arranged for by the department.

In September of each year there come the reports from the directors of the 7,300 school districts of the state; 583 of these districts have graded schools of over 100 pupils, and 53 of them are township unit districts. The reports embrace the days of school, number of pupils, wages and other expenses, school fund received, library statistics, etc. Reports on the same subjects also come from the school inspectors of the townships, and are corrected from the directors figures, which are sworn to.

The apportionment of primary school fund is made on May 10 and November 10 of each year. It takes three clerks six months of faithful work to make out the apportionment figures.

There are also statistical reports from county commissioners, and reports from township clerks regarding township and district libraries.

The annual report of the department is a book of about 400 pages, contains 25 statistical tables, manuscript report from each county commissioner, questions used for examinations, a report from each incorporated educational institution in the state, decisions of the supreme court, and proceedings of the state teachers' association.

Every four years the school laws are compiled. This was done in 1893, and an edition of 30,000 copies sent out. A state manual and graded course of study was also published and sent out in an edition of 35,000. Also this year there was issued a pamphlet giving a list of several hundred desirable books for district and school libraries.

The examination questions for two regular teachers' examinations and eight special [illegible] ment. One-fourth of the papers written for examination for state certificates are looked over here. Also the best papers in first grade examinations.

This work is done by a department force of six persons. The deputy decides questions of school law, attends to the correspondence, prepares examination questions, arranges the institutes, and has charge of the office force. One clerk acts as proof reader answers technical questions, prepares a portion of examination questions, and is the deputy's assistant. A shipping clerk sends out all reports, pamphlets, and examination questions. There are two clerks engaged on statistical work, and one stenographer.

EXPENSES.

The salaries paid are as follows:

Superintendent	$ 1,000
Deputy	2,000
2 clerks at $1,000 each	2,000
1 clerk	900
2 clerks at $600 each	1,200
Total	$7,100

The two clerks at $600 receive at the rate of $900 per year, but only work two-thirds of a year each.

The other expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

General allowance	$1,384 09
Printing	1,720 46
Binding	701 73
Stationery	828 27
	$4,634 55
Salaries	7,100
Total expenses	$11,734 55

This is a department whose work is not fully appreciated by most people, yet its sphere is very important. The department will be glad to send any reader of the VISITOR the report of the superintendent.

Board of State Auditors.

The chairman of this board is the secretary of state, the other members being the state treasurer and the land commissioner. They meet once a month, the sessions usually lasting two days. They pass upon all bills in which the expenditure involved is not provided for by special legislative appropriations. The board makes contracts for fuel, printing, and stationery. The other bills that are apt to come before them for approval are necessary traveling expenses of state officers, expenses of members of state boards, cost of transporting juvenile offenders and wards

Continued on page 4.

The VISITOR will describe the work of each State institution in Michigan, with cost of maintaining it. Invaluable information for voters.

Field and Stock.

VALUE OF THE BABCOCK TEST IN THE DAIRY.

PROF. CLINTON D. SMITH.

I.

From the time that the dairyman begins his business with the selection of his herd to the packing of the last pound of butter, the Babcock test is the watchful guardian over each operation, pointing out where wastes occur, and urging to more precise and economical methods.

In the selection of the foundation animals of the herd or culling out the poor cows from one already established, its use is indispensable. By no other available means can the farmer ascertain the quality of the milk given by the individuals of his herd. It is no great matter to the buttermaker that a cow gives a large quantity of milk, it is the amount of butter fat therein that interests him, and that is a factor that can be readily determined by the Babcock test alone. With this apparatus at hand there is no longer excuse for keeping a cow that will not pay in butter the cost of her keeping.

Many farmers recognize the full force of these truths, but are deterred from using a Babcock test on account of its cost and the difficulty of learning to operate it with satisfactory accuracy. To many farmers I have a suggestion to make, founded on experience elsewhere.

PURCHASING IN COMMON.

A plan adopted in some communities in which no creamer is located having a test, is for the owners of several adjoining farms to club together and buy a test, or the local Grange may purchase it. The original cost of one large enough for that purpose would not exceed ten dollars. Some member of one of the families, preferably a young lady, then learns to operate it, and that part of the problem is solved.

In testing cows do not make the mistake of relying on the test of one mess of milk alone as a guide to the value of the cow. Such results are never satisfactory. A far better method is to weigh and test several successive messes; better still is to weigh the milk that a cow gives for three successive days and test a sample representing those messes. To obtain such a sample a little trouble is necessary, but it pays big to take that trouble. It pays to find out which of your cows are giving you a profit and which are being kept at a loss. It has been said that if by some great cataclysm of nature half of the cows in the state could be swallowed up, the state as a whole would be the richer for it. On many farms one-half of the cows could be dispensed with, without loss to the owners. To be ignorant of what each of your cows is doing is as foolish as to hire a man to work for you and then never take the trouble to find out whether he is doing anything or not. You can afford to keep neither men nor cows that do not pay the cost of their keeping.

A COMPOSITE TEST.

I would certainly go to the trouble of making a composite test of the milk of every cow I have if I had not already done so. I would weigh each mess for at least three days and as soon as milked, pour from one pail into another at least twice to get the milk thoroughly mixed, then immediately take a tablespoonful of it and put it in a glass fruit jar and screw the cover down tight. In the fruit can there should be a little of a mixture of four parts of bichromate of potash and one part of corrosive sublimate bought at the drug-store. These things are deadly poisons and should be kept by the person who operates the test and given out as as needed by the farmer that is going to test his herd.

At the end of the period the milk in the fruit jar should be tested in duplicate to insure correctness. It fairly represents all the milk yielded during the three days. Multiply the number of pounds of milk given in that time by the per cent of fat so ascertained and you have the amount of fat yielded by the cow in the three days. Divide this amount of fat by 85 and you have the amount of butter that should be made from her milk for that period. As a rule I would not continue to keep a cow that at the flush of the season did not give ten pounds of butter a week.

COWS KEPT AT A LOSS.

If we could all of us be induced to thus try our cows, find out what each one is yielding, and then get rid of the ones that are being kept at a loss, we would soon bring the dairy interest up to a most profitable basis. But when I think of the thousands upon thousands of miserable cows that are being kept at a loss, giving from one to two hundred pounds of butter in the entire year, running their owners in debt every day they live, a block in the way of the present prosperity of the dairy industry and a menace to its future growth, and all because their owners do not take the trouble to select the good from the bad, I am ready to urge every thinking farmer to adopt the method that experience has shown to be reliable and rid himself of this burden.

Agricultural College.

SHEEP, WOOL, SHODDY.

C. M. FELLOWS.

The old saying "That it is an ill wind that blows no good," is proving itself true in behalf of the poor sheep; for very few of them have to be washed this year before shearing, as the flock masters do not want to make any more expense on the wool than is necessary. Wool is so low, and the difference between washed and unwashed is so little, that it does not pay to wash, and if the sheep are properly cared for after shearing, early shearing without washing will prove a benefit to the sheep.

Whether the new tariff bill, if passed, will make the price of wool higher or lower, we are not prepared to say, as "the doctors do not agree in the case;" but we wish that august body would do something or resign. In the meantime the manufacturers go on the safe side and buy the wool low enough and sell their goods high enough.

SHODDY.

In the new tariff bill wool is on the free list, but a duty is charged on shoddy. Now this "shoddy" (old rags chopped up) made into cloth, we believe is a gross fraud, and works a greater damage to the wool grower than the tariff legislation, and if we as wool growers will fight tariff no less and shoddy more, we shall secure a greater benefit to ourselves. If a farmer puts foreign substances into his wool and sells it to the factory he is punished by law, but the factory can sell him cloth for a suit of clothes with shoddy so nicely worked in that it can scarcely be detected and he goes scot free.

A NEW LAW REQUESTED.

Let every Grange, every farmers' club, and every voter demand of our legislators a law, with sufficient penalties, which shall compel the manufacturers to state the kind of goods made, and the amount of shoddy or any foreign substance which enters into the composition of goods made wholly or in part of wool from the sheep or goat, and to stamp or label all such goods with statements according to the facts; and require retail dealers of such cloth or goods to attach a corresponding label or statement to all purchases of said goods as sold by him.

Many of our states have "pure food laws," and I think we need pure clothing laws as well; fraud should be punished in any business.

Saline.

MOMENTS IN THE GARDEN.

ROCKY COMFORT FARM, *May 24, 1894.*

Now is the time to transplant the tomatoes; if they have grown two feet long all the better. Make a trench with the hand plow, as for peas, then lay the plants in the trench lengthwise, and cover to within three or four inches of the top, which will turn up in a few hours of its own accord. The advantages of setting in this way are, first, the plant does not wilt; second, roots will start from each joint along the stem, thus giving the plant a large amount of roots to support the top, which is much better than to trim back the top, in proportion to the amount of roots.

Transplant the cauliflower now. The plants that do not head in July will come on in September. In this way you will have plenty for the whole season. Make another sowing of radishes and lettuce now. These do not remain in good condition long in hot weather.

Keep the ground free from weeds around the hot beds, and along the road. No part of the garden will pay you better than a clean roadside and slick yards and paths. A three-inch chisel with a long handle is just the thing for removing "docks" in the strawberry bed and elsewhere, from places that cannot be cultivated.

Pansies growing in the hot bed are now large enough to set in the open ground. Set them in the shade of some tree, or on the north side of the house, for the best flowers. Can you not remember where you found the largest, brightest wild violets this spring? Was it not in fence corners, beside old logs, or down in the grass almost out of sight? They seem to thrive best in the out of way places, where we would least expect to find them. "A thing of beauty, is a joy forever."

WM. A. OLDS.

Okemos.

HORSE NOTES.

With the growth of civilization comes an increase of sympathy. From relatives and friends and countrymen it has spread to suffering humanity in general, and is reaching out to the lower orders of creation, and laws are enacted and societies are organized for the prevention of cruelty to animals. They are doing a grand work in punishing and preventing vicious, intentional brutality, and quite as much in awakening compassion and consciousness of unintentional cruelty. Are we not as farmers often thoughtlessly guilty of cruelly overworking our horses? Take a hot day in spring when the team is soft and still covered with a thick coat of hair, how many hours ought they to plow? How many hours in the fierce heat of summer, when the ground is so dry and hard that they can hardly drag the plow through it? How many rods should the strain be kept up without a chance for a moment's rest and relaxation of the muscles? How many hours without a drink? This has been determined by the judgment of the driver as to the amount of work being done and how the team was standing it, but as to the actual feelings of the horses and where the cruelty limit should be placed this is a very uncertain guide. To get a better idea of what we should require of our horses let a man take about one-tenth the load usually drawn by a horse and pull it all day, and he will then know how it is himself. For fear the farmer's feelings are not sufficiently aroused to render this way of securing knowledge popular, will not the officers of the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, whose hearts are overflowing with compassion and kindness, volunteer in view of the good object to be attained, to make a practical test? Let 20 of them about equal in weight and strength to a pair of horses agree to haul a farmer's plow a few days in place of his horses and give us an exact record of the result.

TEACHING THE COLT TO BACK.

This should be done when the colt is small, but it seldom is until he is being broken to harness. Hitch him up with an old horse that will back at the word of command, and stop them where the wagon will move easily; tighten up the lines a little and say "back, back." If he refuses to step back with the old horse *don't try to pull him back*, or he will brace up against it, but have an assistant step in front of him with a buggy whip, and as you say "back" and pull gently on the lines, switch his fore leg that is most advanced, and as he moves that back touch the other one. Don't whip him around the fore legs but switch him just enough to make him pick up his foot. Keep trying and keep "sweet."

Breed for the best or not at all, should be the horseman's motto in times like these.

A. W. HAYDON.

Decatur.

LARGE VS. SMALL FARMS.

HON. ENOS GOODRICH.

This is a question which has long been debated but never fully settled. Discussion never will settle it, but practice is slowly working out a solution of the problem. Sometimes theory settles a question in one way, and practice in the direct opposite. There are various and potent influences which bear upon this subject. Sixty years ago, in the days of the threshing flail and the Armstrong mower, forty acres of land were enough for any man to cultivate. But all that is changed by the invention of improved machinery. Now the forty acre farmer is *nowhere*. He can't afford to buy all the modern machinery—the mowing machines, self binders, disc harrows, etc; even if he had the money, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he doesn't have the money, and he certainly can't compete with modern machinery and do his work by hand. What shall he do?

