

GRANGE VISITOR

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

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WHOLE NO. 469.

Prices of Wheat.

The Causes Affecting Them—Paper Read by Aaron Jones, Master of Indiana State Grange, Before the St. Joseph Valley Grange.

"The practice of late years of farmers storing their wheat in public elevators and placing the same on the market direct from the machine faster than the consumption demands, and putting in the hands of investors and speculators, has the effect of causing a large visible supply which is published weekly. European wheat buyers are quick to take advantage of this and point to the large visible supply in the United States, on account of which the price of wheat in Russia, India, Australia and the Argentine Republic is depressed and the fall of prices in those countries in turn forces down the price in the United States. Again, it costs from 9 to 12 cents a bushel to store wheat a year in public elevators, not including interest, which farmers have to pay in reduction of prices paid by investors and speculators. Farmers can store wheat in their own granaries and carry the same for one-third of what it costs in public elevators, including insurance.

"If farmers would market their wheat as the consumption requires they would avoid the large visible supply and the excessive storage charges now paid by them, and would prevent the large visible supply which is one of the principal factors relied on by speculators and others in forcing down the price of wheat. Those reaping the benefit of the present system are first, the elevator men who charge excessive rates for storage, and second, the miller and merchant who can draw from the elevator at will and keep down prices at interior points, and third, foreign wheat buyers who can buy where it suits them. The public press unwittingly aids them in depressing the market by keeping before the public the amount of the large visible supply to the serious injury to farmers, merchants, manufacturers and mechanics as well. All are indirectly interested in having wheat bring a fair price as it adds to the general prosperity of the country and makes trade and labor active in every branch. If farmers would sell their wheat as the consumption demands it would keep down the large visible supply. The low price of wheat is mainly of advantage to Europe, as it enables manufacturers in that country to more successfully compete with American manufacturers, and thus affect our laboring men and mechanics in forcing down the price of labor. There seems to be no one, not even the farmer, who will say a good word in the interest of better prices for our great American staple. Farmers have become discouraged and some of them believe these low prices for wheat are the result of natural causes, and not the result of artificial conditions brought about by the unwise and unbusiness-like method of farmers in forcing their wheat on the market, and the shrewdness of the far-sighted foreigner in manipulating our mistakes to depress and destroy the value of our own product. Is there no remedy? Are American farmers obliged to grow wheat at a loss in order to benefit England? The remedy is in our hands; if we will not apply it the fault is with us. If farmers even now would hold their wheat back until the public elevators were emptied, prices would in a short time materially advance.

THE PROSPECT.

"The visible supply of wheat in the United States March 1, 1895, was 78,761,000 bushels; not enough to feed our own people until June 1, 1895. Besides, Europe is buying of us over 5,000,000 bushels per month. And this wheat she will be obliged to have whether wheat is 50 cents or \$1 per bushel. The stock of wheat in warehouses in France, March 1, 1895, was only 4,500,000, against 19,500,000 one year ago. There are no reliable statistics showing how much wheat there is in the farmers' hands at this time, but it is conceded by all well informed men that it is much less than it was one year ago, for the reason that in some sections of our country, from poor crops, drought and other causes, farmers have fed and sold their wheat very close. The farmers of the entire country have been educated and impressed by the

cry of a great visible supply and the exaggerated reports of great crops in the Argentine republic, until they have been free sellers. I am of the opinion, gathered from extensive correspondence, that there are not more than 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in the farmers' hands at this time. Add this to the visible supply and we have 178,761,000 bushels of wheat in the United States. Europe will have to get from the United States before July 15, 1895, from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels. To bread American people to July 15, 1895, will require 118,800,000 bushels. Feeders and farmers will feed domestic animals and poultry to July 15, 1895, 25,000,000 bushels on account of the deficiency of the corn crop of 1894, which was short of a fair average crop by from 500,000,000 to 800,000,000 bushels. It will thus be seen that all available wheat will be needed before the new crop can be had, and that there will be less than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat of the old crop in America on July 15, 1895, much too small a margin. Prices certainly can not go lower, and may improve materially. Stocks of wheat in the United States and in the world are lower than usual. Over-supply and over-production, therefore, are not the causes in the depression in price. There is not as much wheat in the United States as good business foresight would warrant. We ought to carry a large surplus to guard against a possible poor crop year. The cry used by buyers of excessive amounts is delusion; it is not true in fact, but if we are led to believe it is true, act on the delusion and market wheat at the very low price now ruling it has this same effect of keeping down the price as though it were true.

"The prosperity of our country, the success and value of American investment in manufacturing plants, in stocks, railway securities and transportation companies, and the values of American homes and farms depend on a prosperous agriculture, and a prosperous agriculture depends as much on marketing the products of the farmer as in the production of the crops."

The Lubin Proposition.

The following is an address read by Mr. David Lubin, of Sacramento, California, before the committee on agriculture, of the National House of Representatives, Dec. 15, 1894:

As a remedy for the depressed condition of agriculture, and for the removal of the inequality that in our country exists between the relative value of agricultural staples and manufactures caused by legislation, I advocate a Government export bounty on agricultural staples.

The chief cause of the low prices of agricultural staples, not alone in our country but throughout the world, may be readily traced to the efforts of England.

In her desire to procure for herself the two necessary essentials for commercial supremacy she has left nothing undone which was in her power to do.

These two essentials are cheap food and cheap raw material.

Realizing that the protective policies of the other European countries and of the United States would debar them the utility of these advantages, that to her alone would accrue the advantages to be gained from these important factors for success, and realizing further that as long as she alone would reap the advantages of cheap food and of cheap raw material that she would have a world advantage over all competition, and that this was the true path toward the world's commercial supremacy, she put into operation a series of methods best calculated to bring about the result she desired.

The first important step was in the abolition of her corn laws, the second in the securing of vast territories, and the third was in the introduction into those territories of labor-saving agricultural machinery.

Under this policy England drove out Araby Pasha from Egypt and took possession of that country. To carry out this same policy, the Government of India was changed by declaring the Queen of England Empress of India.

Then she began building great canals, irrigating ditches, and docks. Harbors and rivers were made navigable, and great

subsidized railway lines were constructed.

She sent large, well-disciplined armies to her tributary provinces, and sent her powerful war ships to overawe and intimidate the subdued and conquered nations, and when all was prepared, she then took copies of American agricultural machinery and placed them in the hands of the cheapest and most dependent field labor in the world, confidently awaited results, and the results are here. These labor saving agricultural machines in the hands of the cheapest field labor in the world, and on lands as fertile and much cheaper than ours, and operated under the peasant tenantry system, produced the effect aimed at by her. As a result, food and raw material can now be had cheaper in England than ever before.

Nor is this condition a temporary one; on the contrary, the best informed unhesitatingly state that the era of low prices for agricultural staples is here to remain.

A few years ago an agricultural machine was a novelty in Europe. To-day there are great manufacturing plants of modern agricultural implements and machinery, not alone in England, but in Germany, France, Austria and Belgium, and they find ready market for them in Egypt, India, North Africa, Asia Minor, the Danubian Provinces, European and Asiatic Russia, Easter Asia, and South America.

The economic value of these labor-saving agricultural machines to the commercial supremacy of England is significant.

Without these aids to cheap production, all other agencies would not be sufficient to avail, for there is a vast difference between the efficacy of machine over primitive agricultural hand labor.

Of greater significance, however, has all this been to the economic condition of the United States.

But a few years ago, and we were the almost exclusive users of agricultural machinery, and because of this fact the producers of agricultural staples could afford to pay the entire enormous cost of protection to manufacturers and still come out with a handsome profit ahead.

This is now no longer possible; for, with the world's prices of the principal agricultural staples at half or less than half their former rates, they are now produced in our country close at or below cost.

Under these circumstances the time must come when the former independent land-owning farmer must be driven to bankruptcy and ruin, and his place will be taken by a dependent, degraded peasant-tenantry system, and when that time comes, the farmers of our country will not stand alone as the sufferers.

The immediate results to follow will be in the great shrinkage of the purchasing power for the products of labor, and millions of workers in the manufacturing centers will be in enforced idleness.

The economic disturbance, unless arrested, must tend in the direction of a greatly increased standing army, and ultimately end in radical changes in our form of government, perhaps changing it into a despotism or monarchy.

These changes seem impossible now, but they seemed equally impossible at a time when Rome was the most powerful republic in the world.

The root of the cause of her decline and fall finds a comparative parallel in our present economic condition. The conquest of Carthage, Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor brought Rome many millions of captives. These she employed under the lash and without pay in the production of agricultural staples.

The free wage-paying farmers of Italy could not compete with this slave labor, and as a result were driven into debt which they could not meet.

Presently their farms were foreclosed, and the former independent land-owning Roman farmer was driven from his farm, and he became a houseless, homeless vagabond, yet a Roman citizen. He drifted to Rome, and when there he chose a new occupation, he became a politician, and elected that party which promised him the most "largess." In order to hurry a succession of "largess" he found it convenient to change the administration as often as possible, and to hasten natural events he found it expedient to kill off the rulers.

And so Rome fell. A miserable fall it was but not at all undeserved.

Now we do not conquer or enslave foreign nations. England has done this for us; but the result is precisely the same as if we had done this ourselves.

The products of the cheapest, most dependent field labor in the world, supplied with modern labor-saving agricultural machinery comes into direct competition with products of our independent, high-wage-paying, land-owning farmers, and the result must be in their elimination, in their being driven to our cities.

Once in the cities and they will cry "protection," which is but another form of "largess."

Why, then, should the American producer continue the production of agricultural staples when he can no longer do so profitably? Because he cannot produce anything else that will be more profitable, and because to abandon his holding would be instant ruin.

But can we not enhance the price of agricultural staples in our own country by reducing the area under cultivation?

No; not unless the entire crop is below the export point. As soon as there is a surplus, it must be exported, and the export buyer will pay us no more for it than it can be bought from the cheapest labor countries of the world, and the ruling prices of which are quoted in the chief market center where it is bought in the greatest quantity, and which center is at Liverpool.

As soon as the surplus is offered at the Liverpool price, the same Liverpool price rules for the greater portion which is sold for home consumption.

Therefore, as soon as there is a surplus, the home price for the entire crop is the Liverpool price, less the cost of transportation from the place of production to Liverpool, even though the product is consumed within a stone's throw from the place of production.

Can we not by protection stimulate home manufacture to a degree that will give us that greater home market which will consume our present surplus at home?

If this were possible, it would remove our difficulties, for, with no surplus to sell abroad, it would then be possible for us with the aid of the protective tariff to enhance the price of agricultural staples in our country to any artificial price that protection permits, and staple agriculture would be in the same comfortable position that protected manufacturers are.

A portion of agricultural products now produced in our country are actually in that position now, and these products consist of kinds of which we do not produce a surplus for export, and which are to a great extent raised and sold near the great cities. Such agricultural products are, however, not under discussion, for they practically are as much protected as manufactures, and at the expense of the great staple agricultural industry.

