

THE GRANGE VISITOR

Library Agri'l College

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

Vol. XV No. 23

PAW PAW, MICH., DECEMBER 1, 1890.

Whole Number 359

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY.

(1st and 15th of each month.)

AT THE OFFICE OF THE TRUE NORTHERNER, PAW PAW, MICH.

EDITOR'S address, Paw Paw, Mich., to whom all exchanges, communications, advertising business, and subscriptions should be sent.

TERMS 50 Cents a Year, 25 Cents for Six Months. Subscriptions payable in advance, and discontinued at expiration, unless renewed.

A. C. GLIDDEN, Editor,
PAW PAW, MICH.

Taxation.

Election is over and the next thing is taxes. An impression prevails that the farming community is unduly taxed.

I think I am safe in saying that the statement has been made a hundred times in this county this year "that the farmers own but one ninth of the property, and yet pay eighty per cent of the taxes." I think that in one of the September VISITORS occurs the statement that farmers pay seventy-five per cent of the taxes. The per cent of property in the hands of farmers can be better told after the census returns are in, but we already have our tax reports for this state and let us see what they say.

But first allow me to say I do not think that any of our officers, town county or state, are administered as economically as they might be, any more than I believe that there is one family in a hundred but what spends more than is really necessary. Also that there is less chance to dodge the supervisor than with many other things.

Farm property is not as easily slipped into his pocket, or onto a back shelf as some other taxable things. But now as to actual amount paid. First as to state taxes. Our Auditor General reports June 30th, 1889, for the year closing that day: General State taxes, \$1,458,466.04; Specific taxes, \$947,171.66. Making the Specific taxes for that year a trifle less than forty per cent of the whole, if figured rightly. These specific taxes are from Rail Roads, Rivers, Plank Roads, Insurance, Mining, Telegraph, Telephone, and Express Companies. The Rail Roads pay the most of this \$715,526.66 while Insurance comes next with \$146,498.66.

The stock in these is held largely outside of the state, and so get no return; while to the general tax payers was refunded as primary school money for that same year \$457,569.75 or not far from thirty per cent of their entire tax. This year this county will not pay the state \$5,000 more than it gets back. This does not look like a very great extravagance on the part of the state.

Of this general tax we have no means of knowing how much is paid by farmers, as the tax is given by counties and not by cities, but a comparison between counties having cities, with those that have none, will aid in forming an opinion. Tax 1888, Kent, \$69,417.71; tax 1888, Kalamazoo, \$37,022.78; tax 1888, Van Buren, \$21,596.62. It will be seen that Kent pays more than three and a fourth times as much tax as Van Buren.

Looking over all these reports we believe it is safe to say that farmers do not pay more than one-half of the general state tax, which, reckoning in the specific tax, would leave them only 30 per cent of the whole tax to pay instead of 75 as has been generally believed.

As to County tax we have no figures given, but last year our

tax was the same as the state tax. Assuming this ratio for all the counties, which we think is a fair one, the aggregate county tax would be \$1,458,466.04. Against this 3,866 liquor dealers paid \$1,500,798.85, or 42,332.81 more than the entire County tax in the State.

Now I am not justifying a liquor tax. I wish the business, tax and all could be blotted out, and the sellers obliged to go to farming or something else for a living, but I wish to show that others pay taxes as well as farmers. But aside from this tax, I think that one-half of the valuation, on which our taxes are based, is assessed to those who do not own farms.

As to town taxes in our town. I think the farmers pay the larger share, for I know of but one man doing business in town but what is a farmer, and I do not know but he is; but in more than one hundred villages in our state, the tax payers pay their proportion of the town tax, besides their corporation tax, while the taxes in our cities would frighten the farmers. In conclusion I venture the assertion, that taking school, town, municipal, county and state, the farmers do not pay forty per cent of the taxes.

I. P. BATES, Arlington.

CLIMAX, NOV. 25, 1890.—ED.

VISITOR.—Permit me a few words more on the school question. In my former article I gave my reasons for favoring the township as the unit for the school district. I have read the opposing arguments and see no reason to change my mind. My statement as to the condition of those rural schools which are brought into competition with the village schools, I understand to be "emphatically denied." The statement was made on personal observation and I re-affirm it. Every man can judge for himself which is right within the limits of his observation. We are told that Michigan rural schools are equal to those of any state in this union; that may be. I have only been into thirteen of them, so my observation is not sufficiently wide to enable me to deny it if I wanted to. They as a whole are not as good as they ought to be, or might be with the money that is paid for them. Now, as to the opposing arguments. First, it is asserted that in 125 townships, the village vote outnumbers the rural vote and hence would control the disposition of the school funds in the interest of the majority; that this would be bad for the rural districts as it would put a dangerous temptation in the way of the villages. Possibly. Admit that it would be so and let us look a little further into this line of argument. If there are only 125 townships where the village vote preponderates, there must be 1,000 to 1,500 where the rural vote preponderates. If it is a bad thing for the farmers to be in the minority, then it must be a good thing for them to be in the majority, and the total result is about ten to one in the farmers favor. I have heard no complaints of the dangerous temptation the farmers would be subjected to in the 1,000 or 1,500 townships where they preponderate. Perhaps I will now that attention is called to it. I am listening.

The next point urged is to the effect that the villages have spent a great deal more, in proportion to their means, for school purposes than the farmers have,

and that if the bill, as presented two years ago were made a law and enforced with regard to the school property now on hand, that the farmers would be a long way in arrears and would have to "whack up" to get even; and that is what they don't want to do. That is a good point from the farmers side, which I will answer further on and will only say here that being only a question how to settle the preliminaries, it has no bearing on the question as to whether a township, a section or a single farm is the best unit for a school district.

The next argument is a sequel to the last one, to the effect that villagers value good schools more highly than farmers. This they prove by showing that they pay out a good deal more in proportion to their means to secure such schools; as for instance, in Paw Paw, where they have paid \$30,000 to the farmers \$6,000, or five to one. Hence, it is agreed, if the village district were consolidated with the outlying township in those 125 townships, the cost of the rural schools would be increased at the farmers expense. In other words, those who oppose the township unit are afraid the villages would give them better schools than they are willing to pay for, and that they would have to bear their equal share of the expense. This also I will answer further on and only say here, that for my part, I want the best schools we are able to have for both country and town. I am willing to pay my equal share with my neighbors, of either country or town, to secure such schools. It would be most profoundly humiliating to me to be classed among those who are not willing to do this. Various changes are rung on these arguments, one of which is that every argument in favor of the township unit can be applied with equal force in favor of taking all of a man's business out of his own hands. If the assertion had been confined to such business as the man shares in common with all his countrymen, in distinction from his private affairs, I would have assented to it and said yes sir, and they ought to be applied as well in other of our public concerns, especially our road work. But when the assertion is applied to the mans distinctively private affairs, and we are triumphantly asked "would it not be a good idea to have a township board to manage our farm affairs" it becomes absurd, and I only care to say in reply, that I would rather have a township board to manage them than one of our little school district boards. I would have a wider range of selection and stand a chance of getting a better board. The sum and pith of the whole matter is that those who oppose the township unit do so because they fear that if the village is included in the township district, where the villagers are in the majority, they will vote more money for school purposes than the farmers are willing to pay their equal share of, and that the money will be unjustly used to advance the interests of the village schools. The simple and conclusive reply to this whole array of argument from beginning to end is, that it is not necessary even under the bill of two years ago that the village and rural districts shall be put together in the same district. Provision is made that any existing district having 150 or more

pendent district if they want to. I would change that, so that such a district could not become a part of the township unit, if they did not want to, without the consent of the rest of the township. That would take away all possible cause for that fear of village domination which makes some mans lives miserable.

We are told by the opponents of the system that it does not work well in those states where it is in operation. But then again we are told by the official authorities in those states that it does work well and is a vast improvement on the small district system. The weight of evidence so far as I have seen it, is overwhelmingly in its favor. There are exceptions and always will be. No system will secure good schools where the people themselves are indifferent and not in earnest to have them.

Lastly, it is charged that those who favor the change are partly men who do not understand the subject, and the others are "pushing this precious scheme" under false pretences "simply trying to work a big confidence game on the rural communities." So far as I know the persons who favor the township unit, the statement is an unjustified and unmitigated slander. If there are any persons to whom the charge truthfully applies, I ask that their names and the evidence be given in order that they may be summarily squelched.

F. HODGMAN.

An Interesting Bureau.

Having taken occasion recently to point out the danger with which our agriculture is threatened through the plan unfortunately urged upon Congress by Maj. J. W. Powell for a general scheme of irrigating large areas of public lands, now arid, at national expense (thus immensely increasing the competition under which every farmer in the country is laboring)—we are tempted now to copy some extracts from a speech on the subject delivered in Congress last summer by Mr. A. J. Cummings, of New York. The speaker did not attack the scheme particularly, but took occasion to pay his compliments to Maj. Powell's geological surveying bureau as below:

I know of nothing that needs a thorough survey more than this geological survey itself. Spread out on a map it would make a curiosity. Its marvelous growth beats that of the bean of Jack the Giant-Killer. Like Falstaff, it has grown out of all compass, and like Sir John it seems to be not only a falsifier itself, but a collaborator of untruths. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it has not a single land-mark or guide that it is safe to tie to or follow.

Falstaff's thirteen men in buckram grown out of two were fictitious. They were conjured. But here is a real growth and a greater wonder. Let us analyze this national fungus.

The United States Geological Survey began under Clarence King in 1879 on an appropriation of \$5,000. Director John W. Powell swirled into it in March, 1881, on an appropriation of \$25,000 a year. In nine years the appropriation has reached over \$600,000 annually.

I find the title "Director" attached to Major Powell in the congressional directory. Where he got it I do not know; possibly from some appropriation act. The whole institution seems to

consist of a series of astounding appropriations. No law has ever been passed organizing the survey or defining the duties of its officers. It exists by implication alone. Its only real root appears to be a tiny line inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill. Up to 1884 this law ran thus wise:

To continue the completion of the geological map of the national domain.

Now, sir, what is the national domain? It is the public land—the land belonging to the general government. The words "national domain," therefore, did not authorize an invasion of the States. But they were invaded. They were brought within the scope of the geological survey. After 1884 the tiny line was altered so as to read thus:

To continue the completion of the geological map of the United States

In that year this active director brought about the organization of the United States Topographical Survey. This was adding another head to the curiosity. Its capacity for absorbing revenue was thus greatly increased. The average annual appropriation for the geological survey proper is now about \$180,000 a year. The balance of the \$600,000 goes into the maws of the topographical survey, and for offices, laboratory, maps and other expenses.

Up to 1886 the printing alone had cost about \$600,000. Since then it has not been less than \$250,000—\$850,000 in all. My friend from Kentucky day before yesterday said that the director had impressed him as possessing "very remarkable ability, and very unusual administrative capacity." He impresses me in the same way. Having by his wonderful tact got two horses to ride instead of one, he performs the feat of double equitation—rides both horses at once. He removes from the shoulders of the geological survey the making of the map for which the appropriations are made. These appropriations are deftly turned from the geological into the topographical survey. This survey is also carried on without specific law. It gets its life, like its running mate, from appropriation bills.

Congress meant to have a geological map made by the geological survey. The director is having a topographical map made for the use of the geological survey. Where does he get the authority for the change? Under his manipulation the multifarious lines of his administration have become so involved that it is extremely difficult to trace them. * * * * *

And right here comes in this irrigation business—another head and another mouth to feed. By his policy of land reservation he secures time to correct his mistakes. The thing is transformed into a sort of Cerebus—it has three heads, three mouths, six ears, and tongues that always find an echo in Congress. It has become truly formidable. My silver-haired friend from Kentucky dignifies it by calling it a bureau. If it is a bureau, never was a bureau so curiously gotten together. No idea of it is suggested in Hugh Miller's "Vestiges of Creation."

The globular conformation seems to be entirely wanting, but there is no denying that it is getting to be what my friend

Continued on 5th page.

Two Farmers.

Old Farmer Sour was very cross
And rather ill at ease,
Declared that "farming was a loss,"
Dame Nature did not please,
For there were scores of creeping things,
Of worms and slimy slugs,
And all the atmosphere had wings,
" 'Twas just composed of bugs."

Some monster ate the cabbages:
Another swallowed beans,
And oh, alas, the ravages;
"I don't know what it means."
Thus murmured poor old Farmer Sour,
And set him down to cry,
"There's something wrong in every hour,
And I no more will try."

Huge worms ate the tomatoes up,
The apples all fell off,
And then to fill this farmer's cup,
His cows began to cough;
And so he sat him there and wailed,
From sunrise until night,
Declared that farming "always failed,"
And groaned with all his might.

Across the way lived Farmer Sweet,
Who had no better farm,
But who would all disaster meet
With sunny heart so warm
That nature's foes left no impress
Upon his happy face;
If things seemed wrong, he'd smile and guess
He could the meaning trace.

He picked off all the ugly slugs,
Cremated many worms,
Exterminated all the bugs;
Just gave these pests their turns,
And so his crops were rather good,
When Farmer Sour's were not,
For Farmer Sour worked not in cold,
Nor when 'twas very hot.

The weeds were such a heavy cross
For Farmer Sour to bear;
To Farmer Sweet they were no loss—
You saw none anywhere;
No brambles near the fences grew,
No thistle showed its head,
While on the other side the fields
With thistle tops were red.

Poor Farmer Sour sat down and whined,
The world was all awry,
While Farmer Sweet grew fat, and dined
On chicken, cake and pie.
Old Farmer Sour ate pork and corn,
With little else beside;
He grimly wished he'd ne'er been born,
And then laid down and died.

The funeral was rather large;
The country folks seemed glad
To lay the poor old soul away,
He was so cross and sad.
But Farmer Sweet is living yet,
He owns both farms they say;
He bought the widow out of debt,
And then she moved away.