Well, that is a question that has puzzled the brain of many a poor and worthy man. In the majority of cases he sells out and goes west; but soon the west will be filled up, and what then? Nearly every small farm that is sold is added to the one that joins it, hence the inevitable tendency toward larger farms. This is as natural and inevitable as that water should run down hill. The result is seen in the depletion of the rural population all over the country. Horse power takes the place of man power, and finally steam power comes in and takes the place of horse power, and then comes electricity to take the place of steam—and what next?

TWO FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.

In determining the proper size of farms, or in fact, the magnitude of any other business, there are two factors which always did and always will play a conspicuous part. These are brain power and money power. Sir Francis Bacon is reported to be the author of the proverb that "Knowledge is power." Some one else thought to improve it by saying that "Money is power." There is a measure of truth in the latter, but the former is inevitable, overwhelming, eternal. Money is something that every one is crazy to get hold of, and very few know how to handle. In all our newest counties it is safe to say that not more than one farmer out of ten is master of his business. With all such the smaller the farm the better. Set a man on a farm to manage for himself, and watch him, and you will soon learn something about the capacity of his brain. Sir Oliver Dalrymple can profitably manage a thirty thousand acre farm—so would a D. M. Ferry, if he should try it. But where you find one such you will find hundreds who can't profitably manage eighty acres. So that you see that before we can decide as to the proper size of the farm we must first take the measure of the farmer's brain and purse. But if the brain is all right, and backed up by plenty of will power, the money will be somewhere found to carry the business through. Talk about money being power—what does it it amount to in the hands of an incompetent person? Never was a truer saying than, "Any fool can get money, but it takes a wise man to keep it."

But the large and small farm problem is solving itself, and, except near towns where truck farming and gardening can be made to pay, the small farm is a doomed institution.

Fostoria.

THE FARMER AS A GRUMBLER.

In response to the following sentiment; "The earth is ever out of humor, too dry, too wet, too dusty, or too muddy," F. A. Osborne of Eaton Rapids, spoke as follows, at a meeting of Eaton county Grange.

Dissatisfaction with our surroundings seems to be the lot of man, and of some women perhaps. Adam even was not content, although he had the best of the earth's products without labor, while we have none of them without it, and sometimes very little of them with it; but I have noticed that, as a rule, those who do the most growling, do not do much else. Farmers get credit for doing nearly all the grumbling, which I contend is not true. As I said before, some men who till the soil grumble, but whether such are entitled to be called farmers I will not say. The ideal farmer is so busy in fair weather attending to his work that he has no time to grumble, and when it rains he is ready to take his much needed rest. Allow me to say, however, that when such a season as that of last year strikes us, it is not entirely out of human nature to just wonder why the moisture and dryness may not be a little more evenly distributed. If a merchant has some goods, that he by some means has to lose a few dollars on, he makes an great story about it, but it is not at all unusual for farmers to lose a hundred dollars by a single storm, and a week of dry or wet weather may sweep away his profits for a year.

The laboring classes all over the country are out on strikes for higher wages and less hours, when they were receiving from a dollar and a half to five dollars for ten hours' work, while the farmer works steadily from twelve to fourteen hours for fifty cents and never thinks of striking.

As most of the grumbling comes from a disordered stomach, consequent upon eating too much "hog and hominy," I would suggest that farmers raise more fruit and be sure to have a good garden, and I am sure there will be less growling in the house.

But why grumble at all? There is nothing grander on this earth than to be found a farmer, and so don't sell this birthright for a mess of pottage and regret it ever after, as so many have done. You should feel thankful that you are in a business where you can be honest and honorable, where you can be a man in the full sense and still be sure of a living. Remember the grandest crop on earth is the boys and girls, and the farm offers them the very best surroundings for their future development. Here they are free from the sin and pollution which abound in the cities, and by their outdoor life they grow up healthier in body, stronger in mind and morals, and are better able to resist temptation when it comes. Nearly all the greatest minds our nation has ever produced have come from the farm. Then rather let us rejoice that we are farmers, and American farmers too, which means we are the most favored people, of the grandest and most progressive nation the sun ever shone upon.

Mr. J. J. England, Caro, Mich., president of the national Lincoln sheep breeders' association, sailed for England May 16.

Mr. A. H. Foster of Allegan, Mich., has issued an interesting hand book of Shropshire sheep in Michigan, which he will send to readers of the VISITOR on receipt of 5 cents in postage.

Judge C. B. Grant says: "It is my conviction, after a careful observation of eight years as circuit judge, that the prompt arrest, conviction and punishment of criminals is more deterrent in its effects than the severity of the punishment which the statutes provide.

A report from St. Paul says: State Dairy Commissioner Anderson has ordered all the filled cheeses seized in the commission of the city shipped back to Chicago, and instructed the commission men to produce the certificates from the railroad companies that they had been shipped. The commission men are glad to do this rather than have the cheeses destroyed, throwing all the loss upon them. These filled cheeses have an outer crust of the real article and the interior is filled with lard and cotton seed oil. It looks well for a short time, but in a couple of weeks it turns green and is filled with bacteria.

We have some of the best farmers in Michigan writing for this page.

Woman's Work.

MAY MUSINGS.

The morn is awake in the dawning light,
And sleep is flying from the shades of night;
There's a boundless joy, for the day doth break,
And the blossoming boughs in laughter shake.

The darkness is gliding gently away,
The air is crimsoned with the dawn of the day;
The land is scatter'd with the golden light,
And better the day than the darkness of night.

There's joy in the life, and life in the joy;
There's blossom, and bloom, without earth's alloy;
The gleaming light quivers 'mid blossoms and leaves,
As it comes from the skies on the wings of the breeze.

Great is the day with the glorious light,
But greater the mystical mood of the night;
And the mystery deepens as the darkness grows strong,
'Till the stillness of silence seems greater than song.

The blossom and bloom, the fragrance of flowers—
Are a message of mercy to this world of ours;
They tell the sweet story as they spring from the sod,
And bear on their bosom the goodness of God.

SAMUEL TROTMAN.

Alden, May 1894.

SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES, ATTENTION!

Most of the replies to letters sent to the chairmen of the woman's work committees of subordinate Granges in regard to caring for children and working girls in our homes for two weeks this summer, are very encouraging. The warm hearts of these farm mothers seem to be so alive to the work in hand, that they have already begun to plan for this labor of love.

But in our personal letters to these local committees we have failed to reach many Granges that we wish to reach, as some have no woman's work committee, and some have not been reported to us. In order to reach every Grange, we appeal to every secretary in every subordinate Grange, to bring this matter up at their next meeting, and not only bring the matter to the attention of the Grange, but canvass it thoroughly, and then take some action and report to me. And we shall endeavor to furnish the girls and children.

Many letters have come with many questions that demand from us a reply. They are legitimate questions, and such as every house mother will ask herself or her neighbor, and as best we can we will try to reply to them here and now.

Will these children come to us bringing with them diseases that may be communicated to our families? Probably not; as they usually are inspected by a physician before they are allowed to leave, that they may not bring infectious diseases. Can we have our choice as to boys or girls, or working girls? We should think so, at least in a majority of cases. Will they be able to take care of themselves? Yes, just as our own children take care of themselves. They will need the care, advice, and management that our own require. Will they be obedient and moral? We can but think they will. They will be *children*, and let us not expect too much,—we frequently expect too much from our own. They will come to us for a good time, and we must expect to see that they have it. They will need attention, care, and love, just *mothering*,—and we all know what that means. And let us give them two weeks of joy and good cheer, that through the years that may come to them they can look back to this outing as one of the best times they ever had. Where shall we get the working girls? We will try and make arrangements for them to come from Chicago, Detroit, and Grand Rapids. By the time of the next issue of the GRANGE VISITOR we hope to have our plans perfected.

MARY A. MAYO.

LEAVES FROM OLD OAKS.

OLD OAKS FARM.

May 24.—Was busy in the kitchen all the morning. Among other things, I labeled the cans containing spices, soda, etc., with the aim to economize patience whenever a pinch of the one or the other is called for. Heretofore the desired ingredient has without fail been in the last can opened.

Also prepared fresh baking powder: eight ounces of pure cream of tartar, four ounces of soda, and four ounces of corn starch, sifted together several times.

For dessert, made a ginger pudding: Two eggs, one cup sour milk, one cup molasses, one teaspoonful each of salt and soda, flour to make a stiff batter; steam one and a quarter hours.

June 2.—I found Mrs. Gay dressmaking this afternoon, when I called on an errand for mother. Her niece graduates at the S. high school in three weeks and they were finishing her gown for the occasion. Leila says the thought of graduating expenses has been a trouble to her until her auntie took the matter in hand and planned so beautifully for her. She wouldn't mind the trying to keep up with the other girls so much if she had earned the money herself, but to ask her mother for this last sum, for practically only one night's display of finery, was hard to do.

Mrs. Gay suggested a thin white muslin, and together they have made the simplest, fairest sort of a creation. Two or three yards of soft lace are used among the gathers and puffs on the waist and sleeves, and the skirt has a ruffle of the muslin sewed on as if outlining a drapery. Altogether it has not cost her five dollars and, as I understand she ranks exceptionally well in a class of boys and girls from the first families of S. Mrs. Gay may well be proud of her, as she is.

June 5.—Kate Dreg drove in to leave our mail to night. She was greatly exasperated at her attempts to discover who sent her a box of lovely arbutus a few weeks ago. She has thanked three friends for it, without finding the right one.

"To think," she said, "that some one thought enough of me and took the pains to send me the gift, and yet should deprive me of the privilege of knowing who it was and of making me seem so impolite and ungrateful—for I suppose whoever it was; thought I would know the sender even if no card was enclosed with the flowers."

Brother Hilarias and Kate resolved themselves into an opposition party to the making of presents without owning them. Hil's thorn in the flesh being the four nice handkerchiefs he received last Christmas. I wished them success but am satisfied the same sort of anonymous giving will go on, more or less to the discomfort of the recipients.

RUTH L. RESTLY.

HOMELY ECONOMIES.

We have just got over the measles at our house, and we are possessed with a deep feeling of relief and thankfulness that the "whole swarm" have come out in good shape. Not a pair of eyes but are as clear and bright, every pair of ears as cute and quick as nature made them. I'm the fortunate possessor of a medical sister, a graduate of our own state university, and when I wrote to her that the children had been exposed to the measles and one boy sick with cold on his lungs, return mail brought a letter stating that measles and cold on the lungs sometimes proved quite serious, to be very careful, and for me to take two parts lard, one part turpentine and a little camphor; heat and rub throat and lungs as hot as they could bear it; lay over a hot flannel, if very sick treat the back in like manner; keep them warm and give all the cold drink they wanted. Two of the boys had cold on their lungs with the measles and were pretty sick, the rest not so sick, but they received the hot ointment, only not so often. It kept their cough loose and they could raise the excrement easily. And not a 'kerchief was there to be washed. I pressed sheets of newspaper in the wash-bowls and set one by each bed, and it was an easy matter to remove the soiled paper and substitute a clean one. The organ called the nose caused us much trouble, so the parts of worn out garments, soft and clean, were torn into small pieces, piled in convenient places, and when used were burned. Now all the patients are up, but when a nose gets out of order, have only to point the little shaver to the "rag pile" and he knows how to help himself. The "two-year-old" had got reduced to only two night-dresses. I was afraid measles and only two night-dresses wouldn't work well together, so I got out the skirts of some old night-dresses and night shirts that I had laid away for a time of need, and by laying the little pattern on the old night-shirt in just the right way, the opening down the front in the old answered for the opening in the "new" one, so in little more than an hour I had two cut out, and one finished except a little trimming on the ends of the sleeves. I always use the partly worn lace or embroidery left from made-over dresses or other garments. These night-dresses will last until they begin to get pretty small for the child, then they go, all over, all at once, like the "Deacon's one-hoss shay." Then they will make nice soft pieces for the aforementioned rag-pile.

OLD NEWSPAPERS COME HANDY.

I find old rags and newspapers useful in many ways. When grease or anything gets spilled on the stove or floor, I reach for paper or rag, wipe into the fire or on to the dust-pan, use more paper and rags, rub and wipe, put it all into the fire and 'tis done and out of sight. My floors are oiled, and one's nerves, if ever so sensitive, aren't made to shudder by the idea of having to wash out dirty wash cloths, and where there is a family of children, accidents and unpleasant happenings are many, and the pleasantest, easiest way over them is the most economical.

KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

To the lady readers of the VISITOR who have never kept an itemized account of all household expenses, and the income too, I would recommend it as being highly satisfactory, a satisfaction to know "where goes the money," and many times quite convenient to know when such and such a purchase was made, or how much such an article did cost. It often has a tendency to influence one to be a little more saving here or a little more generous there. When I footed up our accounts at the close of the year I was surprised more than once; was surprised to find that we had spent nearly as much for luxuries—under that head I put confectionery, money spent for pleasure alone, as we had for the church and the cause of Christ. I didn't like it but there were the items in black and white. Although I added the column over twice it wouldn't foot up any better for the church, but I trust it won't prove thus at the end of this year. I was surprised, too, when the dry goods column only footed $70.30 for a family of eight persons, but the girls best dresses as well as school dresses, like the little night dresses, were made from the skirts of old ones, and many other things are "made over." When anything is needed in the house or for the body, I take a mental inventory of what there is in the house to see if there isn't material that with a little or no expense can be converted into the thing desired.

Some may smile at these homely homilies but to many every idea that saves a moment's time or a penny is welcome. To me it is not only a satisfaction but a real pleasure.

A. K.

THOUGHTS ON MARRIAGE.

True marriage is the divinest relation on earth—untrue the most diabolical.

Anything less than love that holds husband and wife together is bondage and iniquity.

There is no lot so terrible for a woman and so demoralizing for a man as a loveless wedlock.

It fills me with feelings of mingled horror and indignation to think that a woman, educated and refined in all other respects, will immolate herself upon the altar of conventional vice in a marriage for revenue only.

Woman is the victim of race education. Her prime thought has been that she was made only for marriage—hence her abject dependence.

If women were independent industrial members of the community, they would never be forced into distasteful, ill-assorted, or convenient marriages, which are the most fruitful of all sources of vice and crime in children and thus in the community.

I would guard the door of marriage with the eternal vigilance of love, I would have no one enter its precincts save on bended knee and with prayerful heart, as if approaching the throne of God. So strictly would I guard it that none who should once enter could ever wish to retrace their steps. I would make divorces an unknown thing by abolishing imprudent and ill-assorted marriages.

I would make the stigma as great for her who should sell her person in marriage as for her who sells it otherwise.

I have seen husbands and wives whose hearts after long years of marriage always glowed at the approach of each other, whose whole natures seemed stimulated into their highest attributes in each other's presence. Sorrow and pain but drew them closer together. These instances are exceptional but they prove what the relations of the sexes may be.

I would have every husband true enough to frankly admit that his wife is the sole, rightful owner of her own being in every respect.

If there is anything in this world more cursed than another, it is the pretense of marriage, where no genuine union exists.

When love has flown marriage is a weight dragging down the finer instincts, the holier emotions, and supplying desperation and despair. No man or woman has a moral right to live this way.

There can be no high standard of marriage until men and women comprehend the beautiful sacredness of the relation and are governed by the law of love. One standard of morals must prevail for both. A fallen man is no better than a fallen woman.—*Rev. W. F. Dickerman.*

SWEETNESS OF A PHRASE.

There is a tender sweetness about some of our common phrases of affectionate greeting, simple and unobtrusive as they are, which falls like dew upon the heart.

"Good night!" The little one lisps it as, gowned in white, with shining face and hands and prayers said, she toddles off to bed. Sisters and mothers exchange the wish, parents and children, friends and friends.

Familiar use has robbed it of its significance to some of us. We repeat it automatically without much thought. But consider. We are as voyagers, putting off from time to time upon an unexplored sea. Our barks of life set sail and go onward into the darkness, and we, asleep on our oars, take no such care as we do when awakened and journeying by daylight. Of the perils of the night, whatever they may be, we take no heed. An unsleeping vigilance watches over us, but it is the vigilance of one stronger and wiser than we, who is the eternal good. Good and God spring from the same root, are the same in meaning. "Goodby" is only "God be with you." "Good night" is really "God night," or "God guard the night."

It would be a churlish household in which these gentle forms of speech were ignored or did not exist. Alike the happy and the sorrowful day by day may say, "Good night."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Juveniles.

PLANTING CORN.

There was a field that waiting lay
All hard, and brown, and bare,
A thrifty farmer came that way
And fenced it in with care.

Then came a ploughman with his plow,
From early until late,
Across the field and back again
He ploughed the furrows straight.

The harrow then was brought to make
The ground more soft and loose,
One day the farmer said with joy
My field is fit for use.

For many days the farmer then
Was working with his hoe,
And little Johnnie brought the corn
And dropped the kernels so.

And there they lay, until awaked
By tapping rains that fell,
They pushed their green plumes up
To greet the sun they loved so well.

Then flocks and flocks of hungry crows
Came down the corn to taste,
But bang went the farmer's gun
And off they flew in haste.

Then grew and grew the corn
Till autumn days had come,
With sickles keen they cut it down
And sang the Harvest Home.

—*Emile Poulsson.*

SELF-MADE BOYS.

"Self-made boys," said Dr. Gunsaulus, president of Armour Institute, "well, I wish you knew some of the boys who come here as I know them! Self-made! I should think so! Is not a boy who rises at four in the morning to deliver papers until 7, then studies until 8, when he comes here for his first recitation, building himself?

"That boy is an orphan, entirely alone in the world. He supports himself, and has done it all his life. Where he came from he doesn't himself know; I think he named himself.

"Yet a more self-respecting boy I never, knew. He would scorn to tell an untruth and is fair and honorable in all his dealings.

"He is now in his fifteenth year, and what do you suppose he has just finished reading? 'Smiles' Self Help' and 'Abraham Lincoln's Speeches.' Yes, he is a thoroughly self-made boy, and I am proud of him."

The doctor leans back in his chair and grows more thoughtful.

"There is a boy who lives with his mother on Dearborn street. His mother is a widow and not over strong, yet she helps this boy make the living by taking in washing. The boy himself has a laundry route.

"That boy attends school here and has given the labor question as exhaustive a study as any man I know of. The great question as to the right of great combines to exist, you see, had a practical bearing upon his and his mother's life.

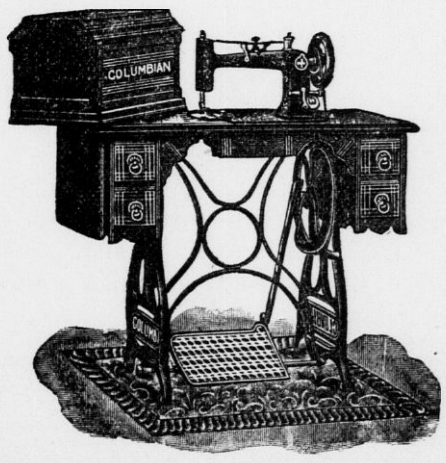
"Self-made boys! Why we have dozens of them! Boys who work all day in offices and come here to study at night. These are the fellows whom the world one day wakes up and thinks it has discovered. But these boys don't bloom out all at once into self-made men; it takes years of patient study and self-denial.

"There is a boy here who has hit upon a unique way of paying expenses. He has conceived the idea of getting boys cheap places in which they can spend their vacation. He has gone into the country in a pleasant locality and has arranged with the farmers to board the boys at reduced rates, the boys to pitch a camp on the farmers' grounds and live as they please.

"This boy engineers the whole thing, and between the two parties has a good-sized profit. He is an orphan also, and is in his sixteenth year. He supports himself and is attending the institute regularly.

"I could tell of many boys who are doing the same thing, and a few years more—a few years more," concludes the doctor, with a hopeful smile for the boys, "they will make what everybody admires—self-made men."—*Inter Ocean.*

Do You Want a Sewing Machine?



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

THE GRANGE VISITOR,
Lansing, Mich.

Few farm papers in the country have as bright woman's page as this one.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Published on the first and third Thursdays of every month.

Kenyon L. Butterfield, Editor and Manager.

LANSING, MICH.

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

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☞NEXT ISSUE JUNE 21.

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 genera 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.

Commencement at Olivet college Thursday, June 21.

June is the month of beauty. Farmers ought to extract a little pleasure out of their surroundings.

Mrs. Mayo has a word to say to secretaries of subordinate Granges, in the woman's work column.

Every Patron should have the History of the Grange. See the State Secretary's notice in another column.

Patrons will read with interest Brother Ailman's article in the lecturer's column. He is one of the strong state lecturers.

A great argument for thorough education is the fact that so many parents who have been deprived of it desire it for their children.

It is a good time to be vaccinated. The state board of health has recommended to local boards of health that they furnish free vaccination to persons needing it.

It will not be a bad idea to have some changes in Grange programs during the summer. When farmers are hard worked it is more difficult for them to discuss hard questions.

The names have been coming in at a good rate during May, at our 25 cent offer. We hope our friends will be just as persistent during June. Remember that June is the last month that this offer holds good.

Do not forget the August picnics. Now is the time to lay plans for them, and to begin the necessary work. Master Horton is desirous of seeing a system of such picnics made permanent in Michigan, and his desire and foresight coincide with the views of leading Patrons. These affairs are capable of being made strong instruments for good, and the Grange can not be too eager in making them a great feature of its work.

The State Grange is doing all that is possible in making trade arrangements, and contracts are being closed as rapidly as they can be made on a favorable and proper basis. It is necessary to start right. The twine contract seems to be favorable and Patrons should avail themselves of its advantages. Others will follow as soon as details can be adjusted.

Brother E. Franklin, of Liberty Grange, has called our attention to a bill introduced in congress to protect innocent users of patented articles.

It provides that in no case shall an action be maintained against any individual who shall have purchased, in good faith, a patented article from a regular dealer in the open market for his own use, or who shall innocently use the same for agricultural or domestic purposes, until after such patent has been sustained by a decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, nor unless such innocent purchaser shall fail or refuse to give to the patentee or his representative, at his request, the name and residence, if known to such purchaser, of the party from whom he purchased such patented article. When any suit is maintained against such innocent purchaser or user of such patented article, the plaintiff's remedy shall be limited to an injunction and the plaintiff shall pay all costs.

Inquiry at Washington shows that the bill is quietly sleeping in committee. Perhaps if you should write to your congressman you might get him more interested in this apparently worthy measure.

TO MASTERS.

The legislative committee of the Michigan State Grange has a communication in another column that should receive immediate attention from you and your Grange It is desired that every subordinate Grange in the state should discuss the question of nominating senators in state conventions at once, and have the secretary of the Grange immediately transmit the resolution, if passed, as directed by the legislative committee. Masters will regard the communication from the committee as an official circular.

A TIME TO ACT.

If the Grange wishes to cast its influence on the side of a more popular choice of senators of the United States, it has no time to lose. The calls for state conventions will all be made very soon. Granges can not act too promptly; they can easily be too late.

We believe this is an opportune moment for the Grange to exert its power in the right way. The movement is in the direction of the people. There are no valid objections to it. Some of the politicians are opposed to it, but the people usually favor it. Two parties in this state have indicated themselves as favoring it. Will the other two prove themselves as near the people on this question?

This is an important matter. It is not something that can safely be neglected. If the United States senate is ever to be popularized, the work must be kept up unflinchingly. The Grange legislative committee urge immediate action. Will you not all respond at once?

TIME TO CALL A HALT.

In a recent daily paper, in a report of an industrial meeting at Jackson, said to be of a political nature, it was stated that "the meeting was of special significance because the Grange, which has heretofore held aloof from partisan politics, is heart and soul in the movement."

This is not the first time that the Grange has been lugged into politics during the past four or five weeks, and we think it is time to call a halt. Our brethren of the press will kindly remember that the principles of the Grange forbid that it shall in any way become a political body. It does not, and could not, even if so minded, go "heart and soul" into any political movement. It is not fair towards the Grange, thus to assume that it is being put to base uses. Any one who insinuates that the Grange has declared itself as favoring any movement in partisan politics, speaks without knowledge.

But it is also well to remember that membership in the Grange does not deprive any man of his citizenship. He has just as much right as has any one else to talk politics, and boom candidates, and run for office. But because he does these things, it does not signify that he represents the attitude of other members of the Grange. He speaks only for himself. He has no political rights conferred by the Grange, nor are any taken from him.

Let this matter be thoroughly understood, and let us hear no more foolish talk about what the Grange is going to do in politics or about its favoring this or that candidate.

OUR WORK.

We believe in "discussing, advocating, and trying to secure such other state and national laws as shall tend to the general justice, progress, and morality."

