

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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

A Cheap Money Retrospect.

Those of our readers who have followed the series of articles upon cheap money experiments which have appeared in this department of *The Century* during the past eight months, cannot fail to have observed that we have arranged the order of the series upon a cumulative plan. We began in March last with a plain exposition of the imperative need on the part of the people of this country of a clear conviction that no money except the best was worth the having, and that "cheap money," in any and all forms, is a delusion from which all people should pray to be delivered. From this we passed to a historical survey of the more notable of the many experiments which have been made in various countries and times to improve the condition of States and nations by making money cheap and plentiful. We purpose now to recapitulate briefly the chief points in this survey in order that the full moral force of its teaching may not be missed.

We should say, perhaps, at the outset that no formal reply has been made to numerous letters that have come to us questioning in one way or another statements which had been advanced in some of the earlier articles of the series, for the reason that all the objections raised by these letters have been most effectively answered by subsequent articles. For example, when objection was made that we took too emphatic ground in favor of the best money and too extreme ground against "cheap money," it seemed to us better to show by human experience that our position was the only safe or tenable one than to argue that it must be so. So with other objections that the first historical cases which we cited covered only a part of the problems of our own country today. We preferred to answer these by giving further citations which did cover the points of the problem not reached by the first.

The first historical experiment recalled by us was that of the English Land Bank of 1696. This was the most formidable project ever broached for the establishment upon private capital of a bank which should lend money on land as security. The Government granted a charter on condition of the requisite amount of capital being subscribed, and the King subscribed £5000 as an example to the nation; but beyond that the Government was in no way indentified with the bank. The subscription-books were opened with entire confidence that the necessary £1,300,000 would be obtained within a few days. At the end of the period allowed for raising it only £2100 had been subscribed by the entire nation. It was thus shown that private capital was not eager to enter into the business of lending money on land. The country gentlemen, who had been eager for the establishment of the bank, were not in position to subscribe to its capital, since their sole

purpose in wishing for it was to be able to borrow money from it on their land, and, wishing to borrow, they, of course, were not able to lend. The capitalists would not put their money into it because its avowed object was to injure them by lowering the rate of interest and lessening the demand for existing money. The result was complete failure to establish the bank.

Passing from this failure of 1696, we took up a notable attempt which was made in Rhode Island about a century later to establish a Land Bank as a State institution, which should lend money on land as security, and pledge the faith of the State for its redemption. We showed that from the outset this experiment was a failure; that the money which the State declared to be a legal tender for public and private debts never circulated at par, but was depreciated from its first issue; that it paralyzed the industries and commerce of the State; that the whole power of the State Government was not sufficient to make it circulate at par; that it led to the repudiation of the greater part of the State debt, giving to Rhode Island the name of "Rogues' Island" throughout the land; that it dropped steadily during the three years of the bank's existence till one dollar in coin was worth fifteen of the Land Bank issue, and that the end was a collapse of credit and business so complete that years were required for the State to recover from it.

Criticism was made upon our citation of the Rhode Island experiment that it was attempted in a small and struggling State, at the close of the exhausting Revolutionary War, and that it could not be taken as a criterion of what would be the outcome were the United States Government to go into the business of loaning money on land. It was argued that the wealth of this mighty and prosperous nation was so great, as compared with the resources of Rhode Island, that any attempt to make the experience of one apply to the other was absurd. As an answer to this objection we cited the famous John Law experiment in France in 1718. This was the Rhode Island principle applied to a great nation, and, as a basis for its operation, the entire property of the nation was brought into the bank and used as security for its loans. Law's idea was to have all France as a mortgage, and he carried out the idea to its fullest extent. Our readers have not forgotten the details of his experiment as we set them forth in *The Century* for July. Only two years were necessary for him to lead the nation at a headlong gallop to overwhelming disaster, in which all credit was destroyed, all industrial values ruined, and everything except landed property left worthless.

Finally, lest some critics might say that all these unsuccessful attempts had been made in times long past, and under different economic and industrial and commercial conditions from those which obtain in our own time, we took up the case of the Argentine Republic, giving in much detail the efforts of that country to obtain prosperity under the same system of finance that had failed in Rhode Island and in France. That it was the same system was recognized in Buenos Ayres by sound financial thinkers, who opposed its adoption. After our article on Law's experiment

was in press, and the article upon the Argentine experience had been completed, we found in the "Buenos Ayres Standard" an editorial article upon John Law from which we quote the following passages:

The calamity brought on France by John Law was the most tremendous that can be imagined; it has no parallel in history except the present crisis in Buenos Ayres. But in many respects Law's crisis was less disastrous than that which has now commenced in our city, the outcome of which nobody can venture to predict.