And how the old farm brightened then,
And how the thistles hid,
The cockleburrs and burdocks fled,
Of pests the place was rid;
The apple-trees were pruned and sprayed,
The fruit no more fell off;
The cattle in the meadows played,
The cows forgot to cough.

Now Farmer Sweet is old and grey,
But still he loves to laugh,
And says that "farming does not pay"
The man who garners chaff,
And lets the wheat all go to waste,
Farm tools lie out and rot,
Who will not work when it is cold,
Nor when 'tis very hot.

—Selected.

Rye for Fertilizing and Pasture.

Mr. J. C. Wiley writes that he raises about 25 acres of corn each year, and wants to know whether it would be best to sow rye in August or September between the corn rows. "The object in view," he says, "is not to obtain a crop of rye, but to retain nitrogen, shade the soil, prevent winter washing, and perhaps use for sheep pasture in the spring, and be plowed under later for other crops, followed by wheat in the fall."

I would advise this by all means. My rotation was such that I had some land that would otherwise be bare during the winter it was a favorite practice of mine to sow rye, even if I could not get it in until October. I want my land busy—something growing as nearly all the time as possible. Every square rod of my cultivated land will go into winter with a mass of live roots and the surface well covered. There is no waste and no washing then. Mr. Wiley will find that his rye on corn stubble will pay two or three times over, if properly managed. It will cost him but little more than the seed.

Mr. W. sends other questions. The drouth was so severe as to kill out all young clover in patches some of which are quite large. "What is to be done?" I should have harrowed lightly and sown timothy seed in September, and then clover early in the spring again. I know of no other way, unless one plows the land and sows wheat again and reseed. It is too late now to sow the timothy and I would sow both very early next spring. "It is our experience that where the wheat is very heavy," Mr. W. writes, "the clover is small and rather puny and more easily killed by drouth. Do you not find your best set of clover where the wheat is only medium?" Yes and no. When the wheat is first taken off the best growth of clover is where thinnest wheat was. In

wheat yielding 40 to 60 bushels per acre the clover is very small and feeble. But before winter, with the treatment we give the clover, where the best wheat was it is always the rankest and best. Frequently, after harvest, when we have had a great wheat crop, it has seemed as though we should fail in our seeding; but we mow it over twice, keeping weeds down (they pump up moisture and rob the young feeble clover in amount more than some would imagine) and stock all off, and by winter we have a thick perfect stand, all over, every time. The drouth this year after harvest, was very trying on the young clover, but a finer stand or thicker, ranker growth, man could hardly ask for. It looks to-day like one magnificent lawn of solid dark green, without a break from end to end. I would give \$100 in a moment if I could put a picture in the *Farmer* that would show it just as the passer-by sees it to-day. It has taken the same work and care (we have carefully top-dressed the poor spots since harvest), but they will pay enormously. This, after tile draining where it was needed, is the foundation of our success—the heaviest clover sod we can grow. And then the looks! A gentleman and his wife called here yesterday on the way from Chagrin Falls to the Akron fair, and they were readers of the *Farmer*. "Why," he says, "you have a pretty nice street along back here." Certainly we have. All the stubbles are neatly mowed and show great lawns of green instead of brown acres of dead weeds, for one thing. Beauty is something costly, but in this case, making our homes beautiful is one of the most paying things we can do.

Mr. W. also wishes to know if it will "injure clover to any extent as a fertilizer to pasture the aftermath in the fall previous and plowing under in the spring, if nothing heavier than sheep are turned on."

I do not like to answer that question. He had better study it out for himself. I turn nothing on to my clover; but I get my money from potatoes and wheat. W. may get his main income from sheep. The gain might be more than the loss for him. I am satisfied I could not buy sheep or any stock and pasture the clover off to my advantage. I had better let it go back to the soil. I do not want my land tramped at all when not absolutely necessary, nor the clover plants injured, till they are turned under. You might say sheep are lighter than other stock and would not tramp the soil much. Yes, but their feet are proportionately smaller. I think they would pack the soil as much as cattle. Secretary Bonham says he can "feel" the difference in the resistance of the clover roots when plowing a field of clover that has been partly pastured and partly not. It is much greater where no stock have been on the land. On his bottom land the packing would make little difference; the difference in growth of roots is the important point. On our heavier soils the packing is as important as the growth of roots. Much land in Northeast Ohio has been all but tramped to death.

Lastly, "Does it injure the fertilizing qualities of clover, if frozen out in the winter before being plowed under in the spring, as it is more apt to do if pastured?" If the roots are thrown out by frost and lie on top of ground, none of their substance that is of value as a fertilizer will be wasted. They will dry up, but only the water will go up into the air. But these dry roots would not decompose when turned under and make plant food that the crop on the ground could use as readily or quickly as if they had been green. There is no actual loss of fertility, but there may be in the time when you will get it into dollars. Green clover roots turned under, or tops either, are soon taken up by the soil and crops. The dry clover-haulm from clover seed, that we turned under this spring, has in the ground now almost unchanged. The potatoes got little good from it, except as a mulch to check the coming of moisture to the surface; but the wheat will feed on it most too much, I fear, making too great a growth of straw.

Another point: When the clover roots are on the surface they are not gathering and storing up every stray bit of plant food in the soil, ready for the next crop. Pasturing brings the present dollar; let us study carefully that we do not get it so near our eyes that it hides two or three in the near future.—T. B. Terry, in *Ohio Farmer*.

The Milking Stool.

The milking stool is made to sit on while milking. Some suppose it is also made to beat the cows.

Used in that way it is a very profitable piece of stable furniture. Why is it that so many men yell at a cow when they have occasion to speak to her?

When they go to milk and tell the cow to "stand over there" you can hear them all over the barnyard.

The cows get used to it and don't mind it much.

But the cow that obeys the gently spoken word is the property of the man who understands cow nature.

"3@7c" and "28@38c." See market report of butter.

A big difference in profit—in "returns."

The "3@7c" list includes those who say, "dairyin' don't pay." Their grammar isn't any better than their butter.

We all make mistakes in grammar (that is all but a few, and they do, too, sometimes), but bad grammar is not as bad as bad butter.

Bad butter is bad all round—bad for the seller and bad for the buyer—and awful bad for the consumer.

Even if the latter is an axle. There is room in the world for bad butter, but no demand for it.

Of course there is no profit in making it.

It won't do to tell a dairyman that he makes bad butter.

Especially if he is a woman. You can't reform him that way, but you can hint that you believe he would make more money if he would make his butter a certain way.

Get him interested in discussing the new way, make him mad if you choose.

Then bet him that his butter will sell for more if he follows your directions.

He will take the bet. And lose it.

But you will not only win the bet, but a friend too, in the end. Making good butter is a simple and easily understood business.

There are not any trade secrets about it.

Anyone can acquire all the skill necessary.

But the great trouble is that everyone thinks his butter is as good as butter can be.

When a man thinks he is at the top of the ladder it is hard to persuade him that there are many more rounds he has not climbed.

But if you go up ahead of him and drop something on him it will cause him to look up.

The best thing to drop on him is the price of good butter.

If that doesn't make him try to climb from "3@7c" to "28@30c," then there is no hope for him.

But it will, as a general thing, and he will be on the look-out for other improvements that he can make.

He will no longer listen to the voice of the "3@7c" politician.

But will hunt up the "28@30" statesman.

And having found him will not only vote for him (after he finds that he is full weight and not too salt) but get his neighbors to vote for him also.

And when this cometh to pass over the whole country we will have a government that will be quoted in the world's market, "28@30c."—*Stockman and Farmer*.

Latest W. Va. Returns.

MONROE CO., W. VA., Nov. 4th, 1890. Mr. O. W. Ingersoll,

Dear Sir: You will receive many orders for your valuable Paint in the Spring. My use of it has proved it great superiority over all other brands, and other users are as much pleased as I am with its elegant appearance and durability.

Very truly yours,
J. G. ALDERSON.

[See adv. Patrons' Paint Works.]

The Feeder.

Much depends upon the breed, much upon the feed, but most depends upon the feeder. The best feeders are, like poets, born not made, but the poorest feeders can improve very much if they will study up a little on the subject. One mistake many feeders make is in feeding according to the size of the cows, giving the big ones more than the little ones merely because they are big. Of course the big cow requires more food for support than the little one, but beyond that the little cow may be the one that will give the most profit from a big ration. Each cow should be watched and fed according to her capacity to use feed profitably. Some cows will do better on one kind of feed than on any other, and if the kind they prefer can be fed, all the better; but few dairymen can afford to cater to the taste of every individual cow. Fortunately this is not necessary, for if a good dairy ration is fed the cows will soon adapt themselves to it and learn to like it if care is used when the feeding is begun. Prof. Nicholson gives his views on this subject in the *Jersey Bulletin* as follows:

"The feeder gives value to the feed, over and above its chemical value, by skill in mixing and administering it. The judgment of the feeder should decide both as to the articles to be fed, the quantity and time of feeding. The need for the exercise of judgment is constant, since the wants of the cow are constantly changing."

The feeder does "give value to the feed, over and above its chemical value." We know a dairyman that got better results from a limited quantity of feed than any man we are acquainted with. He was compelled to practice strict economy, but his cows looked well and yielded well. The sole reason was that he used good judgment in feeding; his feed was the same that others used, but he gave it additional value by the skill with which he fed it. We must first know what kind of feed to give, then study the best way to feed it and the most profitable quantity to feed.—*Stockman and Farmer*.

Farmers' Progress.

In this day of organization among farmers, if we hope for good and beneficial results we must go at it in a business way. The farmers' gathering must be an educational factor, that will equip him, making him a better farmer, better citizen, better business man, and a hustler who has been educated by contact with his fellow farmer and the world, which will give him knowledge and a breadth of understanding that will make him proud of his calling and not a foot ball for politicians. Equip him with these capabilities and practicalities and make him an educated man of the world, build him up into a thinker, instead of a follower of vagaries and non-essentials and you will have so fitted and prepared him that he will lead and have a following too, not because he is a farmer, but because he respects his business, is level headed and has extended his horizon; and this alone will place him side by side with professional and business men in legislative halls and places of trust, for merit in him will be recognized as well as in other vocations.—*W. H. Morrison, Wis.*

A Glorious Country.

Helen Hunt Jackson used to say that we Americans took our pleasure sadly. Reflecting on the manifold discomforts of railway travel twenty years ago, one does not wonder that we were saddest when we traveled. No such objection is now heard from the thousands of tourists on the original overland road, the Union Pacific where every detail for the comfort of travelers has been supplied to the utmost. The California trip of this winter is one of the most charming in America. The Union and Southern Pacific Railroads have made vast improvements upon the line via Ogden, and the journey now to San Francisco is accomplished with the greatest possible ease and comforts, without the delay formerly incident to winter travel.

Fall Marketing of Sheep.

The following points are brought out by a correspondent of the *American Cultivator*: The autumn demand for fat lambs is always good and steady, and they can be disposed of at fair prices at a season of the year when the farmers are in need of a little money. A fault in sheep-breeding on a small scale, however, is frequently overlooked here. In his haste to secure the high-ruling prices for lambs the farmer disposes of all of them, and runs the risk of keeping the old sheep over another year. The true way is to dispose of the old ewes and all of the lambs that can be sold profitably, with the exception of a few of the best ewe lambs for breeding purposes. After lambing three or four times the ewes begin to deteriorate, and they should not be kept to more than the age of four or five years. Young ewes should take their place before this time if the quality of the flock is to be kept up. The lambs disposed of, at attention should be turned to the old sheep to work them off at a profitable price. After being brought up from the pasture in the fall, the work of graining them lightly should begin. Sheep fatten well in winter, for the farmer has more time to attend to them and to watch their condition. Wethers should be kept through the winter and turned off in early spring.

Mutton Weight and Quality.

One of the points which have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of mutton-raisers within the last few years is that sheep do not necessarily have to be very heavy to command the highest prices. Of course if a bunch of wethers can be gotten together nicely ripened, evenly weighted throughout, and tipping the beam at considerably over 100 pounds, they are a desirable purchase. But a great many sheep averaging about and often a little under 100 pounds prove to be as profitable for the seller as the heavier weights. It is not so much the size of the animal as the condition in which it is sold. If well fleshed and perfectly ripened it is sure to attract attention of good buyers in market. A point to be observed in placing good sheep on sale is to have the lot as even as possible. The presence of a few animals of questionable quality will often prejudice the sale of a car-load of first class stock. It will pay the shipper or the party who sells to the shipper to cull out everything which is calculated to deteriorate the average of what he sells, and dispose of it separately. The allowance made for inferior animals is usually greater than it ought to be, but it is one of those things in which the buyer is usually obstinate, and the seller had better accommodate himself to the situation by making separate sale than interfere with the disposal of his best stock by classing everything together.—*Stockman and Farmer*.

A Madison county, Iowa, subscriber of the *"Homestead"* describes his method of dealing with the Canada thistle as follows: "I have a patch of Canada thistles about fifty feet by seventy-five. The seed was introduced with some White Russian oats brought from a distance. As soon as I discovered them I covered the patch with straw and set fire to it, burning against the wind, then feed fodder on the patch and burned the refuse off in the spring, and after they started later covered the patch with straw and burned again. Since that I have had no trouble."

The thrifty farmer should cultivate his fields close up to the walls and fences. By so doing, he has the benefit of crops on a long narrow strip of land that is often given up to weeds and brush, which produce an abundant crop of seeds, and are a convenient hiding place for vermin.

The *Detroit Journal* has given away hundreds of handsome gold and silver watches to boys and girls within the past few weeks and wants to distribute 1,000 more before Christmas. Any boy or girl can get one of these beautiful watches without a cent of cost. Send your name and address with a two cent stamp to the *Detroit Journal*, Detroit, Mich., and full particulars will be mailed you.