We have not space to discuss the need of such work as is outlined in the sentence quoted. It would be a long story if we should recite the triumphs of the Grange on this ground. It would take a page to tell of what there yet remains to be done. These phases of the question are discussed from time to time in these columns. At this time we want rather to call the attention of our farmer friends who have never been fortunate enough to join the Grange to one characteristic of Grange legislative work; and to invite the consideration of citizens not farmers to another phase of such work.

We want to remind the farmers that the Grange is the only non-partisan organization in existence in our state that keeps trying to obtain desirable legislation for farmers. While farmers as a body are grumbling and finding fault with legislators and legislation, the Grange is persistently "discussing, advocating, and trying to secure" something that shall appease the grumbling and quiet the fault finding. The National Grange is even more persistent and bold than our own State Grange, and no congress assembles but is besieged by our legislative committee in the farmers' interests. The Grange works not only for Grange interests, but for all farmers of this broad land. Every farmer in Michigan has in some degree received the benefits of reforms brought about solely or in part by Grange influence. We want our farmer friends outside the gates to ponder that fact. Surely the Grange has some claim upon your friendship and support.

To citizens not farmers we want to say that while the Grange believes in legislation in the interests of the farming classes, it never aims to strike a blow at any other honorable class of people. It believes in legislation that will assist in the "general justice, progress, and morality." The Grange is not so narrow as to forget that the farmers and farmers' interests are not the sole factors in American progress. The Grange would have you understand that it firmly believes that the farmers are not treated with the consideration due their importance and intelligence. It would have you know that the farmers propose to pursue all honorable tactics in securing what their fellow citizens seem to have denied them. But the Grange would also have you appreciate the fact that it rises above class distinctions, and pleads for the people in general,—pleads for all who are oppressd, or unfortunate, or incompetent. The Grange should commend itself to you for these reasons, and you should feel that it is an ally of yours in all good movements. And you, in your turn, should aid it in its work by all means at your command.

CHILDRENS' DAY.

TO THE SUBORDINATE GRANGES AND PATRONS OF MICHIGAN—In accordance with precedent and to perpetuate a beautiful and instructive custom I hereby designate and appoint Saturday June 30, to be observed by the Subordinate Granges of our State as Childrens' Day. It is important that its observance be general for in no way can you lay a surer foundation for the Grange of the future than to entertain and instruct the children of today. It will also gladden and make younger many older hearts who are now laboring faithfully in the field. By appropriate exercises each Grange can easily call to its assistance all the children of a neighborhood and with them will come the parents. Be earnest and faithful and Childrens' Day of 1894 will be long remembered.

Given under my hand at Fruit Ridge this 4th day of June, 1894.

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

NOTICE.

Just now when many Granges are celebrating their twentieth anniversaries, it is a happy thought that prompts the issuing of a new edition of Founder O. H. Kelly's excellent "History of the Order." We have no such work in general circulation. Frequent inquiries come to the Secretary's office for just what this book contains. No Grange library will be really a Grange library without a copy. It is very interesting, besides. The price has been made 75 cents; and it will hereafter be kept in State Grange supplies.

JENNIE BUELL.

FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

For Immediate Action.

At a union meeting of Washtenaw county Granges, held with Superior Grange May 31, the following resolution was discussed and adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon the state central committee of each and all parties, the incorporation in their call for their next state convention, the nomination of United States senators who are to be elected by the coming session of of the legislature.

The legislative committee of the State Grange ask all subordinate Granges in the State to act upon this resolution at their next meeting, and we *urge* all Granges endorsing the resolution to *immediately* send notice of such endorsement to each State chairman of the respective political parties in the state.

J. K. CAMPBELL,
GEO. MCDOUGALL,
H. D. PLATT,
Legislative Committee of Michigan State Grange.

[The chairman of the Republican state central committee is Hon. Jas. McMillan, Detroit, Mich.; of the Prohibition, Chas. P. Russell, Detroit, Mich. We should think that it would not be necessary to send the resolution to the committees of the Democratic and People's parties as we are informed that the calls for their conventions already embrace this measure. However, the chairmen of their central committees are, of the Democratic party, D. J. Campau, Detroit; of the People's party, A. W. Nichols, Greenville.]

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE VISITOR.

HIGHLAND, MICH., *June 4, 1894.*

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—Your letter of 1st inst. expressing your desire to publish in the VISITOR a summary of the discussions by the various Farmers' Clubs of the State of the general questions announced for each month, and promising an editorial on each question in due season, was read with much pleasure.

I am certain that the local clubs of the State will appreciate your coöperation in this good work, and that they will be quick to respond to your efforts in their behalf with cordial and liberal support of the VISITOR. Personally I feel like recommending your paper to every farmer of the State of Michigan as a faithful exponent of our best interests.

Very truly,
A. C. BIRD.

STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Board of State Auditors.

Continued from page 1.

of the state, and private claims. Bills that conform to law, or are on a settled basis, such as printing, are approved by the clerk of the board, and by the board considered as approved. Other bills are personally examined by the members of the board, and approved, returned for correction, or rejected. The action of the board is final, there being no appeal even to the supreme court.

The board employs a clerk who keeps the minutes of proceedings of the board, attends to the office work, and gets out the report of the board. The reports are kept up to date, and can be given out at the end of any month.

EXPENSES.

The employés of the board are;

Clerk	$1,600
2 bookkeepers at $1,000 each	2,000
	$3,600

The total expenses of the board for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are as follows. In this case general allowance includes the salaries mentioned above:

General allowance	$5,997 53
Printing	1,882 22
Binding	157 13
Stationery	138 04
	$8,174 92

Considering the powers and importance of the board, it is strange that its actions are not more hedged about by law. But it has practically its own way. The clerk is an employé of the board solely, responsible to them alone, and is not mentioned in the statutes of the state. He gives no bonds to anyone, and his position in all respects is an anomaly. It would seem as if the legislature should make some change in this order of things.

The Lecture Field.

HINTS TO LECTURERS.

J. T. AILMAN, LECTURER PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE.

The mission of the Grange is primarily to educate. The Grange that subordinates this to anything else has, to my mind, an imperfect perception of the purposes and possibilities of the organization. This being the case, the office of lecturer in a subordinate Grange is, in many respects, the most important office in it, and lecturer's hour the most valuable time in any meeting. What can be done by the Grange in an educational way is marvelous, and, I am sorry to say, too little realized by many. The lecturer has an opportunity for usefulness enjoyed by few. He can not only stimulate thought and investigation, but if he choose, he can, in a measure, direct the lines in which investigation shall run. None should accept this office without some sense of what can and should be done in it, nor without a willingness to do his best. Lecturer's hour should never be crowded out by other business, or, if this cannot sometimes be helped, literary meetings should alternate with business meetings. The literary work should take a wide range to suit the varied wants and tastes of the different members and the multiplicity of interests of the farmer and his family. Yet there should not be too much random shooting. Whatever is done should be done for a purpose, and investigation should follow in direct lines until something tangible is accomplished. Thought, information, expression are the things to be aimed at. Whatever will develop the one or impart the other is effective educational work, and is just as valuable if secured in a Grange hall as if obtained in the costliest and best conducted schools.

GET INFORMATION.

One can not think without having something to think about. Mere knowledge then, or information, furnishes the material or basis for thought. The more knowledge one has the better, if it is at all systematized and not jumbled together like a mass of rubbish. But knowledge without thought is useless, and thought without the ability to express it is little better. Hence the lecturer's aim should be to get before the Grange useful information, imparting from time to time his own knowledge, drawing out what others know, and setting all upon investigation that the general store may be constantly increased, aiming to get and to give information on practical lines, so that members will take it up and think it over. When this is done no effort should be spared to induce all to tell by tongue and pen what they know.

To this end the select reading and recitation, especially if something worth remembering has been committed, are valuable, the question box most important, and the library filled with books of reference indispensable.

Thus equipped and thus directed the Grange vies with the schools in developing the liberal minded, practical men and women so much needed in our time.

Thompsontown, Pa.

WORTH READING, LECTURERS.

We have room for but a portion of replies from lecturers, but will nevertheless welcome answers to the questions, from all lecturers. These answers are well worth preserving by every lecturer. The questions are:

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?

HAMILTON NO. 355.

1. We meet every Saturday evening at 7 to 8 o'clock according to season, and the time for closing was recently fixed at 11. It may sometimes be necessary to "stop the clock" as they do in congress.

2. No. We nearly always have literary exercises but not always a previously arranged program. Have tried dividing the Grange into four sections and preparing program for each section four weeks ahead. Have abandoned it for the present. Too much of a good thing. Many stayed away when not prepared. We discuss, besides farm and househehold topics, current public questions, but are going slow on tariff, free silver, temperance, woman suffrage, and such "old timers," under the impression that a good healthy Grange can be easily talked to death. Have had this year anniversary exercies on (or near) the birthdays of Burns, Longfellow, Shakespeare, consisting of biography, quotations, selections, songs, original remarks, etc. Also for Lincoln, Washington, and Grant, with patriotic songs, speeches, extracts, anecdotes, etc.

3. Strictly but not "offensively" parliamentary.

4. No. Degrees are conferred in due form only on the first and second meetings of December. At the last meeting of each month candidates are received, obligated, and instructed in the secret work and notified to be present in December, when the degrees will be conferred with all the form and ceremony we can compass. Further than this we consider time spent in degree work as tedious and unprofitable.

5. Two or three times.

6. None. We are trying to have a good Grange,—the membership takes care of itself. We shall continue exercises on anniversary days of great men and great events; among others Independence day, Emancipation day, Christmas (with charity social or party) and Michigan day; also flower, grain, and fruit festivals.

For 20 years we have been trying to discover the most essential thing for a popular and successful Grange, and have just found it. *It is the recess.* We shall have 30, perhaps 60 minutes at each meeting. Nice chatty, social time for the old folks, and "Pigs in the parlor," "Jim along Josey," "Charlie Cole," and lots of other games and plays for the boys and girls. We will try to invest the hall with more of the character of a Grange home, bright and cheery, with music, song, and pleasure. For strengthening fraternal ties, for gaining knowledge and wisdom, and for laying the foundations of pure, patriotic, independent, manly and womanly lives. LECTURER.

PENNFIELD NO. 85.

1. We meet during the less busy parts of the year on each alternate Friday at 2 o'clock. We have occasional extras between regular meetings, with corresponding vacancies during the rush of spring and summer work. Our meetings usually close about 4, or 4½ o'clock.

2. We have a literary program at each meeting. The discussions are invariably spirited, good natured, and instructive. "The Initiative and Referendum," "Is it the duty of government to furnish work and wages to the destitute unemployed?" "Buying at wholesale," "Shall the farmer be a specialist, or all-around farmer?" "After school education," "The farmer's strawberry patch—what varieties shall it contain, and how be cared for?" are a few samples of our recent topics.

3. In general, our work is carried on in conformity with parliamentary rules. Occasionally we drift into free and easy discussion, but without serious disorder.

4. We always open and close in regular form, and follow the ritual in all our meetings. We have no special degree work except initiation of new members.

5. We have had two special meetings recently for the children and young people of our vicinity, with supper and literary entertainment. The childrens' meeting especially was a great success, they furnishing the literary part, and the Grange, the edibles, and taking the general oversight of exercises. Our county Grange which successively visits all the subordinate Granges, has nearly all its literary sessions open. I like enough of this to let the public learn of our work, but not enough to give all the benefits of the Grange, with none of its burdens.

6. We aim to increase our membership by making the Grange worth joining, and letting the public know that it is so.

C. C. MCDERMID.

ELSIE NO. 202.

1. Every two weeks on Wednesday evening at half past seven; close at half past nine. 2. We do. Some of our questions have been Spraying orchards; Roads; The moon, and a great many others, but such exercises as speaking, reading, and singing seem of more interest. 3. Our master understands parliamentary rule quite thorough and we heed it. 4. It does. 5. Every four weeks we have a supper and invite our friends who are not Patrons, and after supper we have a literary program. 6. Socials where everybody is invited.

MRS. C. H. CALL.

BATTLE CREEK NO. 66.