If Argentine statesmen really believe that they can issue notes at will, they will find that they are sadly mistaken. We must come, some day, to a grand wind-up, and the convulsion that must ensue will eclipse anything before seen in the world. Men and women will go mad in the streets, and no government will be able to face the hurricane of popular indignation.

We cannot resist the wish to send all our shipplaster advocates to Venice, to end their days in obscurity, like Law. It is only fair to Law's memory to say that he admitted the error of his theories before his death, and regarded shipplasters as a calamity of the greatest magnitude.

In the September number of *The Century* we showed that the sub-treasury scheme of the Farmers' Alliance was more dangerous than Law's, because the money which it called for would be issued upon a far less certain and stable foundation of values than his plan provided. In future numbers of *The Century* we may recall the experience of other States and governments for the purpose of showing still more plainly that human experience has been uniform in this matter. Michigan's experience with "wildcat banks" between 1837 and 1843 is very instructive, and we shall make it the subject of our next article. Like every other cheap money experiment which has been made, it ended in disaster. In every case the final result has been ruin, and the wider the field of trial, the more desolating has been the calamity. The Argentine Republic believed itself an exceptional nation, rich and powerful enough to change this unbroken current of human experience; but its people know now how terribly mistaken they were. We do not believe it possible that the American people will ever be capable of such folly.

Feeding for Manure.

While it is always an item to secure as large a quantity of manure as possible, at the same time it is rarely good economy to increase the quantity at the expense of the quality. Manure from stock that are wintered on wheat straw or corn fodder, with little or no shelter, is of little value as compared with that from stock that are well sheltered and are fed on grain, bran and oil meal, with good hay. In very many instances farmers are using more or less commercial fertilizers in order to secure good yields with their crops. By purchasing and using some materials like bran and oil meal in connection with the rough feed like straw and fodder, not only can the quantity, but the quality of the manure be increased. One advantage with both of these materials is that in addition to adding to the value or making a more

complete food, they leave nearly or quite their value in the manure, and while nearly or quite all of the feed necessary for the stock should be grown on the farm, yet in very many cases more or less of them can be used, either when it is quite an item to make, save and apply all of the manure possible, or where there is a good supply of rough feed that it is desired to feed out to the best advantage.

And by increasing the quantity of animal manure, the necessity of purchasing and using commercial fertilizers will be greatly reduced. During the winter is the best time to make and save manure as well as to haul out and apply it, and when there is a good supply of roughness, it will be found a good plan to purchase oil meal and bran and feed in connection with the roughness, lessening the quantity of grain necessary to keep in a good thrifty condition and at the same time increasing the value of the manure.

Now is a good time to be looking after the supply of feed for the winter. If secured and stored where it can be kept dry it will keep in good condition. It can be fed to all kinds of stock with benefit to the animals as well as to the manure heap. It pays to feed liberally, yet at the same time it is good economy to lessen the cost of wintering as much as possible and at the same time add to the value of the manure.—N. J. Shepherd, in *Farmers' Journal*, Eldon, Mo.

"Borrowing Money."

From the fact that money forms the basis of calculation for all notes and mortgages, people often assume that these certificates of indebtedness actually represent an equal amount of lawful money passed from lender to borrower. This is by no means true. Most notes represent debts for other property than money, and there is little relation between the quantity of notes and currency in the ordinary loans of a country.

When A borrows a farm of B with the expectation of returning the farm itself at the end of five years, he pays rent for its use, and returns the farm in as good condition as when he received it. But when he takes the farm with the hope of improving it, he promises only to return, at the end of five years, an equivalent in value to what he received, and his contract takes the form of a note, with interest instead of rent for its use, and dollars instead of acres, to estimate the debt. His note is said to mean borrowed money, but it actually means a borrowed farm. The same is true of all notes given at purchase of houses, stock, goods, machinery, clothing, provisions, etc. We actually borrow currency only when we cannot find a person able and willing to lend us the farm or other article we wish to use; and then it serves simply to transfer property from one who is unable and willing. The result is exactly the same as if the lender of currency had bought the farm and lent it, only the borrower is agent for the purchaser. Indeed, the great bulk of so-called borrowed money involves no money at all, except in the terms of the note.

In the final settlement of these debts, currency may be used or not, according to circumstances. If my creditor needs the stock and grain I have accumulated, he takes that at market price in

dollars, and my debt is cancelled. If he does not need it, I find some man who does, and by means of currency or note make his need satisfy my creditor. Again, the debtor gives his commodity to the creditor by means of a third party interested only in meeting his own wants.