PATRON'S PAINT WORKS.

MANUFACTURER OF **INGERSOLL'S LIQUID RUBBER PAINT.**

Ten Thousand P. of H. and Farmers testify they are best and Cheapest.
WRITE US AND SAVE MONEY.

Cheap, Indestructible Paints for BARNs and OUTBUILDINGS.

OFFICE: 243 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Beautiful Sample Color Cards and Book of Instructions—FREE.

We Guarantee Satisfaction.

A Greater Danger to be Avoided.

Mr. Stahl has mentioned among the dangers to be avoided by farmers' organizations, first, too radical action, or supporting silly or vicious schemes. I suppose he alludes to the measure proposed by Mr. Whitehead, the Lecturer of the National Grange, for the general government to loan money at a low rate of interest to the state, and by the states to be loaned to the counties, and by the counties to the farmers on the security of their real estate, or perhaps to the project of the Farmers' Alliance for the government to build ware-houses and receive such farm products as are not soon perishable and advance money thereon to farmers, the idea being to prevent the markets from being glutted and prices ruined by those who are obliged to sell their crops immediately after harvest. Such projects are not necessarily silly or vicious because they are new in the world's history, and unsupported by long-established precedents. It should be remembered that our banks, cleaning houses, and produce exchanges, to say nothing of our post office department, things which are now considered so necessary and beneficial, were unknown to the ancients. Such radical measures should be discussed a long time and their justice and practicability assured before being adopted into the creed of farmers' organizations.

In the second place Mr. Stahl would refuse membership to "selfish, scheming men, who have been repudiated by older organizations." That is an excellent suggestion. Too much care cannot be taken to secure honest, patriotic membership. Good moral character should always be insisted on; but bad men will frequently creep in, no matter how careful the scrutiny of their characters may be, and once in are capable of doing great harm. There was a Judas among the twelve disciples.

The dangers mentioned by Mr. Stahl are dangers to be avoided, but there is a still greater one which he did not speak of—the danger of strife, dissensions and divisions. These are what have chiefly ruined the peace of neighborhoods, disrupted societies, broken up churches and destroyed nations. Jesus Christ declared (Matt. 12:25), "Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation and every city or house divided against itself shall not stand." St. Paul warned the Corinthians against "envying, strife, and divisions," and besought them "that there be no divisions among you." It was internal dissensions among the Israelites after the death of Solomon that caused the separation of the ten tribes from the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, the establishment of two rival kingdoms, the wars between them, and the invasion of the county by foreign nations.

While the different states of ancient Greece remained at peace with each other they were invulnerable to their foreign foes, but when they began to quarrel among themselves they fell an easy prey to Philip, King of Macedonia, and lost their liberty forever. The Republic of Rome, like Alexander the Great, conquered the whole world and laid the subjected nations under tribute, but fell herself by the divisions among her people and the civil wars between ambitious generals.

There was always so much anarchy and violence in Poland when they elected their kings that three neighboring nations at length interfered, blotted the kingdom from the map of Europe and divided its provinces between them.

One of the largest Christian churches in the United States disputed and divided on a point of doctrine of little importance, and after many years of separation wisely reunited. Another large body of Christians separated on the question of church government. Our own country has

had the bitter experience of a four years' war, brought on by the heated discussion of political measures on the right of the states to withdraw from the Union.

In the successful management of farmers' organizations (as of all other organizations) there must be the largest exercise of Christian charity and generous forbearance. There must be a cheerful yielding of personal opinion to the opinions of the greater number and a willing obedience to the decision of the majority. Personal ambitions should be subservient to the general good and the highest aspiration of every member to promote the honor and prosperity of the order. There should be no strife for leadership or for the highest offices. "And whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be the servant of all."—Mark, 44.—J. W. Ingham, in *Stockman and Farmer*.

The last meeting of Ingham County Pomona Grange was held with Williamston Grange the last Friday and Saturday of October.

The program as printed was well observed, beginning Friday evening with a lecture by Worthy Master Hewitt, who held a large audience in close attention to hear what he had to say of the Patrons of Husbandry, or the Grange—the causes of its origin and growth, what it has accomplished and its aims and objects.

The next was a paper entitled, "Tales of Pioneer Life," by Bro. W. M. Carr, one of the early settlers of Ingham county and a charter member of the Grange. Bro. Carr said that in the college he graduated from, the main studies were how to swing an ax, handle a beetle and hold a breaker.

The paper was from remembrance of his past life, and sketches from the writings of others, well arranged and giving a very authentic account of the early history of this county. At its conclusion the brother was requested by the president of the State Pioneer society to present a paper to that body at its next regular meeting.

Geo. H. McEntyre next presented a paper on the uniformity of school text books, and carried the idea that if a law was passed that the State should print its own text books, it should be so framed and guarded as to make it impossible for any trickery or jobbery to be connected with its execution.

Following, though not on the program, was presented a most excellent paper by P. G. Holden, of the Agricultural College, entitled, "Co-operation."

All were much interested in this production, and Mr. Holden has our sincere thanks and general request to come again.

After a most bounteous repast, such as grangers know so well how to prepare. The afternoon session was opened by an essay by Mrs. J. E. Webb.

The writer of this beautiful paper drew verbally a very picturesque scene of those who live in the country, and concluded as follows:

"Give fools their gold and knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubble rise and fall,
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.
For soon or late to all who sow
A time of harvest shall be given;
The flowers shall bloom, the fruit shall grow;
If not on earth, at least in Heaven."

Bro. Forster next held the large audience which had gathered, very attentively to the subject he had chosen, "The True Object of Education."

Bro. Forster said he presented a paper that he had written while convalescent, as he has been a long and patient sufferer from la grippe.

He said we cannot all be orators or statesmen, but what is better, we may, at least, help ourselves to manhood, and what makes a man a masterful man is the training which develops him, and that we should bear in mind that with all our gains, are we getting wisdom, as not earth

only, but Heaven, also, is to be won. That the true object of education should not be to make the body more comfortable.

Bro. Forster was elected delegate to the next session of the State Grange.

After recitations rendered by Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Towar and Miss Mary Webb, with very appropriate and well executed music from the choir, the meeting adjourned feeling that a very enjoyable time had been passed.

Yours very resp'y,
W. T. W.

Dr. Talmage on Thanksgiving.

Only a few brief days and there will be a table spread across the top of the two great ranges of mountains which ridge this continent—a table reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific seas. It is the Thanksgiving table of the Nation. They come from the East and the West and the North and the South, and sit at it. On it will be smoking the products of all lands—birds of every aviary, cattle from every pasture, fish from every lake and stream, feathered spoils from every farm. The fruit baskets will bend down under the products plucked from the peach fields of New Jersey, the apple orchards of western New York, the orange groves of Florida, the vineyards from New England woods. The bread will be white from the wheat fields of Michigan and Illinois, the banqueters will be decorated with California gold, and the table will be a-gleam with Nevada silver, and the feast will be warmed with the fire-grates heaped high with Pennsylvania coal. The halls will be spread with carpets from the Lowell mills, and when darkness comes with its heavy draperies, lights will flash from bronzed brackets of Philadelphia manufacture. The fingers of Massachusetts girls will have hung the embroidery; the music will be the drumming of ten thousand mills, accompanied by the shouts of children turned loose for play, and the gladness of harvesters driving barnward the loads of sheaves, and the thanksgivings of the nation which crowd the celestial gates with doxologies, until the oldest harper in Heaven will not be able to tell where the terrestrial song ends and the celestial song begins. Welcome, Thanksgiving-Day!—T. DeWitt Talmage, in *Ladies' Home Journal*.

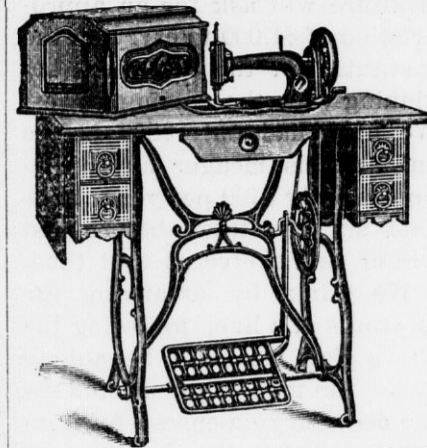
Fix for 1892.

It is not too soon to commence to figure on how the presidential campaign of 1892 may affect agriculture. One thing is certain, however: if the movement now on foot among farmers is properly guided it can be the means two years hence of compelling the old parties to treat agriculture fairly in their platforms. We do not go much on the abstract expressions of political platforms, yet no party feels free to altogether disregard what it has placed, before the people to insure its perpetuation in power or its restoration to power. If farmers begin to work for that end now, by strengthening organization, and quietly feeling the popular pulse to learn just what measures will receive the support of farmers as a class, there is no question that the successful candidate will be the man who stands on the platform, which more nearly promises, than any other, to do what farmers want done. This is as evident as anything at this time connected with politics, and being so, plain farmers will make a great mistake if they do not have such a platform as they want adopted by the successful political party in the next campaign.—*Stockman and Farmer*.

People don't believe in fairies nowadays; nevertheless, good spirits still exist, and help us in our times of trouble better even than the little people we used to read about. One of these household spirits is called Love.—*Exchange*.

A \$45 SEWING MACHINE for \$15,

Including One Year's Subscription to this Paper.



We have made such arrangements as enable us to offer the Chicago

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

at the above low rates. This machine is made after the latest models of the Singer machines, and is a perfect fac simile in shape, ornamentation and appearance. All the parts are made to gauge exactly the same as the Singer, and are constructed of precisely the same materials.

The utmost care is exercised in the selection of the metals used, and only the very best quality is purchased. Each machine is thoroughly well made and is fitted with the utmost nicety and exactness, and no machine is permitted by the inspector to go out of the shops until it has been fully tested and proved to do perfect work, and run light and without noise.

The Chicago Singer Machine has a very important improvement in a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine.

EACH MACHINE IS FURNISHED WITH THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENTS:

HEMSTERS, RUFFLER, TUCKER, PACKAGE OF NEEDLES, CHECK SPRING, THROAT PLATE, WRENCH, THREAD CUTTER, BINDER, BOBBINS, SCREW DRIVER, GAUGE, GAUGE SCREW, OIL-CAN, filled with Oil, and INSTRUCTION BOOK.

The driving wheel on this machine is admitted to be the simplest, easiest running and most convenient of any. The machine is self-threading, made of the best material, with the wearing parts hardened, and is finished in a superior style. It has veneered cover, drop-leaf table, 4 end drawers, and center swing drawer. The manufacturers warrant every machine for 5 years.

They say: "Any machine not satisfactory to a subscriber, we will allow returned and will refund the money."

Price, including one year's subscription, \$15. Sent by freight, receiver to pay charges. Give name of freight station if different from post-office address.

Address, with the money, GRANGE VISITOR, Paw Paw, Mich.

A New Method of Treating Disease HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of diseases. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh was procured, and so on, till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors.

The Cheapest Music House in the World.
For the purpose of introducing our goods throughout the Country, and to advertise our House, we will for a short time send any person one of the following instruments on receipt of cash to pay for Postage and Shipping. We expect that every person receiving one of these instruments will show it and inform others where they bought it. We will only send one to each person. We will send a

- \$10 Ole Bull Violin for \$2.
• \$10 George Christy Banjo, \$3.
• \$10 Celebrated Aimee Guitar, \$3.

Send Money by Postal Note. Send Stamp for Catalogue.
L. W. LINCOLN & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

HORSES

French Coach AND Black Percheron STALLIONS.

Our last importation of PERCHERON and FRENCH COACH HORSES is the finest imported lot that have ever reached the States. We can buy and sell better horses than any one in America, and defy competition.

We are the only importers having a resident partner abroad, who never lets a chance go by of selecting the best that money can procure.

Fifty head are now offered for sale, and will be sold at very little above cost price.

The Evergreen Horse Importing Co., BANGOR, MICH.

FOR SALE.

12,000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LANDS, On Michigan Central, Detroit & Alpena and Loon Lake Railroads. At prices ranging from \$2 to \$5 per acre. Titles perfect. These lands are close to enterprising new towns, churches, schools, &c., and will be sold on most favorable terms. Apply to R. M. PIERCE, West Bay City, Mich. Or to J. W. CURTIS, Whittemore, Mich.

Rosy Complexion, Youthful Beauty, Plumpness and Loveliness

are produced by Old Dr. Heath's Harmless Arsenical Rejuvenating Wafers, and Black Heads, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, Lung Diseases eradicated. Perfect health is the mirror of beauty, and only \$1 a box or six for \$5. Mailed sealed. Free consultation at offices, 291 Broadway, New York.

Patrons' Plow Co.

Only responsible Plow Co. selling direct to Patrons at Wholesale Prices.

Oldest Plow Works in N. Y. State.

All Sizes of

Field Plows, Subsoil, Ditching, Gang and Potato Plows.

See our Plows Before Buying.

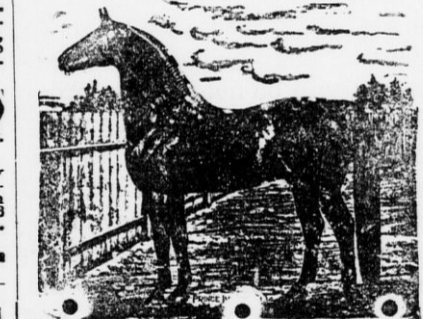
OUR POTATO PLOW is the best hilling plow in the market, worth double any shovel plow in use. Buy no other.

OUR GANG PLOWS for Vineyard, Orchard, Hops and Small Fruit culture have no equal—Takes the place of Field Cultivator, and for fall plowing do better work than any other implement.

Write at once for circulars and prices. You run no risk in buying of us.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN EVERY CASE.

