

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

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WHOLE NO. 445.

**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*.]

**State Library.**

The state library is primarily for the use of those who have to do with public questions. Hence there has been collected a law library that is said to rank fourth in our country. The lines of political science, social science, and finance are especially strong, as are also those of other problems that keep confronting our people, as temperance, labor, etc. The library is complete in the matter of the various reports from other states, and has recently begun foreign exchanges, having received a full set of South Australia statute laws, and also a series of their parliamentary reports. The library number about 75,000 volumes, 10,000 of which have been added during the last two years. The library is open to all citizens of the state, but books can not be drawn. It is possible that a circulating system, similar to one now in use in New York, will be established in the near future. Four thousand dollars a year is appropriated by the legislature for the purchase of books.

**EXPENSES.**

Salaries are:	
Librarian	\$1,200
Assistant Librarian	800
Clerk in law library	800
1 clerk	600
1 clerk	600
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,800</b>
General expenses 1893:	
General salaries	\$1,376 51
Printing	125 11
Binding	125 63
Stationery	129 63
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,747 31</b>

This would make the entire expense of the library about \$10,000 per year, including amount expended for books.

**Military Department.**

Nominally the governor is head of the military system of the state. But the active head is the adjutant general, who has an office in Lansing. This office promulgates all military orders. The clerical work of the office consists largely in keeping records of the state militia, of which there are five regiments now in service, including about 3,000 men.

The quartermaster general has charge of all military property, and is disbursing officer of military funds. He has an assistant who keeps the office in Lansing. The inspector general has charge of the mustering and instruction of the troops and inspects them during the year. He can disband any company under order from the commander-in-chief.

The military board consists of the inspector general as *ex officio* member, and of two other members appointed by the governor, and is advisory to him. It audits all military bills.

The name of the state troops is now "Michigan National Guard." They are made up of volunteers who must be between 18 and 45 years of age, and who enlist for three years. Officers of the troops are elected by the organizations, company officers by the company, and so on. A five days' encampment is held each year.

**EXPENSES.**

The report for 1893-4 is not yet out, and the following is compiled from the quartermaster general's report for 1891-2.

Clerks in office of adjutant General	\$3,350 00
Clerks in office of quartermaster general	3,125 00
Pay of armor	1,296 66
Per diem and mileage of military board	1,112 13
Miscellaneous expenses at the dep't h'quarters	2,637 54
Rent of armories for companies	21,900 00
Other expenses at brigade, regimental, and company headquarters	14,502 68
Miscellaneous supplies and equipment	2,970 74
Extra expenses encampments '88, '89	232 98
Cost encampment 1890	35,347 05
Cost encampment 1891	36,960 01
<b>Total cost 1891-2</b>	<b>\$126,104 17</b>

In addition to this there are \$3,000 per year, or \$6,000 for two years, as salaries for adjutant general, quartermaster general, and inspector general. The total for two years would then be \$132,000, in round numbers, or \$66,000 per year.

These expenses are paid by an annual per capita tax on the population of the state. This was increased by the last leg-

islature to four cents per capita, and at present writing the tax amounts to about \$82,000 per year. The number of companies was increased by the same legislature.

At present there are seven clerks in the adjutant's office, most of them working on a re-compilation of records of Michigan soldiers in the civil war, ordered by the legislature of 1889. This costs \$4,000 a year, appropriated by the legislature, and is work additional to the routine office work mentioned above.

**Engineer's Department.**

The engineer and superintendent of the capitol building and grounds is an employe of the board of auditors.

In general his duties are to care for the heating, lighting, water supply, and sanitation of the capitol. He has charge of the capitol police, and of the laborers and janitors. Besides himself and assistant there are about 40 of such employes. The engineer receives \$1,600 a year, his assistant \$75 a month, 2 day watchman \$2 a day, 2 night watchmen \$2.25 a day, about 20 janitors \$60 a month. Laborers get \$1.50 a day. Each department has a janitor, who acts also as mail and general messenger for that department. The expenses of this department for 1893 were \$47,884.87. This includes pay roll of the employes mentioned above, coal, wood, gas, water, electric lights, telephone rents, repairs, furniture, sewage.

**Commissioner of Mineral Statistics.**

This officer is appointed by the governor, and his chief duties are to collect statistics of production of the mines of the state with the "progress and development of mining and smelting industries." He also carries out geological surveys, and is necessary to carry out the above, and also special facts of interest in mining. He also collects, examines, and classifies each year specimens of copper, iron, and other ores. These are at the disposal of the board of education, to be distributed among educational institutions.

The compensation of the commissioner is \$2,500, which includes all his expenses, together with the cost of printing 1,000 copies of his report.

**State Oil Inspector.**

With his deputies this officer supervises the inspection of all illuminating oils used in the state, and sees that no oil is used that will flash at 120 degrees or less Fahrenheit. They also inspect all oils used on passenger cars. Oil on railroads must stand 300 degrees Fahrenheit.

Salary of state inspector is \$1,500 and traveling expenses, and prosecutions incurred in the discharge of his duties. The "oil bureau" is composed of state inspector and twenty-two deputies. Deputies receive a salary in proportion to number of barrels inspected, but no deputy receives more than seventy-five dollars per month. Deputies are also entitled to traveling expenses. One-fifth of one per cent for each gallon inspected is collected from oil companies, which not only makes this bureau self-supporting but a source of revenue to the state.

Deputies make monthly reports to state inspector and board of state auditors, of all inspections made during month, where made, and fees collected. Fees are forwarded with report to state inspector, who settles with each deputy every month.

**EXPENSES.**

Expenses for year 1893:	
Salaries of 22 deputies	\$18,208 01
Expenses of 22 deputies	3,411 51
Salary of State Inspector	1,500 00
Expenses of State Inspector	235 25
Postage and stationery	49 33
Printing	41 75
Express, etc.	13 35
Telegraph and telephone	20 67
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$23,470 87</b>
Fees collected from 19,326,297 barrels inspected	43,107 06
Amount turned into State treasury above expenses of department	\$19,638 19

**State Salt Inspector.**

The salt inspector ascertains the number and capacity of salt works in the state, and makes inspection of all salt made in the state, to see that it is well made, free from dirt, filth and stones, and from admixture of lime, ashes, or any other substance injurious to the salt. The barrel must be branded with the name of the manufacturer,

and after inspection of the salt therein, with the name of the inspector. This work has been in operation since 1869; and over sixty million barrels of salt have been inspected in that time. 3,514,485 barrels were inspected during the year ending Nov. 30, 1893. The inspector of salt gets \$1,500 a year and expenses. During the year 1893 the total expenses for salt inspection were \$9,406.09, including \$6,935.70 as salaries of deputy salt inspectors. A duty of three mills per barrel is levied on all salt inspected. This yielded last year \$10,543.45, thus paying the cost of the inspection and \$1,137.36 to turn into the state treasury.

**Live Stock Sanitary Commission.**

This commission was established in 1885, and consists of three members, who must be stockmen, appointed by the governor, and serving six years. In general the duty of the commission is to protect the stock of the state against contagious diseases, and ample powers are given for the enforcement of the live stock sanitary laws. When a case occurs that is suspected to be contagious, complaint is made to any member of the commission. The commission, or some member of it, at once proceeds to the place and makes careful examination. If contagious they can order the animal killed. The owner will receive some compensation, based on what the animal may be worth at the time of the examination. The commission can quarantine when necessary and can call on sheriffs to enforce orders. The chief contagious diseases that now infest the live stock of the state are glanders in horses and parasites, as tape worm, in sheep. Each member of the commission receives \$3 a day and expenses while on duty.

The state veterinarian is appointed by the governor for two years, and receives \$5 a day and expenses while employed by the state. He is subject to the order of the live stock commission, and usually makes all examinations of diseases reported.

**EXPENSES.**

For the year ending June 30, 1893, the cost of the commission, including state veterinarian, was \$2,506.19.

**Game and Fish Warden.**

This officer is appointed by the governor for four years, and receives \$1,200 a year. As his name implies, he endeavors to enforce the game and fish laws of the state. He is aided by county deputies, who receive their pay from their counties.

As reports of violations are received they are filed and all the particulars entered upon appropriate record books. The matter is then taken up by correspondence and the warden endeavors to ascertain all of the particulars in the case. In a great many instances, after considerable correspondence it is found that there is no evidence to warrant a prosecution, even if there is no question as to a violation having been committed. When sufficient evidence can be secured prosecution is immediately begun, either by the state warden or under his direction. During 1892 there were one hundred and twenty-four persons convicted of violations who paid fines amounting to \$1,147. Nineteen persons tried were acquitted.

**EXPENSES.**

The salary of the warden is \$1,200. In 1892 the other expenses of the office amounted to \$1,315.36.

**FARMERS VS. FISH.**

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—There is, I am glad to say, an awakening interest in the importance of the enforcement of our fish and game laws, and it seems to me that our agricultural newspapers should exert their influence in this direction. If the reckless destruction of game and fish were to go on unchecked our lakes and streams would be soon depopulated, and game of every kind would disappear as has the buffalo and the pigeon. I am aware of the fact that farmers usually think that they have no interest in the preservation of game, but in my opinion the farmers of

southern Michigan, by taking an interest in the preservation, and even the propagation of game upon their lands, can secure a very considerable revenue from people who would be glad to pay well for the privilege of shooting upon their enclosed lands. In the matter of the preservation of fish there is still greater reason why the farmers should be interested, instead of feeling, as they seem to in too many instances, that the laws are against their interests instead of in their favor. I am satisfied that by intelligent protection and cultivation we can greatly increase the supply of food fish in the interior waters of this state and thereby render our lakes and streams of greatly increased value to our farming community. The ruthless destruction of fish by spear and net is something which is of incalculable damage to the farmers of Michigan, and they of all others are the ones who ought to take an interest in the enforcement of the law.

CHAS. E. HAMPTON,  
State Game and Fish Warden.

**NATIONAL GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.**

OFFICE OF MASTER,  
Delta, Ohio, June 28, 1894.

TO THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY OF THE UNITED STATES—The anti option bill has passed the house by a large majority, and it now depends upon the senate and the president, whether or not an effort shall be made to stop gambling in farm products.

It is highly important that all who favor the bill make their wishes known to the senate at once. Some of the senators may not have much confidence in the benefits to be realized from its passage, but if they are made to understand that the people are in favor of the object of this legislation, enough of them will vote for it to insure its passage.

Please write and try to secure space on this subject in your local papers. As the senators, in the pending tariff bill, have carefully protected every "trust" in the country except the farmers' trust (which is principally "trust to luck" so far as a vast majority are concerned) they may now feel inclined to do something for us. At all events we should do our duty. Col. Hatch has made a grand fight, and he should receive a shower of congratulations from the farmers.

I am glad to be able to say for our Order, that the reports from nearly all sections of the country are very encouraging. Extensive preparations are being made for a vigorous summer campaign. Speakers who confine their remarks to the legitimate work of our Order, and avoid partisan questions are doing very effective work.

There is a time and place for all things that are right. Fight for your party principles zealously in the political campaign, but in the Grange campaign, fight for Grange principles only. We must avoid the "reef" upon which other farm organizations have met shipwreck.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. BRIGHAM,  
Master National Grange, P. of H.