The fact is that borrowing and lending pertains to every kind of commodity, and currency serves in this respect, as every where else, to transfer property and claims. A scarcity of money usually means simply that few people have property of any kind to lend, while the would-be borrowers are many, and gives no indication of the amount of currency in use. A single rumor may change from plenty to scarcity by making owners of any property afraid to loan. A single year of prosperity may make the lenders plenty and the borrowers few, because all have surplus wealth. Borrowed money means simply borrowed wealth, measured in terms of the currency, but not in currency.—By Pres. Fairchild, in *Industrialist*.

Big Prizes for Live Stock.

Chief Buchanan of the World's Columbian Exposition Live Stock Department has sent out about 3,000 copies of the live stock premium list to the various fair and breeders' associations of the country, and is receiving responses which show that the live stock exhibit at the Exposition will be something tremendous. Besides the large premiums offered by the Exposition for a live stock exhibit, all the various breeders' associations are offering large prizes, notably for shorthorns, Herefords and Jerseys. As an evidence of the widespread interest taken in the live stock show, A. E. Mansel, of Shropshire, England, offers a prize of \$500 for the best American-bred Shropshire ram. The state of Illinois offers \$40,000 in premiums for live stock; the Clydesdale horse breeders offer \$5,000 extra prizes; the cattle associations offer extra prizes as follows: Gallopway, \$3,000; shorthorn, \$6,000; Hereford, \$5,000; Jersey, \$10,000, and Holstein, \$10,000. The swine, sheep and dog breeders also offer extra money prizes. The money prizes to be paid for live stock will amount to \$250,000 or more, which, of course, includes the sum of \$150,000 voted by the Exposition company for premiums in that department. The Exposition buildings for the accommodation of live stock will cover thirty acres.

In his paper in the November number of the *North American Review* the Hon. R. P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, presents some fresh facts and figures relating to the mortgage indebtedness of individuals and private corporations throughout the United States.

Ayer's Pills, being convenient, efficacious, and safe, are the best cathartic, whether on land or sea, in city or country. For constipation, sick headache, indigestion, and torpid liver, they never fail. Try a box of them; they are sugar-coated.

Orange Co., Vt.

Aug. 27th, 1891. Mr. O. W. Ingersoll, Dear Sir:—Received your color cards; I am a house painter by trade and have used a great many different kinds of paint, but have never found any paint that works as well and lasts as long as Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint. Yours truly,
CHAS. G. LONGEE.
(See adv. Patron's Paint Works.)

Leaving the Farm.

So, William, we must go to town, and leave the dear old place.
Your hair is gray, your form is bent, and wrinkled is your face;
And when I stand before the glass to put my collar on,
I scarce can see to pin it straight, my sight is so near gone.
The children say we're growing old—too old for such hard work;
And Daniel he will take the place—you know he's not a shirk—
And that young wife of his, I think, is smart as a queen be;
She's light of foot, and light of heart, and good to you and me.
They're sure to keep the farm in shape, and not let things run down;
But I'm afraid we'll never be content to live in town.
You know since Mary married we've been there on and off,
And once I stayed a month or more, the spring I had that cough.
Mary was good and loving, and her husband he was kind;
But I got so tired and homesick I feared I'd lose my mind.
It wasn't lack of company—some one was always there—
You know that folks who live in town have lots of time to spare.
The church was very handy, and I liked the preacher, too;
And I tended all the meetings—what else had I to do?
But oh! I longed to hear the cows come lowing down the lane,
And to hear the horses champing as they ate the golden grain;
And to hear the proud hens clucking, and the mother turkeys call—
The pleasant music of the farm, I did so miss it all.
And I longed to see my garden, and the apple trees in bloom,
And to pull the clover blossoms and breathe their sweet perfume;
And, William, you'll be like me; you need not laugh or frown,
For you'll never be contented to settle down in town.
Just think about it, William; it's forty years and more
Since you and I together left old Ohio's shore.
I mind as if 'twere yesterday, my mother's tear-wet face,
The firm clasp of my father's hand, my sister's warm embrace;
And oh! I never shall forget how the prairie, wide and vast,
Stretched out before me, when you said, "Well, dear, here's home at last,"
The words seemed such a mockery, where nothing looked like home,
The very clouds seemed farther off, and higher heaven's dome.
Now as I look around me on the fields of waving corn,
The orchard and the meadow, the farm-house and the barn,
All the past comes up before me, I can see the cabin small,
The little low-roofed cabin, that barely held us all.
And the lonely, lonely prairie, with not a house in sight;
Ah! the tears that wet my pillow when you tho't I slept at night.
Yes, it's true we soon had neighbors; and how homelike it did seem,
When of evenings, from our doorway, we could see their candles gleam,
Looking 'round upon the prairie, where we watch'd that lonely night,
Now from many a friendly window shine the earth stars clear and bright.
But no beacon to the sailor, homeward bound upon the sea,
Ever shone with brighter lustre than that twinkling light to me.
Then the children kept on coming 'till the small house overflowed,
And their childish love and laughter helped us all along our road;
How we toiled, both late and early, and how through all our days
The dear God blessed and prospered us; to Him be all the praise,
Then when we built the new house, what happy times we had,
Peace and plenty dwelt among us, and the days were short and glad—
I know we had our trials, crops would fail and sickness come,
And before death's awful presence we have bowed in anguish dumb;
But we comforted each other, for we said, "His word is sure,"
Though we walk amid the shadows, still "His promises endure."
Now the shadows all are lifted, we are in sweet "Beulah land,"
And His presence is about us, we can feel His guiding hand,
It is hard to leave the farm—but the children are all grown—
As we were when just we wedded, you and I are now alone.
But oh! the difference to us! then our lives had just begun,
And our life-work lay before us; now our life-work's almost done.
Why, the sun is setting, William; how fast the days go by,
See those clouds of blue and crimson lying on the western sky.
This world is very beautiful; sometimes it seems to me
I can hardly bear to leave it; and then, dear, when I see
How feeble I am getting, I feel ready quite to go.
The children do not need me, and you'll come soon I know.
Low spirited? Ah, no, I'm not. "He doeth all things well,"
And happy and God-fearing the children round us dwell.
And I'm ready for the fitting, like the leaves in autumn brown—
But I'm afraid we'll never be content to live in town.
—Mrs. E. V. Wilson, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Mail Delivery in Rural Districts.