Girls in the City.

An exchange advises the village girl not to rush from her home to the city. The sight is no doubt dazzling and luring to her. A nearer view, however, disenchant the scene. The cities are crowded now with homeless girls. A girl without a mother or a home, and self-dependent, is in danger anywhere, and in great danger in a great city. It is full of enemies to her best interests. The quiet of the farm, the happiness of the animal creation around her, the green of the meadows, the music of the wood, the odor of the wild flowers, the whistle of the birds, the life of tree and plant and shrub, are peaceful, joyous, heavenly, beside the horrible schemes and diabolical purposes that she may have to confront in the city. Earning one's bread in the factory or store is to pay dearly for it. Happier far the village maiden who who sews for a livelihood, or is a domestic, or teaches the country school.

Teacher—"What is the meaning of the meaning of the word 'excavate'?" Scholar—"To hollow out." Teacher—"Give me a sentence in which the word is properly used?" Scholar—"The small boy excavates when he cuts his finger."—*Tid Bits.*

Field and Stock.

Irrigation.

U. P. HEDRICK.

For the past two or three years, as well as the present year, the necessity of having a greater supply of moisture has been forcibly impressed upon the farmers of Michigan. In the central west—Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, and the Dakotas, there has been a great boom in irrigation. Farmers there have given up almost all hopes of success without artificially watering their land, and irrigating plants are being established in large numbers. Where there are rivers to furnish the water, canals are being built after the system used in the far west. Where such rivers do not exist, water is being furnished by means of artesian wells, or a number of small wells, the water being pumped by means of steam and wind power. The canal system promises best, but there are very few places, there or here, where it may be successfully used. On the other hand there are but few places where an almost inexhaustible supply of water may not be had from deep wells. These, with windmills, have been found profitable in irrigating limited areas, and though such irrigation is still in its infancy, it promises much.

COOPERATIVE IRRIGATION.

Farmers well located in regard to water, and who desire to irrigate extensively, may find it best to enter upon some co-operative scheme. A number of farmers by organizing a company will find opportunities in helping each other to help themselves. This is being done in the west very largely.

Instead of borrowing money from capitalists, or having them own the ditches, the farmers are doing the work on canals owned by themselves. As a large per cent of the cost of such an enterprise is labor that can be done by those interested, but little money is required. Instances are given of companies consisting of 20 or 30 farmers digging canals 15 miles long, doing most of the work themselves in order to get water on their farms. The plan of co-operation offers a good solution of the question of cost, for by it the expense may be reduced to a minimum, and the scheme immediately becomes practical to at least truck growers and small fruit growers who practice intensive farming. Moreover, it is a step towards closer organization of the agriculturists in other ways, and is commendable in that it may start a spirit of co-operation among agricultural forces.

IRRIGATION AT THE COLLEGE.

The horticultural department of the state experiment station is now trying a system of irrigation which from a short trial seems to be successful, and from which the farmers may expect to hear in the future through the station bulletins and the farm papers. The water for the system is pumped by a large fire pump from the Red Cedar, a small but perennial river which flows through the college farm. It is conducted from the river to the gardens, a distance of an eighth of a mile, by means of a three inch cast-iron pipe. From the main pipe about 2,500 feet of distributing pipe is arranged in three lines, running east and west, the main line running north and south, in the gardens along the highest points. At intervals of 100 feet there are hydrants somewhat like fire hydrants, to which a two and a half inch hose may be attached if desired. On the highest land in the garden an iron tank 8 feet in diameter and 20 feet high, holding 300 barrels, will be built. From the tank small quantities of water may be had when the pump is not in operation. Nine acres of garden will be irrigated by the water thus obtained. The various vegetable crops will be grown upon the irrigated land and unirrigated, so that the value of the extra moisture supplied may be pretty accurately determined. In time it is expected that the apple, plum, and pear orchards, and the berry plantation may be irrigated by means of extensions, and a similar comparative test be given them.

METHODS OF APPLYING WATER.

Numerous methods of applying the water will be tried, but the two principal ways will be to supply the water on the surface by furrows, or surface irrigation, and by means of drain tile placed beneath the surface, or sub-irrigation. Various minor matters will be taken into consideration, such as amount of water used, time to apply it, and frequency with which it needs to be applied. The amount of water used will be determined by a meter placed in the tank, all water passing through it. In the surface irrigation the water will be conducted from the hydrants to the furrows by means of small wooden flumes or by hose. In the flumes there are gates which may be opened and closed so that the water may be controlled easily. The plan is, by means of the gates, to allow the water to flow into the lateral furrows between each row of corn, potatoes, or vegetables, and to be led here and there as a man with a hoe may direct. The hose is used in carrying the water to the flumes,

or may carry it direct to the furrows. In sub-irrigation lines of drain tile are laid twelve or fifteen inches from the surface of the ground, the lines a rod, perhaps, apart. A hose may be placed in the tile at the end of one of these lines and the water allowed to flow until the ground is wet enough, or a number of lines may lead from a main, thus saving the trouble of changing the hose often.

RESULTS.

The system has been in partial operation for several weeks and has been of great value even this early in the season. The local rains which have supplied parts of Michigan with an abundance of moisture have not occurred in the vicinity of the college, so that the season has been favorable for trying irrigation. The drouth has been unprecedented in severity for this time of the year. Though it is too early to tell of marked results from the artificial watering, yet there are good results plainly visible to even a casual observer. A large bed of strawberries, part of which was watered by the surface irrigation, shows almost to a hill the good effects of the water. A plot of peas unirrigated is almost dried up, and the peas are all gone. A similar plot watered twice by means of surface irrigation, is still, June 26, bearing peas and the vines are green and thrifty. One forenoon the water was let run for half an hour on part of a piece of timothy near the garden; before evening one could distinguish exactly the boundaries of the irregular plot over which the water had flowed, so beneficial was the result. The same thing was true of a neighboring piece of rye, though the effect was less striking and was not so soon seen. Potatoes, corn, cabbage, in fact everything that has received the extra water by means of the surface irrigation, shows that the effect is beneficial, though whether enough to pay for the added expense remains to be seen when the crops are harvested. With the sub-irrigation, thus early in the season, the good results are not so marked. As one would naturally conclude, the best results from sub-irrigation are obtained when the plants are well established and the roots have penetrated farther in the soil. However, small experiments tried along this line last year proved somewhat successful, and it is almost an assured thing that some degree of success will follow this season. In transplanting from the hotbeds to the field the water has been a very great convenience this spring. Strawberries, cabbage, and tomatoes, in quite large quantities, have been transplanted with comparative ease because of having the water at hand.

THE PROBLEM.

From the experience so far, this much seems certain at least, that the element of chance is largely eliminated from truck growing or farming, and that certainly indicates some progress. There is now scarcely a season in which a drouth of a few weeks or a month does not greatly lessen or entirely destroy some crops, and the problem of how to get the better of the drouths is one that needs consideration from all farmers. It is almost inevitable that something must be done, either to discover and check the cause if possible, or provide a remedy, if the farmer is to grow the crops he has been accustomed to grow. Even after the great difficulty of supplying the water has been overcome there will still be problems demanding consideration, such as applying it to rolling ground, preparing the ground for irrigation and culture of crops under irrigation. The solution of all these can only be accomplished after experience and after many mistakes have been made. But farmers will do well to begin to think about these things.

Agricultural College.

The Drouth.

R. M. KELLOGG.

We are now having the most severe and protracted drouth ever known in Michigan at this season of the year. Meadows are quite generally ruined and wheat heading out too near the ground, while oats are at a stand-still. There seems to have been no remedy for the meadows, but I venture the statement that the condition of the wheat and oats could have been materially changed for the better by the timely use of modern machinery and tools. If farmers would give more attention to storing up water in the soil during the early spring rains and take measures to hold it there for the benefit of growing grains and plants, the drouths would lose much of their terrors.

To accomplish this it is only necessary to pulverize the soil finely and deeply, and subsoil so that the upper strata will hold several times as much water as in their natural condition, and connect all with the lower sub-strata by rolling down hard so that capillary action will bring the water from the "water level" or lower strata and stop its ascent in time to prevent its escape by coming in contact with the free air and bright sunshine. This we can accomplish by separating the particles of earth so that the amount of water required to fill the in-

terstices will be so heavy as to overcome capillary action. This we do by surface cultivation.

CULTIVATING WHEAT.

But, you ask, how are we going to cultivate wheat and oat fields? Simply use any of the new weeding machines. We will take our new Breed weeder and go over twelve to fifteen acres of wheat, oats, corn or potatoes in a day and accomplish all that is desired; killing all small weeds and injuring scarce a spear of grain, save, perhaps, what a man and horse would break down, and as much of this would straighten up again the damage from this source is very inconsiderable. Small weeds offer no resistance to the teeth and are readily torn out, while the wheat, oats, or other plants slip around them with the greatest ease. The surface is thoroughly pulverized, admitting the atmosphere to the roots to render plant food available, and thus maintaining the soft dust mulch which acts like a blanket to prevent the escape of moisture. Had this been done early in the spring and repeated only two or three times, the wheat heads would now have been full and a splendid growth of straw secured.

I know there are some eminent investigators who deny that capillary action brings moisture to the surface, but claim that it is merely the results of evaporation. I think a visit to my 41 acres of strawberries would convince them of the correctness of my theory. The ground was repeatedly cultivated and pulverized with Acme harrow, both before and after plowing, and subsoiled to a depth of from 20 to 30 inches and firmly rolled down. We could force the hand down into this mellow soil almost the entire length of the arm; the surface has been kept loose to the depth of about an inch by stirring with the weeder or Planet Jr. cultivator with pulverizer attachment, and now we can remove this dry dust anywhere to a depth of less than an inch an get soil which you can press water out of. If the water came up as vapor this dust would not hold it. Of course, when the lower stratum had parted with its water, the upper surface would be heated by the sun and it would become vapor and pass off, the "wet line" gradually receding until the ground would dry out to a great depth.

CAPILLARY ACTION.

Further evidence of this would be found by digging a hole several feet deep on this thoroughly cultivated ground. We should find the ground quite moist from the surface to the bottom, while if we went to our meadow or hard, bare ground, it would be almost destitute of moisture to the same depth. There are few locations in Michigan where irrigation can be made practicable. We have had a succession of drouthy seasons and now have no reason to believe they will not be repeated, and we must devise methods of conserving moistures to tide us over the seasons when rains are withheld. Let this subject be the topic for farmers' gatherings and accumulate experience and results in different methods until we shall hit upon some plan that shall conserve the moisture already in the ground for the few weeks the drouth usually affects Michigan. For the present, we must rely on the dust mulch, and dismiss the prevailing idea that stirring the soil of itself makes the ground moist. A mass of lumps with the lower soil full of air chambers will not do. The ground must be pulverized and firmed by rolling, and without delay loosen an inch of the surface and the work is done. Throw your old double shovel and other long tooth cultivators away. They belong to the past centuries; get the "up-to-date" cultivator and surface pulverizers.