Address, Phelps Chilled Plow Works, Phelps, N. Y.



IMPORTED CLEVELAND BAYS.

Our sales this year have been satisfactory, and we still have for sale thirty or more registered serviceable stallions, with fine style and action, that could make their owners large and sure profits in any county in Southern Michigan. The demand increases each year for horses that are sound, having the size, style, color, endurance and action of the Cleveland Bays. Our farmers have been breeding trotting and heavy horses to the neglect of fine Coach and General Purpose Horses, until the latter are scarce and command good prices. No other breed promises so sure profit. They cross well with any breed and stamp their characteristics upon every colt. From one stallion we got 68 bay colts in one year and every one sound.

CLEVELAND BAY HORSE CO., Paw Paw Mich.

THE ONLY PAPER IN THE WORLD.

Edited, Printed and made ready for the mails for farmers and by farmers—in short,

PUBLISHED RIGHT OUT ON A FARM.

Is the GRANGE NEWS, established in 1876, and published semi-monthly at 50 cents per year. To introduce the GRANGE NEWS into 10,000 new homes during 1890, we will send it, on TRIAL to NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

7 MONTHS FOR A QUARTER. Club rates: Eleven 7-month subscriptions for \$2.50. Twelve 7-month subscriptions for \$3.00, with a FREE copy one year to the club raiser.

TRY IT, PATRONS, TRY IT! Sample copies free. One and two cent stamps accepted. GRANGE NEWS PUBLISHING CO., BIRKNER, ILL.

DEAFNESS, ITS CAUSES AND CURE.

Scientifically treated by an aurist of world-wide reputation. Deafness eradicated and entirely cured, of from 20 to 30 years' standing, after all other treatments have failed. How the difficulty is reached and the cause removed, fully explained in circulars, with affidavits and testimonials of cures from prominent people, mailed free.

Dr. A. FONTAINE, 31 W. 14th St., N. Y.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Published on the 1st and 15th of every month.

AT 50 CENTS PER ANNUM.

A. C. GLIDDEN, Editor and Manager, PAW PAW, MICH.

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft.

Entered at the Post-Office at Paw Paw, Mich., as Second Class Matter.

To Subscribers.

Send money when possible by either postal note or money order. We prefer a dollar bill for two subscribers, to fifty cents in stamps for one.

We shall send the paper only so long as it is paid for. If you wish it continued, a prompt renewal will keep it constantly coming and save us the trouble of making the changes.

Send the names of your friends on a postal card when you desire to receive sample copies.

Farmers' Institutes.

In the issue of the Visitor of Nov. 1st we gave a list of the Institutes so far as had been decided upon. We are now able to give a complete list, but cannot yet name the accurate dates for them all.

The Institutes are arranged in five series of four each, to occupy a week for each series. The series will begin at the point nearest Lansing, on Monday evening, the second will begin on Tuesday evening, the third Wednesday, the fourth Thursday and close Friday evening.

The series beginning at Alma, Gratiot county, will include Traverse City, Bear Lake, Manistee county, and Benzonia, Benzie county, will be held in the order named the last week of January next and will be under the direction of Prof. A. J. Cook, who will attend the preliminary meeting at each of these places, to arrange the program, assign the speakers from the college and the general management of the meetings.

The series beginning at Union City will be in charge of the editor of this paper, and include Concord, Napoleon and Adrian, and will be held the same date as the northern series.

The third series will begin at Eaton Rapids, and include Hastings, Alpine Grange Hall, and will also be in charge of the writer. This series will probably be held the second week in February, beginning on the evening of the 9th.

The fourth series will be held at the following places: Mt. Clemens, Port Huron, Marlette and East Saginaw, and be held the first week in February under the direction of Hon. I. H. Butterfield, of Port Huron, to whom all communications relating to the institutes at these places should be addressed.

The fifth series will begin at Howell, and include in the following order, Byron, Ovid and Muir. The time for holding this series will probably be the third week in February, beginning the evening of the 16th. Hon. C. W. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, will

direct the series and should be addressed for information. The weeks for holding the 3d, 4th and 5th series are subject to change, or shift-about, to meet emergencies which may arise later on. Several localities have made application for institutes too late to be accommodated, or from places remote from lines of action. The State Board of Agriculture will ask for an appropriation of \$1,000 to carry on the Institutes for the two years beginning with the coming series. We have had only \$800 before and on this meager appropriation of only \$400 per year, have held six Institutes before last winter, and twelve at that time.

We think, by arranging the meetings in a line, following the above plan, we shall be able to make the money go around for the necessary expenses—for traveling and for board. None of the persons who go in the interest of the state get any pay for their time. The Professors at the college are paid a salary by the year, and this is one of the means employed to make them earn their money. We make the above explanation, as many farmers do not fully understand how the expenses of the Institute on the part of the State are paid. The local expenses, such as procuring hall, warming and lighting it, is defrayed by those interested at the place where the institute is held.

Every locality will be notified when to expect the representative of the Board, to make the preliminary arrangements.

Beet Sugar Again.

At the last meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, it was determined to enter upon some investigations into the practicability of making sugar from beets in our state. As a preliminary move, Dr. Kedzie was directed to go to Grand Island, Nebraska, to investigate the operations now going on there in the manufacture of sugar from the beet. In a letter to the writer upon another subject, just received, he adds that the trip was very satisfactory, and promised further information later on. We have received a package of pure granulated sugar from the works at Grand Island, which is pronounced equal to anything in the market. There is no doubt that the climate of Michigan is well adapted to the growth of the beet, and if the experiments that are to be tried next year show that beets grown here have the required percentage of sugar, some effort at making sugar on a large scale ought to be tried. The process will no doubt be simplified, so that it will not be necessary to expend a million of dollars upon a plant in order to extract the sugar in paying quantities.

Union Meeting of Farmers Clubs.

The six Farmers Clubs of Van Buren County held a union meeting at Grange Hall, in Paw Paw, in the afternoon and evening of Nov. 25th, carrying out an extended program prepared by a committee previously appointed. We made copious notes of the discussions, but the crowded state of our columns compels us to omit a very interesting report of the meeting. We shall publish a few of the papers in future numbers of the VISITOR.

We place very little value upon the nostrums advertised so largely in all the papers, but would encourage a general knowledge of how to preserve health. A book of 344 pages has come to our table on "How to Preserve Health," which gives

simple directions about every day matters pertaining to the preservation of health and what to do in emergencies that are likely to arise. The chapter on "impediments to nutrition" discusses the effect of tobacco and alcoholic liquors upon the system, in a way that makes it a strong temperance sermon. It would be a useful book in every family. It retails at \$1.00, bound in cloth.

Address, LOUIS BURKAN, 248 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

We see by the majority report of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, that they favor the scheme of Government furnishing money to farmers at a low rate of interest—say two per cent, to relieve the depressed condition of agriculture. This is in line with the Stanford bill recently before Congress, and is a kind of folly that will reflect upon the good sense of farmers and prevent such wise legislation as might otherwise be secured. Better say that we are opposed to any scheme of lending money by the Government, either to banks or to individuals. Pay the debt first, before lending money to any one. We are glad to see that Mr. J. J. Woodman, the member of the Executive Committee from our State did not sign the report.

The following is the report of "Woman's Work in the Grange" for the State of Michigan, made to the National Grange at its recent session. The report is doubtless abbreviated, but is much longer than those from many of the other states:

Sisters are uniting the social and financial features of the Grange by giving frequent sociables, where refreshments are sold to add to the Grange fund, used to pay for halls, and send help to the needy sufferers. They have a rule of changing Grange committees every three months so that it stimulates each committee to vie with the other in work, decorating halls, preparing programs for instruction and entertainment, reviving languishing Granges and looking up new members. Michigan wants juvenile Granges and wants Masters' wives to be made chairman of State Committee.

No expression is more frequently heard in rural households than this: "The men have a machine to do everything, I should think they might invent something for woman—a dish washing machine for instance."

We have it at last. Look in our advertising columns for a description of it. You who go to State Grange will have an opportunity to see one at work. Mrs. John Passmore, of Flush ing, will operate and explain its principle features. We saw it at the State Fair, always surrounded by an admiring crowd of ladies, and heard this satisfied expression often: Oh, my!

The publishers of Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass., have kept their paper uniformly good. Our readers will make no mistake in selecting it to encourage a taste for good reading in their children. The stories are entertaining to every member of the household. The general information on all subjects, is a valuable aid to the young—who ought early to require a habit of retaining facts in the memory for future use. The holiday numbers are magazines of art, and will delight the whole family. Send for sample copy.

We are having a large number of calls for packages of VISITORS to distribute in neighboring states, and can fill orders for calls in our own state by return mail. We are located in rooms

in the post office block, diagonally across the street from the publishing house of the True Northerner, so that the opportunity for expeditious work is fully met by the conditions.

No pleasanter work can be furnished than receiving new subscribers by the dozen. We continue to send eleven numbers for \$5.00.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, Secretary's office, SCHOOLCRAFT, Nov. 25th. Arrangements have been made with the hotels in Lansing to entertain Patrons who attend the annual session of the State Grange at the following rates per day: Hotel Downey, one person \$2.00, two occupying one bed \$1.50. Hudson House, one person \$1.50, two occupying one bed \$1.25. Chapman House, one person \$1.25, two occupying one bed \$1.00. Commercial, New Kirkwood and Everett Houses \$1.00 each. The Kirkwood and Everett are temperance houses. The Kirkwood is as convenient to reach as any of the others, while the Everett is situated about midway between the Capitol and the Grand Trunk depot. To all who see fit to patronize the Everett the proprietor will provide car tickets without charge on the street cars driven by electricity to and from his house. Arrangements have also been made with the Railway Association of Michigan by which representatives to the State Grange, and visiting members, can avail themselves of return fare from Lansing to their home stations on the certificate plan at one-third fare. All patrons who intend to avail themselves of this reduced rate can do so by sending to this office for certificates. Get to your station in time to have the agent sign and stamp the certificate which will require the payment of a full fare to Lansing. If a through ticket to Lansing cannot be bought at the starting point, then as many certificates will be wanted as tickets bought, to pay full fare on all roads to reach Lansing. Buy a through ticket if possible. Send for certificates at once.

J. T. COBB, Sec'y.

On the question of who pays the tariff there has seemed a disposition to cover the truth. One side says the producer of the foreign article, the other side says the home consumer; and they argue shaply over the question.

Which is right? Well, it depends in a great measure on the condition of the market. The amount of probable imports is also another element. To illustrate: the new law places the duty on eggs at five cents per dozen, and the market is now firm and prices are rising. This is because the demand is good and the supply small. In so far as the diminution of the supply is due to the fewer eggs received from the provinces in so far as the enhanced price due to the tariff. If eggs that are selling today for 28 cents would not bring over 26 cents with a full provincial supply, then all domestic consumers are paying two cents more for eggs than they would were it not for the tariff, and our New England farmers are getting two cents per dozen more; while the Canadian farmers who do send eggs here get three cents less by reason of the tariff. As a matter of fact it is the opinion of a number of dealers with whom we talked in preparing this article that the present market is so firm that the former usual amount of importations of provincial eggs would not weaken it. If this is so the only effect of the tariff on eggs just at present is to take five cents per dozen out of the Canadians. In other words the tariff may come entirely out of the foreigners and that without increasing the cost to the American consumers or it may add to the cost here, and that addition may or may not be equal to the amount of the tariff.—New England Farmer.

Every year a layer of the entire sea, fourteen feet thick, is taken up into the clouds. The winds bear their burden into the land and the water comes down in rain upon the fields, to flow back through rivers.

One Man's Experience.

An old flockmaster whom I have known many years as a grower and dealer in sheep, who has always kept them and made more or less money out of them, came a great distance to see me last week to learn where he could purchase a bunch of Dickinson or Black-top Merinos. Knowing that for years he had been wedded to the Shropshire and South-down breeds, my astonishment at his change of base was complete. Inquiring the reason he replied by saying: "Years ago when I kept Merinos they did well for me; but I find the frequent rains are too much for open, coarse-wooled sheep, and they drop off (die) one by one quite too frequently for much profit, and I shall change." He is a good feeder, has sufficient shelter and devotes much attention to his flocks, but there are times of heavy, cold rains setting in when he is perhaps at one side of his large farm and the sheep at the other, or he may be away from home and the hired men not attentive, and the animals in consequence do not get housed during some storms as they should. The coarse wools are not "rustlers" like Merinos and cannot withstand so much inclement weather. It is poor policy to endeavor to make any domestic animals hardy, for that means to subject them to neglect and abuse.—Galen Wilson.

The following is from Worthy Master Brigham's address before the National Grange. The address was not a lengthy one, but he discussed several topics, and this is what he said regarding agriculture:

The period of low prices for agricultural products seems about to be succeeded by an era of fair prices, which will afford the farmer some profit from his labor. The change will certainly be welcomed by the farmer and will add to the general prosperity of our country. Fair prices for what we buy are conditions always favorable to us.

Much has been published during the past year in regard to prices paid for farm implements in this country and the prices paid abroad. The charge has been freely made that our manufacturers send their implements to foreign countries, where they are sold to farmers for less than farmers pay here.

I felt it my duty, as the executive head of a great farmers' organization, to investigate this charge, and if true advise the use of our power to remedy a palpable wrong. I have received reliable information from Canada and from several European countries, including Great Britain, and have failed to learn of a single instance where farm implements manufactured in this country are sold to foreign farmers for a less price than is charged our farmers.

On the contrary, the prices are from 25 to 75 per cent. higher abroad than in this country. I also obtained reliable information in regard to the prices of farm implements manufactured abroad and sold to the farmers of Great Britain, France, Italy, etc., and in every instance the price is considerably above that paid here.