**ANOTHER TRIBUTE.**

Mrs. Mary A. Mayo of Battle Creek has been doing a noble work in arranging for a short vacation in the homes of farmers, for women and children who are shut up the year round in the cities and who but for some plan of this kind would never get a breath of country air. We publish her announcement in the *Grange Visitor* of June 21, hoping that some one who does not see the *Visitor* may be moved to open their home for a season to some tired mother, working girl, or needy child.—*Charlottesville Tribune.*

**SPELLING REFORM.**

One of the most useful things just now is to break down the respect which a great foolish public has for the establish spelling. Sum hav a religous aw, and sum hav an erth-born passion for it. At present I don't much care how anybody spels, so he spels different from what is establish. Any particular individual spelling is likely to be more rational than the ordinary.—*Prof. Child of Harvard.*

## Field and Stock.

### POULTRY AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

H. S. DUNNING, SUP'T. POULTRY DEP'T.

Why not? It is one of the leading industries of the land. More money is used in the handling of poultry and eggs than in either the great staples, wheat or cotton. When such is a fact is it not high time it be given a place at our agricultural college, where those who go out from it year after year are expected to be able to make a success at all branches of agriculture? We think most certainly, and believe that such is the universal verdict.

There not being a house nor even an old hen to commence with, the first year will be well taken up in preparing for future work. However, we can do something. The first thing was to get a building and yards suitable for experiment work. Such we have, though not built exactly in accord with poultry science, yet in practice they are all right.

We shall raise our own chicks, both by incubators and the hen. A test of the different breeds will soon be made as to their good and bad qualities for market and the egg basket. The first experiments will be in fattening and caponizing. And any other matter that from time to time may present itself will receive especial attention. Almost every one knows something about the hen, that she eats, always; and sometimes lays eggs. But how few comparatively can tell you which are the best breeds for market or for eggs; or what is the best feed to produce fat or eggs; and much less what to do when disease gets among their feathered pets! To give a fuller knowledge of the above is the object of the department.

If any of the readers of the VISITOR are interested in poultry, and you all ought to be, let us see you when at the college, or if you can't come let us hear from you; your experience may help where we fail.

From time to time, as occasion may require it, we shall issue bulletins telling fully of our work.

Agricultural College.

### MICHIGAN FRUIT.

R. M. KELLOGG.

It has been many years since the general prospects for Michigan fruit growers were as bright as the present season. In a few sections of the state the late frosts did serious injury to peaches and small fruits, but this area is small. At the recent meeting of the West Michigan fruit growers at Muskegon, representative horticulturists were present from Grand Traverse to Schoolcraft, and reports were especially encouraging.

Some injury has been done by insects, and especially the canker worm, but spraying is becoming quite general. Those who will take this precaution not only have a sure crop but one of the finest in quality. It is strange how indifferent many large orchardists are on this subject. In the vicinity of Grand Rapids, where it has been discussed for several years, may be seen fine large orchards brown and dead so far as this and the next two succeeding crops are concerned. It is doubtful if five years of good treatment will repair the damage caused by defoliation at the present time of the year. All this could have been prevented at an expense of a few cents per tree. To allow this canker worm pest to breed unmolested and be scattered over adjoining orchards must be regarded as a crime against the community, and the various horticultural societies will urge the coming legislature to pass laws making the negligence a misdemeanor and giving the peach yellows and black knot commissioner authority to enter premises and abate the nuisance. The West Michigan society took strong grounds by resolution on the subject.

The apple and peach crops are especially promising, and as now looking cannot fail to bring a flood of money into Michigan. The crop of southern Illinois and the west, as well as the south and east, is reported a failure, and large quantities will be imported from Michigan to make up the deficiency, to say nothing of the great Chicago market and the northwest. Practically, Michigan has the peach trade in her own hands for this year, and present indications are that the apple crop is in the same situation.

Early in the season the apple crop was reported exceedingly promising in every state, but later cold rains set in and their trees were attacked by fungi and scab. The foliage was badly injured, and "dropping badly" is now the cry from the east and west.

The growers of small fruits of all kinds are reaping a harvest. The failure of the strawberry crop in the south and southwest prevented the flooding of the country with early berries, only enough arriving to whet the appetite for the home crop, and prices have ruled almost double those received for the crop of last year.

With the settled conviction hanging over

the people that we can no longer compete with the great northwest in grain growing, reinforced as it is by enormous exports into Europe from India, Argentine Republic, Africa, and Russia, we may with strong reasons for success adopt the potato, fruits, and vegetables for the money crop of the future. Scarcely a grocery or vegetable store can be found in the south and west during the winter months without a shingle out, "Fine Michigan potatoes;" and every day new markets are surrendering to us and our fame in this line is spreading beyond national lines. The potato acreage this season is fully double that of last year, and yet I have no doubt the demand will be equal to the supply.

Ionia.

### PROFITS IN DAIRYING.

JAS. N. MCBRIDE.

Transition periods are always the times that are critical, and perhaps more so in farming than in any other business, since the procedures in farming are more closely followed year after year and generation after generation than in almost any other industrial pursuit. At present farmers are casting about for something that will pay better than wheat, sheep, or beef, which have been the standby products in the past. These are the times in the affairs of men which taken at the flood lead to success, and those who refuse to recognize the conditions and to make the changes must not complain. Dairying in Michigan is one of the industries which offers a partial solution. I say partial for the reason that not perhaps more than ten per cent of the farmers can accommodate themselves to this industry profitably. Nor would it be desirable for every farmer to engage in this pursuit. The average farm that contains 160 acres may be taken as a standard for comparing the possible profits of dairying. These figures have been carefully gathered from actual experience, and can be taken as a reasonably safe guide to the farmer who has the above amount of land, and is considering the desirability of a change from grain farming to dairying.

The farm and barns are assumed to be on the place. Now to stock the farm and manage a private dairy would cost:

TO STOCKING FARM FOR DAIRY, DR.	
30 grade Jersey cows and thoroughbred bull	\$1,400
Separator	175
Building for dairying	250
Total	\$1,825

If it is deemed best to manufacture the milk upon the farm, to this should be added a power and a power churn, which would cost, together with extras, about enough to pay the whole cost of the plant.

The gross income from this investment can be reckoned as follows:

From 30 cows, 300 lbs. of butter per cow, 22 cents per pound	\$1,980
Calves raised and vealed	120
Skimmilk fed to swine	200
Total	\$2,300

From this income there can be taken the interest on the investment, \$120, and the actual cost of keeping cows per year at \$25 per head, \$750; labor, two men, at \$215 per year, \$430; making the net income per annum the difference between these expense items and the gross income, leaving the balance of \$1,000 as profit. Of course these items are subject to variations. For example the figure as to price of butter is low if winter dairying is followed. Again if the price of keeping the cows at \$25 per year is high, an increase of cost of keeping will increase the total output of butter. The average 160 acres of land requires the labor of at least two men anyway, and the time that men are not engaged in caring for the cows they are employed on the farm at work that is not always necessary or incidental to the dairy, yet in the rotation of crops necessary to farming. Again in farming we are not apt to charge the item of loss of fertility for growing grain crops; while in dairying the manure may be a fair offset for incidentals neglected to be charged in the expenses of plant or in its operation. Again if the cost of plant be increased sufficient to supply thoroughbred cattle of the Jersey breed, at an additional cost of \$800 or \$900, then the income from stock raised will be increased, making the item from this source something over \$300 (the price the heifer calves would bring at two weeks), a gain of something like 33 per cent on the additional investment. In writing this article reference is made to the Jersey breed because we have used them, and because they are the butter breed par excellence. The item of skimmilk for swine or calves may be open to criticism, but a sensible dairyman cannot afford to be without a herd of swine to take care of this refuse, which can be figured much higher than I have given it if Prof. Stewart's feeding tables be taken as the standard. He reckons skimmilk worth 23 cents per hundred as compared with other feeds. The average cow would certainly give 100 pounds per week of skim milk, which with the herd of thirty animals would represent an income from that source of over \$300 per annum. The cost of maintaining cows can be reduced by the use of silage and

soiling crops. The item of labor can not be well reduced, and there should possibly be added an item of cost for superintendence, but that is an item that is so often measured or run together with the return of the owner who figures his profits as pay for his time as well as profits on investment, that the item is left as one of profits, but with it there is the inclusion above noted. However in the case of a farmer with sons who are not yet old enough to assume business responsibilities of their own, it becomes necessary that the father should make provision for their profitable employment. In this way the item of labor may be largely wiped out, or rather made to appear in another form.

If I have succeeded in helping to show a profitable method to any of the farmers in this state in this period of transition, I am fully satisfied. I know what has been accomplished upon our own farm, and if any of the items here are obscure or not fully elucidated, I shall be glad to consider the subject further, or go into details as to management.

Burton.

### SHROPSHIRE FOR THE GENERAL FARMER.

GEO. E. BRECK.

I.

It is an acknowledged fact that these sheep stand today the favorites of the English mutton breeds of the American sheep breeders. Their popularity in England, where each year at their Royal Show the number of Shropshires has exceeded all other sheep combined, has followed them here. They have been more largely imported than any other breed, and at the present time among people who are well informed in regard to sheep the Shropshires stand as a model. Anything with a black face is generally called a Shropshire, but among the best breeders and judges these sheep have always held a commanding position.

Some of the causes for this popularity I must state: They cross upon our ordinary sheep, giving an even, desirable lamb crop; they seem to "nick" better than any other breed, both in length and quality of wool; and they are well calculated for cross breeding with the common sheep of our state. When crossed to some of the long wool breeds, it has been found too radical, and has spoiled both wool and carcass. Half-blood Shropshire wool sells for nearly the same per pound the state over as wool from full blood Shropshires, and the higher the Shropshire grade the better the quality, both of the lamb and the wool. With the judicious grading of a ewe to a prepotent ram, the number of pounds of wool is increased, and sells for at least five cents more per pound than wool of the quality of the dam. The Shropshire has a fleece that is sufficiently dense to protect the sheep from the extreme heat of summer and the cold of winter. Some of the long wool breeds have given considerable trouble in this respect.

Cross breeding I take to be the most practical and only conservative breeding for the average farmer. Scarcely one man in ten who buys a good foundation flock of any of the improved breeds of live stock will be able to breed them to improvement and keep their progeny as good as the original stock. By grading Shropshires with the common sheep of the country, we meet the changed conditions of the sheep industry in developing the mutton carcass. The sheep of the future must be bred with the mutton qualities predominant and the wool of secondary importance. The Shropshire cross not only gives a more desirable mutton sheep, but it will increase by 50 per cent the annual lamb crop. While the average lamb crop from a full blood, high grade Merino sheep will not exceed 60 per cent, with the first cross to a Shropshire ram the lamb crop will be raised from 80 to 90 per cent, and the higher the Shropshire grade the larger number of lambs from a given number of ewes, until when we approach the full blood Shropshire the lamb crop will average 125 lambs from 100 ewes.

Paw Paw.

### THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

The objects sought by the proposed legislation are:

*First*, To obtain revenue. At this time additional revenue is desirable and imperative. Unlike former bills reported to the house covering the subjects embraced in this measure, it will more surely and steadily provide a constant revenue to the government, and that without an additional corps of revenue officers, and at a minimum cost for its collection.

*Second*, To relieve the producer of the destructive competition to which he is now subjected by the offering, upon exchanges, of illimitable quantities of fiat or fictitious products by those who do not intend to and can not terminate the contract by actual delivery of the articles which they pretend to offer and sell.

