Grange Column.

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Immoral Fairs.

A plain spoken and intelligent writer in a New York paper tells of his visit to the two largest fairs held in Michigan a few weeks since, that of the Michigan Agricultural Society, at Detroit, and that of the West Michigan Association, at Grand Rapids.

He heads his article "Michigan's honor and shame. Great fairs that debauch and degrade," and because he so well portrays the evils of great and small fairs in other States, we quote some of his words here:

"I wish I might close this brief notice with no word of censure. But I should not be doing justice to truth, or subserving the best interests of Michigan farmers, were I not to condemn the pernicious practices of both these societies. For a few dollars they license on their grounds and appoint officers to protect, all kinds of games of chance, and all kinds of cheap and demoralizing shows. There were venders of cheap jewelry, jackknives and jewsharps canes, candies and curiosities; beadwork, balloons, and books of an obscene character. Blind musicians made the air hideous with their broken-winded instruments: shows of a very questionable nature abounded everywhere. Gamblers of every form and device plied their games at the expense of the young and inexperienced; wheels of fortune, three card monte, thimbleriggers and fortune pointers were in every corner and in every available space.

Dance houses (only think of such institutions on fair grounds) were licensed by the officers, and in case of the Grand Rapids fair one of the halls owned by the society was used for the purpose of having gaudily dressed females of very questionable morals soliciting the youth of Michigan to a public dance; and worse than this, long rows of booths or stalls were rented and licensed to sell "beer," but I am credibly informed that in nearly every one intoxicating drinks were freely and publicly sold. "Oh shame where is thy blush, oh decency where art thou flown," that the managers of fairs in the great and wealthy State of Michigan will permit the youth of both sexes to be so swindled, demoralized and debauched! The good Christian men and women of Michigan (and there are many such) would better divert a little of the effort now being made to convert the heathen of the Old World, or put forth surplus energy in trying to reform the officers of these societies.

It is high time that all fairs be so conducted as to be elevating and educational; that they make those who attend them better and wiser, and not, as these two fairs surely did, demoralize and degrade. No youth who was at either of them, and who at all went about the grounds, but saw or heard something that should cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek, or who was not tempted to break the law and lose his money by these sharpers' games. As I strolled about the grounds and saw the drunkenness and disorder, I was more proud than ever before of the highly commendable course taken by our New York State Agricultural Society in shutting out of its fairs everything of a questionable nature, and could only wish the managers of all fairs would follow their example.

Varieties of Food.

While farm animals, as compared to their owners, are very plain livers, doing well on two kinds of feed, still, as with men, they vary in digestive and assimilative powers; and it is well to consider the winter season as the trying period for farm stock, for there is no denying that upon nearly all farms it is such. Farmers do not usually overstock during the pasturing season, provided it is favorable for grass, but when winter comes, then it is different. The flesh and fat made from grass alone is invariably of that character termed soft; and when winter first comes, this soft deposit the fatty portion shrinks, and unless the feed be generous, it is quickly absorbed, going into the blood to meet the demands made by the inclement conditions.

Wheat is found to contain ten parts of flesh forming material, while it is stated to contain 70 per cent. of starchy material. Upon this latter, the ability to stand cold largely depends; hence the value of wheat offal, especially the richer portions of it, should be estimated at a high figure. Even bran is well known to breeders to be far more satisfying to cattle and other stock than it has usually been credited with being. While nothing approaches oats for horses, in conjunction with a small allowance of hay, if they are required to make time upon the road, or pull heavy loads, so nothing excels the offal of wheat, with a sprinkling of corn meal and oil-cake, or cotton-seed meal, for cattle; and the same is true of breeding swine.—Stock Journal.

The Decreased Demand for Wheat.

The Statesman has often of late struck the note of warning to our wheat farmers to devote their attention to something besides wheat. At present all other farming industries are neglected for the wheat interests. We have pointed out how year by year the amount of wheat received by Great Britain from different parts of the world, especially India, is increasing, and now we find that another enemy to American wheat heaves in sight along the line of the Canadian Pacific railroad, where that immense wheat-growing country existing between the chain of lakes and the Rocky Mountains, known as the Manitoba and Fort Geary country, is rapidly being opened out as our principal competitor in the wheat markets of the world. This trans-continental road, backed by one of the richest syndicates the world ever saw, will be completed in a few years, notwithstanding the present engineering difficulties. The road opens up perhaps the finest wheat country the world ever yet plowed—of an extent capable of growing almost any amount of cereals, which cereals will be carried to the sea-board at prices calculated to allow large profits to the farmers. Traffic gains will not be considered so much as the building up of the country, so that the land granted to the promoters of the road may become of sufficient value to repay them for their outlay. Thus it will be seen that England's colonies and its principal dependency will unite in supplying the mother country with wheat, and the question naturally arises: Why should they not be protected in this industry against the large transportations from the United States? That this will probably be done may be judged from the fact that in the past day or so at "a trade conference held in London, England, a moderate import duty upon foreign wheat, in order to encourage the trade in the British colonies was advocated."