Lonis.

Worms in Sheep.

HERBERT W. MUMFORD.

The season is approaching when we anticipate that considerable inquiry will be made in this and other sheep growing sections as to worms in sheep. It may be too that this will cause an examination of the flock. It will be a good idea to watch the sheep and lambs very closely for the next month for symptoms of this disease. There are several varieties of worms which prey upon the sheep but space prevents any lengthy discussion of the different species, and since the symptoms and treatment are very similar, such a course would be of little value from a practical standpoint.

It is a matter of no little concern that in the advanced stages of the disease, it is almost impossible to effect a cure, while if taken in time a very large majority of the sick can be restored to health. In some instances nothing will be noticed which would lead you to suspect worms were troubling your flock, but in almost every instance there will be marked signs of general debility, weakness, etc., a tendency to drop behind the well sheep of the flock. Often they hang their heads with ears drooping. Usually diarrhea becomes prevalent in the flock. Oftentimes in case of tape worms, segments of the worm will be voided with the excrement. There are several reliable remedies, but we shall

speak of a remedy which is generally at hand in every home—turpentine and milk. This mixture should be given as a drench, in the following proportions and doses:

Take one pint spirits of turpentine, and add to it sixteen parts sweet milk, shaking thoroughly. Dose: For lambs from three to six months old, two ounces; from six months to one year, three ounces, and for adult sheep, four ounces. It is generally to be recommended to repeat the dose in three days.

Healthy sheep should be separated from the unhealthy ones; do not allow them to eat and drink anything which may have come in contact with the excrement of affected sheep, for it is largely in this manner that they become contaminated.

Moscow.

Overfeeding of Young Sows.

There is an attraction in the plump and rounded forms of the porker that is very taking. It suggests dollars to the thrifty feeder and sweet hams and toothsome tenderloins to the epicure. A fat hog is always more pleasing than a lean and hungry pig, even to those who see no beauty in the porcine form. A pig with well-larded muscles will always command a higher price than a scrawny one on the pork market and generally from the purchaser who is buying breeding stock. It is all right in the pork barrel, but what about the breeding pen? If THE GAZETTE were to ask for a showing of hands from those who have been disappointed in the litters from fat gilts there would be a mighty hoisting of hands from every State in the Union—except some of the Southern States where a fat hog is as absolutely unknown to the natives as an ichthyosaurus or a megatherium. As a matter of sober fact small litters from show-fed and sale-fed gilts is becoming the bane of the pig-breeding business. This is putting it strongly but not a whit more strongly than the facts warrant. The breeds which are most highly improved and which are most fitted for show suffer greatly from small litters. The first show the writer ever owned—a show gilt bred from prize-winners and bought when plump as a partridge—farrowed two live pigs and four dead ones and then pigs and sow laid down and died. Many a novice has met with equally discouraging experiences, and judging from reports which reach this office the trouble is constantly growing.

There is only one remedy and that is less feed. The buyer is to blame chiefly. He demands a plump pig and will buy a fat one from the pens on a fair ground rather than one in thrifty, growing condition. The seller naturally gives the buyer what he demands and will continue to do so, but litters of from two to four and sometimes the loss of the gilt ought in time to teach buyers a wholesome lesson. Four pigs at a litter is not enough for a man who breeds swine as a business. Six to ten sounds better, and frequently our white-hog breeders and red-hog breeders tax credulity somewhat with reports of litters of astonishing number. Fecundity rather than fat should be the aim. The buyer must cease demanding pork-fat gilts and the seller must cease stuffing his young sows that he intends to send out as breeders. Better send a man a gilt so thin that she will disappoint him in appearance than one so fat she will not farrow more than three or four pigs.

THE GAZETTE has never been an advocate of the starvation-diet theory in breeding improved stock. It does not believe in making animals "hardy" by feeding them on straw and briars. It rarely emphasizes that side of the question. Overfeeding kills its tens while underfeeding its ten thousands, and hence this journal rarely utters a warning against stuffing for fear it may be taken as a license for starving some poor beast; but the time has come to cry out against the overfattening of gilts designed for breeding purpose. No breed can afford to acquire a reputation as a producer of small litters even with its gilts. It will avail nothing to win in the showing and lose in the farrowing-lot.

The pig breeder of the future will demand sows that can farrow and suckle large litters of healthy pigs, even if the double curls in their tails are not tied up with blue ribbons.—The Breeder's Gazette.

Control of American Clover Seed.

Experiment Station Record.

Efforts are continually being made in certain parts of Europe to discredit American clover seed. During the last two or three years, on account of the drought in Europe during the summers of 1893 and 1894, the importation of American seed greatly increased and an outcry was made to beware of such seed on account of insect larva, weed seeds, and general worthlessness. Some of the statements published seem to be inspired, not so much from a desire to protect consumers from real danger, as to bring the products of this country into disfavor.

The danger of introducing insect pests is very remote, and the purity and vitality of American clover seed will compare fav-

WOMAN'S WORK.

A June Reverie.

The grand perennial time is come,
That's oft been sung in song and story;
Bright avenues of bower and bloom,
Appear in all their summer glory.

We look on the enchanting scene,
And all the air seems filled with leaves;
We see a wealth of summer green,
And hear a voice in every breeze.

The forest trees uplifted high,
In varied shape and changing scene,
Seem piled against the bending sky
In one long line of living green.

The zephyrs chant their murmured sound,
The wild winds, and the tempest driven;
Time marches, on a ceaseless round,
Deep as the sea and high as heaven.

The grandest note that nature knows,
The rolling tide, the boisterous roar
Of mighty waves, whose thunder tones
Are heard along the rocky shore.

The morning light so gently steals
It would not break an infant's slumber;
Yet a more powerful influence wields
Than swelling tide or rolling thunder.

Though first a gentle, lingering ray,
Wide o'er the world refulgent shed,
Imperial silence marks the way,
God's mighty energy displayed.

O, glorious June, we love thee best,
And sing thy praise in song and story!
Nature through all her works is dressed
In royal robes of green and glory!

SAMUEL TROTMAN.

Alden, June, 1895.

The Child.

FLORA C. BUELL.
WORK.

Our loves guide our acts. We like to do what we love. It is easy for us to do what we like. We are prone to do that which we can do best. One of the greatest heritages that may be given to a child is a thorough training of his powers for use. "Be not simply good; be good for something."

Skill and dexterity are acquired readily in early years. He who would see the skillful seamstress, artist, or mechanic of the future, must not overlook the first attempts and patient practice.

It is easier to do ourselves than to teach little ones to do the same, but it is very injurious to them. Do not scorn their work. Show them it has permanent value.

A girl of ten returned home from a visit with a playmate and said, "I wish I could make aprons all alone as Lucy does." Her first seams had been cast aside, or worse, laughed at, until she had ceased to try. The little stitches, rolls of dough, and steps to help, may all find their places by the wise mother in building the home.

RESPONSIBILITY.

The servant was absent at close of an evening meal. Aid was offered in clearing the dishes. "Oh, we all help mamma!" She cared for the food, the three boys piled up and wiped the dishes which papa washed, and three-year-old Gertrude faithfully carried the knives and forks back and forth. She would have indeed been offended had anyone trespassed upon her right. There she was queen. Was the responsibility to her any less than that which transformed the "madcap Harry" into the capable Henry V?

With added strength comes added responsibility, and often vice versa.

It is an element of strength in our characters to have the confidence of those about us. How pitiful it was when seeds had been given a child to plant for his very own, to have the mother take them from his hand saying, "Let the lady drop the seeds, she knows just how to do it." He was not encouraged; he was not led to take one step in advance of any previous ones, but he was rendered useless. "Ceasing to serve, we cease to be valuable."

Let a child know you believe in him and the germ of manliness will develop wonderfully. Accustomed early to a proper way of thinking and doing, he will take no pleasure in idleness.

Ann Arbor.

Birds.

A paper read by Mrs. John K. Campbell, of Fraternity Grange, at a public meeting of Ypsilanti Grange, May 4.

Your lecturer wrote me like this: Please, will you not tell us of the feathered friends in your yard, how you know them, and how you learned to distinguish them? This is all *how*, but with me (contrary to the rule) the *why* comes before the *how*.

I was reading my Bible. In Isaiah, the 64th chapter, 4th verse, are these words: "For since the beginning of the world, men have not heard nor perceived by the ear, neither hath the eye seen, Oh God, besides thee, what he hath prepared for him that waiteth for him." The thought came to me why should I look forward to the delights of another world, when I am too dull to see or hear what from the foundation of the world, God hath prepared for my eye, for my ear, in *this* world. It is true here and now that "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man, the things that God hath prepared for them that love Him."

"Full many a flower is born to blish unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

And is it not mostly desert air? How much of the harmony, the beauty, the aroma of nature is noted by any save God? "Men have not heard, neither hath the eye seen O God beside thee, what he hath prepared." I am asked to tell you of birds and how I learned to like them.

When it was revealed to me that the birds are a part of what God hath prepared, to which my eye was blind and my ear deaf, I did not know where to turn for help in their study, but I began to talk about birds and ask questions. I asked the hired man, the hired girl, and the school children. The boys and girls like to have their stories appreciated, and they have such a fund of—

"Knowledge never learned of schools,
Of the wild bee's morning chase;
Of the wild flower's time and place,
Flight of fowl and habitude
Of the tenants of the wood;
How the tortoise bears his shell,
How the woodchuck digs his cell,
And the ground mole sinks his well;
How the robin feeds her young,
How the oriole's nest is hung."

As I came, today, I passed some bare-foot boys fishing. "Have you caught any?" I asked. "Yes, six bullheads," they called after me. Those boys knew all about bullheads and that, is more than some of us know.

A friend found me a book, "Our Common Birds and how to know them." I bought a field glass, which was some help, but not so much as I expected. A good pair of eyes and the ability to use them is the greatest aid, but it is so rare to find a person who sees, that I want to urge teachers who have the children when they are all eyes and ears, to help them use these gifts to some purpose. The teacher who is able to interest the children in nature has solved the problem of managing the school.

Most of the birds I can identify from the description in the book, but if I am puzzled, a trip to a museum settles the difficulty. This study adds much to the joy of farm life. John Burroughs says, "When leading your cow to pasture you may see something never seen by human eye." Now I do not lead the cow to pasture, but I would not exchange my morning ride in the milkcart, for a ride in the Lord Mayor's coach through the streets of London. We cross three creeks. The phoebe bird flies under the bridge; the kingfisher is watching his prey from a dead branch. The cat-bird skulks in the alders, the crane flies away, trailing his long legs behind him. I know in what elm the hang-bird has hidden her nest, where the gold-finch and waxwing have settled. Every morning brings me new acquaintances or renews the old ones.