The lowest retail price of twine binders in England, France and Italy is over \$200; mowers \$70 to \$90; hay rakes (sulky) from \$40 to \$50; Oliver chilled plows, \$18 to \$20; two horse steel plows, foreign manufacture, \$25 the lowest price. Much more could be said upon this subject, but I submit these facts in the interest of truth alone. The farmer has many grievances which need attention. There are wrongs that should be righted, but we cannot afford to be deceived by statements which are not warranted by the facts. That wholesale prices are less than retail prices is true of every country, and it is probable that the wholesale price at which implements are sold to both foreign and home dealers has been confused with retail prices to farmers here. I can find no other explanation of the alleged discrepancy in prices.

From 1st page.

from Ohio. Gen. Butterworth, would call an all-around affair. It certainly seems to have been formed upon the nebular hypothesis—it made itself. It grew by accretions. If it could have been in active operation when the world began, and could have made geology instead of surveying it, there is no doubt that the world would have been a more expensive if not a more gorgeous institution. There would undoubtedly have been an Olympus for the Jupiter of the survey.

My Kentucky friend, in his speech on Friday, defined the intent of the legislation of two years ago. It was intended that the expenditure should be limited to investigations and surveys. It was not intended that Congress should be committed to any plan or scheme of irrigation. The director, however, seems to have perverted this legislation into a plan for expending \$7,000,000 for a topographical survey, \$4,000,000 of which are to assist in the completion of the geological map of the United States.

Why, look at it. If the appropriation of \$7,000,000 which he is seeking for his irrigation-topographical work should be sufficient to complete the geological map that was begun on the modest expenditure of \$5,000 in 1879, the map will then have cost the country at least \$15,000,000. But this sum will not be sufficient. It begins to look as though the map will cost \$50,000,000 and possibly \$150,000,000 before it is completed. No wonder that the Farmers' Alliance begins to show its teeth—its members eternally taxed to sustain such frivolous magnificent schemes as this.

Sir, looking at the importunities of the director, I am reminded of the story of the wealthy Jerseyman who suddenly failed and went into bankruptcy. While telling the story of his misfortunes to a sympathetic friend, a map peddler approached and wanted him to buy a map of California. Turning his back upon him he continued his tale of woe. The peddler was persistent. He said that the map would cost only \$50. Finally the unfortunate bankrupt whirled around and said, "Stranger, do I look like a man that wants to buy a map of California?" With a deficiency of \$100,000,000, as my friend from Alabama says, staring the treasury full in the face, and the hundred streams of appropriations flowing from it, it looks to me as if we ought to exclaim with the Jersey bankrupt: "Mr. Director, does the treasury look as though it could stand a geological-topographical-paleontological-irrigation map of the U. S. costing only \$15,000,000?"

How to Roast a Turkey.

Select a large, fat, tender turkey, and have it nicely dressed, drawn, washed, wiped dry and well singed. Rub it all over, inside and outside, with pepper and salt. Make a stuffing of the following ingredients: One pound of light bread crumbs, half a pound of butter, a heaping tablespoonful of finely minced onion, salt and pepper, one raw egg and enough water to mix rather soft. Stuff the breast first, and sew it up, then stuff the body. Rub the turkey all over with melted butter, and dredge well with sifted flour. Lay it in a pan on its breast, and pour in a quart of cold water. Have the oven well heated but not too hot, as the turkey must cook slowly to be done. Allow a quarter of an hour to each pound. Have some butter in a plate with a larding mop. From time to time baste the turkey with the gravy in the pan, rub over with the larding mop and dredge again with flour. As it browns turn from side to side, and last of all brown the breast. Frequent basting, dredging and turning will insure perfect cooking. When done it should be a rich, dark brown all over, and when a fork is stuck deep into it no red juice should run. Remove it to a hot dish and, if the gravy is not quite thick enough, add a teaspoonful of flour creamed smooth with some of the grease skimmed from the gravy. If while cooking, the gravy in the pan boils away too much, more water should be added. When the turkey is done, there should be a pint of gravy.

A God After All.

We laid in a cell, Mr. Judge, all night long. Jimmie and me, waitin' and wishin' for the mornin' to dawn. 'Cause we couldn't sleep, Mr. Judge, in that cold, damp place. And Jimmie was scared to death by the wild, mad race That the rats kept runnin' all through the dark night. That's why we were glad, Mr. Judge, to see the daylight. Please, Mr. Judge, we are not very bad little boys, And the policeman that took us said we're some mother's joys. He was wrong, Mr. Judge, and should only have said That we are two little outcasts, and our mother is dead And there is no one to care for us, at least here below, And no roof that shelters us from the rain and the snow. A preacher once told us that way up in the blue There was a God that was watchin' all that little boys do; And that He loved little children; and His love it was free; But I guess, Mr. Judge, he don't love Jimmie or me, For I prayed and I prayed till I was most out of breath, For somethin' to eat to keep Jimmie from death. And that's why we're here, Mr. Judge, for you know There was no help from above, I must find it below. 'Twas no use beggin' and be told in God I must trust. For I'd begged all the day and got never a crust; And there was poor Jimmie, holdin' his cold little feet, And cryin' and moanin' for somethin' to eat. So I went to a house that was not very far, And saw, Mr. Judge, that the door was ajar; And a table was settin' right close to the door, Just loaded with pies, about twenty or more. So I quickly slipped in and grabbed one to my breast— The policeman then caught us, and you know the rest. Discharged, did you say, Mr. Judge? both Jimmie and I? And—and we ain't got to be jailed 'cause I took a pie? And we can eat all we want?—how funny 'twill seem— Say, Jimmie, pinch me, for I—I think its a dream, And you'll give us work, all summer, winter and fall— Say, Jimmie, I think there's a God after all!

Butter.

ED. VISITOR: What is there new under the sun to be said on the subject of butter? And is it possible for any ordinary mortal to suggest a new theory or a new method for making butter. Every woman who has made butter for any length of time is wedded to her own way of doing it, thinks her kind of churn the best made, and will waste much precious time and many words trying to convince her neighbors that they are wrong, and she is right. Some are loud in their praises of the creamery and others would not use one on any account, but prefer setting the milk in pans, and it is the same with the newspapers; we will read an article on the subject to-day that flatly contradicts one we read yesterday, and one will be forthcoming tomorrow, widely differing from the other two, so, what is a poor butter maker to do who has no clearly defined ideas of her own on the subject. I would say here, that my experience of several years as a butter maker has led me to the conclusion, that with all the theorizing and learned talk about butter making, one very important factor is left out, and that is, the cow from which the butter is made. Last spring it became necessary for us to purchase a cow to furnish the family supply of milk and butter. After much journeying too and fro and much deliberation pro and con as to the merits of different breeds of cows, my husband came home one night and informed me that he had about decided to buy a cow of Mr. Nameless. My heart sank instantly, for I felt like the doubters of old, when they asked, "can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" but as usual I said "well you know best," and he purchased the cow, a very ordinary looking animal, very thin in flesh and not a sign of pedigree. I felt rather doubtful, but only sighed and hoped for the best, but when the first pail of milk was brought in, I felt more hopeful and as time passed my respect for that little cow increased, till I would not part with her for twice the price paid; for she has not only furnished us with a large quantity of milk and butter, but it has been of the very best quality, and I have been quite set up over the many compliments paid to my butter.

But the climax was reached at our annual picnic last summer when one of my contributions to the dinner happened to be a roll of butter. I was dividing and plac-

ing it on the table, when one of the ladies near by said, "I know who brought that butter," yes, said another, "any one can tell Eliza W's butter the moment they look at it. There is nothing like Jersey cows and a creamery for making first class butter. I smiled, thought of my poor cellar, and scored one more for the little cow without a pedigree. So my sisters, take heart if your butter is poor, it may be the fault of the cow, and if it is good, give her her share of the credit. Mrs. M. J. Coy.

Practical Hypnotizing.

Since things began to be hypnotized a few weeks ago, little has escaped. Amateur photography has been laid aside and the subject of hypnotizing taken up, which shows our versatility as a people. Nor is it confined to this country; England is being hypnotized as well, one of the most remarkable instances being reported in the *London Spectator*.

We learn from *The Spectator* that a Mr. E. T. Chaplin, living near Birmingham, has for some time been interested in the subject of hypnotizing. Mr. Chaplin has made a specialty of turning it into practical benefit. For instance, if he goes into a shop to purchase a pound of butter he hypnotizes the dealer and causes him to sell the best butter he has at a reasonable price. If he goes after shoes he hypnotizes the shoe dealer and makes him confess that his soles are paper and his uppers the cheapest of leather. Mr. Chaplin long ago hypnotized all of his creditors, and the sight of a bill collector hurrying around Mr. Chaplin's house time after time, under the impression that he is engaged in a walking match, is no uncommon thing;—the unfortunate bill collector has simply been hypnotized. Returning from a convivial occasion not long ago at about 3 o'clock in the morning, the patriotic Mr. Chaplin stopped on a corner and shouted "God Save the Queen!" several times in as loud a voice as he was able. A policeman came up who, while sympathizing with the sentiment could not favor its expression at the time and place, attempted to arrest Mr. Chaplin. Our worthy friend promptly hypnotized the officer, and left him making vain efforts to take a lamp post into custody. Not all of the facts are contained in *The Spectator* account, but enough is given to warrant the belief that they all are facts.

But the particular achievement of Mr. Chaplin which, in the opinion of *The Spectator*, is really remarkable is another thing. Mr. Chaplin is a poultry farmer and keeps a number of fowls. Among others he has a large speckled hen with feathers on her legs. A few weeks ago he found that he had seven eggs which he desired hatched. An inventory showed that there was but one hen at liberty for the work—the large speckled one with the feather trimming on her legs. But this hen refused. As the reader well knows, it is impossible to set a hen that is not so inclined by any known mechanical means. The only thing which is harder of accomplishment is to unset a hen, as it were, that is so inclined. Still, Mr. Chaplin attempted it. He deposited the seven eggs, put the hen in position and fastened a frame of glass over the front of the nest, so that she could not get off. Though it is easier to sit than to stand, nevertheless this hen stood for four days. Then Mr. Chaplin tied her down, but she succeeded in raising her wings, so as to establish a draught over the eggs, and at the end of two days they were no warmer than when she was first confined in position. The intelligent Mr. Chaplin (at the suggestion of his wife) experimented for a day or two with mucilage, but all to no purpose. Then it suddenly occurred to him, why not hypnotize the obstinate creature? It was no sooner thought than done. As soon as she was under his control he, in the words of *The Spectator*, "suggested to her to sit," the result being that she sat as never hen sat before. She seemed to throw her whole soul into it. Once in three days she got off the nest clucking hysterically, rushed around the yard

two or three times, snatched up five or six pieces of gravel, and returned to her charge. The result was four as fine and healthy chickens as were ever seen in Birmingham. There would probably have been seven had not the able Mr. Chaplin in the hurry of the preparations inadvertently selected three china nest eggs to make up the seven. The hen seemed willing to stay by these and make the effort of her life, but Mrs. Chaplin's better counsels prevailed.

If hens may be hypnotized with such flattering results, why not other animals? There are balky mules, kicking cows and many others. The hypnotized mad dog may yet be left harmless gnawing a hydrant. Our scientists, farmers, poultryers and others interested should instantly look into the matter.

Came up Smiling.

The farmers' movement comes up smiling after the November elections. And well it may, for it has elected more than 20 Congressmen, will choose Senator Ingalls' successor, controls half a dozen legislatures, has elected two or three governors and minor officers without number. It has been an uprising of the common people North and South, East and West. The Democratic party has naturally profited by the tidal wave. But it is a mighty solemn lesson for both political parties, from a non partisan position. The natural inference is that the great majority of our farmers and so-called working people—the wealth-producers are profoundly dissatisfied with the present condition of affairs. They are sick of being domineered over by any ring of politicians in either party. One reason why Massachusetts elected a Democratic governor is the way in which a moneyed lobby has controlled a Republican Senate and defeated the just demands of the farmers for adequate protection against fraudulent dairy products, Republicans in some instances adding insult to injury by renominating the men who went back on the farmers, as though they owned the people of Massachusetts. This aristocratic ring has been effectually rebuked in the Old Bay state just as in South Carolina the common people have thrown off the yoke of the clique who have run the Democratic party so long as to believe that its little ring owned the party and state. In the same way, the masses in Kansas administered a stinging rebuke to the bossism in both parties.—*Farm and Home*.

Maple Sugar.

Under a provision of that portion of the new tariff law relating to the production of domestic sugars, the producers of maple sugar, together with those who manufacture sugar from cane, beets and sorghum, are entitled to a bounty of one and three-fourths and two cents per pound on the sugar produced. The provision of the act goes into effect April 1st, 1891, and therefore all maple sugar made the coming season, in conformity with the legal requirements, will get the bounty.

To obtain the bounty the producer must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before April 1st, and must make not less than 500 lbs. It is allowable for small producers to co-operate, and by having the syrup carried to and manufactured at some central point, earn the bounty. Full information, with blanks to be filled out to obtain a license, will be sent free of cost by application to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington. Applications for licenses should be sent in early, to avoid the usual and inevitable delays in all official business.

The best sugar, that which tests ninety degrees by the polariscope, is entitled to the full bounty of two cents. Sugar which tests ninety degrees by the polariscope, is entitled to a full bounty of two cents. Sugar which tests eighty degrees is entitled to 1½ cents bounty; while that testing below eighty degrees gets no aid. It is said the bulk of maple sugar offered in market will test from 84 to 86 degrees.—*Michigan Farmer*.

Sound Business Conditions.