Will the farmers of Eastern Washington and Oregon take warning in time and turn their attention to other branches of agriculture, such as stockraising, dairying, and fruit and hop culture, or permit themselves to be ruined by a decreased demand for wheat. The large wheat holdings must be broken up and divided into smaller farms, devoted to the growth of something besides wheat, or there will be hard times in store for this country.—Walla Walla Statesman.

Small Farms.

The United States has many farmers who are "land poor;" they have so much land that they cannot make a living on it. When they have learned that it is not economy to own more land than they can till in the most profitable manner, so that it will pay for the money expended in keeping it free from taxes, weeds, and other encumbrances, they will have solved the problem of ease in a farmer's life. The happiest and thriftiest farmers we have ever known lived on farms of less than one hundred acres—some on farms of only ten acres, every foot of which was made to count. On the other hand, the farmer who has so many broad acres that he cannot walk over them daily, where rods of fence corners are never cultivated or made of any use, lives a life of anxiety and worry. His taxes are heavy and his crops light. He cannot give reasonably thorough cultivation to so much land. Now, if the farmer who owns one hundred acres of land will sell half of it and expend the money received for it in cultivating the other fifty, getting blooded stock and poultry, fertilizers, etc., he can make each acre produce as much as two acres are doing now. His taxes will be less, his cares less, and his gains vastly greater.—American Farm and Home.

An Oriental War Document.

The way the war spirit is manufactured in China against foreigners would be amusing if it were not a sad reminder of the mental status of a people in this 19th century, which can thus be imposed upon. A pamphlet is being circulated along the Chinese frontier which opens with this comprehensive statement: "The Europeans do not belong to the human race. They are the offspring of monkeys crossed with geese." It is curious that the monkey was used in this amalgamation, since in oriental mythology they so often figure as gods. Owing to the peculiar habits of the Europeans they are called "Yangkwitze" or "devils of Europe." This "pack of dogs and pigs" have no idea of the social hierarchy, for they talk of nothing but equality." Moreover, they "distinguish not father and son, king and servant." The pictures drawn of "those famous English" is worth nothing: "A little tribe, cooped up in a corner of the sea, in a country as big as one's hand. Their king may be indifferently male or female the subjects half men, half animals."

Sheep as Scavengers.

As the crops are laid by, the sheep begin their duties as scavengers. Not that it is intended to imply that they must be content with refuse matter of an obnoxious kind, but that they are serviceable in the way of procuring much from the corn stalks and stubble. Sheep are not very dainty, nor do they demand the exclusive care of the farmer, but they should be fed at the barn at nights, and driven to the fields and other places during the day, where they may find anything that may be serviceable. Sheep are great foragers, and ramble to every part of the fields. They are always on the alert for whatever has been left, and they are capable of selecting and appropriating material for consumption that would be entirely rejected by other classes of stock. It is this peculiarity of sheep that fits them so well as a farm animal for profit, as they convert large quantities of coarse and unprofitable material that would otherwise be wasted, into saleable wool and mutton. There is no necessity for allowing sheep food except at night if the pastures and fields have not been fully cleaned. Even the weeds, if not too coarse and woody, will be eaten, and with a limited supply of water they will be content in any location.

Milch Cows.

Breed up the cows; bring them to as near perfection as possible. Weed out the unprofitable, though you give them away, and set your standard at not less than a pound a day per cow for eight months in the year. Those who are using cows for butter making must see the propriety of their being bred to a Jersey, Guernsey or Holstein bull; and if this cannot be done by individuals, let it be done by communities—that is, a number clubbing together. By these means, the productive capacity of the cows in a given neighborhood may be doubled in the course of two or three years, and be gradually increased so as to produce three times that now marketed. There is no manner of doubt of the ultimate establishment of hundreds of creameries in this State, and these will call into requisition every good milch cow to be had; and the better the cow, the greater the amount of marketable product.—Rural World.

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