If you want to learn birds, begin now and think of birds and you will see them. If you think of a particular bird you usually see that bird. A good bishop was once travelling through a new country, looking up the interest of his church. He stopped at the cabin of a backwoodsman, and while the men were caring for his jaded horse the good woman was cooking a meal for the hungry man. The bishop, intent on his duty, said, "Madam, are there any Episcopalians about here?" She paused, thought a minute, and answered, "Wal, I dunno, the men did ketch something under the barn yesterday, but I dunno whether it was one of them things or not." It depends on what we are looking for whether we find Episcopalians or woodchucks. John Burroughs owns to having the bird in his mind, before he finds him in the bush.

Cut all the bird pieces from the papers, for a bird scrap-book. Read books on nature—Thoreau's "Excursions," "Walden;" John Burroughs' "Wake Robin," "Riberby," "Birds and Poets," etc. Olive Thorne Miller's "Little Brothers of the Air," and "Nesting Time." Go to the woods; you will see something new every time; you will find the system of woman's rights prevailing among the birds—the right to do not only all the bossing, but most of the work. You will notice the different styles of courtship, from the uncouth and rustic manner of the English sparrows, the Arab fashion of the bobolink, to the sweet singing for a wife of the wrens. And when at migrating time you stand out of doors some cool October night, (most of the birds fly at night) you will hear the cries and calls of these little birds, many of them like the humming-birds and warblers, mere dots, as they go on their pathless journey to a land they know not of, only from the impulse that bids them fly, and you will think, "Shall not he who made the southland to satisfy the instinct of the migrating bird, also provide for the longing he has himself implanted in our own hearts? Longfellow must have heard these night voices when he wrote—

"I hear the beat
Of their pinions fleet,
As from a land of snow and sleet
They seek a southern lea.
I hear the cry
Of their voices high,
Falling dreamily through the sky,
But their forms I cannot see."

Thoreau says, "Money is not required to buy one necessary of the soul." Still, money is very useful, and we work for it. We strain every nerve to gather in our

harvests. But who shall teach us the value of the harvests that no one reaps? Sidney Lanier wrote—

"Thus without theft I reap another's field,
Thus without tilth I house a wondrous yield.
Teachers, will you not help the children
To appreciate these unclaimed harvests?"

"I look away to where the sky
meets the forest line;
And this imperial domain,
this kingdom all is mine;
These bending heavens, these floating
clouds, waters that ever roll;
A wilderness of beauty, bring
their offering to my soul."

These harvests, prepared for me from the beginning of the world, who shall teach me how to reap? There is one whose hand hath made, whose eye hath seen, whose ear hath heard. Who shall teach me, O God, besides thee?

Grange and Women.

Has the Grange Helped the Women of Eaton County? If so, How?

MRS. E. J. ROGERS.

Can I reply to the above? It is safe to say that every Grange sister in the county will unite with me in asserting the benefits of our Order, which makes it easier for me to try to elucidate the "how." It may mean nothing remarkable, yet in a quiet way all that are interested in the workings of the Order are helped. Upon joining the Grange it is common to hear the matrons remark, "I cannot come often, for Saturday is a busy day with me." But soon a little planning and extra work are done Friday, and the busier ones are regular attendants. An inventory at the close of the year of work well done, compares favorably with preceding ones, and we do not label the hours spent in Grange hall, "lost time." We learn to save time, and labor too, in our own line of work. The routine of farm work is more interesting when discussed collectively, and the problems of the day, when presented in the familiar language and varied views of the brothers, are more easily solved.

When we try to verify our title of "working members" by assisting in literary or other work, and it proves a dismal failure, the effort has done us good, harmed no one, and we are permitted to try again. Not all are helped on this line, however, many finding pleasure and profit in being useful. One gifted sister who in no way needed the Grange as an educator, coming among us late in life, said "I am glad I joined the Grange and wish I had done so long ago."

We learn to like people who "they say" have faults, because we discover (what perhaps we had not tried to do before,) that they also possess many excellent qualities. We learn, too, many lessons of unselfishness and of the charity that "thinketh no evil," which is a real help to us in our home and social life. Our student sisters come to the Grange for rehearsals; teachers and musicians find here a preparatory school for the duties of their vocation. Even the pulpit and editorial chair have each received accession from our numbers, while over all we have a sort of family pride and interest, all deciding that the benefits are mutual. Allow me before closing to speak of the sisters who, too diffident to take part in the literary work, feel that they are "no help to the Grange," and many times stay away. It would be a misfortune to at least two of the Granges in this county if the quiet sisters withdrew permanently. They are needed, and need the Grange, are interested, appreciative, and helpful in many ways, so belong to the list of the helped.

Eaton Rapids.

Packing Down Butter.

Now, while butter is a drug in the market, and we have the finest flush of June feed, is the time to pack it down for future family use and market sales. "Oh, but we could never eat butter that was packed down as our grandmothers did it, nor would the customers whom we supply use anything but the freshest prints," some one who has been through this thing tries to explain.

Just let me ask you a question. Is there not a season of the year when it is almost impossible to supply enough butter to fill the demands made upon you at a good price? It is so with me. And do you know how I am able to help myself? Let me tell you. Get some nice, new oak firkins, sprinkle half an inch of the best salt in the bottom of one, set upon this a false head made of new oak or white wood, and when the butter has been brought in the granulated form, properly washed in the churn and chilled by the use of ice water until it can be handled without massing, lift it out and fill the firkin to within two inches of the top. Don't crowd it in, but level it; set upon it another false head, cover this with half an inch of salt, head up the firkin, drive up every hoop tightly. Then bore in with a half inch augur and fill the firkin before it is moved, with brine made of the same salt. Before using it boil it and let it get cold. Look at it every day for a week, and add enough brine to be sure it is holding every drop it will take. When this has been accomplished, tightly

plug the augur hole and keep the firkin in best and coolest place the farm affords. By and by prices will begin to revive. Now bring out the firkin some day when you have been churning and have a fine lot of fresh buttermilk. Take out this granulated butter that has been held, put it in the churn with the fresh buttermilk and give it a thorough soaking and agitating. Afterwards draw off the buttermilk in the usual manner, washing, salting and working, and prepare for the market. The butter will be of fair quality, though not as good as strictly fresh butter, and will bring a good price without any lies being necessary.—A. C. West, in Farm Journal.

The Juveniles.

The Voice of the Grass.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere,
By the dusty roadside,
On the sunny hillside,
Close by the noisy brook,
In every shady nook,
I come creeping, creeping everywhere,

Here I come creeping, smiling everywhere;
All round the open door,
Where sit the aged poor;
Here where the children play,
In the bright and merry May,
I come creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere;
In the noisy street
My pleasant face you'll meet,
Cheering the sick at heart
Toiling his busy part—
Silently creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere;
You cannot see me coming,
Nor hear my low sweet humming;
For in the starry night
And the glad morning light,
I come creeping, quietly creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere;
More welcome than the flowers
In summer's pleasant hours;
The gentle cow is glad,
And the merry bird not sad,
To see me creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere;
My humbla song of praise
Most joyfully I raise
To Him at whose command
I beautify the land,
Creeping, silently creeping everywhere.
—Our Little People.

A Good Detective.

There was once a baker in Boston who was not an honest man. He cheated in the weight of his loaves of bread. Many of his loaves were too light, though he always kept some of the right weight in his shop. Every little while a city officer came round to the baker's to see if the loaves were all right, for there was a law which fixed the weight of the loaves. The baker owned a little dog, named Jip, and a handsome parrot named Polly. Jip and Polly were very good friends, but sometimes Polly liked to tease Jip and make him sit up on his hind legs and "tease" when he didn't want to. One day the baker saw the officer coming down the street, and he called out to the shop boy, "Carry the light loaves down cellar." So when the officer came in he only found the loaves that were of the right weight. Now Polly was a great talker and was in the habit of saying just what she heard people say. So just as the officer turned to go out of the shop Polly said, "Carry the light loaves down cellar!" This made the officer think that all was not right, and so he went into the cellar and found the light loaves. The next morning the baker was called up before the police court and made to pay a fine for cheating people. After this the parrot was called "Detective Polly."—*Ex.*

Puzzles.

Contributions and solutions desired from all. Address Thomas A. Millar, 509 12th street, Detroit, Mich.

58, 59, 60, 61—BEHEADMENTS.
Behold "a denial" and leave yes; a "dread and leave a pronoun;" "which one" and leave a covering for the head; "to obstruct" and leave the brink. MATRON,
Canistoo, N. Y.

62—CROSSWORD.
In lamb not in sheep;
In pile not in heap;
In mock not in yell;
In hear not in tell;
In kid not in goat;
In pig not in shoat;
In tap not in bait;
In can not in mate;
Whole is a state.
Pontiac, Mich. M. E. T.

PRIZE WINNERS.

Our "prize contest" for solvers has closed. Mrs. C. D. Wheeler, Arvill, N. D., and Miss Hattie Cornell, (Matron) of Canistoo, N. Y., were the prize winners. The contest was not a brilliant success, but the contestants fully deserve the prizes. Prizes were mailed on June 4th. Prize winners please acknowledge receipt of same.

THE MAIL BAG.

Prize winners for "best batches of puzzles" to our recent "prizes for contributions" have not acknowledged receipt of prizes. Please do so at once. M. E. T., Pontiac, this means you, and there are several others in the same boat. So once more we say prize winners please acknowledge receipt of prizes.

It is Said With Pleasure.

Bradford County, Pa., 3-24-95.

Mr. O. W. INGERSOLL,
Dear Sir: It is with pleasure that I write to tell you how well pleased and delighted I am with the satisfactory results of using your best grade of paints on my dwellings. Since 1889 the paint has not blistered or scaled off as other paints did that were painted since mine.
Yours fraternally, J. H. RUBERT,
See adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.

THE GRANGE VISITOR

CHARLOTTE, MICH.

The Official Organ of the Michigan State Grange.

Published on the First and Third Thursdays of Each Month

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KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD, LANSING, MICH.

To whom all exchanges and all articles for publication should be sent.

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NEXT ISSUE JULY 18.

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 proposes 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:

1. (a.) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.
- (b.) By co-operation for financial advantage.
2. (a.) By frequent social gatherings, and the mingling together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations.
- (b.) By striving for a purer manhood, a nobler womanhood, and a universal brotherhood.
3. (a.) By studying and promoting the improvement of our district schools.
- (b.) By patronizing and aiding the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in their legitimate work of scientific investigation, practical experiment, and education for rural pursuits.
- (c.) By maintaining and attending farmers' institutes; reading in the Reading Circle; establishing and using circulating libraries; buying more and better magazines and papers for the home.
4. (a.) By diffusing a knowledge of our civil institutions, and teaching the high duties of citizenship.
- (b.) By demanding the enforcement of existing statutes and by discussing, advocating, and trying to secure such other state and national laws as shall tend to the general justice, progress and morality.