*Third*, To restore to the law of supply and demand that free action which has been destroyed by the practice of "short selling," which practice has, of recent years,

become the one mode of determining the price of such agricultural staples as can be graded, while the ordinary methods of commerce are found to suffice for those which can not. By the practice of "short selling," now so common upon the exchanges, where not to exceed one-tenth of the grain grown is marketed, prices are determined for the entire product, and often months in advance of sowing the seed, thus despoiling the farmer and planter of that voice in fixing the price to be received for the product of his labor and capital which is accorded to other producers.

*Fourth*, That market quotations, now made by the limitless offers of fiat products by the "short seller," regardless of the volume of actual products in existence, may again be determined by the offerings of real products by the owners thereof, or by those who have acquired from such owner the right to the future possession of the articles offered, or can terminate their contracts by actual delivery, and thereby limit to the amount actually existent, the offerings of the staple products of the farm.

*Fifth*, To prevent the overloading of domestic markets and the breaking down of prices of farm products by "short sales" made by foreign merchants, for the purpose of insuring them against possible loss on purchases of Indian, Egyptian, South American, Australian, and Russian produce, whereby the American farmer and planter are made underwriters of commercial risks of the European, by whom no bonus or premium is paid for assuming insurance risks that destroy the value of our products.

*Sixth*, That by restoring the functions of the law of supply and demand, now inoperative by reason of the limitless offer of the "short seller," a measure of relief will be given and prosperity partially restored to the great class constituting more than 40 per cent of our population who inhabit the farms, and whose declining prosperity, your committee believe, is due in no inconsiderable degree to the practice of "short selling," whereby the prices of the products of the farm have been determined and fixed, during recent years, at an unremunerative level.

*Seventh*, To restore to the producer an honest market and such prices as will follow the unfettered operation of the law of supply and demand, which the committee believe will be sufficiently remunerative to restore, in part, the power of the farmer and planter to purchase the product of forge, factory, and mill, and thus bring prosperity to the artisan, manufacturer, distributor, and transporter.

The evils embraced in the term "speculative gambling" in the farm products embraced in the provisions of this bill are beyond characterization or computation. There is not a disinterested, well informed business man or grain merchant in the United States who does not deplore and condemn the widespread and disastrous effects of this system upon the legitimate commerce of lawful trading and fair prices endangered by it. The foundation principle of this bill, and that which runs all through it, is as old as the system of commercial trading, and for a hundred years or more in this country was not only the basis of all such transactions but was honestly and universally adhered to; and that is that the seller shall be compelled in good faith to deliver the commodities sold at the time and place specified in the contract. Actual delivery was made the basis of all the original laws and rules of the boards of trade of this country as well as of Europe.

### REMOVAL OF OFFICE OF AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB.

The office of secretary and treasurer of the American Guernsey cattle club has been removed from Farmington, Conn., to Peterboro, N. H. All correspondence should be so addressed.

Wm. H. Caldwell, recently assistant professor of agriculture in the Pennsylvania State College, succeeds the late Edward Norton, who has managed the work of the office so ably for over seventeen years.

The secretary will be pleased to answer any questions, or give information regarding the breed, to any who may address him.

Keep out of the clouds. Keep in the furrow. Love home as you love yourself. Love your country better than yourself. And the republic, made up of home builders and home lovers, will always find, in time of distress or peril, either from external or internal foes, swarming from those tranquil and beloved homes, vast armies, with zeal and courage unconquerable, to maintain and victoriously defend its laws and its dignity, its constitution and its flag.—J. S. Morton.

It can be but few years when the demand for street car stock will have ceased to be a feature of the horse trade. This is already disastrously affecting the demand for inferior and middle grade horses. Of course the inquiry for good horseflesh is from other causes steadily increasing, but not in the ratio in which it has fallen off for animals of lower and medium grades.—S. F. Farnum.

Woman's Work.

ROSES.

Oh roses, roses! Who shall sing  
The beauty of the flowers of God!  
Or thank the angel from whose wing  
The seeds are scattered on the sod  
From which such bloom and perfume spring!

Sure they are heavenly genesis  
Which make a heaven of every place;  
Which company our bale and bliss,  
And never to our sinning race  
Speak aught unhallowed, or amiss!

When love is grieved, their buds atone;  
When love is wed, their forms are near;  
They blend their breathing with the moan  
Of love when dying, and the bier,  
Is white with them in every zone.

No spot is mean that they begem;  
No nosegay fair, that holds them not;  
They melt the pride and stir the plegm  
Of lord and churl, in court and cot,  
And weave a common diadem.

For human brows where'er they grow;  
They write all languages of red,  
They speak all dialects of snow,  
And all the words of gold are said  
With fragrant meanings where they blow!

Oh sweetest flowers! Oh flowers divine!  
In which God comes so closely down,  
We gather from his chosen sign  
The tints that cluster in his crown—  
The perfume of his breath benign!

Oh sweetest flowers! Oh flowers that hold  
The fragrant life of Paradise  
For a brief day, shut fold in fold,  
That we may drink it in a trice,  
And drop the empty pink and gold!

Oh sweetest flowers, that have a breath  
For every passion that we feel!  
That tell us what the Master saith  
Of blessing, in our woe and weal,  
And all events of life and death!

—J. G. Holland, in "Mistress of the Manse."

WOMAN'S WORK ON THE FARM.

[Read at Shelby Institute by Mandia L. Crocker.]

I.

O, the farmhouse, and the nonsensical  
rhythm gotten off about it! There the an-  
gels of comfort and princely abundance  
are supposed to flit through the airy rooms  
like flashes from the pearly gates.

But the artists of many of these wonder-  
ful pictures never dodged in behind the  
scenes. Had they done so the fact would  
have been noted that the sturdy angels of  
complicated toil were vastly in the majority;  
that with stouter pinions they popped up  
from every conceivable niche from garret  
to cellar, and even sat out on the delectable  
porch and gables above, pointing to the  
garden, the hennery, and the barnyard as  
places of reserve work when the lady of  
the house ran up against a blank hour with  
nothing to do. And the woman—thank  
Providence she was made of bone—runs to  
the beck and call of all these creatures and  
cooes to herself

"Man's work is from sun to sun,  
But woman's work is never done."

The early call of the breakfast bell in the  
country tells me something more than that  
hot coffee and appetizing victuals are pre-  
pared at five o'clock a. m. The voice of the  
breakfast bell on the farm is my "old  
familiar," and it says to me, "There's a  
woman here who worked last night until  
after ten o'clock, went to bed all fagged  
out, and crept out into the kitchen in the  
gray of the dawn this morning to begin  
with the beginning."

Woman's work on the farm is carried on  
according to a very indiscriminate plan. I  
used to live on a farm, work on a farm, and  
in fact dipped into all the labor incident  
thereto, excepting plowing and carrying  
the purse. I was not supposed to have the  
strength for the one nor sense enough for  
the other.

But let me give you a picture of a day  
on the farm common to woman:

It is the busy season. Mr. G. is so busy  
that he fairly buzzes like a huge bumble-  
bee until he is off for the fields. His work  
is just suffering; he must have another  
hand to help him out. Well, he meets a  
neighbor. There is an interchange of  
thought,—the loan of a bit of the weed,  
and the wonderful buzzing dies out, and he  
chats and spits until the suffering work  
suffers awfully.

Meantime Mrs. G. picks up the dishes,  
tidies the lower rooms a little, stirs the  
kitchen fire, and wonders when Tommy and  
Nell will waken. The little cherub of not  
a minute to waste points significantly up-  
stairs, and she understands. She can shake  
up the beds, air the sleeping rooms, bring  
down the lamps, and possibly clean and  
fill them by the time the children  
are up. This is done. The little ones  
sleep on. Noticing this the sturdy angel  
on the porch waves his pinions. Yes, she  
may as well slip out and feed the chickens,  
tip the coops, fill their dishes with water,  
and, while that far, she may as well go on  
to the barn and hunt the eggs. She was  
too tired last evening, that chore slipped  
her memory. Yes, eggs she must have,  
for there should be a pie or pudding for  
dinner. Last evening she sent all there  
were in the basket to town to get groceries.

And dinner! That puts her in mind of  
the potatoes she must get for the midday  
meal from the lot away out there, before  
the sun gets too hot.

The poultry attended to, the eggs gath-  
ered, a refractory hen put under a barrel,

she returns to the house. The children  
are up and wondering whether mother is  
weeding the garden or feeding the calves  
or finishing up other of papa's chores.

Mrs. G. hustles about the second break-  
fast. Nell dresses Tommy, puts away the  
night-robes, picks up some playthings, and  
gets her brother's chair to the table. She  
is a little woman, falling in with woman's  
work in a patient, quiet way.

Tommy climbs into his place and wants  
to know "where that breakfast is?" He  
is his papa, over and over. While the  
children are eating she may as well skim  
the milk and get the churning started.

By and by the little ones are fed and  
ready for school, dinner put up and all  
that, and mother is left sole occupant of  
the airy farmhouse. Everybody gone, now  
she begins to work in earnest. No neigh-  
bor woman to drop in through the long,  
tedious forenoon. Now if she lived in the  
village she might run into Mrs. B's for a  
five minute chat and come back to the bak-  
ing, boiling, sweeping, dairy work, or wash-  
board exercise, rested by another's voice  
and face.

But a woman in the country! Mrs. G.  
looks out of the window—away she rushes,  
visits all forgotten.

Mr. G. left the farm gate open when he  
went to work, he buzzed so, and the neigh-  
bor's cow was coming through as an investig-  
ating committee. She shuts the gate  
and returns by the wood-pile for a few chips  
to quicken the fire for the pudding. Scat-  
tered about the wood-pile lie the hammer,  
the pinchers, some nails, and an old  
clevis. Mr. G. buzzed so that he forgot to  
care for them, so she picks them up, know-  
ing they will be needed shortly, and puts  
them away.

She knows, too, that Mr. G. expected her  
to do this, so that when he "smashes some-  
thing" he can rush in crying, "Where's  
the hammer? Where's some nails?" and  
looks for her to get them. She does so,  
wondering meantime what he would do,  
should she rush out to the lot and screech,  
"Mr. G. where's the frying pan? Where's  
the mop?" or "Come help me find my  
thimble. I'm in an awful hurry." Imagine  
it. Can you?

The increasing sun puts her in mind of  
the potatoes, and the cherub on the south  
gate chuckles as she snatches a basket and  
speeds away for the tubers.

By the time dinner is ready the farm-  
house has assumed that delectable air and  
savory fragrance which make poets rave  
and hungry men wash their hands in a  
hurry.

The afternoon proves to be rainy. It  
isn't fair weather for work, so Mr. G. drives  
to the village to see what is going on and  
to rest a bit. Mrs. G. runs the sewing  
machine for her rest spell, after she has  
"done the dishes," finished the churning,  
and gotten the troop of little turkeys in  
out of the damp and the drabbed chickens  
under cover.

Mr. G. says, "Let the pesky things go;  
they're no account anyhow." But she  
knows he is only afraid she might ask him  
to assist, and is glad in his secret heart that  
she is so very careful. She knows, also,  
that eternal vigilance in this line means  
pin money, if it does not have to go for  
groceries, children's shoes, or other neces-  
sities.

And, if it so happens that Mrs. G. wea-  
ries of the sewing machine, she can work  
over the butter, finish the ironing, or heark-  
en to the angel of the mending basket who  
beckons as if to say, "This way Mrs. G.,  
here are heaps and heaps of old things to  
be made new."