1. We meet every first and third Friday afternoon of each month, from two to four o'clock. 2. We have a literary program at each session. The best method of advancing the temperance work; Equal suffrage; Eminent men and women who have labored in the temperance cause—what have they accomplished? Uses and abuses of agricultural statistics; Grange activity—progress. Several papers bearing upon political questions of the times have been recently discussed. We also have a biography of some eminent person and quotation from the same, by each member, at each session. 3. Average. 4. Initiated two members the past winter. 5. During the cold weather we meet at the homes of the Patrons, but now as we meet in our hall are in hopes to do something in that line. I think if rightly conducted such meetings are of value. 6. Nothing definite.

IDA E. BLANCHARD.

WHEATLAND NO. 273.

1. Once in two weeks, on Friday evening at eight o'clock; close about eleven o'clock. 2. No. The proposed income tax; The best variety of seed corn; Curing of clover for hay; How can we as citizens do more effective work in the primaries? 3. We do our best. 4. No. 5. Have had none in the last year. Yes. They are beneficial t o all who attend. 6. Personal solicitation.

ALICE PEASE.

KEENE NO. 270.

1. We meet every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock and usually close at 10:30.

2. We occupy at least one hour with a literary program. The most profitable topics we have recently discovered are food for stock and poultry and all kinds of farming topics.

3. We practice parliamentary rules, but are not as strict as we might be. 4. During the fall and winter months degree work forms a prominent part in our Grange work. 5. We have held two public meetings since the first of January and expect to hold a Flora's meeting the first of June, and follow as the seasons come with Ceres and Pomona meetings which will be public. I think public meetings help to get new members for our Order and cause those who do not join to have more respect for the Grange than they would if they did not see some of our work. We have not practiced inviting in friends at our regular meetings but a very little, but think it a good way to do.

6. We tried the contest plan for increasing our membership last winter, which worked well. We have no plans for this summer except public meetings.

MRS. EVA HUNTER.

FOR DISCUSSION.

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 PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION.

Representatives of the State Granges of several of the West and North Western States met at Chicago recently to consider plans for united efforts in securing trade contracts for the benefit of their respective State Granges. A temporary organization was formed and State Granges will be asked at their next meeting to indorse the same and appoint delegates to attend the first annual meeting to be hereafter called, when the organization will be made permanent. Michigan was represented in the conference by Thos. Mars and Geo. B. Horton. Michigan interest was manifest and seemingly feasible plans were considered for practical co-operation in the matter of trade contracts.

A CORRECTION.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—I was delegate from Antrim county to the last State Grange. Owing to sickness and other reasons I did not return home until February. A brother of Helena Grange reported me through the VISITOR of March 1. I have since reported to that Grange and gave them my reasons for not returning sooner, which was accepted by a vote of the Grange. I have looked for and expected to be reinstated through the VISITOR by the brother but failed to find it. A. I. COBURN.

NATIONAL GRANGE MEETING.

Paw Paw, Mich., June 1, 1894.

The 28th annual meeting of the National Grange P of H., will be held in Springfield, the capital city of the State of Illinois, commencing on Wednesday, the 14th day of November next. Official notices to delegates will be issued in due time.

By order of the executive committee.

J. J. WOODMAN,
Secretary.

NATIONAL AND STATE LECTURERS OF THE ORDER OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

At the last session of the National Grange the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Masters of all state Granges herein assembled, as members of this body, return to their respective states, with the firm resolve to do all in their power to present, thoroughly and well, the principles of the Grange to all farmers within their borders, and to organize a general Grange campaign for the coming year.

Resolved, That the National Grange give all reasonable assistance to the various states by furnishing lectures and Grange literature for their use in executing the work.

Resolved, That the executive committee of the National Grange be and is hereby authorized to prepare a printed list of public speakers, headed by the worthy lecturer of the National Grange, all of whom will respond to calls from states, under such regulations as said executive committee may prescribe and that the committee send such printed lists and regulations to the masters of all state Granges.

Resolved, That the worthy lecturer of the National Grange have published, at the expense of funds appropriated for the purpose, a series of useful tracts in strict accordance with Grange principles, and send such quantity to the masters of each State Grange as the funds appropriated will warrant.

Acting under the above instructions, the executive committee applied to the masters of the state Granges for the names and postoffice address of Patrons in their respective states who would be willing to respond to invitations to lecture for the good of the Order. The object of this action by the National Grange seems to be to furnish information to state, Pomona and subordinate Granges where lecturers can be procured when desired, and at what expense. It appears that some of our members are laboring under the impression that the National Grange is to put these lecturers into the field and pay them. Such is not the case. The executive committee will endeavor to carry out the instructions of the National Grange as far as the means furnished will warrant; but persons employing these lecturers will be expected to pay them, unless other arrangements are made with the master of the National Grange who has the national lecture work in charge. When the national Grange sends lecturers into states to labor, expenses and compensation will be paid in going to and returning from the states visited; but the state Granges will arrange to pay their expenses and per diem while engaged in the state.

For further information, correspond with the master of the National Grange. The following is the list of lecturers furnished. [The VISITOR gives only those states that are most likely to be called on by Michigan Patrons:]

Alpha Messer, National Lecturer, Rochester, Vt.

ILLINOIS.

E. A. Giller, Past Master of the State Grange, Whitehall, Ill.

Alex. Ready, Lecturer of the State Grange, Normal, Ill.

David Ward Wood, editor *Farmers' Voice*, 334 Dearborn street, Chicago.

These Brothers will respond to invitations to lecture for the good of the Order in the state for expenses; outside of the state, reasonable terms upon application.

INDIANA.

Milton Trusler, Past Master of the State Grange, Bentley, Ind.

F. J. S. Robinson, Lecturer of the State Grange, Cleveland, Ind.

Henry Doup, Past Lecturer of the State Grange, Columbus, Ind.

Aaron Jones, Master of the State Grange, South Bend, Ind.

Will lecture in the state for expenses, and out of the state, terms upon application.

MICHIGAN.

A. J. Crosby, Lecturer of the State Grange, Novi, Michigan.

Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, Chaplain of the State Grange, Battle Creek, Mich.

Cyrus G. Luce, Past Master of the State Grange, Coldwater, Mich.

Jason Woodman, Past Lecturer of the State Grange, Paw Paw, Mich.

Thomas Mars, Past Master of the State Grange, Berrien Center, Mich.

C. L. Whitney, Past Lecturer of the State Grange, Muskegon, Mich.

J. G. Ramsdell, Chairman Executive Committee of the State Grange, Traverse City, Mich.

Perry Mayo, Member of the Executive Committee of the State Grange, Battle Creek, Mich.

G. B. Horton, Master of the State Grange, Fruit Ridge, Mich.

J. J. Woodman, Past Master of the National Grange, Paw Paw, Mich.

The above will respond to invitations to lecture, both in and out of the state, whenever other duties do not prevent, for expenses and a moderate com pensation for time, to be arranged by correspondence.

NEW YORK.

E. P. Cole, Lecturer State Grange, Ovid, N. Y.

W. C. Gifford, Past Master State Grange, Jamestown, N. Y.

Rev. A. M. Child, Chaplain State Grange, Black River, N. Y.

H. H. Goff, Secretary State Grange, Spencerport, N. Y.

Prof. H. H. Wing, Ithaca, N. Y.

Mrs. Carrie E. Twing, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Mrs. B. B. Lord, Sinclairville, N. Y.

OHIO.

E. L. Hale, Lecturer State Grange, Bath, Ohio.

Rev. S. H. Ellis, Past Master State Grange, Springborough, Ohio.

C. M. Freeman, Rex, Ohio.

Rei Rathburn, Vienna Cross Roads, Ohio.

F. A. Derthick, Mantua, Ohio.

D. M. King, Mantua, Ohio.

E. C. Ellis, Creston, Ohio.

Jos. L. Myers, New Guilford, Ohio.

Of the above Rei Rathburn and J. L. Myers will lecture for $15.00 per week and expenses; the others for $18.00 per week and expenses.

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. T. Ailman, Lecturer of the State Grange Thompsontown, Pa.

Dr. B. H. Warren, will lecture on Birds and Mammals, West Chester, Pa.

Dr. Rothwels, will lecture on Forestry and other scientific subjects, West Chester, Pa.

The above will go out of the state to lecture on very reasonable terms, to be arranged when invited.

WISCONSIN.

Loomis Benson, Lecturer State Grange, Oakland, Wis. Will enter upon lecture work as soon as pressing business will permit. Terms reasonable, and given when invited.

By order of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, P. of H.

J. J. WOODMAN,
Secretary.

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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.

PIGS ON GRASS.

Utah Bulletin.—1. Pigs allowed to roam at will over 18 acres of good pasture, and fed all the grain they would eat, made the most rapid growth—and apparently made the best use of food.

2. Pigs fed grass and grain in a small yard made a more rapid growth than those fed grain alone—and apparently made a slightly better use of the food eaten.

3. Green grass appears to be of greatest value as an appetizer.

4. Pigs kept on grass alone made a slow growth—so slow that it would require two seasons for maturity—making the profits exceedingly doubtful.

5. Pigs kept in a movable pen on pasture, ate within seven pounds as much grain as did those in a yard without grass—but did not make as good use of it.

6. Exercise seems to be necessary to increase consumption and probably digestion—that growth may be rapid and economical.

POINTS ON ALFALFA.

Nebraska Bulletin.—DISADVANTAGES.—1. It is not easily established. 2. It is less hardy when young than clover. 3. Care must be taken when animals are pastured on it, or they will bloat. 4. The cut, green hay needs greater care in curing than ordinary clover.

ADVANTAGES.—1. When established it does not run out. 2. It stands drouth better than clover. 3. It gathers plenty of nitrogen, and hence is a valuable crop to recuperate soil. 4. When properly cured it is very fine hay. 5. It grows rapidly and may be cut three times in a season, and affords some pasture besides. 6. It is easily digested, and is an excellent flesh former and milk producer. 7. It makes muscle rather than fat, and is valuable with corn to make a well balanced ration. 8. It is worthy of repeated and systematic experimental tests by farmers, even though in some regions and on some farms it should prove a failure.

THE CHINCH BUG.

Nebraska Bulletin.—The chinch bug diseases work best when the insects are most numerous. Coming into contact with one another is necessary in order to impart the diseases. Only valuable, then, when injuriously numerous.

At other times such precautions as will tend to keep the insects in check should be resorted to. These are principally what might be termed "agricultural" methods. "Clean" farming, clearing up all rubbish in and about the edges of fields, and destroying all the wintering places, as weedy hedge rows, ravines, old and neglected meadows and pastures, etc. Encouragement of the natural enemies of the chinch bug.

VALUE OF MANURES.

New Hampshire Bulletin.—A compilation of all our results thus far obtained gives us the following table, in which one may see at a glance the relative profit resulting from the use of chemicals and the best prepared fertilizers:

On Hanover farm $1 invested in prepared fertilizers gave increased crop, valued at $1.80.
On Hanover farm $1 invested in chemical fertilizers gave increased crop, valued at $2.80.
On ten New Hampshire farms, co-operative test, $1 invested in prepared fertilizers, on corn, gave increased crop, valued at $0.74.
On ten New Hampshire farms, co-operative test, $1 invested in chemical fertilizers, on corn, gave increased crop, valued at $1.71.
On ten New Hampshire farms, co-operative test, $1 invested in prepared fertilizers, on sweet corn, gave increased crop, valued at $2.91.
On ten New Hampshire farms, co-operative test, $1 invested in chemical fertilizers, on sweet corn, gave increased crop, valued at $3.03.
On ten New Hampshire farms, co-operative test, $1 invested in prepared fertilizers, on potatoes, gave increased crop, valued at $2.07.
On ten New Hampshire farms, co-operative test, $1 invested in chemical fertilizers, on potatoes, gave increased crop, valued at $4.20.
On ten New Hampshire farms, co-operative test, $1 invested in prepared fertilizers, on potatoes, gave increased crop, valued at $4.20.
On ten New Hampshire farms, co-operative test, $1 invested in chemical fertilizers, on potatoes, gave increased crop, valued at $6.05.

These results represent more than 500 individual tests, and it cannot be that the results thus obtained are accidental: they rest on some law, and from a study of the conditions of the experiments we are brought to the conclusion that the prepared goods are deficient in potash.

FEEDING WHEAT TO HOGS.

[Bulletin South Dakota Station.]

1. Hogs averaging about 100 pounds in weight, can be purchased near September 1, at $4.50 per hundred live weight, fed three months on nothing but wheat, water, ashes, and salt, and an occasional handful of hay or corn fodder, butchered and sold Dec. 1, for $5.50 per hundred dressed; and will return from 56 to 58 cents per bushel for wheat consumed, without allowing anything for manure, or labor in caring for hogs.