With regard in the condition of business throughout the United States, notwithstanding the clouds that lower over the commercial horizon, and the dangers which may flow from disturbances in Great Britain, this may with truth be said: that, so far as the country itself is concerned, there never has been a period in its history when fewer disturbing elements were present to affect the healthfulness of its trade: The enormous extent of the transaction consummated, as shown by the Clearing-House returns; the great volume of internal commerce, as shown by the increased railway and lake tonnage; the rapid development of natural resources; the creation of wealth as illustrated by the 8,000,000 bales of cotton produced; the variety and excellence of the crops; the output of iron, oil, and coal,—all point to a condition in which if safety does not reside, there is no safety elsewhere in the world.—From "Over Production in Securities," by Erastus Wiman, in *The North American Review*, for December.

Parody on "Ten Little Injuns."

The following was one of the prettiest features in a young folks' entertainment, and is not hard to arrange and learn. A row of ten sunflowers can be roughly painted on coarse white muslin cutting out the centers of the blossoms the size of the faces of the little girls, who stand behind the curtain. They sing together these lines, and at every couplet one face disappears.

Ten little sunflowers blooming all the time, One of them went to seed, and that left nine. Nine little sunflowers nodding o'er a gate, One had its head snapped off and that left eight. Eight little sunflowers looking up to Heaven, One looked the other way and that left seven. Seven little sunflowers all propped up with sticks, One of them was blown down and that left six. Six little sunflowers in the sun did thrive, One of them got sun struck and that left five. Five little sunflowers in a steady pour, One of them took cold and died, that left four. Four little sunflowers waving tall and free, The wind whispered "come to me" that left three. Three little sunflowers in the evening dew, One got malaria and that left two. Two little sunflowers having lots of fun, One had too much of it, and that left one. One little sunflower blooming all alone, It said "good night" to all, and that left none. During the singing of the chorus, which should be sung from one to ten, then from ten to one, each little sunflower head appears and disappears in its turn. One little, two little, three little, four little, five little sunflower girls; Six little, seven little, eight little, nine little, ten little sunflower girls.

Whereas, The recent troubles at the University of Michigan has again brought to the attention of its citizens the spirit of "lawlessness" on the part of some of the students which prevades many of the higher institutions of learning and

Whereas, We, as a State are supporting, in a great measure at least, two of those institutions by direct taxation, and believing that we, as law-abiding citizens and tax payers have some rights which are entitled to consideration, therefore,

Resolved, That we as a Grange desire to enter our protest against any management or system which tacitly at least, winks at the common practice of "Hazing" and kindred proceeding, and recommend that our State Grange be requested to take such action at its coming meeting as the subject demands, which will tend to prevent or greatly diminish the recurrence of such acts, and we would further recommend that if the present laws of the State and the rules and regulations of the management of such institutions are not sufficient to suppress such outbreaks, that others be enacted or present ones amended to the effect of making "Hazing" and like offenses a criminal matter, and punishable by imprisonment.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished our representative to the State Grange, with instructions to use his best efforts to have them properly presented to that body and also to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.

C. W. YOUNG,
MRS. N. H. BANGS,
W. C. WILDEY,
COMMITTEE.

Ladies' Department.

The Song at the Open Door.

My neighbor sits in her open door,
Under the leaves of the locust tree;
And the joy of life grows more and more
For the song she sings to me.
The song she sings is a song with wings,
And the blasts may beat and floods may pour,
But the skies are blue in the song she sings
As she sits in her open door.

My neighbor's cottage across the way
Is cozily builded of straws and strings,
Of sticks and feathers and love and clay,
And the beautiful song she sings;
But never a nest, tho' ever so blest
Could hold her heart's divine outpour,
And Heaven bends down to the low brown nest
As she sings in her open door.

I wonder oft as I hear her sing:
"My little neighbor, have you no care?"
A cherry ripe and a moth-a-wing
Are all her dainty fare.
Fain would I do some service true
For the song that has blest me o'er and o'er,
But Heaven does all that love can do
For the bird at the open door.
—*Ida W. Bonham, in Independent.*

Old Clothes and New.

There is a great difference between these two classes of garments, as most of us know by experience. The new coat wrinkles somewhere, the new dress is uncomfortably tight. New boots and shoes find out with unerring certainty, the sensitive places in the owner's feet, and one is inclined to think King James of England wise, on at least one occasion, when he called for his old shoes instead of his new. But such discomforts are of short duration. The new suit soon adjusts itself to its owner's figure, grows easy and comfortable then shabby, and finally follows its predecessors to the rag bag or the paper mill, to reappear in some new and useful form. And in every life there is much laying aside of old garments, in a not less real, though less literal sense. There is no line dividing childhood from youth, youth from maturity; the periods of our lives shade gradually into one another, changes come almost imperceptibly but none the less surely. No one year brings to the child the strength, endurance and judgment of maturity; no one year, in most cases, takes away these gifts from the man, but there is gradual growth and development, then decay.

Faults, petty weaknesses and sins are not to be laid aside in one hour of victory over self. No door opens to admit the man to a new life, and closes upon all he would leave behind. These things must be fought with, conquered, thrust aside many times before they are finally outgrown. Many a year must go in learning how to live, what to live for; in perfecting strength, courage and patience, in failures and partial successes, before the man finds out what he came to earth to do. And there is little of youth's hope, pride and enthusiasm left when one finds his real lifemark. We make the lives of our friends part of our own. We love them, trust them, and forget that there was ever a beginning to our friendship; then, bye and bye wake to the consciousness that some whom we once called friends are no longer ours. We may have outgrown them, or they us, as one or the other climbed to a higher place, or new ties and interests elsewhere may have drawn our lives apart; but somehow, somewhere, we have lost our early friends and others have taken their places.

As with individuals, so with nations. That systems of government, customs, religions, even men themselves have their day, do their destined work and give place to others, is a truth as old as history itself. And it is also true that in many cases good has come from the influence of things which were unjust, false, or even wrong in themselves, but which still had a mission to fulfill. The Roman government in the hands of the emperors was a despotism. The first Cæsar veiled his own unlimited power under the forms of constitutional government, but was, in reality, supreme. But imperial Rome bound together provinces and nations as republican Rome had failed to do; and Cæsar subdued, romanized and civilized the savage tribes who threatened to blot out Rome and her civilization, then the highest, if all things be considered, on the earth. And the quiet and peace secured to the civilized world by the government Cæsar founded gave time and space for

the founding, in an obscure Judean province, of a mightier than any earthly empire, an empire he never foresaw, never even dreamed of but for which he unconsciously prepared the way. That books, too, are outgrown, the ponderous, worm-eaten tomes mouldering to dust in forgotten corners of great libraries, bear witness. We have availed ourselves of the knowledge of past ages; added to it, brought scientific theories nearer truth and certainty, and have no longer any use for its old records. So schools of a late age will fling our books aside. The gods of the ancients have passed into history with the people who worship them. They are no longer deities, no longer realities, but myths whose recorded attributes and ceremonies furnished material for curious investigation and study.

Yet they did good in their way. No nation can love and reverence ideals of strength, courage and wisdom more than human, and not be ennobled thereby. So true is it that we grow to the height of that which we love. Slowly, surely, earth is putting away many things it should outgrow. Ignorance, superstition, pride in blood and birth, religious intolerance, all these are giving way to better things. Changes are measured not by days or by years, by centuries or by ages; they are seen not in their gradual coming, but by those who look on the present, then back on the past. Fossils dug from the rocks of the silurian age show us the uncouth forms of life that existed then, and show, by contrast with the higher organism, of which we know, the advances animal life has made. Ferns from the carboniferous system show in form and structure their likeness to their more beautiful and delicate kindred of to-day.

Song and tradition and history have brought to us the records of the struggles of men of past ages, and we feel that the lives of those who lived and died to help the world onward and upward are part of our lives; that their cause is our cause; their work in our hands, and that somewhere in the ages yet to be we shall meet them and give account of our stewardship.

Some things the world will never outgrow. Courage, honor and patriotism will be to those who shall follow us, what they are to us; what they were to those who went before us; and freedom, justice and equal rights will be the rallying cry of honest men until for the whole world they are not dreams, but realities, not names, but entities.—*Margaret Husted in Brattleboro Household.*

Woman's Advancement.

Women are successfully invading all the professions, notwithstanding the warning voices which men are constantly raising about the detrimental effect of this invasion on the future of the race. There is reason to suppose, says the Philadelphia Press, that selfish motives may have something to do with these alarm signals. Perhaps the fear of competition has an unconscious effect on the minds of the alarmists. For instance, a woman has just taken the prize for the best design for a soldiers' monument to be erected by the State of Iowa. As soon as the commission made the award it was charged with favoritism. No evidence has been furnished to support this charge, which is probably inspired by the belief that a woman could not possibly design a monument as well as a man. If Mrs. Harriet Ketchum, the successful competitor, has any children we may expect to see them carefully watched, by some of the unsuccessful competitors, for signs of degeneracy. And if one of them should ever be unfortunate it will be proof positive of the evil effects of Mrs. Ketchum's interference with the rights of men in designing monuments.

There are no signs that the human race has suffered any from the marked advancement which women have made in modern times. And no sane person will claim that the race is any better physically or otherwise in those nations where women are confined exclusively to household

affairs. There seems to be no good reason why women should not be successful in sculpture, architecture and kindred pursuits. There is not wanted instances of such success, but it has not been general, probably for the reason that there has been no general effort in that direction.

It is not many years since the doors of all the universities and of the leading colleges were closed to women. The proposition to admit them was ridiculed by the eminent men who conducted those institutions. The magazines and newspapers were filled with learned essays demonstrating to the satisfaction of their authors that women were physically too weak to undergo the strain of college life. Many eminent physicians shared in this belief. But the women triumphed. One after another of these institutions have opened their doors to the sex until they are admitted now to all the leading colleges. Thousands of them have graduated, but the ill effects are not yet apparent and are not likely to be.

If as much care was shown in the physical development of young women as of the opposite sex there would be no need to fear comparison in college life or elsewhere. Parents who encourage their sons to engage in all kinds of athletic exercises think it inelegant and unrefined for their daughters even to exercise in a gymnasium. Fortunately, this mistaken belief is dying out, and women's gymnasiums are multiplying all over the land. There are only a few colleges, however, that yet offer such facilities for physical development to the women students, but they all regard it as a necessary part of the education of a young man. When this inequality is corrected and women are trained physically as well as mentally we may expect the sex to give their male competitors more trouble than they now experience.—*Ex.*

Domestic Uses for Ammonia.

In addition to taking out stains of all sorts from various fabrics, restoring the faded color of carpets and other materials, and innumerable other useful properties, ammonia, when mixed with equal parts of turpentine, will take paint out of clothing, even if it be hard and dry. The spot should be saturated as often as necessary and washed out with soapsuds. A teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of water will cleanse brushes and combs from all dirt and grease. Rinse, shake and dry them in the sun or by the fire. Those who perspire freely can most advantageously use a little ammonia in the water they bathe in daily, as it keeps the flesh sweet and clean, and takes away any disagreeable odor. In this age of athletic games flannel is used more than it ever has been, and those who frequently had to discard their flannels in consequence of shrinkage, before the material itself was half worn out, will be glad to know that the fabric can be washed by simply soaking in a pail of water containing one tablespoonful of ammonia and a little suds. Rub as little as possible, and the flannels will be white and clean and will not shrink.

Camphor in various forms is frequently recommended for cold in the head, although Dr. Geo. Johnson and others long since indicated the dangers attending the use of concentrated alcoholic solutions. The following method of application is suggested in a Swiss pharmaceutical journal, and certainly has the merit of simplicity: A jug is half filled with boiling water, into which a teaspoonful of well-powdered camphor is thrown. A funnel shaped paper cap is then placed on the top of the jug, and a hole torn in it just fitting the nose. The camphorated steam is inhaled through the nose for ten or fifteen minutes, the inhalation being repeated if desired, every four or five hours. If the patient resolutely persists with the inhalation, in spite of its unpleasantness, it is said that three repetitions will always effect a cure, however severe the coryza may be.—*The Woman's News.*

Do One Thing Well.

The question of a vocation for girls has been agitated in many forms for a long time, yet the large number of young girls who are graduated yearly at our colleges and other institutions of general learning are but ill-prepared to meet the world were they called to do so by any unfortunate turn in their worldly affairs. Most parents still depend upon their own resources to care for their daughters, and fail to remember that the richest heritage they can give a daughter, as well as a son, is a training which shall enable her to be a bread-winner. The mental training necessary to enable a person to do one thing well is of inestimable value in any position in life. If the daughter is called to a social throne, the power of systematizing her time in attending to the multifarious duties of a woman of wealth will be invaluable. If she is suddenly thrown on her own resources such a training will save her from untold anxieties and probable suffering. If she should occupy a lowly position she will do her housework better for such training. The trouble with the educational system, and especially with the free educational system, is the utter failure to regard the individual or to train the mind of each into the special avenue for which it is best fitted. It is true that technical schools are now rising up all over the land, which supplement the elaborate higher education in the various schools and offer a special training.

It is the parent's place, however, to judge of the aptitude and bent of her daughter's mind. If she have a taste for music that taste should be thoroughly cultivated, even at the expense of other studies. It is better that she should be a thorough musician than a mere smatterer in many things, and even with the most brilliant musical talent training is necessary. The same is the case with drawing. If the child shows special proficiency in this art make her stick to it, as if she were training for a profession. Many clever artists look back with the deepest regret—all the deeper for its being unavailing—at the failure of their parents to give them in childhood that training which in age can never be acquired. If a child shows a taste for caring for the sick, as many do, a training as a physician would be of untold value, even if she should be called upon to practice the profession only in her own family. Intelligent progress is nowhere so noteworthy as in the classes of medical schools, where girls who have no intention of entering the medical profession frequently go through the two-years' training necessary.

Murderous Millinery.