Secretaries, please do not forget the Grange news notes.

Try the efficacy of advertising by saying something to the farmers of Michigan in our Picnic Edition of August.

Farmers sometimes do not like to hear it, but we believe it to be a fact that if they would mingle more freely with people of other occupations, they would be broader and stronger, and be more powerful factors in the growth of civilization. That's what sharpens men's wits—the meeting and doing business with all sorts and conditions of men.

August picnics must not be forgotten. Master Brigham should be heard by every farmer in Michigan, if possible. Make your picnic the biggest success in its history. If you haven't a picnic near you, get up one. Have an August picnic. Get Bro. Brigham if you can. Have a good time anyway, and send in a hundred names for the VISITOR from your picnic.

It seems strange that the majority of farmers who find fault with the government and everybody else, have within their grasp the very means to free themselves from the burdens they allege rest upon their shoulders. If one quarter of the farmers of this country would join the Grange, they could secure from every state legislature and from congress absolutely every demand that is just and righteous. That's true. Why don't they do it?

We believe that irrigation is destined to play a more important part than it has heretofore in the agriculture of Michigan. For some time we have been trying to get ideas from Michigan men on the subject, but so far they have been meagre. In this issue we publish an article showing the work in this line being carried on at the Agricultural College. Of course the question of cost is going to be the stumbling block in the way of extensive irrigation, but it is not impossible that a system of "intensive" irrigation may be practiced which will prove profitable. Certain it is that these repeated and long continued drouths are fast rendering futile a large proportion of the hard-working farmer's labor.

August 15, we expect to issue a special "Picnic edition." The main idea of this edition will be to take a sort of inventory of our progress—to review Grange work for the past few years, to view our present

efficiency, and to take a look into the future. We have promises from some of the best Grange writers in the state, and can assure you of an exceptionally good VISITOR. We hope Patrons will take this opportunity to boom the VISITOR. The subscription list is not quite up to what it should be, and from the information gleaned at the business office we are led to think that all Patrons have not been doing their full duty by the VISITOR during this spring and summer. Remember that no paper can do its best work unless it receives the support it should. Stand by the VISITOR. Use this Picnic edition to get new names and renewals of old ones. Make a good pull for our business end.

GRANGE FRESH AIRS.

In another column we publish some words of commendation, from the Detroit Free Press, for the Grange fresh air outing plan. As we have predicted, this work is bringing the Grange and its principles to the attention of many of our best citizens. It cannot help but be of advantage to the Grange.

We hope the Patrons of the state will not fail to respond to the call now made upon their loyalty. Arrangements are perfected in Detroit to such an extent that it becomes necessary for Patrons to seek for these children that the good name of the Grange may be sustained. We have now virtually promised to give a number of children these outings, and we must keep our word. There are many homes where it will be no great burden, and where it will be a very great joy, to entertain these children. It is during this month and next that the work will be most needed. We trust sincerely that Sister Mayo's labors and appeals will not be in vain. We hope that several hundred children will be cared for under the plan outlined in the Grange fresh air outing ideas.

TAX STATISTICIAN.

Gov. Rich has appointed Col. C. V. DeLand of Jackson to the office of tax statistician. The appointment is of peculiar interest to the Grange, inasmuch as, from the Grange standpoint, the success of tax reform in Michigan for the next dozen years depends upon the quality of the results obtained under the law creating this office. If it should be made an instrument of political reward, disregarding fitness, or be illy administered, or if it should be administered by a man unfriendly to the spirit of fair investigation that is the keynote of the law, such misfortunes would throw discredit on the investigation itself; and at any time in the future, when it shall be urged that we should try to obtain the facts necessary to an intelligent reform of the tax system, the reply will be, for many years, You tried that and it amounted to nothing. Hence, to the Grange this appointment is one of immense importance.

The Grange, through its executive committee, made known to the governor its choice of candidates for this place. This was done without the least desire to enter the field of politics, but purely from a wish that the law should be executed by the man most competent to do it. From among three avowed candidates for the position, the committee chose Mr. E. J. Wright of Ionia as the one most acceptable. Mr. Wright has written tax articles for the VISITOR, drew the tax statistician bill itself, and was otherwise known to the Grange as a man who would work sympathetically with the spirit of the law. Mr. Wright also secured the greatest number of endorsements of all of the candidates. Indeed almost all of the avowed and strong friends of the measure were favorable to Mr. Wright as the man most competent to fill the office; while it is asserted that many of the endorsements of the appointee were from men who were either in opposition or were lukewarm to the bill. However this may be, Gov. Rich ignored the wishes of the people most responsible for the law.

Col. DeLand is a man of long experience in public life, and we sincerely trust that he will carry on a thorough investigation, and will arrive at results which will be generally accepted as fair and impartial, and which will aid in the solution of the always vexing question of taxation.

A FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.

Time was when the booming of cannon, the martial music of life and drum, the fervid speech of young orators, and the snapping of fire crackers, if they had them, were appropriate expressions of the feelings engendered by Independence Day. When the exuberance of a new found freedom has full swing, dignity and quiet thoughtfulness are not to be expected. And doubtless Young America will always possess the spirit of genuine boyishness to an extent sufficient to make necessary and proper the noisy Fourth of July celebration. But there will be little profit in the day, unless we take the pains and the time to endeavor to lead the minds of coming citizens to the meaning of Independence Day.

Patriotism is a word much misunderstood by many people. To some minds it brings up visions of the tented field, the gallant charge, the victory; or of widows' tears, the maimed and bleeding, the nameless graves. When the government is called upon to resent some affront by a foreign nation, in obedience to the popular expression, we say that a wave of patriotism has rolled over the country. Patriotism, therefore, stands to many minds as the duty to fight for one's country. The patriot is the warrior. To war, or the willingness to war, is the test of patriotism.

We have no quarrel with this variety of patriotism. God be praised that the "Boys of '76," and the "Boys of '61," were willing to fight! It is not for us who eat the fruit of their toil and suffering to belittle their patriotism. We glory in their sacrifice and courage. Indeed we almost regret that we do not have the same tests for our loyalty that they had for theirs. They proved themselves heroes. War, barbarous as it is, is the mother of many of the sterner virtues. The "spirit of '76" is needed to-day. Our young men must possess the same spirit of independence that made possible the day we celebrate.

The point we raise is this: The patriotism of war is a noble and proper thing, but there is a patriotism of peace, as well as a patriotism of war. We sometimes forget this fact. We speak of love for the flag, and duty to one's country, and quote the hero's words, "How sweet to die for one's country." But we often fail to speak of love for our institutions, and duty to the state, and to say that it is sweet to live for one's country. Let us be sure that we define patriotism correctly.

Patriotism is love of country, and love of one's country consists not only in fighting for it, but in serving it in times of peace. The difficulty with many of our people is they have no deep seated love of country. They may be proud of their country, or vain of it, but they do not really love it. Too many people in these days consider public office a private advantage. The government is an indefinable but very real institution with a plethoric purse. In days of peace we grow to love gold more than country, and silver more than the public weal. We would rather hoard than do jury duty. We are willing to serve the state for a consideration. We seek the fat places rather than await popular favor for recognition. We individualize ourselves too much. We are self-centered and forget the brotherhood of man. The true patriot is willing to serve his country in any capacity. He is like General Grant, who never sought public office and never disdained the offer of a public trust. The patriot attends primaries and conventions. He always votes. He interests himself in public questions.

The young men of to-day need to learn what love of flag means. It means, not only to cheer, and hurrah, and entuse, at the sight of the stars and stripes; but it means as well to think and to vote. It means that when evil and selfish men seek continually to benefit themselves at the public expense, good citizens must rout them in their own redoubt. Young men can learn no better lesson than that of true patriotism, true citizenship. Let us make Independence Day a glad memorial of the grand, heroic days of '76, and as well a glad prophecy of the coming era when every man really loves his country.

NOT A HOWLING SUCCESS.

Our June contest didn't pan out well. We made an offer of a 25 cent premium for each subscriber secured on a larger list than we ourselves secured. That ought to have brought 1000 names. We secured the largest list, 27 names, in just 2½ days. We wish to add our appeal to that of Editor Butterfield to the members to make a great rally for new subscribers at the August picnics. Perhaps a word in next issue.

PERRY & McGRATH,
Business Managers.

GETTING READY FOR INSTITUTES.

Those counties which desire a farmers' institute next winter, with aid from the state, must organize an institute society previous to Sept. 20, 1895. We publish below the rules adopted by the Board of Agriculture, governing farmers' institutes. A careful perusal of Rule 1, of the rules for organizing societies, will enable farmers interested to learn just how to organize institute societies. Notice the two provisos in that rule, one allowing existing institute societies to become the legal societies, and the other allowing county agricultural societies to hold institutes under this act. Kenyon L. Butterfield has been appointed Superintendent of institutes, and for further information on the subject may be addressed at Agricultural College, Mich.

Some Patrons may have gained an idea from our remarks in the last issue that we do not advise Patrons to take active interest in these institutes. We meant no such thing. On the contrary, we hope every Patron in Michigan will not only be present at his county institute, but will do all in his power to get everybody else to come. We meant simply to warn Patrons in certain localities against being over-zealous, and transgressing Rule 4 of the rules of the Board. We hope that in organizing and in advertising, and in conducting institutes, Patrons as individuals will do their level best to make the work a success. The Grange secured these institutes; Patrons are therefore vitally interested in seeing them accomplish the good to the farmers that it was intended they should accomplish.

RULES OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE GOVERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES UNDER ACT NO. 166 OF THE SESSION OF 1895, APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR MAY 18, 1895.

1. The immediate management of farmers' institutes is placed in charge of the superintendent of institutes, under the direction and control of the Board of Agriculture. The superintendent shall arrange for locating and holding institutes under the act making appropriation therefor. He shall approve of institute societies authorized by law, when properly organized. After consultation with the members of the local institute societies, he shall determine the time and place of holding each institute and the subjects to be discussed, having reference in these to the branches of agriculture most prominent in the locality and the wishes of the local society. He shall designate the persons to attend the institutes as lecturers, and shall make such other arrangements as in his judgment may be necessary for the proper conduct of institutes. He shall have authority to meet with the local institute societies to make arrangements for institutes. He shall have authority to reject from the program local speakers or topics.
2. The superintendent may call upon the faculty and instructors of the college and members of the experiment station force for such an amount of institute work as may be assigned them by the Board with the consent of the president. He may, with the approval of the Board, employ such other lecturers as may be needed for the conduct of institutes. He shall arrange for such reports of proceedings of the institutes as the Board shall direct. He may appoint from the faculty or others employed by the Board "institute conductors," who may be designated to preside at institutes and who shall have general charge of the program at the institutes assigned to them. They may be required to report as to the conduct and results of the institutes under their charge.