2. At present prices wheat can be profitably fed as an entire ration, but it would undoubtedly pay better to mix it with some other food, particularly during the early stages of fattening.

3. Hogs fed on ground wheat made a more rapid and uniform gain, and produced pork of rather nicer quality; but they also consumed more food than those fed upon whole wheat. Those fed ground wheat required 4.81 pounds of wheat to produce one pound of gain, while those fed whole wheat required 4.91 pounds to make the same gain. Ground wheat brought 58.39 cents per bushel, while that feed whole brought 55.83 cents per bushel, a difference of only 2.56 cents per bushel. This would hardly pay for grinding, but considering the better quality of the pork and greater weight, it would probably pay to grind, if it could be done without much extra cost.

4. Ground wheat brought 58.39 cents, whole wheat 55.83 cents, peas 65.36 cents, and corn 60 cents per bushel, on an average, for all the grain consumed during the entire experiment, continuing for 90 days. Hogs fed on peas did much better, in proportion, during the first part of the experiment than they did during the latter part, which would indicate that peas are not as good for a complete ration for a long period as either wheat or corn.

GREEN MANURING.

[U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 16.]

1. Green manuring improves the physical properties of the soil by making the soil more porous and adding to its supply of humus. It brings up the dormant plant food from deep down in the soil and deposits it near the surface, where it can be used by plants feeding near the surface.

2. Green manuring with buckwheat, Hungarian grass, and other non-leguminous plantsa dds practically nothing to the soil which was not there before, except a mass of vegetable matter which decays and goes to form humus.

3. Green manuring with clovers, peas, beans, lupines, etc. (leguminous crops), actually enriches the soil in nitrogen drawn from the air. These plants can grow with very little soil nitrogen. They store up the nitrogen of the air as they grow, and when plowed under give it up to the soil and to future crops. It is the cheapest means of manuring the soil with nitrogen.

4. But animals, as well as plants, require nitrogen for food. By feeding the crops of clover, cow pea, etc., only about one-fourth of the fertilizing material of the crop is lost if the manure is properly cared for. As the nitrogen of the air is the cheapest source of nitrogen for plants, so it is the cheapest source of protein (nitrogen) for animals. The leguminous crop is best utilized when it is fed out on the farm and the manure saved and applied to the soil. The greatest profit is thus secured and nearly the same fertility is maintained as in green manuring.

5. For renovating worn or barren soils, and for maintaining the fertility where the barnyard manure is not properly cared for, green manuring with such leguminous crops as cow pea, clovers, and lupines is recommended. A dressing of potash and phosphates will usually be sufficient for the green manuring crop.

6. The practice of green manuring on medium and better classes of soils is irrational and wasteful. The farmer should mend his system so that the barnyard manure will be as well cared for as any other farm product. Loss from surface washing, leaching, fermentation, and decay should be guarded against. Then the feeding of richer food will mean richer manure and better and cheaper crops.

7. The system of soiling, or feeding crops in the barn in place of pasturage, enables a larger number of animals to be kept on a given area of land, and the manure to be more completely saved. For this purpose leguminous crops are extremely valuable.

8. Hay from leguminous crops is about twice as rich in protein as hay from grasses. In the one case this protein (nitrogen) is obtained very largely from the atmosphere; in the other it is all drawn from the fertility of the soil. Leguminous crops yield larger crops of hay to the acre than grasses. Hence the production of food materials on an acre, especially protein, is several times larger with leguminous crops.

9. If allowed to ripen the seed of the cow pea and soja bean furnishes an extremely rich concentrated feed which can be ground and fed in place of expensive commercial feeds. The straw remaining may be fed as coarse fodder, for it is richer than ordinary hay.

10. Grow more leguminous crops. They furnish the cheapest food for stock and the cheapest manure for the soil. They do this because they obtain from the air a substance necessary for plants and animals alike, which costs in the form of fertilizers and feeding stuffs from 15 to 25 cents a pound.

SUGAR BEETS IN AMERICA.

[U. S. Bulletin.]

The cultivation of the sugar beet is a style of agriculture so strange to American farmers as to require specific instruction and experience in order to successfully accomplish it. For this reason it is not difficult to foresee that any attempt by American farmers to plunge at once into extensive beet culture until they have learned its principles and practice must end disastrously. The great obstacle to the spread of the beet sugar industry in the United States is, without doubt, an agricultural one. The experiments which have been conducted by the department at Schuyler and the results of an immense amount of work done at the various agricultural experiment stations in the different states, together with the practical work accomplished by the seven active beet sugar factories in the United States, have demonstrated beyond any possible doubt that beets of a reasonably high sugar content can be produced over wide areas and in quantities approximating those produced in the beet fields of Europe.

During the past year nearly 45,000,000 pounds of beet sugar have been produced in the United State.

Alleged Jokes.

Uncle Treetop—"That heifer is two years old."
City niece—"How do you know?"
Uncle Treetop—"By her horns."
City niece—"Oh, to be sure; she has only two."—*Life.*

He—"Do you know I think you are a most singular girl?" She [coyly]—I assure you it isn't from choice."—*New York World.*

A chiropodist announces on his cards that he has had the honor of removing corns from several of the crowned heads of Europe.—*London Truth.*

Commonwealer—"Have you an extry coat, ma'am?" Lady—Yes; extra coat of whitewash to put on the back fence——" "Huh!"—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

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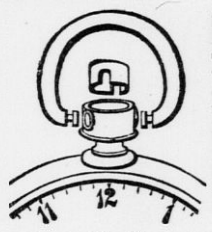
Write for Catalogue.
HAND MADE HARNESS CO
STANTON, MICH.

Non-pull-out
is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.



Here's the idea
The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.
It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.
IT CAN ONLY BE HAD with Jas. Boss Filled or other watch cases bearing this trade mark——
All watch dealers sell them without extra cost.
A watch case opener will be sent free to any one by the manufacturers.
Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

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

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

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

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

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"A" Grade, $45.

"A" Grade, $120.

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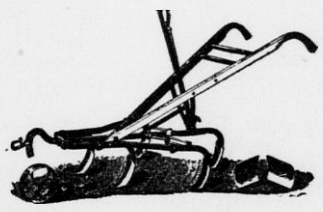

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HON. J. J. WOODMAN.....Paw Paw
HON. C. G. LUCE.....Coldwater
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HON. THOS. MARS.....Berrien Center
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R. B. Reynolds	Inland,	Benzie "
Geo. Bowser	Dowling,	Barry "
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R. V. Clark	Buchanan,	Berrien "
J. W. Ennert	St. Johns,	Clinton "
Mary A. Mayo	Battle Creek,	Calhoun "
Wm. Clark	Charlevoix,	Charlevoix "
E. B. Ward	Charlevoix,	Charlevoix "
Abram Miller	Dowagiac,	Cass "
F. H. Osborn	Eaton Rapids,	Eaton "
Isaac Russell	Alma,	Gratiot "
John Passmore	Flushing,	Genesee "
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Revised List of Grange Supplies

Kept in the office of Sec'y of the

Michigan State Grange

And sent out post-paid on receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.

Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred	$0 75
Secretary's ledger	85
Secretary's record	85
Treasurer's orders, bound, per hundred	35
Secretary's receipts for dues, per hundred	35
Treasurer's receipts for dues, per hundred	35
Applications for membership, per hundred	50
Withdrawal cards, per dozen	25
Dimits, in envelopes, per dozen	25
By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies, 10c; per dozen	75
"Glad Echoes," with music, single copies, 25c; per dozen	3 00
Grange Melodies, single copy, 40c; per dozen	4 00
Opening Song Card, 2c each; 75c per 50; 100	1 35
Rituals, 7th edition (with combined degrees), □25c each; per dozen	2 75
Rituals, 5th degree, set of nine	1 80
Rituals, Juvenile, single copy	15
Rituals, Juvenile, per set	1 50
Notice to delinquent members, per 100	40
American Manual of Parliamentary Law	50
Digest of Laws and Rulings	25
Roll books	15
Sample package co-operative literature	18

Write for prices on gold pins, badges, working tools, staff mountings, seals, ballot boxes and any other grange supplies.

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Brain Work.

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Open to all. Contributions and solutions desired. Issued the first and third Thursdays of each month. Subscription 50 cents per year. Address all puzzle matter to THOMAS A. MILLAR, 500, 12th Street, Detroit, Mich.

SOLUTIONS TO BRAIN WORK XX.

No. 129.	No. 130.
R	I
LAB	ANS
MITER	ANTES
METTLED	ASTERTS
LITTLETON	ANTIGRAPH
RATTLEPATED	INTEGRATION
BELEPERED	SERRATURE
RETARDS	STATUTE
DOTES	SPIRE
NED	HOE
D	N

No. 131. Plea-sure.
No. 132. Fag-end.

No. 134.	No. 133.
C	F
COP	LO
CANED	LATERAL
CIRCLET	ABATES
CARQUEFOU	TATTA
CONCURRENTS	LETTSR
PELERINGS	FOREARM
DEFENDS	AS
TONES	L
UTS	
S	

SOLVERS TO BRAIN WORK XIX AND XX.

Granite Poser, 6: Frantz, Columbia, 4½; J. C. M., 4; Calvin, G. Whizz, H. Ennis, Bourgeois, Lily May, Vetturino, Sylvester, Black-Eyed Charley, Atossa, Eth Oswy, 3; Edris, Romola, Isis, Terfmop, Lillian, Phil. O. Sopher, Dick Graver, Sappho. 2; Zadia, 1.

ORIGINAL PUZZLES, NO. XXIII.

Nos. 148 and 149.—Diamonds.

1. A letter. 2. To cut a line on. 3. To repulse. 4. Matured. 5. Retorts. 6. Floating on the surface. 7. Trying. 8. A tide. 9. To deafen (*Scot.*). 10. Town of Egypt. 11. A letter.
White House, N. J. GRANITE POSER.

1. A letter. 2. A messenger. A heap of dressed ore. 4. A town of France (*Wor.*). 5. Trees of Siberia (*Cent.*). 6. A collection of sermons (*Cent.*). 7. Princess of Syracuse, B. C. 450. 8. Inflammation of the tissues of the stomach (*Dung.*). 9. Lashes. 10. Town of Spain. 11. A letter.
San Francisco, Cal. J. C. M.

No. 150.—Transposal.

A you COMPLETE across the sea,
Your fashions not alone we ape;
For tricks of tongue, FINAL may be,
Our tourist youth do not escape.
Pala, Cal. ADELANTE.

No. 151.—Transposal.

On WHOLE for dress Jane's heart is set,
No calico for her, says she,
And O you ought to see her fret,
When the refusal gets from me.
She is a dainty girl, a pet
With me, and gallants proud and gay,
And when she marries, you may bet,
I'll rig her out in best array,
Down in the town at number nine,
Block seven, I own a vacant lot,
And there I'll build a mansion fine
For her and christen it "Jane's cot."
Centralia, Ill. ASPIRO.

No. 152.—Charade.

In ONE you find a violin small,
My TWO a fish, and then for ALL,
A kitten Scotlanders would call.
Boston, Mass. H. S. NUT.

No. 153.—Beheadment.

The TOTAL day I e'er did see,
Was in December, ninety-three;
But the LAST man our town contained;
Then far and wide his word maintained;
"The TOTAL day was years ago,"
When few of us were here to know.
Wareham, Mass. TERFMOP.

PRIZE WINNERS TO OUR FORM CONTEST.

First prize, H. S. Nut, Brain Work 6 months. Second prize, Calvin, *Detroit Puzzler* six months. Third prize, J. C. M., *North Star* three months.

CHAT.

Our form contest has ended and it was a success in every sense of the word. Look out for Brain Work XXIV, it will be something extra fine (for Brain Work at least). Calvin has returned to White House, N. J., and he is going to start a high class monthly department, $10 in cash will be offered as prizes in No. 1. Contributions desired. Address Harry C. Van Derveer. Adalante, will you not favor us with a batch, also solutions? Granite Poser is now at White House, N. J., where all communications should be addressed. J. C. M. has our best wishes for batch of excellent "cons." Answers to this number must reach us not later than July 2.

NANCY LEE.

KALKASKA POMONA.

The Kalkaska Pomona Grange was held with Excelsior Grange May 15 and 16. Excelsior Grange had a great revival of interest and membership. And Pomona gives three cheers for Excelsior, hoping that as we meet with the different Granges in the county we shall find just such a boom at each point.