If the afternoons are fair there are sun-  
dry trips to the orchard, berry vines, or  
vegetable garden. A little time is spent in  
hoeing, looking after the cabbages, and  
adjusting odds and ends of men's work  
while she ought to be resting. Shortly it  
is time for tea. After this it is clearing of  
the dishes, preparing for breakfast, milk-  
straining, shutting the chickens away from  
the rats, etc. And if this is accomplished  
before bed-time, she may sew on buttons,  
mend a rent or so, and get Mr. G. in good  
trim for tomorrow's buzzing.

Here is a true picture of a common day  
on a common farm as spent by the average  
woman.

LEAVES FROM OLD OAKS.

OLD OAKS FARM.

June 25.—"I have it!" exclaimed Alice  
as she broke in on my writing up my diary  
just now. "It must be a happy thought,"  
I said, "Tell me."

Alice has been here a week, and from  
the first has fallen so easily into our home  
ways that her visit has not been of the en-  
tertaining sort in one way at all, and yet  
most decidedly so in another. She fitted  
herself to the grooves of our living the first  
hour she was in the house, and we have  
been entertained and diverted from the  
heat and weariness of flesh by her blessed  
presence ever since. Like many people  
with large mouths she is a good talker,—  
mayhap it is one of nature's ways of com-  
pensating for want of beauty. Moreover,  
Alice says something when she talks. I  
can see so well how the practice her father  
has always fostered in his family, of con-  
versing with his children of their studies,

work, and public matters, as if their opin-  
ions were worth his while, has given Alice  
a readiness in talking on many different  
subjects, and adapting herself to the varied  
tastes of those she meets. Her reading,  
too, of books and papers has not gone into  
forgetfulness as it is so apt to do when not  
used in conversation or forced on the mem-  
ory by more than a lonely perusal.

Then she enjoys everything,—the carp  
in the pond open a new chapter in water  
life to her; the water bugs, the frogs, and  
the green scum in the stagnant places sug-  
gest questions that set Hilarias' brain to  
scurrying after his piscatorial knowledge  
and scant lore of bacteria; the week-old  
Jersey calf in the orchard was a picture  
fit for her sketch book, and farming with-  
out irrigation is a wonderment to her. She  
never appears to tire of father's verbal treat-  
ises on grain raising, or the proper setting  
of trees and plants, the spraying process, or  
the care and marketing of harvests. Our  
timber trees are a study and delight to her,  
also, and she listens, too, to what is told  
her,—not merely pretends to, for her letter  
home, which she read me, gave all the chief  
items gained in her last walk with father.  
Everything on the place is converted to  
her, from the black cat to the shy trio of  
towheeds over in the tenant house. Alice  
has her faults (presumably, though I've  
not time to mention them here), but for  
this weather and this old farm home, it's a  
worse than I who does not count her a  
faultless visitor.

Her "bright idea" tonight has to do  
with the little tea party we are planning  
for her this week. "You know," she said,  
"how lovely I think it was of Miss Dreg  
to invite us all there last Friday, and I'm  
not making less of it when I tell you how,  
to my prairie and mountain used eyes, you  
Michigan folks despise some of your riches,  
so to speak. It is natural when away to  
see what one doesn't see at home, and so,  
when we sat at that bountifully spread sup-  
per, with good things groaning of hot ex-  
ertion and so much more than we could  
by any means eat, I wished our hostess had  
spent an hour less in the kitchen and gone  
to the creek, instead, and brought up some  
of those exquisite ferns I saw there for our  
tea table. You don't realize how perfectly  
beautiful they are to me! Transplant one  
of them, root and soil, to a pan or crock of  
damp moss, such as grows so freely in your  
marshes, put it in an open window of the  
parlor, and every woman of the company  
thinks she is cooler! Behind pictures or  
to the woodwork about the room tack a  
few of those great palm-like leaves of the  
larger ferns, and keep them fresh by wrap-  
ping a bit of wet cotton and tin-foil about  
the end of the stem. Place some of these  
on the teatable or a small pot of the lit-  
tle ferns and, why, I tell you, our Colorado  
girls would go wild over the effect!" And  
Alice concluded the preface to her bright  
idea by humming—

"Strange we never prize the music  
Till the sweet-voiced bird is flown!  
Strange that we should slight the violets  
Till the lovely flowers are gone!  
Strange that summer skies and sunshine  
Never seem one-half so fair,  
As when winter's snowy pinions  
Shake the white down in the air."

"And now," she went on, "may I deco-  
rate for your company? Since you have  
no ferns I shall use those glossy leaves of  
the yellow oak, and you may safely dispense  
with one or two dishes of food in conse-  
quence of the happy result I shall attain!  
Now proceed with your writing."

June 30.—Alice kept her word beauti-  
fully. To the notes of invitation which I  
wrote, she added with her water colors a  
twig of young, tender green and pink oak  
leaves, or scattered a few acorn cups  
and saucers over the page. Last evening  
she and Hilarias brought branches of the  
largest leaved oaks to be found and set  
them in water in the cellar. She told him  
how she should pin the leaves together in-  
to mats to place under each plate, and that  
she owed the thought of using them so to  
a tea table described in "Norwood," the  
only novel Henry Ward Beecher wrote—  
(all of which led to a discussion of that  
charming book). She further carried out  
the plan of ornamenting by twisting June  
grasses into a wreath on which was set the  
butter plate, and another of clover leaves  
and white blossoms for the dish of honey.

Through the rooms she hung branches  
of the oak leaves and, altogether, our "Old  
Oaks tea" was quite out of the set pattern,  
thanks to Alice and, quite unintentionally  
on his part doubtless, to the renowned  
Beecher of Brooklyn.

RUTH L. RESTLY.

NEW YORK BOYS "SWEAR OFF"  
CIGARETTES.

The anti-cigarette movement is making  
lively progress in the public schools of  
New York city. In one grammar school  
there are 578 members of the anti-cigarette  
league, only 22 boys having refused to take  
the pledge. This consists of a promise to  
use no cigarettes until the age of 21 years  
is reached, and to encourage other boys to  
step into the ranks. A young man, Walter  
Tugnot by name, went stark mad in New  
York the other day as a consequence of  
the cigarette habit. He smoked four large  
packs a day.—Farm and Home.

The Juveniles.

THE BUTTERFLY.

The caterpillar's on the ground,  
It creeps, and creeps, and creeps around;  
'Tis spinning now a little nest  
Where it may find a place to rest,  
Dear little caterpillar 'll say good bye  
'Till he comes out a butterfly.

O, there it is, oh, see it fly!  
A lovely, lovely butterfly,  
It spreads its wings so dazzling bright,  
And seeks the joyous air and light,  
'Tis sipping honey from the flowers,  
Dear little butterfly, you are ours.

—Hubbard.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

One day, relates a teacher, one of my boys  
caught a mouse in school. The trophy was  
brought up to me with much eclat. The  
schoolroom became immediately interested  
in the small prisoner, who was quartered  
on my table under a tumbler.

As the classes came forward for recita-  
tions I could not help noticing, along with  
the glances of curiosity, those of pity, also,  
especially on the faces of the girls.

What should be done with it? The pant-  
ings of its little heart were plainly visible  
through the glass and showed it to be in  
the most extreme agonies of fear. Round  
and round it ran, vainly making efforts to  
scale the glass walls of its prison.

At last, quite worn out, it crouches against  
the glass and lies perfectly quiet with  
closed eyes. The agonies of a prisoner at  
the stake while the fire and instruments of  
torture are preparing could not be more  
severe than the sufferings of that poor  
mouse.

I allowed my pupils to view it, and then  
we took a vote as to what fate should be  
meted out to it. But first the now almost  
unconscious prisoner was arraigned and  
tried.

Its previous good character was cited,  
its defendant holding that the principle  
that holds good with men does with mice—  
that the law presupposes innocence until  
guilt is proven.

The prosecution failed to bring any re-  
liable witnesses to any lawless act on the  
part of the prisoner, and by an almost  
unanimous vote—we do not like the jury  
system—the prisoner was accorded his life  
and liberty.

And every one, myself included, insignif-  
icant though the object was, felt at the  
moment the sweet sensation which mercy  
leaves on the mind when she triumphs  
over cruelty.—Inter Ocean.

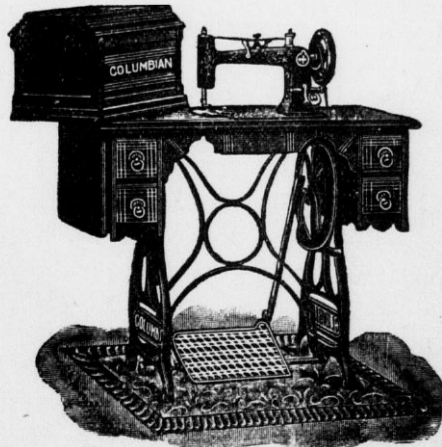
WATTIE.

When "Wattie" came to the farm he  
was about three months old. It happened  
that a litter of kittens arrived about the  
same time. Wattie observed the old cat  
now and then carrying her kittens from  
place to place, and he took it into his head  
to help her, but singularly enough, never  
offered to carry any but one, a little black  
fellow. The cat carried her kittens as cats  
do, only with some definite purpose to hide  
them, but Wattie seemed to have no such  
purpose with the black kitten he appro-  
priated, and seemingly did so only for  
mischief, for he kept at it even after the  
black kitten had got to be a sedate, full-  
grown puss. She never resented it, and  
seemed to have as much satisfaction in be-  
ing carried around as Wattie had in carry-  
ing her. We got him so trained that if we  
ordered him to "Bring the black cat," even  
if a hundred yards away, he bounded  
towards her, and taking her tenderly by  
the back of the neck, brought her all curled  
up to our feet. It was a curious feature,  
for the collie is not usually a carrying dog.  
—New York Evangelist.

"Gotrox has sent that wooden-headed son of his  
on an ocean voyage. I wonder what for?" "I  
understand somebody told him if there was anything  
in the boy the sea would bring it out."—Buffalo  
Courier.

Husband—They say of married people that they  
are but one. Which one I wonder? Wife—The  
woman, of course. You are the winner, you know;  
consequently I must be the won.—Boston Transcript.

Do You Want a Sewing Machine?



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

## THE GRANGE VISITOR.

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### OUR WORK.

The following has been approved by the State Grange as a fair statement of the objects the Grange of Michigan has in view, and the special lines along which it purposes to work. We hope every Grange in the state will work earnestly in all 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:

- (a.) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.
- (b.) By co-operation for financial advantage.
- (c.) By frequent social gatherings, and the mingling together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations.
- (d.) By striving for a purer manhood, a nobler womanhood, and a universal brotherhood.
- (e.) By studying and promoting the improvement of our district schools.
- (f.) By patronizing and aiding the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in their legitimate work of scientific investigation, practical experiment, and education for rural pursuits.
- (g.) 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.
- (h.) By diffusing a knowledge of our civil institutions and teaching the high duties of citizenship.
- (i.) 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.

#### ASK QUESTIONS.

We have to be so brief in our treatment of the departments of the state government, that many things are omitted or incompletely described. For that reason we hope that our readers will be alert and interested enough to ask us questions upon points which we do not make clear. We shall try to answer as best we can. Do not keep back the questions.

#### AUGUST PICNICS.

The dates for National Lecturer Messer are not all filled as yet. Master Horton is anxious to keep him employed every day of the two weeks that he has to spare for Michigan. If you have not yet made arrangements so that your county can hear him, do so at once. He is an entertaining speaker, makes friends wherever he goes, and you will miss it if you do not hear him.