RULES FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE SOCIETIES AND THE CONDUCT OF INSTITUTES.

1. Counties desiring an institute must first organize under the provisions of the law. To organize, at least twenty residents of the county, without regard to sex but of legal age, shall meet and adopt a brief constitution, forms for which are hereafter given, and by-laws, in harmony with the state law and the rules of the Board, and shall proceed to elect the following officers:

A president, a vice president from each township in the county, and a secretary who shall also be treasurer. The president and secretary, together with three vice presidents designated by the society, shall constitute an executive committee, who may be authorized by the society to transact the routine business of the society, in connection with holding institutes. Hereafter the annual election of officers shall be held during the annual institute meeting, only members of the society being entitled to vote.

Each institute society shall immediately report its organization to the superintendent of institutes, accompanied by the name of the society, the name and postoffice address of each officer, and a copy of the constitution and by-

laws. To secure an institute for the winter of 1895-6, the organization must be perfected and reported to the superintendent by September 20, 1895. In case more than one such society shall be organized in the county the one first reporting shall be recognized as the institute society for that county, provided it shall have been properly organized.

PROVIDED, That any existing institute society in a county may be accepted as the legal institute society for that county. Such society shall furnish to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture a copy of its constitution and by-laws, and transmit with the same a written agreement, signed by the president and secretary of such society, stating that the society will conform to the general rules of the Board of Agriculture governing farmers' institutes. Such society will, at the next annual institute held under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture, be expected to adopt the constitution prescribed by the Board, and to elect officers in accordance therewith.

PROVIDED, ALSO, That in any county where there exists an active county agricultural society which is fairly representative of the whole county, such society may, for purposes of holding farmers' institutes, be accepted as the legal institute society for that county. Such society shall furnish to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture a copy of its constitution and by-laws, and shall transmit with the same a written agreement, signed by the president and secretary of the society, stating that the society will, for purposes of farmers' institutes, conform to the rules of the Board of Agriculture governing such institutes.

2. The secretary of each institute society shall keep in a substantial book a record of all meetings of the executive committee and of the society, and a roll of the members, with the postoffice address of each.

3. When societies are notified of the date assigned for their institute the executive committee shall proceed at once to complete the arrangements for their institute by engaging a hall, selecting the local speakers desired, arranging for music, etc., and shall send to the superintendent, at least six weeks before the date of the institute, the names and addresses of the local speakers who are to take part, the hall where the meeting is to be held, etc. Upon receipt of this information the superintendent shall at once make out the full program of the institute and send the same to the secretary of the institute. The secretary of the institute shall have the program printed immediately and shall see that copies are freely distributed among the farmers of the county. Should anything occur to make it necessary to change the date of or to abandon the meeting of the institute, notice shall be at once sent to the superintendent.

4. All institute societies organized or acting under the law shall be strictly non-partisan and non-sectarian in every phase of their work, and no institute shall be operated in the interest of any party, grange, alliance, farmers' club, sect or society, but for the equal good of all citizens and farming communities.

5. No subject shall be presented at the regular sessions of the institute, nor any discussion allowed of a partisan or sectarian nature, nor shall any speaker be allowed, in his lecture or speech or in any discussion, to advertise wares or schemes in which he has a pecuniary interest. But exhibits of farm and garden products, and implements, devices, or materials used in rural life shall be encouraged, and if possible a separate room shall be provided for such exhibit.

6. No fee shall be charged for admission to the annual institute, nor contributions asked for, but all expenses shall be previously provided for. If the society desires to hold other meetings during the year the expenses of such meetings may be met as the society sees fit.

7. An institute society may adopt such by-laws, in its discretion, as it may desire, provided that they are not in conflict with the rules of the Board of Agriculture.

8. An Institute Society desiring to conduct its own institute without the aid of speakers furnished by the Board may apply to the Board for funds, not to exceed twenty-five dollars, for their use for such purpose. Said society shall give a satisfactory guarantee that such funds will be properly expended, and shall transmit, within ten days after the institute has closed, an itemized statement of the expenditures from said fund. No county taking advantage of this rule shall be furnished with any other aid during the year than from this fund.

9. Within ten days after the close of each institute the secretary shall make a report to the superintendent, blanks for which will be furnished by the superintendent.

Words of Commendation.

We quote the following entire from the local columns of the Detroit *Free Press* of June 23. It explains itself:

One of the most popular and praiseworthy schemes of charity that could be conceived for those whose claims upon humanity are strongest, is that known as the Grange Fresh Air Outing, devised by those having charge of woman's work in the Grange of this state, an institution which has in so many ways shown its appreciation of the responsibilities attaching to members and organization. No better explanation of the beneficent plan which is being carried out than that which follows from Mary A. Mayo, of Battle Creek, chairman of the committee having the work in charge:

"The State Grange of Michigan, through its state committee on woman's work, established a year ago this branch of charity work, making it possible for poor children, working girls and mothers with young babies, who had no place to go for rest, recuperation and enjoyment, to go into the country to the homes of these Patrons of Husbandry and have a two weeks' outing free.

"They are expected to come not as guests to be entertained and waited upon, but as members of the family, sharing with us the common pleasures of the home and the common fare of a wholesome, well-spread table; falling into the ways of the family, thereby making as little trouble as possible. The working girls who come are expected to take care of their own rooms, if they are well and to amuse them-

selves, while rides will be given them as are convenient to the family. The mothers with babies are expected to take care of their children, and do the washing for the same. The children that come are expected to have a good time, as they will, to be obedient and kind, and these farm folk will give to all a royal welcome when they come and good cheer all through their stay.

"The little ones will be well cared for and tenderly mothered. We are anxious to bring all the joy and gladness possible into these young lives, to have them come into the beautiful country and share with us some of the pleasures of our country homes.

"The work is new, last year being the first attempt in this line, yet more than a hundred from the cities of Detroit, Jackson and Grand Rapids shared in its benefits. It is a glorious work, it brings health, strength and new life to those that come to us, and we of the farm are gloriously blessed in sharing our home comforts and joys with those who need them.

"They are only sent out from the cities as ordered by the Grangers—and the order must invariably be accompanied by the seal of the Grange. This will show boards of management of the philanthropic associations of the cities that the homes to which they are sent are thoroughly respectable homes. The seal of the Grange guarantees this.

"Those that come must be clean, wholesome as attested by a physician, that they bring with them no communicable disease.

"We pay no transportation, but will meet them at the depot, and return them to the same when their outing shall have expired."

So directly and strongly does this work appeal to every heart that it will only be necessary to tell the generous people of Detroit what is wanted to insure its provision at their hands. It will be noted from the statement by the chairman that those who receive the beneficiaries into their homes, offering them all the privileges without the restraints of formally invited guests, do everything but pay for their transportation. The fares of the women and children to and from the places that receive them in the country must be provided, and to attend to that matter for those going from Detroit, the following ladies have interested themselves:

Mrs. O. M. Poe, Mrs. R. A. Alger, Mrs. Allan Sheldon, Mrs. David Whitney, Jr., Mrs. Wm. J. Chittenden, Mrs. A. J. Fox, Mrs. H. C. Parke, Mrs. Helen Manton Clarke, Mrs. Walter Buhl, Mrs. E. W. Bissell, Mrs. F. C. Byrne, Mrs. Louis Blitz, Miss Silvia Allen, Miss Mary Brady, Miss Brownson, Miss Fay Squire Henry, Mrs. J. H. Johnson, Mrs. George N. Brady.

Their work is an organized one, the secretary to whom communications should be addressed, and from whom desired information can be obtained, being Miss Estey, of 31 Parsons street.

The mere presentation of the facts, the pleasure, the health, the rest and the happiness it means to those who have in this plan the only possible way to such enjoyment, presents a stronger plea than any that can be put in words. The plainest suggestions of the case are for a popular subscription. The children will be eager to give for the little ones less favored than themselves. Young girls who do not have to work will feel the touch of sympathy for those who do. All will want to give for the weary mothers and the babies who struggle for existence in the stifling air of a great city. All are asked to give as their means will permit and not beyond that. Ten cents, twenty-five cents, any sum that is offered, the ladies desire to receive, that all may feel the pleasure of sharing in a good work. By request the *Free Press* will receive donations, opening the account with \$25 to which George N. Brady added \$15 so soon as he learned of the object to be served. The Michigan Central, when notified, gave half rates to the beneficiaries of the Grange plan, and the other roads will doubtless do as much. Respond at once that the outings may commence.

The same paper contained the following editorial:

THAT FRESH AIR OUTING.

The State Grange of Michigan, acting through the state committee on woman's work, could not have conceived a more gracious or kindly act than in providing a fresh air outing for poor children, working girls and mothers with babes, as more fully explained in the local columns of this issue. It is a practicable obedience to charitable impulse that is as thoughtful as it is generous. It exemplifies that spirit of sacrifice which responds to the touch of human sympathy and finds pleasure in the pleasure of others. It opens a way of happiness and healthful enjoyment to those who must otherwise forego the rest and renewal of strength, thus assured to them. It is a movement of which the state of Michigan should be proud and to which every possible assistance should be gladly given.

The women of the Grange, who have in-

terested themselves in this work, open their homes to the beneficiaries and make them a welcome part of the family circle. They are freed from the restraints of formal guests and for two weeks through the trying season of heat, they have the pure air, the healthy food, the pleasant associations and the innocent pleasures of life in the country. Nothing could offer greater enjoyment to the little ones and the working girls who can escape the wearing monotony of the daily grind, or more restful happiness to the tired mothers. In a moral way it cannot but exercise a potent influence, for such sympathetic kindness warms the hearts of its recipients, makes them more susceptible to good influences, wards off that hardness which comes of a constant struggle with a heartless world and leads into the ways of a better life. It is a noble scheme and such funds as are needed for carrying it out should come responsive to the first opportunity afforded.

Control of American Clover Seed.

Continued from page 2.

orably with that grown in any part of the world. A prominent exporter has recently said that clover seed is sold abroad almost entirely by sample and that qualities are furnished to suit the intelligence and conscience of the buyers, hence the responsibility of placing a low grade of seed on foreign markets rests upon the importer. American dealers send their seed to the Federal Seed-Control Station at Zurich, Switzerland, for certification, and it ranks with that of any country in purity, vitality, and intrinsic worth. That weed seeds are found in American clover seed is not to be denied, but the same is true of European seed. Two lots of white and yellow clover seed, varieties little grown for seed in this country, reported upon in a recent Austrian report, contained 19 and 21.6 per cent of foreign seeds, a considerable proportion of which was clover dodder, a plant more injurious to clover than all the native weeds found in our clover fields.