The first subject taken up was, "Book accounts on the farm." Bro. Lancaster said: "Ido not keep a systematic book account. I never did but one year; don't think I got rich out of it, always keep an account in general, know how I stand in a general sense, as to gain and loss." Bro. William Campbell: "I think book keeping as necessary on the farm as in any other branch of business. At the commencement of the year I take an invoice of all I possess and set a price on everything. I try to know about everything, what pays and what doesn't." Sister Lancaster: "As my husband said, we tried keeping accounts one year. He and I couldn't agree as to the amount of our expenses and income, so we agreed to try keeping accounts for one year and compare books. We did so and I came out $100 ahead. It being a good deal of trouble we have not kept books since."

Topic—"Ten reasons for belonging to the Grange." D. P. Rosenberg: 1. "Think that first is its social and intellectual advantages. 2. The impressions we make and take for good in our meetings. 3. Co-operation. 4. A source of information that can be found nowhere else." Brother George Carlisle: 1. "The Grange is an educator. 2. It uplifts its members, makes them better." Brother Wilcox: "The Grange is a school. It is the best place for the young people. They must go somewhere. Think the Grange the best school that they can attend. It develops them, helps them to speak with confidence, makes them strong." Bro. Carlisle: "It inspires self confidence in all, helps all to express their thoughts in public." Brother Barnard: "The power that we have in legislation and co-operation. The lecturer summed the reasons as follows: 1. "In unity there is strength; the times demands unity in all things. 2. It invites the whole household to become its members and co-workers for the uplifting of the farmer. 3. It affords the farmer and his family a broader, more practical, more useful field of action. 4. The farmer feeds the world, and he needs the protection that comes through a strong organization. 5. Because it is a national institution; was organized at the national capital. In this organization every vital principle of this land of ours is taught and sustained by its members. 6. The strength with which it backs the farmer, ever working for the interest of the producers of the soil. 7. Its restfulness. The farmer of the past has often been so taken up with his farm that he was so tired from one day to another. The Grange calls him out, breaks off the crust of "me and my wife, my son John and his wife, we four and no more," and helps him to get away from his care and mingle with his neighbors in pleasant intercourse. And he goes back to his work with better thoughts of life. 8. It gives the farmer a better chance of interchange of thought. 9. It gives the farmer a hearing in the legislative hall. 10. It gives him the advantage of co-operation in buying and selling."

Next topic was "The salary of state officers," taken up by A. E. Palmer, when called for, there being no other assigned this subject present: First, "There should be a salary adequate to the necessities, paid to officers according to labor performed. Our state offices demand men well educated in true citizenship. They demand men well fitted for the place, and honest. There should be no perquisites; better give a salary large enough to cover all necessary expenses above their present salary of $1,000. The salaries are not large enough to pay their expenses which their offices demand. Let the state pay a salary that will bring to the front the best talent, such a salary that would make them willing to step down and out of their private occupation to faithfully and honestly perform their public work."

"Does the farmer know what he needs more than the politician?" Wm. Ecler:—"The farmer should know what he needs in point of legislation more than the politician. Educate the farmers to our needs, then send them to Lansing." Brother Morley:—"Farmers at times have aroused themselves to their needs in point of legislation, then sank back to their old ways; but the time has come when ignorant farmers alone can be led by the politician."

The next topic was "Township libraries." This was well discussed, the sentiment being that in every town there should be a town library.

At the open meeting in the evening the "New road system" was taken up by Brother A. E. Palmer, and presented to a crowded house in all its phases. It was a thorough and able address followed by an hour or more of discussion from others present, ending by a unanimous vote in favor of the new system.

"School and Grange," was taken up but briefly on account of time, but most thoroughly discussed in the morning. I would like very much to report talks in full but will give a report another time. At close of morning session a vote was taken and carried that we have a county childrens' day instead of each Grange holding a meeting.

MRS. HELEN BARNARD.

Mrs. Chairman—"What is man?" The clubwoman's convention, in chorus—"Woman's helpmate!"—*Chicago Record.*

FROM GRANGE REPORTS.

The following are extracts from reports of several State Granges. We hereby acknowledge the receipt of said reports and extend thanks for the same to the respective state secretaries.

Ohio State Grange.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That this State Grange follow the example of the National Grange and discontinue the committee on woman's work, believing there is no special woman's work in the Grange, but that Grange work devolves upon all the members.

That we hereby reiterate our former declaration in favor of national pure food legislation, and our determination to work for that end.

That we hereby solicit the co-operation of the Wholesale Grocers' Association and all other commercial or industrial organizations to effect the passage of the bill known as the "Paddock Pure Food Bill," or some other bill equally effective for the protection of our people against interstate commerce in adulterated food products.

That the Worthy Master be requested to appoint a committee of three (3) to carry these resolutions into effect, to seek the aid of all parties who desire the suppression of this great evil, and to bring such influence to bear upon our senators and representatives in congress as will induce them to vote and work for the enactment of such laws.

That we continue to petition congress for the free delivery of mails in the rural districts.

That in view of the fact that United States senators have been many times elected by different state legislatures that were not the choice of the people, therefore, we recommend that the constitution be so changed that it will provide that the United States senators be elected by the direct vote of the people.

That the compensation paid public officers is too high according to the services rendered; and that every subordinate Grange in Ohio be requested to petition the next legislature to pass a law reducing the compensation of public officers.

That we demand for women equal right of suffrage with men.

WHEREAS, The traffic in intoxicating liquors causes more poverty, misery and crime than any other evil in this country, therefore; it is our duty to use all the means in our power to suppress it.

That we sympathize with all labor organizations that try to obtain redress for grievances, but we do not uphold rioting and bloodshed to bring about such redress.

That we commend the Ohio dairy and food commissioner for his efforts in the past two years, and should give him all encouragement to carry out the laws of the state.

Wisconsin State Grange.

We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power. Especially we advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture and domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their course of study. It is by and through a practical course of education that we expect to attain the object sought by our Order, and it is along this line that we claim to have made material advancement. The success and perpetuity (not only of our Order, but of this nation as well), depend very largely upon the intelligence and sobriety of the people. The Grange is an important factor in the cause of education, and is doing much to educate its members and to encourage free and independent thought and expression upon all matters pertaining to the welfare and best interests of all the people. It gives its members the advantages of society and recreation, and teaches them the rules of order and how to conduct themselves in company, etc., and all farmers, and more especially the young and middle-aged, should avail themselves of the grand opportunities offered by obtaining a membership in the Order.

The subject of transportation is one in which all farmers are (or should be) interested, and should be considered by all farm organizations. Telegraph and railroad corporations and all transportation companies should be under legislative control. The thing created should not be superior to the creator. The granting of valuable franchises with too many privileges and too few restrictions is a prolific source of trouble and dissatisfaction. Special privileges for a favored class is contrary to the letter and spirit of our constitution and should not be tolerated. Let us always remember that the office should seek the man and not the man the office.—*From the Master's Address.*

Pennsylvania State Grange.

And now, how long shall our just demands be refused? The answer to this question brings us face to face with the practical duty of the day and hour. We are apt to suppose that the time to secure legislation in our favor is when the legislature is in session. True, demands are enacted into laws at this time, but the effective work, that which guarantees the consideration which our rights and our interests demand, must be entered into, and practically performed, long before the convening of the legislature.

NEED OF WORK.

That work must begin now. Every Patron should be informed as to how their representatives acted and voted on any and every bill in which his farmer constituents had an interest. If his position was right, stand by him most faithfully, and not by any means allow machine politics and corporation influence in his district to prevent his renomination and re-election. If the contrary is true; if he failed to fulfill his pledges, or allowed himself in any measure to be controlled by the agencies and influences which prevail about the state capital during the sessions of the legislature, and which invariably antagonize us and our just demands, then clearly the duty of every Patron is plain; use every honorable means to defeat him at the primary election, and if unsuccessful carry the fight with greater energy to the polls. To make our efforts effective in this fight we must organize for the campaign.

BEGIN NOW.

Our opponents do this, have always done so, when they had reason to fear an infringement or attack upon their interests. We must be wise in time *and begin now.* We make no war upon any political party. The opposition to our demands is made up of members of each of the parties and friends to our interests are likewise to be found in each of them. The effective opponent in the past has been concentrated. Corporate interests and capital. We could not possibly, if we would, meet them with the agencies of warfare they generally employ, but we can meet them with that effective weapon which they dread, the ballot, and if we but faithfully exercise this right, stand manfully by our rights, we will not only possess the proud consciousness of duty performed, but realize in the end that injustice, supplemented by corrupt agencies, can not stand before the silent, potent influence of the ballot in the freeman's hand.—*From the Report of Legislative Committee.*

Colorado State Grange.

You are ready to agree that this Grange of ours has helped you; and you will believe that you can convince your neighbor that what has helped you can help him. But pressed for a valid reason for not having won your neighbor to the Grange, you will admit that you have not received all the benefits that you might have received. The explanation is not far to seek. You have not kept the purpose of the Grange in view, and have not worked for it and for yourself through it as much as you know you should. It is easy to forget that nothing comes to the man who merely waits, while everything comes to him who works while he waits. To get the best of its rewards, you must work for your Grange; you must understand that it is suited to your needs; and you must have the wish and the will to make it satisfy those needs. There remains one royal road to everything worth having. It is a road open to all. All must walk therein with dusty sandals if they would receive the rewards that

Continued on page 8.

MASTERS

Another Word with You.

At your next meeting, ask your Grange how many take the GRANGE VISITOR. You will be surprised to see how many there are who do not take it.

Now we want to put the VISITOR into every Grange family in Michigan. We think we can do it, with your help.

You Will Agree

with us that, being the Grange organ, it becomes the duty of the Grange to support it. More than that,

You Will Also Agree

that if every family in your Grange has it, it will help to keep the Grange working and interested.

You Would be Surprised

to know that nearly one-fourth of the Grange families in the State do not have the VISITOR. Yet we are safe in asserting that such is the case. In some Granges of forty or fifty members, only one or two copies are taken. Now we want

These Delinquents.

They have neglected to renew, or they do not appreciate the paper, or they have numerous excuses. But they *ought to have the* VISITOR; and we hope that you will exert your utmost influence in getting them as subscribers while the low offer is running.

But perhaps you are Master of a Grange that sends the VISITOR

To Each Family

in the Grange. If so you are to be congratulated. But you know, we want farmers not members of the Order to subscribe. There is much that interests them in the paper, and they will get their money's worth, even though they may not enjoy Grange news and notes.

Under Our Special Offer

we hope to gain a large number of this class of subscribers. We shall have to depend upon you for getting them, and we hope that you will not disappoint us.

Remember

that this offer is good

Only until July 1,

and there is considerably less than a month remaining in which to do this work.

You are Busy,

we know. But if each of your members will do a little it will not make the work heavy for anybody.

During May

we had good success, and we hope that June will bring as many names as did May.

THE GRANGE VISITOR

Lansing, Mich.

FROM GRANGE REPORTS.

Colorado State Grange.

Continued from page 7.

come only to heroic souls. This road is the royal pathway of labor. The kings among men—all who have made the world better and men and women nobler—have trodden it with weary feet. The prophets and poets, the wise men and heroes of all times, have traveled and glorified this one great highway where there are no horsemen and chariots, but where rich and poor must walk together if they would reach the goal of worthy manhood and womanhood. To work is honorable. To work with high resolves and noble purposes is divine.—*From Master's Address.*

Notices of Meetings.

ST. CLAIR POMONA

will hold a picnic in Hastings Grove, one mile north of Jeddo, on Wednesday, June 20, 1894. A good program will be had. Every one cordially invited.

WARREN B. CAMPBELL,
Sec'y Pomona Grange.

HURON POMONA.

The next meeting of Huron county Pomona Grange will be held with Verona Mills Grange No. 667, at their hall on Thursday, June 14, at the usual hour. All fourth degree members are invited.

MRS. R. NUGENT, *Sec.*

NEWAYGO COUNTY

holds a Grange celebration and basket picnic at Ashland Centre, on July 4 next. An able speaker will be in attendance.

WM. W. CARTER.

KENT POMONA.