#### THE STATE FAIR.

The premium list of the State Agricultural Society is ready for distribution, and can be had on application to the secretary, I. H. Butterfield, Lansing. The fair is to be held in Detroit, from Monday, September 10, to Friday, September 21. The Exposition grounds will be used, and a great fair is promised. The premiums are even more liberal than usual. Live stock entries close September 3. If you have anything you think you would like to exhibit it will pay you to get a list and find out the particulars regarding entries, premiums, and membership.

#### IT MEANS WORK.

The Democratic party in this state has nominated its candidates for senators of the United States. The Republican state central committee did not incorporate the matter in its call, and if the plan is pursued by that party at this time, it will have to be so voted by their coming state convention. Now it is perfectly legitimate for the members of the Grange who believe in this principle to work to influence delegates to that convention to so vote. This is the thing to be done next, and Patrons belonging to that party should be alert in pushing this question.

#### SHAMEFUL!

It is generally understood that the jury in the Ellis trial divided on party lines, those favoring acquittal being of the same political party as is the accused, and those favoring conviction being of the opposite party. We can conceive of no satisfactory explanation for this fact. None has been as yet offered, and all men alike condemn the trial as a farce. Attorney General Ellis was on trial for a most serious crime. If the indications are that he is guilty, no regret, no effeminate sympathy, no political preferences should stand in the way of a juror's plain duty. If the proof is in-

sufficient, no party emergency, no political hatred, no spirit of vengeance should move a man one inch. The dividing line would seem to be plain. Yet we have the shameful spectacle of a partisan jury. Logic, argument, fact, duty, justice, all are naught. Blind prejudice is triumphant.

Better that a guilty man should go free, —yes, better that an innocent man should suffer, than that the channels through which justice flows should become polluted.

#### ATTEND THE PRIMARIES.

Men are continually complaining of what politicians do. It is a convenient mode of shifting the burden of responsibility for poor government, but it doesn't reform the evil. Politicians thrive at the primary. If you don't like their ways you will have to submit until you are ready to meet them at the primary and beat them on their own ground. You can growl until doomsday without avail. But in a good healthy "scrap" you may occasionally win. It is your duty as a citizen to attend the primary. It is the only way you can get what you want. And you must not fail to be there and stay through.

#### ABUSING A PRIVILEGE.

We regret to learn that in one or two cases Patrons have abused the privileges secured by the late twine contracts. It ought to be clearly understood that these privileges are only for members of the Grange in good standing. For only in this way can the matter of practical co-operation be made of any great value to the Grange. The prices and favors shown to the Grange should all be held absolutely secret, and by no stretch of the rules should an outsider be allowed to participate in the advantages. It is quite possible that the matter has not been fully understood. But certainly in the future we must guard ourselves carefully in this matter. Let us keep in mind what is for the good of the Order.

#### DELINQUENT REPORTS.

The report of the board of auditors for the year ending June 30, 1893, is just completed. The reports of the board of agriculture and of the auditor general, for the same period, are ready for indexing, and will be out in the course of a couple of weeks. Here are three reports issued a year after the period covered by them has closed. Nor are these unusual examples of this negligent practice of making reports. It is no excuse to say that there is no hurry about it when the legislature is not in session. If the reports are to be worth their full value they must be prompt. There is no other satisfactory way for the people to learn what is being done by their public servants except through these reports. It would be a good plan to amend the laws calling for reports so that it shall be mandatory upon the authorities to be prompt.

#### WORTH INVESTIGATING.

Last March the VISITOR called attention to the fact that the auditor general is drawing \$3,000 a year for his services, and raised the question that he is getting \$1,000 of that amount illegally. Although we assumed no pretensions to legal knowledge, we had investigated the subject thoroughly enough to feel sure that the points we made gave good basis for our contention. We have since been informed that several lawyers of ability have stated that there is much force in our position. And we should like to see the matter tested. If nothing more were accomplished than to show how skillfully the people are sometimes persuaded to reward their servants, something would be gained.

But we are confident that much more than this would result. The difficulty is that nobody seems disposed to take up the question. We have become satisfied that none in authority at the capitol proposes to do so. Therefore the idea naturally arises, why should not the Grange place itself on record for economy and openness of legislation by getting competent advice on the merits of this case, and if such advice seems to warrant the action, of pushing the issue to a termination? We are informed that any citizen could raise the question, and thus bring it before the court for review. The amount involved is not large, but if wrongly drawn it is worth fighting about. We should like to call the matter to the attention of the Grange very

earnestly, for we believe our Order could do nothing that would more successfully show its purposes and its power than to push this thing through.

#### A GOOD IDEA.

For several years the senior classes at the Agricultural College have favored securing a prominent speaker to deliver an address at commencement. This idea is a good one. Such is the practice of numerous classical institutions, and it would be a popular thing if introduced at our farmers' college. Nothing could be more appropriate than that such representative farmers as Cyrus G. Luce, J. J. Woodman, John T. Rich, should be called upon to talk to a class of young men about to enter upon the business of life, many of them upon the farms of Michigan. There was a time when for such an occasion we should have had to call upon lawyers or ministers. But thanks to the Grange and to the College we do not now need to go outside the ranks of the farmers to secure men competent to please and instruct the graduating classes of our agricultural college. We commend the plan.

#### WHERE TO GET THEM.

It is gratifying to know that scores of poor children and working girls and women from the cities will be provided for this summer, in the way of a vacation in the Grange homes of the state. The calls have exceeded the expectations of the committee by far, some offering to take as many as six boys at a time. It is also pleasant to note that the work is being recognized by others.

We reprint the addresses of those of whom these vacation guests can be obtained.

For working girls, and women with babies, address Miss Emma Silver, Wilcox avenue, Barclay street, Detroit. Also Mrs. Anna Byrant Gillett, secretary of the Young Woman's Christian Association, Jackson, Mich. For little girls, Miss Alex Sibley, 402 Jefferson avenue, Detroit. For boys, James T. Sterling, 71 Fort street west, Detroit. For children of either sex, Mrs. Jane M. Kinney, North Street, St. Clair county, Michigan. Also M. Allida Eagan, Grand Rapids, secretary Children's Home Society. And for those living nearer to Chicago, address Mrs. Belle Royce, Baroda, Mich., stating your wishes, and she will be able to provide for you from that point (Chicago).

#### SPOKES FROM A WHEEL.

EDITOR VISITOR—The wheel has ceased to be an article of luxury solely. Laborers, mechanics, clerks, physicians, clergymen, mail carriers, soldiers, firemen use it in their daily work. Not long ago I saw a census enumerator in a township who had made all his rounds on a wheel. In most rural sections of southern Michigan the passing of a wheel excites no comment, for almost every neighborhood possesses one or more of its own. What the possibilities are for the bicycle can only be imagined. When a first class wheel can be purchased for fifty dollars, and a good one for thirty, their name will be legion.

And the blessings conferred by such a condition of prices would be untold. People who have no out door exercise at all would be made over; men and women who are wearing themselves out would renew their vigor; city folks would learn to love the country, and we should soon see the hygienic effects in a healthier race of children. I believe this state of affairs will arrive with or before the new century, and that in the year 1900 we shall be called a nation of cyclists.

The economic effects of the fulfillment of this prophecy may be of interest in a speculative way. I think the amount of money spent for wheels will be returned many times over in increased vigor for labor, and in time saved. Of course horsemen seem to feel that it will tend to keep driving horses low in price. But I am inclined to think that this effect is not and will not be very far reaching. So many people who could not possibly afford a driving horse will invest in a wheel. And for any one whose business requires them to be out the year round, wheels will not answer in the winter months.

It is to be expected I suppose that every good thing must be abused. Bicycle riding has rare merit as a health giver. Yet physicians say that already a spinal disease is developing among riders who have made a practice of riding in a stooping posture. It seems to be necessary in racing to assume such a position. So every fellow who thinks he is speedy humps himself up in an apeish manner and scoots around town looking like the monkeys that ride ponies in the circus. But the hump stays.

The wheel has come for good. And I have wondered how freely the farmers will use it. Of course in their hands it must be a matter of utility,—they do not need it for health's sake. There is no doubt but

there are many uses for it on the farm. Going for the mail, running to town for repairs in a busy time, going for the cows, for foremen of large farms, all these suggest themselves as possible uses. Meantime the farmers' boys are settling the question by buying wheels.

A. RAMBLER.

#### A GRAND MOVEMENT.

The members of the State Grange have recently organized a plan for practical charity which is entitled to hearty commendation. Their proposition is to furnish among the homes of the members an opportunity for poor mothers and their children to spend a few days in the country, free of cost. The co-operation of the charitable societies in cities is to be asked for, in order that the benefits aimed at may be as great as possible.

Mrs. J. M. Kinney, of North street, district superintendent of a state institution known as the Children's Home society, is interested in the work and desires to ask through the "Times" the assistance of the King's Daughters of this city in the work indicated.

It is hoped that free transportation can be secured for the mothers and children to be benefited.

It would seem that the members of the Grange will not only do a good work in the project outlined, but that they will also have the support of the charitable people to whom they appeal for assistance.—Port Huron Times.

#### FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—Enclosed find communication from Senator James McMillan to the legislative committee, showing the action of the Republican State Central Committee upon the resolution sent by the legislative committee, asking that they incorporate in their call for a state convention the nomination of United States senators by the convention. It will doubtless be of interest to all Patrons of Husbandry in the state.

JNO. K. CAMPBELL,  
Chairman Legislative Committee.

DETROIT, June 21, 1894.

MESSRS. JNO. K. CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN, GEO. MCDUGAL, H. D. PLATT, YPSILANTI, MICH., GENTLEMEN:

Your communication of June 9, with similar resolutions from nine (9) other Granges, received and read to the State Central Committee at its meeting on June 19.

After a full discussion of the matter, the Committee decided not to embrace the suggestions in the "call" for the state convention.

Very respectfully,  
W. R. BATES, Secretary.

## The History of the Grange

Patrons who have read the VISITOR have noticed the mention recently made of O. H. KELLEY'S "HISTORY OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY." Brother Kelley was a founder of the Order, and no one was more competent to write such a book than he. It is recommended by the National Grange, and is sold by the National Secretary or by our own State Secretary. The price of the book is

75 cts postpaid

We will send the book, postpaid, and

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ONE DOLLAR

Every Patron in the State should have this history. You can get it cheap by securing ONE NEW NAME for the VISITOR.

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N. B.—Our "8 months for 25 cents" offer has closed.

**The Lecture Field.**

**FOR LECTURERS.**

Here are some more replies to our questions to lecturers.

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?

DANBY GRAGE, NO. 185.

1. We meet every two weeks on Wednesday evening. Call to order at 7 o'clock in winter and 7:30 in summer. We have no time specified for closing but usually close about 9:30. 2. We have a literary program at each meeting, but have discussed no topics recently. 3. We are very strict in regard to parliamentary rules. 4. We do very little degree work except as we initiate. 5. We have one or two lectures each year. Have had two socials within the past year, and friends outside the Order are invited to attend our literary program at any time. I think they are all of equal value to us. The former are very effective in bringing back the old members and gaining the elder class of people, while the latter brings in the young people. 6. We have our contests and also send the VISITOR to those outside the Order.

E. STOCKWELL.

COLON, NO. 215.

1. We meet the second and fourth Saturday afternoons of each month and close about 5 p. m. 2. We always have a literary program. The latest topic discussed was "Potato culture." 3. Parliamentary rules are observed. 4. Yes. 5. Two or three times during the year public meetings are held. These meetings can be made of great value in increasing the membership of the Grange. 6. By personal effort.