A lady told me the other day a painful little incident relating to wearing birds on your bonnets and hats. I will try and give her own words. She said:

"One day our pastor said, during service, that when he was in Florence, a lady came to him and said: 'Do come with me and hear those birds sing, oh such mournful notes!' There was a room full of birds in very small cages, and these birds were all blind; they had had their eyes put out. In the night the owners take them outside the city and hang the cages in trees. The trees are then all smeared with tar. These birds keep up their pitiful singing, and other birds are attracted to the cages, and they get stuck on the tar, and then they are caught, and their eyes are put out. And these birds are killed and sent to America for ladies to wear on their bonnets!"

"And I looked around the congregation to see what ladies had birds on their bonnets, and I was glad there was none on mine; and I don't think I can ever wear a bird again."—*Wide Awake.*

To act with common sense, according to the moment, is the best wisdom I know, and the best philosophy to do one's duties, take the world as it comes, submit respectfully to one's lot, bless the goodness that has given us so much happiness with it, whatever it is, and despise affectation.—*Horace Walpole.*

The Arrangement of the Kitchen.

One of the first essentials of the kitchen is that it shall be well ventilated and large enough for its purposes. Too large a kitchen is a mistake, as it makes extra steps, which can be avoided when the room is more compact. Unfortunately in houses built by persons of wealth the proper arrangement of the kitchen is sometimes neglected, though this is not often true of recently built houses. In one of the most palatial mansions in New York there is a kitchen ceiled and floored with tiles, so that the floor and walls can be washed down with a hose and their perfect cleanliness insured. Unfortunately no special study of ventilation is generally made in the kitchen, so that it often interferes with the draught of the range. The next essential after perfect ventilation is pure, sweet, clean walls, to which the odor of cooking cannot cling. There is nothing better than a whitewashed wall for the kitchen. Whitewash is itself a purifier. There should be a wainscoting about four feet high of hardwood, and a hardwood floor in every kitchen. The pretty hard pine that comes from places nearer by than Georgia, and is therefore less expensive, is within the reach of the purse of almost every householder. It needs only oil to bring out the beauty of its veinings. A border of six-inch blue tiles, two tiles deep, should be around the sink where water is splashed almost continually and wood is liable to rot, or at least become discolored. If stationary tubs are to be a part of the outfit of the kitchen, remember that those with white enamelled linings cost little more than ordinary ones and last much longer. A white enamelled sink is always wholesome looking, because it can be kept clean easily. The most essential furniture of the kitchen is the stove. This should be of the best manufacture, and there are so many first-class manufacturers of stoves that it would truly be a difficult matter to fail to find one if one were in search of a good stove. The same general principle in draught is adopted by all first-class stove manufacturers. There are so many patented articles for the kitchen that one is in danger of falling across at least several makeshifts which pretend to do the work of more ordinary things and only partially take their place. The wringer and a few other inventions are genuine boons to the housekeeper. A large hardwood table and, if possible, a small stone or marble table should be in every kitchen. The wooden table should have two or three drawers in place of one, as they are far more convenient. A kitchen dresser, with shelves above and drawers beneath, is always a convenient piece of furniture. A kitchen should have, if possible, two windows, which may have broad windows seats, so that a kitchen garden of herbs can be accommodated in one of them. Kitchens should be well supplied with wire screens at the doors and windows to keep out flies in summer. It is also a good plan to have springs that shut the doors automatically whenever any one passes through them, attached to those doors which lead to the main living portions of the house. By this means the odors of cooking are not allowed to penetrate into the house. After all, each person and family can judge best what is needed in the kitchen.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The face is the outward visible sign of the inward spiritual grace, and there is no virtue so beautiful as the one that makes you a giver of good gifts in the way of brightness. Your presence will be everywhere demanded to make happiness. The highest tribute to a woman is when her family can say of her that they never knew how she looked with a frown or a scowl on her face. Be such a woman, so that though you may not have a single plastic claim to beauty, people will say, of you: "She is such a bright faced woman—it is always a pleasure to look at her."—*Ex.*

Do you want the BUYERS GUIDE?

Most people say that it is worth \$ to them as a Reference Book, as it enables them to make a comparative estimate of the Value of everything they buy.

MONTGOMERY WARD & Co., 111 to 116 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Michigan State Grange

- Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred \$.75
Blank book, ledger ruled, for secretary to keep accounts with members 1.00
Blank record book (express paid) 1.00
Order book, containing 100 orders on the treasurer, with stub, well bound 50
Receipt book, containing 100 receipts from treasurer to secretary, with stub, well bound 50
Blank receipts for dues, per 100, bound 50
Applications for membership, per 100 50
Withdrawal cards, per dozen 25
Dimitts, in envelopes, per dozen 25
By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies, 10c; per dozen 75
"Glad Echoes," with music, single copies 25c; per dozen 3.00
The National Grange Choir, single copy 40c; per dozen 4.00
Rituals, single copy 2.75
" per dozen 2.75
" fifth degree, set of nine, well-bound, by registered mail 1.20
" combined degrees, per dozen 1.20
Blank "Articles of Association" for the incorporation of subordinate granges, with copy of charter, all complete, per dozen 10
Notice to delinquent members, per 100 40
Declaration of Purposes, per doz. 5c; per 100 40
American Manual of Parliamentary Law 60
" etc. (Morocco tuck) 1.00
Digest of Laws and Rulings 15
Roll books 15
Patrons' badges (in lots of 15 or more) 25
Officers' badges 50
CO-OPERATIVE LEARNING
What is Co-operation? 02
Some of the Weaknesses of Co-operation 02
Educational Funds; How to Use Them 01
Associative Farming 01
The Economic Aspect of Co-operation 01
Association and Education 03
The Principles of Unity 01
The Perils of Credit 01
Fundamental Principles of Co-operation 01
Address, J. T. COBB, Sec'y Michigan State Grange, Schoolcraft, Mich.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Officers National Grange. MASTER—J. H. BRIGHAM, Delta, Ohio. OVERSEER—HIRAM HAWKINS, Hawkinsville, Ala. LECTURER—MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, 1618 Q St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Executive Committee. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Michigan. LEONARD RHONE, Cochet Hall, Pennsylvania. X. X. CHARTIERS, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Officers Michigan State Grange. MASTER—THOS. MARS, Berrien Centre. OVERSEER—PERRY MAYO, Battle Creek. LECTURER—JASON WOODMAN, Paw Paw.

Executive Committee. J. G. RAMSEDELL, Chn., Traverse City. H. D. PLATT, Schoolcraft. F. W. REDFERN, Eaple Rapids.

General Deputies. MRS. PERRY MAYO, Battle Creek. JASON WOODMAN, Paw Paw. A. N. WOODRUFF, Watervliet.

Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange. Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek. Mrs. A. Gunnison, North Lansing. Mrs. John Passmore, Flushing.

Michigan Grange Stores. A. STEGEMAN, Manager, Allegan. E. R. OSBAND, Manager, North Lansing.

G. R. & I. RAIL ROAD.

Table with columns: GOING SOUTH, No. 2 No. 6 No. 8 No. 4, and GOING NORTH, No. 1 No. 3 No. 5 No. 7. Lists train numbers and destinations like Mackinaw City, Petoskey, Traverse City, etc.

C. & G. T. RAILWAY.

Table with columns: TRAINS WESTWARD, No. 2 Exp., No. 18 Exp., No. 4 Exp., and TRAINS EASTWARD, No. 1 Mail, No. 3 Exp., No. 5 Exp. Lists train numbers and destinations like Port Huron, Lapeer, Flint, etc.

No. 42, mixed, west, leaves Schoolcraft at 9:50 a. m., and No. 43, east, at 3:40 p. m. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all parts of Canada and the United States.

A Word for "The Deestrick Skule."

Would-be "progressive" folk are wont to poke fun at the old-fashioned country school at the cross-roads. Placed side by side with the imposing schoolhouse of to-day, with its high-priced teachers, elaborate equipment of maps, charts, and other apparatus, easy chairs and desks, the log or frame structure in the rural district, with its severe-visaged dominie, hacked-up benches and desks (!), and homespun-dressed pupils, may at first sight appear at a great disadvantage.

Thomas Carlyle's friend, John Sterling, once said: "The worst education which teaches self-denial is better than the best which teaches everything else and not that." Reader, we ask you to ponder over this statement, for it contains the explanation of almost all the idleness and life failures so common to-day.

There never has been, is not now, and never will be any royal road to learning. Yet the public has somehow been wheedled into the belief that our public schools of to-day are so perfect that the boys and girls can acquire knowledge without any effort whatever.

Children who are brought up in an atmosphere of self-denial rarely fail to achieve some measure of success in life. They are compelled to exert themselves. The district school had little to do with the success of its pupils.

The Christmas edition of the Cosmopolitan magazine is one hundred thousand copies. The order, as originally given to the printers was for 85,000 copies, but while on the press it was thought advisable to increase the number to 100,000.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal St., New York.

the Court of King Arthur."

These cartoons are placed at the bottom of each page of the magazine and take for their subject "Christmas during the Eighteen Centuries of the Christian Era," with variations, showing the way in which we modern christians carry out some of the chief texts of the christian gospel.

The frontispieces of the Cosmopolitan have, of late, become noted for their beauty, some of them having as many as four printings. That for Christmas, while in but two printings, is not behind anything that has preceded it in artistic merit.

The Christmas issue contains 228 illustrations, nearly double the number that have ever appeared in any illustrated magazine. Contents for December: The passion play at Oberammergau, Elizabeth Bisland. The race, George Edgar Montgomery. The cruise of the Sonoma, T. H. Stevens. Collections of teapots, Elizabeth Ruhamah Scidmore.

How the House Flies Winter.

Some one has asked, Where do flies go in the winter? This is a question of some interest, for a house fly is born fully grown and of mature size, and there are no little flies of the same species, the small ones occasionally observed being different in kind from the large ones.

The Young American, a large, first-class, illustrated monthly paper for boys and girls and the family, will make its first appearance December 1st.

A New Paper.

The Young American, a large, first-class, illustrated monthly paper for boys and girls and the family, will make its first appearance December 1st. It will be carefully edited and its articles will be written by the very best authors.

several brilliant serials will be given during 1891. A page devoted to the home will be sure to please every lady. Those interested in 'cycling will find something worth reading. In short, every member of the family will find something in it that will interest, amuse and entertain.

A Matter of Figures.

Manufacturers of almost every staple market product, and producers of nearly everything outside of agriculture, are prepared to note from year to year with a very close degree of approximation the scope of their production and the demand by which it is met.

We see no special need of agriculture at this time which is more apparent than the need of additional information on the points of production and consumption. It strikes us that one of the needs of the times is the equipping of the Department of Agriculture for doing much more thorough work in gathering statistics, and then insisting that the work be done in a vastly better way than it has been done heretofore.

The Last Laugh.

There is lots of sense in that old maxim, "He who laughs last, etc." Sometimes it applies even to railroads. There are sand deserts on the south, and snow on the north, but on the middle route to the Pacific coast, the one occupied by the original overland road, the Union Pacific, there is immunity from both, and this line continues to be, as it always has been and always will be, the best practicable route to San Francisco.

Developing Genius.

Genius unexercised is no more genius than a bushel of acorns is a forest of oaks. There may be epics in men's brains, just as there are oaks in acorns, but the tree and book must come out before we can measure them. We very naturally recall here that class of grumblers and wishers who spend their time in longing to be higher than they are, while they should be employed in advancing themselves.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER

Is of the highest value of horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry. It assists digestion and assimilation and thus converts feed into muscle, milk and fat which otherwise would be wasted.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD

Says: "German Horse and Cow Powder pays many times its cost in keeping all kinds of farm stock in good health. I have used it for years on my farm, buying a barrel at a time."

Wholesale Prices—viz:

Barrels—20 lbs in bulk, 7 1/2c per pound. Boxes—6 7/8 " " " 8c " 30 lbs—5 lb pack, 10c. "

By ALBERT STEGEMAN, Allegan, Mich. THORNTON BARNES, No. 241 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOK AT THIS COMBINATION!

The True Northerner

GRANGE VISITOR

FOR \$1.50.

To all who pay for the same in advance, THE TRUE NORTHERNER and GRANGE VISITOR will be furnished for one year at one dollar and fifty cents.

THE TRUE NORTHERNER is the leading and official paper of Van Buren county, is located in the finest office, and has larger facilities for all kinds of newspaper work than any other paper in Western Michigan.

The GRANGE VISITOR is published by the proprietors of THE TRUE NORTHERNER, and has the largest circulation in this State, of any farm paper west of Detroit.

The TRUE NORTHERNER alone, \$1.50

The GRANGE VISITOR alone, .50

Remember that by paying one year in advance, you secure both of these publications for the regular price of THE NORTHERNER—\$1.50.

Clubbing List with The Visitor.

Table with columns: Both Papers, Weekly Free Press, Detroit Weekly Tribune, Cosmopolitan Magazine, St. Louis, Demorest's, Michigan Farmer, Farm Journal, Farm and Garden, Christian Herald.

IMPROVED INCUBATOR

Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Hundreds in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Send for illus Catalogue. Circulars free. GEO. H. STAHL, QUINCY, ILL.

Communications.

Grattan Grange, 170.

Your committee on woman's work will report through the VISITOR, if our worthy editor will permit.