The next session of Kent county Grange will be held with Alpine Grange on June 13. The morning session will be opened at 10 o'clock, and will be devoted to special business of the Grange. The afternoon session will be an open meeting with the following program:

Music.
"Why I labor for the success of the Grange," Brother J. Best, I. D. Davis, and others.
"The advantages of the creamery over ordinary methods in butter making," Sister John Preston and others.
Recitation, Sister John Graham.
"The pleasure and profit of a hot house," Brothers Preston and Graham.
Recitation, Sister Myrta Preston.
Music.
"Why are there not more farmers in our state and national legislatures?" Explained by facts gleaned from the administrations of two farmer governors of Michigan," Brothers Jarvis Brown and H. C. Hogadone.
Volunteer recitations.

WM. T. ADAMS, *Lect.*

INGHAM COUNTY POMONA GRANGE

will hold a two days' meeting with Felts Grange, Bunkerhill, June 15 and 16, 1894.

All sessions open to the public except Saturday, 10 a. m., when a business meeting will be held in the fourth degree. The fifth degree will be conferred Friday evening, after the program:

FRIDAY EVENING, 7:30.

Music, Felts Grange.
Prayer, Chaplain.
Recitation. Miss May Grimes, White Oak.
Essay, Life on the farm, Miss Cora Foot, Williamston.
Recitation, Miss Lottie Post, White Oak,
Essay, Mrs. Eliza Harkness, Bunkerhill.
Recitation, Miss Loa Variell, Felts.
Paper, Teaching children at home, Mrs. W. C. Post, White Oak.
Recitation, A successful man, Miss Bertha Raymond, Felts.
Music, Good night, Felts Grange.

SATURDAY, 1:30 P. M.

Clover Insects, G. C. Davis, M. A. C.
Music, Happy farmer, Miss Grace Olds, Alaiedon.
Essay, Malcom Angell, Bunkerhill.
Paper, Energy, Bert True, Alaiedon.
Recitation, Mrs. G. C. Davis, M. A. C.
Paper, Cultivation of farm crops, Theodore Weston, Leroy.
Recitation, Bernice True, Alaiedon.
Music, Felts Grange.

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.

Died at her home in the township of Girard, Branch county, April 19, 1894, Sister Sarah Johnson, a member of Girard Grange No. 136, also Worthy Secretary for three years, missing only one meeting during the time. Appropriate resolutions were passed.

Lawrence Grange, No. 32, passed resolutions expressive of their deep sorrow and sense of loss in the death of their brother, David Ferris. He was one of their oldest members.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Sand Beach Grange has been organized at Sand Beach, Huron county, by deputy R. A. Brown. This is the second Grange this year.

Special inquiry comes from Chippewa county, as to the methods of getting a Grange started. There are some good lands and good people in Chippewa county, and a Grange ought to be established there.

The basis of the twine contracts has been forwarded to all Granges in the state. The terms are very favorable.

Fruit Ridge Grange held a May meeting May 12. As is their established custom, elaborate decorations and exercises were provided, the public was invited, and their large hall was filled.

Branch, Jackson, Lenawee, Hillsdale counties, and Williams county, Ohio, will unite in a permanent picnic at Bawbeese lake, Hillsdale. It is a very beautiful and convenient spot, and with the patronage of all these counties, the picnic will become a grand affair.

Capitol Grange No. 540 will hold a regular meeting every two weeks during the summer, and on alternate Saturday afternoons will be entertained at the members' homes. This Grange celebrated childrens' day on the evening of June 2.

Quincy Grange No. 152 has for about two years occupied a very convenient hall in the home of Brother and Sister E. B. Ransford, but now has a new hall well started to be done in August. A system of socials for new hall fund is a success. The recent county contest work was very creditable and instructive.

The older readers of the VISITOR will be glad to hear of one of the old employes of the paper, when Brother Cobb was editor, Miss Bell Burgess. She is at present cottage housekeeper at the Industrial home for girls, Adrian.

Brother Forster is again quite ill and can not attend the Pioneer meeting at Lansing.

Brother H. D. Platt had a fall recently that has kept him somewhat under the weather for a few weeks.

White Oak Grange, No. 241, meets every Saturday evening; the meetings are very interesting. A newspaper entitled "The Grange Tidings" has been started, and is read at every meeting, which aids in lengthening the program. The flag which was received through the VISITOR will be raised June 13, a good program is being prepared for the occasion.

REPORTER.

WASHTENAW COUNTY MEETING.

The four Granges of Washtenaw county united in an entertaining meeting with Superior Grange No. 68, on Thursday, May 31. There was a good attendance, though the neccessity of corn planting kept many away. The question of nominating senators in state conventions was thoroughly discussed, and a resolution embodying that view was unanimously passed. Miss Jennie Buell read a paper on "College education for girls," and Mrs. W. L. Cross made a plea for equal suffrage. Music and recitations were interspersed. A feature of the meeting was the excellent dinner.

SCHOOL NOTES.

The school board in district No. 6, Benona—the Cob district—have employed good teachers, Miss Vesta B. Smith, now teaching, by the year. We wish every district officer in Oceana county could see the results. We will name them:

1. Orderly, polite, studious children.
2. Good readers; pupils using correct language; pupils thoroughly drilled in arithmetic.
3. Three is the result of "1" and "2" viz: children on the highway to good citizenship.

OCEANA.

MADISON GRANGE, NO. 384,

still lives. April 21 it celebrated its 20th anniversary with appropriate exercises, and at the banquet 21 of its charter members were seated together, and while feasting on the fat of the land they talked of the past, and of the many pleasant gatherings they had enjoyed since the organization. Twenty-five of our charter members are waiting on the other side of the river, and others have homes in different places. Cheering letters were read from many who have worked with us. And we all considered it one of the best meetings ever held in our hall.

Flora's meeting was observed. Our young members decorated the hall with flowers and gave a program for the occasion. Childrens' day will soon be here and all expect a happy day for the little ones who look forward to its coming with joy and gladness.

Mrs. Mayo is to give us a lecture in the near future. And I hope she will give us new life to go on with this noble work begun by some of our members nearly a quarter of a century ago.

MRS. WARREN BEAL.

EASTPORT GRANGE NO. 470.

We are in a prosperous condition. We bought a house and moved it on to a lot that one of our good brothers donated to the Grange; have graded the grounds and set out trees around the hall. We hold meetings on every other Thursday evening. Always have a program which usually is very interesting,

A. I. C.

VERONA MILLS GRANGE NO. 667,

held their May day meeting May 19, and carried out Mrs. Mayo's program as given in the VISITOR. The Flora of our Grange, Miss Gertie Williams, one of our youngest members, presided over the meeting. The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers, and presented a cheerful contrast to the disagreeable weather outside. But in spite of the weather there was a good attendance, and every one seemed to be well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

MRS. LAURA HUNT.

PENINSULA GRANGE NO. 663,

is holding its own with a membership of about 50. It has a program at nearly every meeting, which is generally interesting and profitable. One novel feature lately introduced, is for the lines of a short poem to be distributed at random among the members present, and responses made in the form of extemporaneous speeches on the sentiment contained in said lines, not necessarily bearing on the general sentiment of the poem, but paying especial attention to the sentiment expressed in each particular line, and after responses by all the members holding lines have been made, a member is selected to put the various thoughts expressed in the different speeches into one congruous mass, in a speech of his own, adding to the thoughts expressed some of his own if he so desires. This ought to prove beneficial as an aid in extemporaneous speaking.

Instead of adopting the F. H. R. C. course of reading we are about commencing a different course as follows: Individual members each contribute one dollar to a general fund until the sum of say twelve dollars is obtained, and this sum is expended in the yearly subscription to several of the principal "monthlies." These are distributed among the subscribers as far as they go but must not be kept longer than a certain time, say one, or at most two weeks. They are then read by those not having had them at first. At the end of the year the magazines are gathered together and each set is sold to the members at auction, thus giving permanent possession of the magazines thus sold and the money thus derived is used to buy new ones the coming year to which fund is added enough pro rata to take what publications are decided upon. It is obvious, however, that only about one-half as much "new money" will be needed as the first year. In this way each person will have had the opportunity of reading several of the best magazines at very little expense.

There will be the largest crop of fruit in Grand Traverse region ever known, this year, unless something very unusual occurs after this date to prevent.

WM. D. BAGLEY.

GRANGE AND SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

A Grange and school institute was held under the direction of Flat Rock Grange No. 636, at Lobdell's opera house, Flat Rock, Saturday, May 12. The following program was given.

Welcome address, Will G. Parish, Flat Rock. Response, T. Dale Cooke, Flat Rock.

"Home influence upon the school," Lizzie G. Vivian, Carleton.

"The road question," Robt. Brighton, Wyandotte.

Discussion.

"State course of study," Commissioner J. A. Sinclair, Detroit.

In the afternoon the topics were:

"The district library," Commissioner T. E. Allen, Carleton.

Discussion led by G. E. Berkaw, Detroit.

"Trees, vines, plants, and fruits they bear," Chas. E. Greening, Monroe.

Discussion and questions.

Address, A. J. Crosby, Jr., Lecturer State Grange, Ypsilanti.

Songs and recitations helped to vary the program.

The meeting was well attended and proved of interest throughout, papers being well prepared and the talks and discussions being brimful of good ideas and suggestions. Brother Crosby, with his usual push and energy gave an interesting and excellent paper on "The farmers' school, the Grange." Taking it altogether the institute was a decided success, and of pleasure and profit to all who were present.

VAN BUREN POMONA.

Van Buren county Grange met with Hamilton Grange May 17, 1894, at 10:30 a. m. The hall was well filled with Patrons and Grange was called to order. The time until noon was taken up with a discussion on "Coxey's army."

After dinner, which was served upon the shaded lawn, exercises were again resumed.

Brother Parkhurst of Decatur, gave a paper entitled, "What is the matter of silver?" Mrs. Samuel Buskirk of Paw Paw, followed this paper by one entitled, "Woman's rights."

After a five minutes recess a paper written by H. O. Sheldon of Paw Paw, "Hits and misses of 1893," was read by Lecturer E. A. Wildey.

We were then treated to a pleasant surprise by Mrs. Headley, who gave us man's views and ideas of a well kept house and her own criticisms upon the same.

Music was thickly interspersed in the program, and but one ripple came to mar the smooth surface and that was the announcement of the death of Brother Ferris of Lawrence, an old and highly respected citizen and faithful member of the Order.

The evening session was to have been furnished by Lawrence Grange but the terrific storm of rain and hail prevented their attending.

A volunteer program however was rendered and the time passed pleasantly until eleven o'clock, when the abatement of the storm allowed all to depart, each feeling that a day of profit and enjoyment had been celebrated.

MRS. JENNIE BUSKIRK.

Fraternity Grange will hold childrens' and young people's day June 12. Dinner at noon, with program of recitations, music, etc., in the afternoon.

WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL+WOOL

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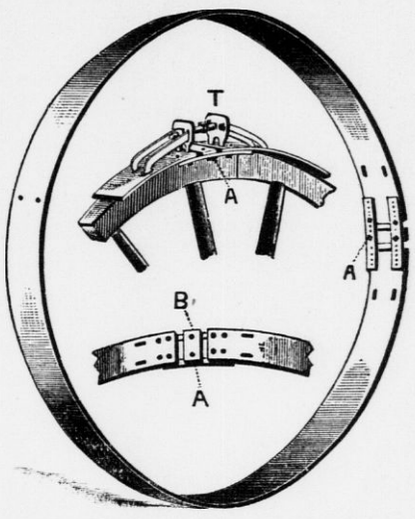

$10.00 buys a complete set (including the tightener T) of **STEEL TIRES** 4½ inches wide, **warranted to carry 4,000 lbs.**, that can be put onto the wheels of any farm wagon over the narrow tire, and can be attached or detached by one man in twenty minutes. In ordering give diameter of wheels. Address

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Every Farmer says Yes.

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THIS IS WHAT YOU WANT.

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DEAR SIR—Paint and receipt came to hand all right; many thanks for your kindness and promptness.

You may be sure I shall take great pleasure in recommending your paints to all possible users, as it is so seldom we find a Paint House who lives up to its agreements.

Very respectfully yours,
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[See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.—ED.]

HARNESS.

Send to the Hand Made Harness Co., Stanton, Mich., for their descriptive price list of harness. They have a full line, and will treat you squarely. They refer to Hon. H. H. Hinds of Stanton. See their "add."

WIDE TIRES.

Wide tires have many advocates, and are being discussed more than ever before. E. E. Whipple advertises an adjustible tire. Notice the description. It saves a new wheel, and is quite the thing.

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