LILLIAN VAUGHAN.

HOPE, NO. 678.

1. We meet every two weeks on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, close at 10:30. 2. Nearly every meeting. If not, have a question box. Have had excellent papers on Agricultural depression; County road law; The Grange, etc. 3. Not as much as we should. 4. No. 5. Once or twice a year. Once in awhile I think it might be of some benefit to the Grange. 6. Not any, unless by reducing the fees, which many are not in favor of.

ANGIE M. ECCLES.

QUINCY, NO. 152.

1. Meet twice a month, Saturday evening from 7 to 8—varies with the season. Usually close about 10:30. 2. We do. The County road law; Government control of railroads, telegraph, etc; Transportation; The liquor question. In fact we aim to discuss the leading questions of the day, both state and national, so stated that we can have a non-partisan discussion for the better understanding of all. 3. Our Grange endeavors to strictly enforce parliamentary rules. 4. It does. 5. Members have the privilege of inviting friends at any meeting, only entering the hall at our literary session. As our room is limited we do not hold public meetings, hold meetings at a small room kindly donated by one of our brothers. But we have the prospect of a fine hall in view; the foundation is laid, with everything in readiness for completion after harvest. In my opinion an open meeting is one of the best ways of increasing membership. 6. We have no special plans at present as our membership equals the capacity of our hall. The salaries question was well discussed, and the general opinion was that the times did not admit of increasing the salaries of our public officers; they should not be changed to two thousand a year unless they were compelled to pay their own office help. That there should be a law making their residence in Lansing compulsory during their term of office; that the state should not be compelled to pay ten cents a mile for weekly trips to and from their place of residence. From the opinions expressed our Grange would be in favor of state or local prohibition providing the law were enforced, but the enforcement of the laws is in other hands, and it looks as though they could not aid in the solution of the liquor traffic.

H. A. CHASE.

JOHNSTOWN, NO. 127.

1. We meet every two weeks on Saturday evening at or near eight o'clock. Our time of closing usually depends upon the amount of work to be done, but generally about eleven o'clock. 2. We have a literary program at each meeting. The principal subjects of discussion having been, The present school system; Ought a man to vote who can neither read nor write; Best methods of dehorning cattle; besides

numerous others of less importance. 3. We have as strict enforcement of parliamentary rules as possible. 4. Degree work occupies a prominent part in our Grange work. 5. We hold public meetings about twice a year, inviting our friends who are not Patrons, and think they have been much help to us as to gaining new members. 6. We have no definite plans for increasing our membership except to show to outsiders (as far as is in our power) the pleasures and benefits as well as knowledge to be gained from our Order.

MRS. MYRTLE MERRILL.

**THE WEATHER BUREAU.**

Part of a paper prepared by Edward A. Evans, of the State Weather Service.

The time was near at hand, however, when congressional recognition of the importance of this work was to be secured. During the session of 1869 a resolution setting forth the feasibility of predicting the oncoming of disastrous storms on the great lakes was presented by Gen. Paine, a member of congress from Milwaukee, Wis. The resolution was passed and approved on February 9, 1870, and thus was created the weather service of the Signal Corps. Our present bureau is the outgrowth of the organization then devised, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that it now stands unsurpassed by that of any other country.

From a bureau whose main intent was to furnish warning of coming storms on the northern lakes and eastern seaboard, it has arisen by successive steps to the high scientific, yet practical, plane it now occupies, collecting its information in a rapid and accurate manner, and distributing it in a practical and popular way; so applying its energies that every branch of our agricultural and commercial industries is fully covered.

**THE INSTRUMENTS.**

A description of the various instruments now used for determining the condition of the weather is in order.

First comes the barometer, which was invented by Torricelli, in 1643. With this instrument we obtain the weight of the earth's atmosphere, and determine, by a series of observations taken at the same moment of time all over the United States, where that weight is greatest, and where least. These greatest and least areas are technically called "highs" and "lows," and of these the "high" may be called an accumulation of air which is drawn from other regions and piled up in a mountainous form, and from which the wind blows outward in all directions. This condition is usually accompanied by fair and cool weather. The "low," on the contrary, is accompanied by an entirely different condition of the weather. It may be likened to an immense hole or crater in the air, into which the wind blows from all directions with greater or less force, and which carries with it heat and moisture. The waves of the ocean find their counterpart, though in an infinitely smaller degree, in the waves of the atmosphere. Ever unstable and changing, there is not a day in the year that presents identically the same atmospheric pressure conditions.

Next comes the thermometer, a very important instrument. Its purpose is to indicate the exact degree of the temperature of the air. By its use we locate areas of heat and cold, and the effect of these areas in producing moisture or dryness.

The rain gauge is the next in order. From it we obtain the amount of rain which falls with every storm; the point at which the heaviest fall occurs, and the position of the rain area with reference to the center of the storm, or "low." This is an important factor in the study of storm movements.

The anemoscope, or wind vane, is also used. As the hand of a clock points to the hour, so does the vane point towards the storm. Should the wind be north or northeast, the storm is south of you; should the wind be south, the storm is northwest or west of you. It is a valuable instrument, and much care should be used in its construction, adjustment, and exposure. In addition to these, self recording mechanisms are in use for getting the velocity of the wind, air pressure, and temperature, and the amount of sunshine, which is done both by electrical and photographic processes. The humidity and dew point of the air are obtained by a mathematical formula which is used after ascertaining the difference between the reading of the wet and dry thermometers.

**HOW THIS INFORMATION IS USED.**

In order to make practical use of the information we derive from all these different elements of the weather, it must be condensed and put in such graphic form as will convey at a glance, to the trained mind, just what the conditions are at a given time, and give him a foundation upon which to build a forecast of what they will be 12, 24, 36, or 48 hours later. In order to compass this end, it is essential that the observations of these different instruments be made at exactly the same moment of time all over the country, and that when made they shall be transmitted to a central point immediately. For this

purpose the telegraph is called into use, and at the exact hours of 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. eastern standard time, the readings of these instruments are taken and telegraphed from all parts of the country to Washington, D. C. They are also collected at certain designated points on their way. As fast as these telegrams are received the different elements of the weather which they show are entered upon charts. One contains all the barometric data, which, when finished, shows in what portions of the country storms are located, and where the weather is fine. Another chart contains the temperatures prevailing over the country, and this when finished shows where it is hot and where it is cold. Charts are also made showing the direction of the wind, the highest and lowest temperatures and rainfall, and all are combined into the one which is used by the forecast official in his predictions. The prediction when made is telegraphed to all portions of the country, read by the merchant in his daily paper, or given daily to the farmer by means of the flags or whistle signals. The mariner is warned of approaching storms which are likely to prove destructive; the farmer receives notice when severe frosts or cold waves are expected, and the merchant regulates his shipments of perishable goods by the daily weather prediction. Surely a system which does this with such a high percentage of accuracy as is now obtained, is a monument to those whose duty and care it has been to direct its ends, and whose best thought has been employed in planning the way to further advancement. If its value be measured by the standard of dollars and cents, I have no doubt that were the money saved annually to the public through these warnings placed to the credit of the weather bureau, there would be found more than enough to pay its running expenses.

**THE SERVICE AND THE FARMER.**

So far as the farmer and his relation to the weather service is concerned, it is destined to become very close. Meteorology and agriculture must walk together hand in hand, the one assisting the other. The field is great, but if the guarantee for the future lies in the progress of the past, we may yet see the time when every farmer will be receiving his weather report regularly; when he will plow and reap and sow by his weather report,—in short when all his farming operations will be conducted by a practical knowledge of the principles of the weather and its effect on the growing crops.

**MRS. MAYO IN LENAWEE.**

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—By invitation Mrs. Mayo spent the last three days of June among the Patrons of Lenawee county. Thursday evening she addressed a meeting at Medina. Friday evening she appeared for the fifth time before an audience at Madison Grange hall; and although the evening was sweltering hot, she held her audience from start to finish. Her theme "The needs of the hour," handled with studied care, was full of good things. She proved the condition of the farmer better off than the members of any other occupation, and urged the young people by an eloquent and ringing appeal to stick to the farm. Saturday evening had in store for her one of the surprises of her life. Arriving at Fruit Ridge, the hall was found tastefully decorated with the national colors on account of the nearness to the Fourth, while artistic hands had arranged grasses, ferns, and flowers in beautiful designs. Worthy Master Horton announced that as this was children's day a short program would be carried out by the children before the address. Forty children marched in and were given seats of honor. Mrs. Mayo was "decoyed" to a specially prepared seat in front, and after a short address by the Worthy Master, two little misses, keeping step to the piano, advanced and in neat little speeches assured their distinguished visitor of their willingness and pleasure in giving up their meeting to one who loved and had done so much for children, and especially for poor children in hot and crowded city homes. Then marching with military evolutions each one of the children presented her with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Next a little miss in a few fitting words presented her with a beautiful plush autograph album containing the name and age of each one of the participants. To say that Mrs. Mayo was surprised but feebly expresses it. With a voice choking with emotion she assured them of her love for children and interest in their well being, and for half an hour she placed before the children vivid word pictures of the "Fresh-air." After music by the Grange her address was attentively listened to. This was followed by refreshing lemonade and cake, after which we dispersed to our homes, feeling that another "little bright spot" had been placed on the horizon of our memory which time would not efface.

FRANK ALLIS.

Madison Grange.

We do not like to be lied about. But most of us probably lie more about ourselves than anybody else ever does.—Boston Transcript.

**IN MEMORIAM.**

Written on the death of Sister Allen Inman, of Ionia Pomona Grange by the committee.

Were we to let this occasion pass without offering our tribute of respect and testifying to the virtues of our departed Sister, we should feel that we had neglected a duty which is incumbent upon us.

It is a sad reflection to contemplate death. But sad as the reflection may be, there is mingled a melancholy pleasure in eulogizing one whom by acquaintance we had learned to respect and esteem. And as one who was ever at her post in our body, aiding by her wise counsel our deliberations, never shrinking any duty, always ready to fulfill to the uttermost of her ability all that was required of her. She was always ready to welcome us with a friendly greeting and a happy smile. We know her to be a devoted wife and a devoted Christian woman. What higher praise could we offer?

**DEPRESSION IN AGRICULTURE.**

"Your committee regret the continued depression in agriculture and the needy condition of many of our farmers, especially those who are so unfortunate as to have their homes covered with almost irredeemable mortgages. It was hoped by your committee that some regulations might be effected through the moneyed institutions of our country, whereby many of these oppressive mortgages could be funded at lower rates of interest, and thus give some measure of relief to those in distress; but owing to the distrustful condition of the money market, and want of confidence in many of our financial institutions, it was deemed useless to attempt further negotiations until better conditions prevailed; and what is an anomaly to the committee, with a stringency of the money market, and a claimed overproduction, as being the cause of the low prices of farm products, at the same time hundreds and thousands in many of our cities must be supported by charity by reason of want of employment to earn the necessities of life.

"The National Grange should address its best efforts to bring about a more intimate relation between producer and consumer, so that the starving millions may be fed and the farmer receive a just reward for his products, which is the price of his labor."—Ex. Com. National Grange.

**THE LAWYER OF IT.**

If you were to meet a friend on the street and wanted to give him an orange, you would most naturally say: "Here, I give you this orange;" but when the transaction is intrusted to the hands of a lawyer to put in writing, he adopts this form: "I hereby give, grant and convey to you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title, claim and advantage of and in the said orange, together with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, and all right and advantage therein, with full power to cut, bite, suck and otherwise eat the same, or give the same away, as fully and effectually as I, the said A B, am now entitled to bite, cut, suck or otherwise eat the same orange or give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, anything hereinbefore or hereinafter, or in any other deeds, instrument or instruments, of what nature or kind soever to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding."—Ex.