In an article published in a reputable German agricultural journal, a list is given of 50 species of weed seed said to have been found in American clover seed. Thirty of the species enumerated are of European origin and 9 are not specifically determined, leaving but 11 species of certain American origin. The same author attempts to determine the part of the United States in which the clover seed grew from the accompanying weed seed. In making the city from which the seed was exported stand for the group of States adjacent to it he shows ignorance of the trade conditions of this country. He claims that seed of *Phacelia tanacetifolia* was found in considerable quantity in clover seed received from Baltimore, and that this seed is characteristic of the Atlantic group of States when in reality the plant is of Pacific Coast form.

In a later article he has determined a lot of seed as belonging to some member of the order *Tiliaceae*, but from the description and figures given it is plainly not the seed of *Tilia*, and the only other genera in this country of this order, *Corechorus* and *Triumfetta*, are not grown in the regions producing clover seed. He insisted for a time that seed of *Rumex acetosa*, a pernicious European weed, were to be found in nearly all American-grown seed. Fortunately for us he was mistaken in the determination, as this weed has but a limited distribution in this country. Other of his determinations are doubtful.

That foreign seed is not above suspicion may be seen from reports of the various European seed-control stations where it is shown that seed of high quality has been mixed with old seed which has been colored or with finely crushed colored quartz. American ingenuity has devised machines for cleaning seed that are said to be superior to any others, and importers can readily obtain American clover seed of good quality if they desire to do so.

The Torrens Law.

Illinois is the first state to adopt the Torrens system of real estate transfers, it having just become a law, in county local option form, by the signature of Governor Altgeld. This system of land transfer had its origin in Australia, where it has been in satisfactory operation for many years. It is now some half a dozen years since the movement began to secure its adoption in Illinois. The benefits claimed for the system are that it will facilitate and cheapen transfers of land—in fact, that, under it, when in operation, land can be transferred as readily and with as little expense as a government bond or a promissory note. The method is this: The recorder, or register of deeds, issues a certificate to the owner of the property, containing a full description thereof, together with the last transfer of record indorsed thereon. Afterward, each transfer, mortgage or release is indorsed thereon; when the certificate is completely filled, a new certificate is issued containing, like this first, only a full description of the property and the last transfer. The transfer of the certificate, properly

indorsed, like the transfer of a promissory note, passes title to the property, and a moment's comparison with the register's ledger is sufficient to demonstrate its condition. Before, however, the law can become active in any county, it must be ratified by a vote of the people in that county at a general election. Chicago real estate dealers predict a great boom in their line when the new law shall become operative; and the Chicago journals generally say that Cook county will ratify the new system at the first opportunity. It is admitted, however, that no little labor and expense, in searching of records and examining titles, will be necessary, in the first instance, to put the system in operation properly.—*Grand Rapids Democrat.*

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers 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 now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon 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. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c.



A PICNIC!

AUGUST 15 we shall issue a special edition of the VISITOR, to be known as a PICNIC EDITION. It will be one of the best numbers ever issued.

WHAT WE WANT.

We wish one or two canvassers at each Grange picnic this summer to distribute samples of this edition and to take subscriptions.

We Also Want

Patrons to get themselves interested and help us out in getting new names. We will announce

SPECIAL TERMS

at a later date.

P. S.—Note that this picnic edition will contain a first-class picture of a first-class man

FREE.

Also we will begin a new and interesting

STORY

at the same time.

GET READY TO HELP US.

The Grange Visitor.



A. H. WARREN, Ovid, Mich. Breeder of IMPROVED Chester White Swine and Lincoln Sheep.

Shropshire Sheep. Duroc Jersey Swine. 400 acres planted to them!

Write for prices on what you want to HERBERT W. MUMFORD, Hillsdale County, Moscow, Mich.

On Top... Good beef is there now. Merinos will not stay below long. We have right stock at right prices.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE. Horse high, bull strong, pig and chicken tight.

CANCER TUMORS AND SKIN DISEASES. NO KNIFE! No pain!

A No. 1 FARM HARNESS. Made of first-class stock and warranted.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE. Without a shadow of fear farmer Trusty ran his traction engine on the bridge.

GRANGE OF MICHIGAN. We are the only authorized NURSERY SUPPLY COMPANY.

Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA. Knights Templar and Christian Endeavor.

Revised List of Grange Supplies. MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

College and Station.

Potatoes.

General Notes. Bulletin Michigan Station.

Potatoes often fail to come up because they are scalded when planted; drills should never be made long before the seed is to be planted.

In selecting a variety of potatoes, such qualities as productiveness, healthfulness, regularity of shape and uniformity of size should influence the choice.

The potato rot (Phytophthora infestans) is a disease caused by a fungus which first attacks the leaves and then passes into the potato.

There are a large number of machines for planting and digging potatoes, and while there is not one that will perfectly under all circumstances.

In digging, avoid exposing the potatoes to light any longer than is absolutely necessary. As soon as dry put them in shallow piles where they may be covered.

Potato bugs do more damage to potatoes than all other enemies combined. A little negligence and the crop is destroyed.

Composition and use of Fertilizers. Introduction. In the history of every state there is a time when the soils begin to indicate exhaustion.

Mrs. Norris—"What's the matter, Robby; are you choking?" Robby (feelingly, with his mouth full of bones)—"Say mamma, I'd like to build just one shad!"—Puck.

Alleged Jokes. Olebatch—"The girls are not so pretty as they were 20 years ago."

A STUDY IN SCARLET. By A. CONAN DOYLE. PART TWO. [The Country of the Saints.]

soil for the valuable plant food which has been constantly dipped out, that the farmer has become literally "land poor."

There is no doubt that the many failures in fruit production in the East are largely due to the exhaustion of important elements of plant food in the soil.

Recognizing this condition of things it seems important that the farmers of this state should be made acquainted with some of the recognized facts concerning soils and fertilizers.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Officers National Grange.

- Master—J. H. Brigham, Delta, Ohio. Overseer—E. W. Davis, Santa Rosa, Cal. Lecturer—Alpha Messer, Rochester, Vt.

Officers Michigan State Grange.

- Master—G. B. Horton, Fruit Ridge. Overseer—M. T. Gable, Palmyra. Lecturer—John Woodman, Paw Paw.

County Deputies.

- D. H. Stebbins, Atwood, Antrim Co. R. B. Reynolds, Algon, Allegan Co.

General Deputy Lecturers.

- Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek. Mrs. Mary Sherwood, Grand Rapids.

County Deputies.

- D. H. Stebbins, Atwood, Antrim Co. R. B. Reynolds, Algon, Allegan Co.

own account, and persecutors of the most terrible description. Not the inquisition of Seville, nor the German Vehmgericht, nor the secret societies of Italy, were ever able to put a more formidable machinery in motion than that which cast a cloud over the territory of Utah.

Its invisibility and the mystery which was attached to it made this organization doubly terrible. It appeared to be omniscient and omnipotent, and yet was neither seen nor heard.

At first this vague and terrible power was exercised only upon the recalcitrants who, having embraced the Mormon faith, wished afterward to revert or to abandon it.

Fuller knowledge of the organization which produced such terrible results served to increase rather than to lessen the horror which it inspired in the minds of men.

One fine morning John Ferrier was about to set out to his wheatfields when he heard the click of the latch, and looking through the window, saw a stout, sandy haired, middle aged man coming up the pathway.

"Brother Ferrier," he said, taking a seat and eying the farmer keenly from under his light colored eyelashes, "the true believers have been good friends to you."

"Where are your wives?" asked Young, looking round him. "Call them in that I may greet them."

"It is of that laughter that I would speak to you," said the leader of the Mormons. "She has grown to be the flower of Utah and has found favor in the eyes of many who are high in the land."

John Ferrier groaned internally. "There are stories of her which I would fain disbelieve—stories that she is sealed to some gentile."

CHAPTER III. Three weeks had passed since Jefferson Hope and his comrades had departed from Salt Lake City. John Ferrier's heart was sore within him when he thought of the young man's return and of the impending loss of his adopted child.

Mr. Nonintentions (carelessly)—"Aw, how would you like to marry a man who had only \$10 a week?" Miss Passe (eagerly)—"Oh, George, this is so sudden! But I think we can worry along if pa lets us live with him."

Grange News.

Jonathan Best, a member of Harmony Grange, was born in Fern, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1828, and died in Walker, June 11, 1895. He came to Michigan in 1867, and settled in Walker, Kent county. When Harmony Grange was organized March 26, 1874, he was one of the charter members, and during the 21 years of its organization he was elected Master 7 years, Overseer 9 years, Lecturer 3 years and Secretary 1 year. He filled these offices with efficiency, always working for the best interest of the Order. His sterling worth was better known by those who knew him well.

The M. A. C. Grange gave its first entertainment to the members of Capitol Grange Tuesday Eve., June 25. The meeting was in charge of the lecturer, E. J. Heck, and the program with music by orchestra was as follows:

"Farming in Nebraska," by W. C. Stebbins; poem, "Student pleasures," by C. P. Close; "Wages of Farm Labor," by Clay Tallman; "Irrigation system on the Horticultural department," by Prof. L. R. Taft.

Mr. Stebbins in a very interesting manner described the mode of living and methods of farming by the western people.

The poem, being filled with jokes incident to college life, was very entertaining.

"Wages of Farm Labor" showed many interesting facts in connection with wages of farm labor in different countries as well as different parts of our own state. Mr. Tallman showed the farm laborer to be in better circumstances in the U. S. than any other country.

Prof. Taft gave a description of the different methods of irrigation. He believes the "flood" system as used on the gardens the most successful.

After refreshments Pres. Gordon gave a talk on "The Mission of the Grange." He stated that the Grange was the only farmers' organization that had made a success. He believes the ritualistic work of the organization to be excellent training for young men.

Dr. Beal, E. A. Holden, Master of Cap. Grange, and others gave very appropriate talks on subjects of interest, which concluded the exercises of the evening.

As per announcement Davisburgh Grange No. 145 and the Olive Branch Farmers' Club, entertained the Oakland county Pomona Grange at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Divine, near Holly, June 22. Great pains had been taken by the host and hostess, to make the surroundings attractive by the display of the star spangled banner in the yard and the festooning of bunting around the porch. Mr. Divine is a model host and puts his experience to practical account everywhere.