The chairman of our committee being absent, and not expected home in time to make our report, we have taken the responsibility to make a brief report. We are sorry that we cannot make a better showing, yet we have not been altogether idle. We have raised nearly \$14, and this is how it was done. We bought good bleached muslin enough to make 42 blocks, 1/2 yard square. These the sisters embroidered with the Kensington stitch; no blocks were of the same pattern. Then we set them together and lined it with the same goods as the blocks. We then set a day to quilt it, which was done by quilting only on both sides of seams. This was soon done, for many fingers make light work. After it was bound it was finished and ready for sale. We also worked a nice set of pillow shams to go with the spread. We had the quilting in our Grange hall, and the brothers were invited to dine with us and assist in various ways, for some of them are quite handy, you know. We had a social and sold the quilt and shams. They brought \$11.85. With a part of the money we bought two nice rocking chairs for our hall, and some other articles that we considered necessary to make our hall more home like. We intend to get something nice with which to drape our altar. In fact, we intend to make our hall as attractive as our means will allow. We also purchased everlasting flower seeds, and have been very successful in growing a fine collection of those. They are beautiful in winter when there are but few flowers. This, too, will help to brighten up our Grange home. Our Grange held only one contest, a literary one. We are all too old in our Grange to compete for the medals; too bad, though, but we are thankful we are not too old to labor both in and out of the Grange, and this we intend to do as long as possible. We hope to see the Granges revive this winter, and if our State Grange decides to reduce the membership fees, we predict a good many will join who could not for want of means heretofore.

We send fraternal greeting to our co-workers of woman's work in the Grange, and hope you have not labored in vain. Yours truly,
MRS. O. P. WATKINS.

[The older readers of the VISITOR will be delighted to hear from Aunt Kate again, after so long silence.—Ed.]

WILLIAMSTON, NOV. 12. ED. VISITOR: In the report of Ingham County Pomona Grange the name of one of the participants was not inserted, that of Mrs. Post, of White Oak Grange; a venerable lady, who gave an able article on "Pillars of Grange," paying many tributes to those who have supported and upheld the structure they are determined shall endure, and being herself one of those who, having withstood the storms of three score years and ten, are still willing to do their best to help on the organization under whose banners they are enlisted.

W. T. W.

Notices of Meetings.

The next regular meeting of Newaygo County Pomona Grange No. 11 will be held with Ashland Grange on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 17 and 18. The following program will be called:
Unfinished portion of last program.
Report from the State Grange by the delegate, A. L. Scott.
Pastimes, amusements and recreations—Mrs. Belle White.
Rotation of crops—A. L. Scott.
The Unit School System; should it prevail?—Charlie Haskins.
The power of money—W. W. Carter.
Recitation.
The farmer's wife, her labors and rewards—Mrs. Reddy.
Needed legislation for farmers—James Robertson.
Grange libraries—L. Reinaldt.

Home—Mrs. C. Moore. Are county fairs a benefit to farmers; if so, how can we best improve them?—Oscar Blood.

The day sessions will be open to all who wish to join with us. A closed session will be held in the evening.
W. C. STUART, Lect.

The annual meeting of Lena-wie County Grange will be held in Workingmen's hall, Adrian, Dec. 4th, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of officers. Yours fraternally, E. C. SMITH, Sec.

Mrs. Beecher's Reminiscences.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's "Reminiscences" of her late husband, which she is now writing, has been purchased by *The Ladies' Home Journal*, of Philadelphia, and the articles will shortly begin in that periodical. The series will have for its title "Mr. Beecher as I Knew Him," and will cover the entire period of his fifty-seven years of married life, from young Beecher's first acquaintance with his wife, his college life, their courtship and marriage, his first public speech, the first year of married life with an income of \$300, and so all through the great preacher's life until his later triumphs, his last sickness and days, and death.

Mr. Stockton's, "The House of Martha," goes on merrily in the *Atlantic* for December, and certainly the author is at his best in his description of the hero's new amanuensis, a nun, separated from him by a wire grating, who, after days of irritating silence, is finally induced to speak to him by the appearance of an enraged wasp. The *Atlantic* is fortunate in securing so clever a serial for the new year. With its short stories from Rudyard Kipling and Henry James, its papers by Mr. Lowell and Francis Parkman, and the hitherto unpublished letters from Charles and Mary Lamb, 1891 will be a red-letter year for the magazine. But to continue—Mr. Barge Harrison gives an account of the new rival of the French salon, the National Society of Fine Arts, in a paper entitled "The New Departure in Parisian Art." The Wife of Mr. Secretary Pepys, a delightful, gossiping article, with amusing quotations from the immortal Diary. Mr. A. T. Mahan, in "The United States Looking Outward," show the isolation of the country, not only in respect to position, but in regard to trade; and prophesies a change in public opinion, which will free us from our indifference to foreign nations, and open our eyes to the necessity of the defense of our own coasts, and a more active policy of trade with other countries. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes contributes a two-page poem, called "But One Talent," and a well-known priest of the Episcopal Church reviews Hutton's "Cardinal Newman." Miss Sophia Kirk's pathetic and charming little sketch, called "Heimweh," must not be forgotten; nor should an essay in the Contributors' Club be overlooked, on English and American spelling, from one who, if his name were known, be recognized as of highest authority.—Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

A British agricultural chemist says that "Nitrate of soda tends to exhaust soils, because by adding the important constituent of plant food, nitrogen in combination, to the soil, it enables the plant to seize upon the mineral matter of the soil, and appropriate it to its use. As nitrate of soda contains only nitric acid and sodium, the plant is induced to take its supplies of lime, phosphoric acid, potash, etc., from the soil, and thus the tendency of nitrate of soda is to exhaust soils of their mineral constituents. The use of nitrate of soda may be justified by experience, as although the above tendency exists, it appears to be very slow indeed in producing any exhaustion that affects the growth of crops." In our own experience nitrate of soda has been found useful in giving grass or cereals a start in spring. It should be used in small quantities just before rain falls. It must be regarded as a great help to cereals when they are just commencing

to "wean" from the original seed and draw their nourishment from the soil.

Agricultural and Classical Institutions.

We spoke recently in these columns of the greater opportunity for efficiency enjoyed by agricultural colleges conducted entirely separate from classical institutions. The late government appropriation made available for colleges containing agricultural features gives this subject especial interest just now. In Vermont an effort is being made to secure an act of legislation establishing a separate agricultural college, and a delegation of farmers made a powerful plea before a legislative committee for the change. The subject had been carefully investigated and instances were cited showing how much more useful to farmers institutions of this class have been than those in which agriculture held a subordinate and somewhat neglected position. We are glad to see farmers "speak up" for themselves in this way. It is one of the many signs of the times which augur a more dignified and independent position for agriculture in the days to come.—*Stockman and Farmer.*

The Van Dyne House, Lansing, under the management of O. W. Van Dyne, will be open for the entertainment of all the old Grange friends, and as many new ones as accompany them, during State Grange meeting, at \$1 per day.

Obituaries.

SPEARS.

Mrs. Aurilla Spears departed this life Oct. 27th, 1890, in the 45th year of her age. She was a worthy and efficient member of Eaton Rapids Grange No. 360, a refined and cultivated woman, highly respected and much beloved in the community in which she resided and leaves a husband, two sons and many friends to mourn her loss. Therefore,

Resolved, That as a token of respect for her and of sympathy for the bereaved family and friends, the charter of the Grange be draped in mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon our records and a copy sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication.
MRS. S. T. DWINELL,
MRS. E. J. ROGERS,
MR. F. A. OSBORN,
Committee.

Montana, Oregon and Washington.

Colonists for Montana, Oregon, Washington or British Columbia points should take no other line than the Northern Pacific railroad. This railroad, with its main and branch lines, has brought into communication with the east all prominent sections of the great northwest. It is the only line traversing Montana and Washington. It is the only line running through trains from the east to and through the state of Washington. It is the short line from St. Paul to Butte City and Helena, Mont., Spokane Falls, Wash., and Portland, Oregon, and the only rail line to Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. Under present car arrangements Pullman sleeping cars and furnished tourist sleepers are run via the Wisconsin Central, and Pullman palace sleepers via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Northern Pacific from Chicago through to the Pacific coast without change. In addition to this service the Northern Pacific runs on its through express trains regular day coaches, dining cars and free colonist sleepers from St. Paul to Tacoma and Portland. The Northern Pacific line allows the holders of second class tickets to stop at Spokane Falls, and at all points west thereof ten days at each place desired. This will enable settlers to thoroughly examine all lands for sale in the new state before selecting a permanent location. No other line offers holders of second class tickets an opportunity of examining all sections of this great state without the payment of additional fares from \$5.00 to \$20.00. For maps, time tables and illustrated pamphlets, or any special information desired, address your nearest ticket agent, or CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

A Wonderful Invention for the Family.
The Stevens Dish Washing Machine
Washes, Rinses and Dries perfectly in 5 minutes from 60 to 100 pieces at one time. No dish or wiping cloth used. Every machine guaranteed to do its work perfectly. Address for full information, testimonials, etc., Mrs. JOHN FRASER, Federal Agent, Flushing, Genesee Co., Mich. Reliable Agents Wanted.

FOR LADIES ONLY. I will send ANY *Lady's Valuable Secret*, that cost me \$5.00, & a Rubber Shield, for 30 cents. Mrs. J. A. Kingsman & Co., 99 Aberdeen St., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS THOMAS P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No atty's fee until patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.

FOR BEST HAY PRESSES
ALL STEEL PRESSES.
ADDRESS P. K. DEDERICK & CO.,
DEDERICK'S WORKS, ALBANY, N. Y.

ALABASTINE.

THE TIME TRIED AND BEAUTIFUL COATING FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS.

ALABASTINE IS UNLIKE ALL OTHER WALL COATINGS. It is recommended by Sanitarians and is not dependent upon glue for its adhesiveness.

Walls can be decorated with Alabastine in any degree of elaboration, from plain tinting, plain tinting with stencil ornamentations, to the most elaborate fresco, and decorating in relief. Finer effects can be produced for the same money with Alabastine than with wall paper.

Send for article taken from the report of the Michigan State Board of Health, entitled "Sanitary Walls and Ceilings," condemning wall paper and showing the evil results following its use.

We will also send free, on application, a set of colored designs showing how walls and ceilings may be decorated with Alabastine and the stencils we manufacture.

MAKE NO MISTAKE. Purchase no other wall coating than ALABASTINE, put up in paper packages and properly labelled.

Manufactured only by
ALABASTINE COMPANY,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CATARRH,
Catarrhal Deafness--Hay Fever.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.
N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate.*

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

DO YOU READ
The Cosmopolitan

That Bright, Sparkling Magazine?
The Cheapest Illustrated Monthly in the World.
25 cts. a Number. \$2.40 per Year.

THE COSMOPOLITAN is literally what the New York Times calls it, "At its price, the brightest, most varied and best edited of the Magazines."

An Unusual Opportunity for New Subscribers, for One Year Only.

The Cosmopolitan, per year.....\$2.40
The Grange Visitor.....50
The price of the two publications.....2.90
We will furnish both for only.....2.40

This offer is only to new subscribers to THE COSMOPOLITAN, and ONLY FOR ONE YEAR.

THE COSMOPOLITAN furnishes for the first time in Magazine Literature,
A Splendidly Illustrated Periodical at a Price hitherto deemed Impossible.
TRY IT FOR A YEAR.
Send \$2.40 to this office, and secure both the COSMOPOLITAN and GRANGE VISITOR.

GRANGE SONG BOOK.
The Newest, Best, Cheapest.
NEW GLAD ECHOES

is a book of 104 pages of Music with appropriate words adapted to all departments of Grange work within and without the gates.
Price \$3.00 per Dozen, by Mail or Express.
Address, **I. R. SMITH,**
SEC'Y OHIO STATE GRANGE,
DELAWARE, O.

FOR BEST HAY PRESSES
ALL STEEL PRESSES.
ADDRESS P. K. DEDERICK & CO.,
DEDERICK'S WORKS, ALBANY, N. Y.

Shropshire Sheep.

Our 1890 importation arrived Sept. 19, in good condition, and consists of 75 ewes and 35 shearing rams. These sheep are all registered and were purchased at the great annual sales of such old and noted breeders as Messrs. Beach, Evans, Minton, Jones, Graham, Thomas and Thonger. Every sheep for sale at reasonable terms. Address,
The Willows Stock Farm,
Paw Paw, Mich.

Indispensable for every City and Country Household, for Farm and Dairy.
THE WORLD FAMOUS

Frank's American Wonder

MACHINE.
Awarded highest medals Paris World's Exposition, etc. Always produces first-class GRANULAR BUTTER (the very gilt edge) from sweet milk, sweet or sour cream, in **TWO MINUTES.** The fame whereby in winter or summer. Party not keeping cows can buy one or more quarts of milk or cream and make their own pure butter daily, costing less than even such inferior quality if bought. No experience needed. Any child can successfully manage it. Works from a 1 pint up. Makes more butter. Buttermilk remains perfectly sweet for coffee, etc. Recommended by physicians as best BARY Food for infants. Machine also makes finest Ice Cream in 4 minutes, and delicious Cream Souffles in 2 minutes. Is also excellent for cooling off new milk. Prices: 5 qts. \$5.50; for dairies, 14 qts. \$10; 24 qts. \$15; 40 qts. \$23; packing to per cent. Active agents wanted; 25 per cent. on samples. Machines guaranteed as represented.
F. A. FRANK & CO.,
Pat. and Sole Mfrs. 316 E. 82d St., New York.

THE-NEW WEBSTER
JUST PUBLISHED—ENTIRELY NEW.

WEBSTER'S
INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY

The Authentic "Unabridged," comprising the issues of 1864, '79 and '84, copyrighted property of the undersigned, is now **Thoroughly Revised and Enlarged**, and bears the name of **Webster's International Dictionary.** Editorial work upon this revision has been in progress for over 10 years. Not less than One Hundred paid editorial laborers have been engaged upon it. Over \$300,000 expended in its preparation before the first copy was printed. Critical comparison with any other Dictionary is invited. **GET THE BEST.**
G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers,
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.
Sold by all Booksellers. Illustrated pamphlet free.

\$80 A MONTH and expenses paid any active person to distribute circulars \$10 a month to distributors only. Salaries made monthly. Sample of our goods and contract free. Send 10c. for postage, packing, etc. **WE WEAN BUSH BERRY.** UNION STAPLE CO., 26 & 28 River St., Chicago.