**GOOD WORDS FOR F. H. R. C.**

The college extension course which has been established and is maintained by the Michigan agricultural college under the name of the "Farm Home Reading Circle," merits the patronage of all farmers of the state. It provides a course of systematic instruction on matters of import to agriculturists, is open to all, and free of all expense except for books. It affords an opportunity to all farmers to keep abreast of the times, an opportunity which they should not be slow to seize. The membership of the circle is growing rapidly, and it promises to be the great success it deserves to be.—Detroit Journal.

**NOTICE.**

Mrs. J. H. Royce of Baroda, requests us to say that she is prepared to furnish "Fresh air" people from Chicago to all who will open their homes; and urges all to make no further delay.

**\$100 REWARD, \$100.**

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive Cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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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.

### KEROSENE ATTACHMENT FOR KNAPSACK PUMPS.

Bulletin 30 of the Mississippi station describes an attachment to a knapsack spraying apparatus that will mix kerosene with water, and so does away with the trouble of making a kerosene emulsion. It says:

The mechanical mixture of kerosene with water is designed to do away with the necessity of making a kerosene emulsion. Kerosene is an excellent destroyer of insect life, and by its use many insects can be destroyed which could not be reached in any other way. Heretofore the kerosene has been made into an emulsion by first mixing with soapsuds or sour milk and then diluting with water, as it can not be used in an undiluted state on plants on account of its injurious effects. While it has been used as an insecticide very successfully in the form of an emulsion, yet various writers have reported far different results from their attempts in making a stable emulsion. It would seem that different conditions as to the kind of soap and water used, temperature, mode of operation, etc., so effect the making of the emulsion that the same results are not always obtained even by the same person when working under what might be considered the same conditions.

#### SUMMARY.

1. By means of an attachment to the knapsack pumps we are now enabled to mechanically mix kerosene with water for use as an insecticide.
2. This mechanical mixture appears to do all the work of a kerosene emulsion, thus greatly simplifying the method of applying kerosene as an insecticide.
3. This attachment is applicable to all the knapsack pumps of the Galloway pattern, and can now be obtained in connection with the "Perfected Galloway" and the "Perfection" knapsacks.
4. As this attachment is not patented, all manufacturers are at liberty to place it upon their pumps.
5. The attachment can also be used for many purposes where a mechanical mixture of two liquids is wanted.

### ADMINISTERING MEDICINES.

*Arkansas Bulletin.*—It is quite as important for those who have to treat their own stock when sick to know how medicines should be given as to know what remedies are required. The unskilled less frequently do harm from the use of improper drugs than by reckless drenching of sick horses. Such persons should never attempt to drench horses with large volumes of fluid; medicines should never be given by way of the nostrils. The remedies prescribed in this article are to be given by the mouth, rectum, or with the hypodermic syringe. The latter method will be employed only by those who are already accustomed to using it, that is by physicians or veterinarians. Rectal injections are best given by a large syringe, the nozzle of which must be well greased and no undue force employed in introducing it. Drenches are commonly given from a long-necked bottle, the horse's head being elevated sufficiently by the halterstrap thrown over a beam. A better way is to elevate the head by a rope one end of which is fastened around the upper jaw only, hence in the mouth, and the other drawn over a pulley or beam of sufficient height. The horse should be backed into a stall when available and the end of the rope held by an assistant and never tied. Not more than two or three ounces should be poured into the back of the mouth at once and only after this is swallowed should more be given. When the animal coughs the head should be lowered.

### A BETTER WAY.

A safer and more convenient way of giving fluids of small bulk is by means of a syringe made by inserting a cane about eight or nine inches long into a single mouthed soft rubber bulb. These bulbs hold about two ounces and may be obtained at most drug stores. The head being slightly elevated the cane is introduced into the mouth from the side, pushed back along the roof of the mouth and the contents forced out by compressing the bulb. This is repeated until the whole dose has been given. The crushing of the cane is prevented by moving the end back and forth in the middle of the roof of the mouth. For the doses prescribed in this article this method is recommended.

Balls or pills are placed on the back of the tongue, which is drawn forward with the left hand. They are carried back by the hand (which requires practice to be done with safety) or by means of a balling-gun, or simply stuck on the end of a short, not sharp-pointed, stick, but by this last method unless carefully done there is some risk of injuring the throat.

### REPORT ON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The national commissioner of labor, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, has submitted his ninth annual report. This report relates entirely to the building and loan associations in the United States. These associations are known by various names, but the principle underlying them is the same. In some of the states they are called "building and loan associations," in others "co-operative banks," in others "building and saving associations," etc. The report comprehends every state in the union except Vermont, in which there is only one association. The leading states are as follows, with number of associations.

Pennsylvania	1,079
Ohio	721
Illinois	669
Indiana	445
New York	418
Missouri	366
Michigan	75
GENERAL RESULTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.	
Number of associations	5,838
Number of shareholders, male	919,614
Number of shareholders, female	307,828
Number of shareholders, total	1,227,442
Average number of shareholders per association	301.2
Number of shareholders who are borrowers	455,411
Percentage of shareholders who are borrowers	26.25
Number of shares	13,255,872
Total net assets	\$450,697,504
Average shares per shareholder	11.54
Average net assets per shareholder	257.25
Average value of shares	34.18
Total profits	\$80,664,116
Average size of loans	1,120
Homes acquired	34,4755

One of the most interesting facts shown by the report relates to the age of the associations. While building and loan associations had their birth in the decade of years from 1840 to 1850, with, perhaps, here and there one prior to the first date named, the report shows that the average age of all the associations is but 6.2 years, the local associations having an average age of 6.3 years, and the nationals an average of only 2.5 years. Of the locals 2,394 are under 5 years of age, 2,163 are 5 years or under 10 years of age, and 589 are 10 years or under 15 years of age, making a total of 5,146 associations out of the whole number under 15 years of age. There are but 433 over 15 years of age. These figures certainly show that the building and loan associations of the country are entirely modern institutions and have reached their great proportions during the last ten or fifteen years. This, in connection with the fact that they have net assets of over \$450,000,000, have made total profits of more than \$80,000,000 have helped to secure probably over 400,000 homes, and are semi-banking institutions conducted by ordinary men not trained as bankers but yet have met with remarkably few losses, shows conclusively the strong hold which building and loan associations have taken upon the public.

Farmer Tibbets—Hang that cow! I always have to club her 'fore I can make her stand still. Little Nephew (from the city) Is that the one that gives the whipped cream?—Chicago Tribune.

### YELLOW AND BLACK KNOT.

*Michigan Bulletin.*—These dread diseases of the peach and plum respectively, are quite troublesome in portions of the state, and frequent inquiries are received as to their nature and the best methods of treating them. They have been discussed in Bulletin 103, which will be sent on application, but we append the following brief notes.

The "black knot" causes swellings upon the stems and branches of plum and cherry trees. The trees should be carefully examined in June and July and, if swellings with a velvety olive green mould upon them are discovered, they should be cut off. Later on, the swellings have a deep black and pimply appearance. If upon the stem or large branches, the knots can be shaved off and the wounds painted with tincture of iodine. The search for knots should be kept up throughout the year, and they should be removed and burned whenever found. If this is neglected they will spread to and destroy other trees.

Nothing is really known as to the nature of the disease called "Yellows," but it is believed to be contagious and it is probably of a bacterial nature.

It shows itself in bearing trees in prematurely ripened fruit, and in the reduced size and light color of the foliage. The following year clusters of wiry twigs appear in the axils of the branches.

There is no known remedy and, to prevent the spread of the disease, affected trees should be dug out and burned upon its first appearance. Only by a strict compliance with the "Yellows" law can the disease be held in check.

### RUSTS OF GRAIN.

[Bulletin Kansas Station.]

#### CONCLUSIONS.

1. In the vicinity of Manhattan, the common wheat rust passes the winter in the tissues of the wheat plant in the mycelial condition. During the warm weather of spring, a crop of spores is produced which, under favorable conditions, may rapidly spread the disease. The infection of the winter wheat in the fall is materially aided by volunteer wheat, which carries the rust through the few months following harvest. The red rust spores are capable of maintaining their power of germination through the winter, and thus infecting the crop the following spring.

2. There is no evidence to show that the second kind of wheat rust survives the winter here, either in the mycelial condition or in the uredo stage, though it may do so further south.

3. A series of inoculation experiments shows that both wheat and oats are easily infected by rust from the same kind of grain, but not by the same kind of rust from other grains; e. g., wheat is infected by rust from wheat, but not by rust from oats, corn, or blue grass. Hence there is little danger of infection from one kind of grain to another.

4. The spraying experiments show that certain fungicides, as potassium bichromate and ferric chloride, are effective in preventing rust, but that, with our present knowledge concerning methods of spraying, it seems impossible to sufficiently cover the foliage. For this reason, although the rust can be largely decreased, we cannot attain prevention, as is done in such diseases as the grape mildew. Furthermore, it is extremely doubtful if spraying of wheat or oats would pay, even if effective.

A more promising plan is the breeding of varieties of grain which shall be rust resisting, the so-called "rust-proof" varieties.

"Joslar," said Farmer Cornstossel's wife, "the roof's a leakin' agin." "Is it? Well, I'll investigate it tomorrow." "Joslar,"—and she spoke with a something like asperity, which was not usual with her—"I don't read the newspapers for nothin.' What that roof wants ain't investigation. It wants 'tendin' to."—Washington Star.

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Richmond	7 35	11 00	.....	.....
Fort Wayne, Ar	10 55	2 35	2 05	.....
Fort Wayne, Lv	2 55	2 15	8 05	.....
Kalamazoo, Ar	6 40	.....	11 45	.....
Kalamazoo, Lv	7 20	5 30	12 35	.....
Grand Rapids, Ar	9 15	6 55	4 15	.....
Grand Rapids, Lv	10 25	7 40	4 50	.....
Cadillac	2 15	11 50	9 20	.....
Traverse City	.....	1 50	10 55	.....
Petoskey	5 40	3 55	.....	.....
Mackinaw, Ar	.....	A. M.	5 15	.....

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

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never cease because it is the chief corner-stone of our Order.

I also desire to call your attention in this connection to the report of the committee on education at the recent session of the National Grange, and before leaving this subject, I would urge upon Patrons that they be more watchful of their interests as agriculturists and more careful as to the disposition of funds appropriated for agriculture, as I fear that the large outlay made in this direction is not returning to agriculture a commensurate value.

ARE FARMERS ORGANIZATIONS BENEFICIAL?

[Part of a paper read at the farmers' institute at Morris, by F. M. Shepard of Owosso.]

Man is a gregarious animal, although our friend, J. Sterling Morton, the present secretary of agriculture, would have us stay at home and attend to our own business and have nothing to do with public affairs, still it seems to be a fact that ever since the fiat was proclaimed, "It is not good for man to be alone," it has been natural for men of all classes and conditions in life to band together for their own protection or convenience. This is shown by referring to history, and has especially been emphasized within the past year.

Those of you who visited the great "White City" at Chicago during the World's Fair have perhaps been impressed (as I was) with the vastness of the undertaking when you took into consideration the shortness of the time in which the work had to be completed.