Shortly before noon Worthy Master Jackson called the Pomona Grange to order and organized for work in the fourth degree. Then came dinner. Still others arrived afternoon, and by the time the program was begun the crowded parlors and sitting room were overflowing, many listening from the outside. After music led by Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Phillips, and prayer by the chaplain of the club, Rev. M. Chandler, Mrs. J. L. Wilson welcomed the guests in words of hearty greeting. Mrs. D. M. Garner, in the absence of A. J. Crosby, responded, calling attention especially to the devotion and enthusiasm of our host to Grange work and farmers' interests. Miss Ada Patterson rendered an instrumental piece of music very acceptably. Mrs. D. M. Garner recited an original poem entitled, "Our Natal Day," with considerable elocutionary force. There was inspiration in the congregational singing as led by Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, and when we had sung "The Red, White, and Blue," Rev. G. M. Lyon was so carried away that on introducing his address on the "Duty of the government to issue money directly to the people, etc.," he gave one of the most eloquent and patriotic orations he ever delivered. In his speech on finance, Mr. Lyon dwelt at considerable length on the saying attributed to Great Britain at the close of the Revolutionary war, that failing to destroy the young nation by force of arms she would destroy her by a financial policy, which threat said he, she is carrying out. Mr. J. C. Bird, who was to follow, being absent, D. M. Garner replied in a speech that for sarcasm and irony is rarely surpassed. He for the time being personified the banker and spoke from his standpoint. "We do not propose to let the people have money only as we think they need it. We understand the financial question, they do not. It is not safe to give the people too much liberty." Mrs. C. Miller next favored the company with a piano solo. Dr. Sutherland of Clarkston, followed with a well prepared and practical paper on "Healthy homes and how to make them." If all our dwellings were constructed according to the rules he laid down there would be less use for men of his profession. Mr. Trowbridge was the next speaker and his subject was "To what extent should the farmer become a politician?" Farmers as well as others he claimed, should be politicians, not of the professional or office seeking kind, not of the kind that asks what can I do for the country? Mr. E. J. Bigelow endorsed what Mr. Trowbridge said. Mr. Divine said that since he had three ministers before him he would preach to them, as they had a chance at him oftener than he had at them. And he exhorted them to give more attention in the pulpits to patriotic subjects, quoting what Dr. John Hall said at the late general assembly of the Presbyterian church in addressing young ministers, "Piety and patriotism are closely related." Mr. D. M. Garner thought that true patriotism

demand the denunciation of national sins. Miss Allie Voorhees rendered with fine effect "The Tapestry Wears."

Then came the symposium on "Can an unmarried man manage a farm, other things being equal, as successfully as the married man?" Mrs. J. Taylor said no man was wiser than his Maker, who said "It is not good for man to be alone." A man without a wife is only half a man. Mr. Phillips said yes. The expenses of a single man are less than the married man with a large family. Mrs. Malby said no. The married man had a great many more channels for success than the unmarried. She has known instances when the butter and eggs had saved the farm, and where the wife, by the management of the poultry yard or dairy, had made more money than the husband from his wheat and rye. Mrs. Divine said a few words in defence of the "old maid," then read a poem commiserating the condition of the bachelor. Had a vote been taken, an overwhelming majority would have said no.

Next came the toasts. D. M. Garner toasted "The Grange" in chaste and appropriate language, in which he emphasized the fact that she had never for a mess of political pottage sold her birthright, and exhorted Grangers to press steadily on remembering the motto "In essentials unity, in non-essentials charity, and in all things liberty." E. J. Bigelow in toasting "The club" spoke of its possibilities intellectually and practically. Since nearly every other craft was organized for mutual help and protection so should farmers unite, for "United we stand divided we fall." Prof. Craft of Clarkston in a toast to "Our Girls," eulogized the fair sex. He said they were better students and more apt than boys. Bro. Jackson spoke for "Our Boys" in a humorous and appropriate speech. He called on Uncle Sam to take as much pains and expense to protect the boys as he took to educate them. More if possible should be done than could be done in the sixty-three agricultural colleges and the many other schools to cultivate the head, but it was a mistake to say to 250,000 institutions whose sole aim is to ruin both body, mind and soul "for so much I will issue a certificate authorizing you to debauch our youth and unfit them for the duties of intelligent and level-headed citizenship", and all the people said amen.

This completed the program and closed a most delightful time. Many were loth to leave and stayed to supper while others with chores to do reluctantly took their homeward way saying it was good to be there. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Taylor of Clarkston, invited the club to hold their next meeting with them, which will be July 27. Our meetings are becoming so enthusiastic that there is little need of exhorting all to be present. Thanks to the committee on program and willingness of all present to contribute to the success of the occasion by taking parts assigned. D. B. MILLAR.

Fruit Ridge Grange had their annual May meeting on Saturday evening, May 25th, and it was a meeting of pleasure and profit, plainly illustrating that the country communities are not so far behind the village and city in their ability to entertain as they were a few years ago.

The meeting was designed for a children's meeting, and after fully two hundred members and their friends had assembled in the upper hall, with Flora in the seat of honor, the door was assailed, and when the Worthy Assistant Steward attended the alarm, he found some forty little lads and lassies, laden with flowers, which they desired to lay at the feet of Flora. They were kindly welcomed by Worthy Master Horton in his usual genial and impressive manner, showing how fully his heart is in the work. The children then marched four abreast to Flora's throne, where they strewed their flowers and crowned Miss Daisy Baker Queen of May.

The Lecturer then called a very interesting program, and they all rendered their parts in a very nice manner, but a song by two little girls only eight years of age deserves mention, and they were so heartily encored that they sang one more which "brought down the house," showing how faithfully some one had labored to secure such perfect harmony. After the children's program was completed, some of our visiting friends helped to entertain with a few recitations in a manner very creditable to themselves and satisfactory to the Grange.

Madison Grange mourns the loss of Sister Mattie Allis, a faithful member who passed to the higher life, June 18, 1895. SECRETARY.

Rural Grange, No. 556, has had a lively contest which has closed. Bros. Templeton and Wooley were the chief opponents. Bro. Templeton was victorious. The fruits of the contest were two names and fifteen subscriptions to the Visitor. We meet Saturday on or after the full moon. Initiated three candidates at the last meeting. Rural Grange is booming. JOHN T. KERR.

The Magazines.

The July Forum will contain a striking article by Dr. Max Nordau, author of "Degeneration" on "Society's Protection against Degenerates"—the first contribution he has made to an American publication. Judge George F. Edmunds and Edward B. Whitney, Assistant Attorney-General, will discuss respectively the salary results and the political dangers of the Income Tax decision. Mr. Whitney's article shows that the decision may not by any means be the end of the matter.

Lippincott's. The complete novel in the July number of LIPPINCOTT'S is "A Social Highwayman," by Elizabeth Phipps Train, author of "The Autobiography of a Professional Beauty." It is a tale of New York Society with a hero in whom accomplishments and virtues were incongruously joined with highly objectionable habits—a sort of urban and modernized Robin Hood.

The Arena. PROSTITUTION AND MARRIAGE.

In the ARENA for June, Mr. B. O. Flower, the editor of the Review, writes an article under the caption of "Prostitution Within the Marriage Bond," which cannot fail to create a great deal of sensation among people of all shades of opinion. The writer has a very practical object in view, and he handles the subject without at all obscuring the grave evils it covers—misbegotten children, a burden and danger to society, drunkenness and lust spreading among the people through the influence of heredity, and the unhappiness, misery and early death of thousands of women, besides the increase of organic and functional diseases among all classes. But he gives no prurient details. His object is to agitate the question of protective legislation for women, and he suggests the most effective and practical measure of protection. To prevent women from being completely in the power of their husbands, as they are now, so that divorce offers them no relief, he suggests that provision should be made for wives to become possessed at marriage of half the husband's property, with additional provision for every child that is born. If on account of cruelty, abuse or neglect she seeks divorce, she should hold this property in her own right. At present many women cannot obtain divorces because they would be destitute if they did. Mr. Flower believes this property provision would have a good moral effect upon husbands inclined to think they hold property rights in their wives.

An Important Announcement.

"M. Quad," the Famous Humorist, Takes his Old Place on the Free Press.

We find great pleasure in announcing to our readers that Chas. B. Lewis, his famous "M. Quad," has resumed his former place upon the Detroit Free Press. Since his retirement from the Free Press four years ago Mr. Lewis has been writing for one of the leading syndicates. His preference for direct newspaper work, however, led him to abandon that connection, and hereafter his popular writings will appear only in the Free Press. Mr. and Mrs. Bowser, Brother Gardner, Arizona Klecker, Zeb White, Abe Crofoot, Mrs. Gallup, and many new characters, will appear regularly.

The publishers are making a special four months' trial offer of the Semi-Weekly Free Press for 25c to introduce their paper to new readers, and we would advise those looking for a great bargain to send in their subscription at once. The offer is good only until August 1st.

Hackley Park.

Arrangements have been made with the railroad companies whereby tickets at two thirds of the regular rates will be sold to Hackley Park for the assembly and camp meeting on the following dates: July 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30; August 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. All tickets good to return as late as August 17th and possibly 24th. The assembly program extends from July 20th to August 5th, inclusive, and the camp meeting from August 6th to 14th, inclusive. Excellent programs have been arranged for each.

WEST MICHIGAN SERVICE TO NORTH-FERN RESORTS.

When You Go North for the summer, please bear in mind that the Chicago & West Michigan Railway service to Bay View, Petoskey, Charlevoix and Traverse City is the most complete and best arranged this year of any since the "Scenic Line" was completed. All trains of the M. C. R. R. connect at Grand Rapids with the following trains on the West Michigan. Leave Grand Rapids at 8:06 a. m., with parlor car, arrive at Traverse City at 1:20 p. m. Boats for Bay Ports leave Traverse City at 2:30 p. m. This train arrives at Petoskey and Bay View at 4:30 p. m.

OUR AFTERNOON FLYER leaves Grand Rapids at 1 p. m., with parlor cars and arrives at Traverse City at 4:50 p. m., Charlevoix 6:30, Petoskey 6:55 and Bay View 7 p. m.

It is a great train, enabling a person to reach his destination in time for supper. Just the thing for families with children. The daylight ride along the beautiful bays and lakes north of Traverse City is a delightful feature of the trip on this train.

THE NIGHT TRAIN leaves at 11 o'clock with sleepers, and arrives at Petoskey at 4 a. m., Charlevoix 6:30, Petoskey 7 and Bay View 7:10 a. m.

Any M. C. R. R. agent can get seats in parlor cars or berths in sleepers reserved by telegraphing to J. S. Hawkins, agent, C. & W. M. Ry., Grand Rapids. We have first class, convenient service, and ask your patronage. 4744 GEO. DEHAVEN, G. P. A.

SUMMER VACATION. A Delightful Way to Spend It.

The summer vacation outing is especially an American custom and furnishes to thousands the one particularly bright spot of all the year. How to spend one's vacation so as to bring the most satisfying returns is often difficult to settle. A few places have come into great popularity. One of these is Bay View. It combines so much of the best, and the thing for families with children. The summer announcements this year are more attractive than ever, filling nearly sixty pages of the Bay View Magazine. The Chicago & West Michigan and Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroads, which go direct to Bay View without change, have secured a quantity of the magazines and placed them in their ticket offices. Those planning a vacation are invited to call for copies. These lines make the usual low rates this year to Bay View. Summer tourist tickets are on sale all summer, but from July 8 to 17 inclusive tickets will be sold at one fare rate with return limit August 15. This covers the assembly and summer university period. Round trip rate from Grand Rapids will be \$5.75. 4673

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