When we think of a place like Jackson Park, containing over 600 acres, covered with the most beautiful and extensive buildings, with canals, islands, and lagoons, lighted by electricity and adorned with fountains, handsome statues, flower gardens, and other works of art, and all this work to be done in the time between the 25th of April, 1890, when the act of congress was passed creating the commission, and the 1st of May, 1893, when the exposition was formally opened, I say we can hardly conceive it possible that the ingenuity of man could accomplish all this work in the short space of time allotted to do it. And how was all this done? Why simply by that power which you ask would it be beneficial among farmers, viz., the power of organization!

In this connection it will be proper to inquire what effect this factor of organization is having on the business world of today. Look around you and you will find that all kinds of business, from the wealthy manufacturer who counts his employes by the thousand to the barber and the bootblack, all are thoroughly organized. Do you want a job of repairing done or a house built? The carpenter you employ belongs to the carpenters' union! The man who builds your chimneys or spreads the plaster upon your walls belongs to the masons, or plasterers' union! Your house must be furnished by a firm belonging to the manufacturers, association, and finally you must be buried by an undertaker who belongs to the undertakers' union.

And now with this slight glance at what has been and is being done by men of other callings with the aid of this great agent organization, what I ask, is the status of the farmer upon this point today? Is he on hand with his organization? Is he prepared to do royal battle for the rights which his position as the source and fountain of all prosperity (without whom all business would cease to exist) entitle him of right to demand? Is he prepared to take the position which his control of three-fifths of the voting power of the people entitle him to?

Six years ago I read a paper at one of your institutes in which I urged upon farmers the benefits of organization and encouraging the formation of farmers' clubs! At that time there were but four or five clubs organized in the state. On the first of the present month I had the honor of representing the club to which I belong at a state convention of farmers' clubs. At this meeting there were 22 farmers' clubs represented, and there are at least a dozen more in the state who did not send delegates to that meeting.

Now while the fact of this increase in members is encouraging

and shows that the minds of the farming class have a leaning in the right direction, it also shows that we are far behind all other classes in the matter of organization for our own benefit.

The fact is Mr. President that we as farmers have too long neglected to use this great factor in the world's operation, namely the power of organization. The fact is that we have so long suffered from the terrible isolation from each other and from the busy workers of the world that it has become a sort of second nature to live within ourselves, to distrust each other and every one with whom we have to do; to be in fact independent even of those of our own calling, and to think that we are just as well off without the assistance and co-operation of those around us. And it is to this very feeling that we are indebted more than anything else for the peculiar position in which we find ourselves at the present time. While we have been patting ourselves upon the back and calling ourselves independent of all others, we have been distanced in the race by those of nearly every other profession or calling on the face of the earth. Monopolies, trusts, unions, and combinations of various kinds have fixed the price of every article which we have to buy and of every day's work which we employ. Boards of trade and chambers of commerce have fixed the price upon every commodity which we have to sell, and railroad combinations have made rates to suit themselves upon everything which we wish to transport. How then, you say, shall we ever be able to get out of the position in which we find ourselves? And in answer I would say that if the American farmer is ever to take the proud position among his fellow men to which he is entitled by nature and by right, it must be done by education and organization. He must be educated to know his rights and knowing to dare maintain them. He must learn to lay aside his feelings of distrust and envy, and to meet his fellow laborers upon the broad plane of charity and Christian benevolence. He must learn to love his calling and be prepared to defend it against all encroachments. He must learn that when his own vocation is in danger from adverse legislation, he must not be mindful of the whip of any political party, but must work for the best interests of that sacred calling to which he owes all that he is now or expects to be hereafter. He must learn that man can not live unto himself alone, but that as the pebble cast in the pool disturbs all the water in a certain circle around it, so his influence for good or evil is felt when he knows it not, and that as his life is so shall be his reward.

KENT COUNTY GRANGE.

An interesting meeting of Kent county Grange was held at Alpine Grange hall on June 13.

The reports from the Granges showed nearly all in a very flourishing condition and doing good work. The afternoon session was open to the public, and over sixty Patrons and friends were present. A motion placing Kent county Grange on record as favoring the election of the United States senators by the people was carried.

From the discussion on, "Why I labor for the best interests of the Grange," which was led by I. D. Davis, the following was gleaned: "We are recognized and respected more than any other farmers' organization in existence." "The Grange not only labors for its own members, but for all those throughout the whole township and county, and as it has done so much to help every farmer he ought to be willing to do as much for the Grange as they are doing for him." "The Grange is of vast importance to the young people as a school. It has done more for all classes of farmers from young to old than any other organization." One thought that "the Grange has saved hundreds of women from insanity."

Mrs. C. Preston led the discussion on, "The advantages of the creamery over the ordinary methods of making butter." One sister thinks that "a woman is just as much entitled to a creamery as a man is to a mowing machine." The first question always asked when a creamery is talked of is, "do you get more pounds of butter." Now does a man get more tons of hay when he cuts it with a mowing

machine? No, I think if he were to use the scythe he would get a very little more, but he would object to the extra work.

While this rule would not apply to butter-making, the same or better results can be obtained with less work by using the creamery.

"The pleasures and profits of the hot house," was the next subject for discussion, and after a few remarks the subject was passed, and the lecturer spoke on the question of, "Why are there not more farmers in our state and national legislatures?"

Music and recitations were plentifully interspersed.

The next meeting will be held at Cascade Grange Hall.

SEC'Y.

TRAVERSE GRANGE TALKS.

Mr. Parmelee—There is something wrong in this country generally. He thought the present state of depression originated in the United States senate. Inferior officers who are corrupted take their cue from United States legislators who have set this dishonest example, which our roadmasters, etc., are not slow to follow.

Mr. Brown—One fact struck him as a present indication of the tendency of the times. Agriculturally, each farmer should now put his best foot forward. The outlook is toward a great amount of produce raised—more every year.

Those unable to get employment elsewhere will seek it on the farm. More will come from the towns to till the soil. This will make more producers and less consumers. The only way for the farmer to get ahead is to practice the best methods of agriculture and make the most of his circumstances. Even if he does the best he can the outlook is not favorable. One member here said he thought the reason for our hard times was, there isn't money enough in circulation.

Mr. Haynes—Couldn't see how we could make money more plentiful. It is a bad plan just now to lend money to people who can't pay their bills. Farmers at present can't make money enough to pay their debts.

Mrs. Ramsdell—The farmers are the most independent people in the world. Farmers can raise enough to live on, and live well. We are lucky enough here to have no disasters—frosts nor floods—that afflict other localities. Our growing manufactories are a good thing for our farmers as helping to consume their produce. She should stick to the farm and not go anywhere else. She could tell of just as many farmers who had got rich as manufacturers or tradesmen. Could cite a number of our farmers who have made money raising potatoes. There is more money in potatoes than fruit.

Mrs. Gray—We should look way back for a solution of this trouble. There is now too much extravagance in living. Poor farmers, who come here after living extremely savingly in the old country, become wasteful. They may get good wages, but seldom lay up a cent. She believed in saving for a rainy day. She thought it paid in her own family to be frugal. They had raised and educated a large family and never regret they had sometimes to live poor to do it. But there is no real need of starving on the farm. Where is the soup house for farmers? Then we can be educated if we only try. With free libraries and cheap books and periodicals there is no excuse for the illiterate farmer.—Grand Traverse Herald.

Alleged Jokes.

Sunday School Teacher—What kind of boys go to heaven? Small Boy—Dead ones.—Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Newlywed—Henry, I think you are real mean. Mr. Newlywed—Well, what have I done? Mrs. Newlywed—Mother writes that in your letter asking her to come and see us, you said "visitation" instead of "visit"—and now she's not coming.—Truth.

Mrs. Henpeck—On the twenty-fifth of next month we will celebrate our silver wedding. Don't you think we ought to kill the fatted calf and ask in the neighbors? Mr. Henpeck—Kill the calf! I don't see how the unfortunate animal is to blame for what happened twenty-five years ago.—Tid-Bits.

Young Lady—"I am tired of living on my relative and want to be independent." Employment Agent—"I might get you a place in a store." "That won't do. I'd be under some one's orders continually. I want to be independent of everything and everybody." "Ah, I see. I'll get you a place as cook."—New York Weekly.

### Notices of Meetings.

#### ALLEGAN POMONA.

The meeting of the Allegan county Pomona Grange has been adjourned until October. The time, place and program will be given in the VISITOR in due time.  
MRS. E. L. ORTON, Sec.

### 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.

The last meeting of Manistee district Grange, No. 21, was held at Pleasanton Grange hall, June 26. Regular Grange session in the daytime for Grange business, with discussions, Should United States senators be elected by direct vote? The expression in its favor was unanimous, and that until the constitution is amended, that parties should at their conventions nominate candidates, and members of the legislature should vote for the election of the candidate nominated by their party. The evening session was open to the public the local Sabbath school providing plenty of good music and the Grange a program of essays, short talks, and recitations.

The pressure of farm work prevented a longer session, but we believe the meeting has strengthened the friendly feeling and respect already existing in that locality for the Grange.

#### SECRETARY.

Parkville Grange, No. 22, would like space in your valuable paper, although Parkville Grange perhaps has as few subscribers to the VISITOR as any Grange of a like number of members. But let me assure the editor that your correspondent has done all he could to have the members subscribe. But Parkville Grange is yet alive and is fairly prosperous as a Grange. We have added some twenty to our number during the last year, and more anxious to join us.

The 12th of June being the 61st anniversary of the birth of Mr. F. M. Woodard, an old pioneer of St. Joseph and Kalamazoo counties, having emigrated from New York, with his parents, when but ten years of age, he extended an invitation to the members of Parkville Grange of which he is a very active member, being the county delegate to the State Grange last December. The day was a pleasant one and nearly every member of the Grange attended. As they drove to his beautiful home the first thing to catch the eye was

a handsome archway over the front entrance containing in fine decoration the word, "Welcome."

The day was pleasantly spent in social chat and entertaining music. Mr. Woodard in a short and effective speech gave them a kindly greeting to his home. He also gave a brief outline of his early life in New York. He told them about his emigration to Michigan in an early day and the hardships of pioneer life. Your correspondent responded, congratulating him on his success in life, his hale and hearty condition, with the hope that he might live to enjoy many more birthdays. Rev. F. Hauser, also a member of Parkville Grange, then presented Mr. Woodard in behalf of the assembled company, a handsome easy chair. The guests were then invited to the dining room where elegant refreshments were served. We all wished him and his a happy birthday and many more to come, and when done with life's changes, and the Grange below, in heaven a brighter home.

UNCLE DAVE,  
Master Parkville Grange.

Judge Ramsdell, chairman of Executive Committee of the State Grange, has been for some time sorely afflicted by losing the use of an arm from rheumatism.

#### Y. P. S. C. E.

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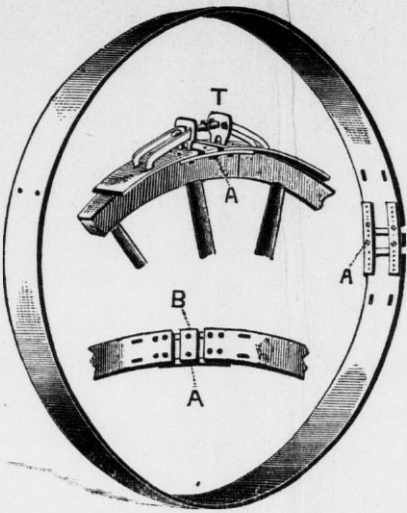
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[See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.—Ed.]

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