Almost from the beginning of his term as Postmaster-General, Mr. Wanamaker has felt that with the liberal additions to the cities, the extension of the service into the country was perhaps being neglected. He early conceived the idea, therefore, of furnishing the free delivery ser-

vice to villages and farming districts, in a way not only to supply the inhabitants of these communities with the best postal service, but to cause little or no expense to the Department in the end. He secured from the last Congress an appropriation of \$10,000 with which to try this free delivery experiment. This money was to be spent as in the case of the money appropriated for the regular carrier service of cities and towns; but the Postmaster-General was allowed great freedom in the selection of the communities to be served and in the methods to be pursued.

He promptly began the selection of villages and farming districts upon the application of the inhabitants of these communities. The nature of the service was not generally known, and it was not until after members of Congress had been requested to name certain communities which they desired to receive the benefits of the experiment that the total of \$10,000 was finally disbursed. The sum used in each community was something over \$200. It is now seen that the experiment might have been applied to a larger range of communities and might in general, therefore, been made more nearly a complete success, if it had been possible to regulate the sums expended according to the different sizes of the communities.

But with the means at his command, and with the prescribed methods set down, the Postmaster-General went to work to put the experiment in effect. The postmasters at the different places where carriers have been put on have watched the operations of the experiment closely, and have from time to time reported their successes to the Postoffice Department. In the 40 or more towns where the experiment has been in operation, it is found that the revenues of the offices have been greatly increased, and that while in some cases they have not entirely met the expenditure, yet in every case the receipts have been greatly increased, and it is believed that, on the whole, the total of extra income from the whole number of towns will almost, if not quite, equal the total expenditure of \$10,000. In many of the places the experiment has only been on trial for a few months, and consequently its full benefits to the people served, and hence its full revenue-producing power cannot be fully calculated.

The Postmaster-General is now about to examine the reports from all the communities, for the purpose of digesting them and of making his recommendation to Congress. He has steadily believed all along that a principle would be discovered in these experiments by which, when a certain area and a certain population to be served are taken into account, a certain increase to the postal revenue in that community may be counted upon with almost mathematical certainty. The principle, if it can be discovered and set forth clearly, can easily be seen to be susceptible of forming the basis of a regular mathematical scheme, by which, when it is known what certain areas and population are, Congress may confidently appropriate money to be expended in the right proportion, on the reasonable certainty that the increases in revenue will almost if not quite make up for it.—Ex.

Habit.

At the Geneva, New York, Dairy School, Prof. Roberts delivered a lecture on "Habit," an extract from which is published by "Hoard's Dairyman," and is as follows:

There are two forces that push and force us to do a thing, viz.: mental power and foods. A cow has got into the habit of giving but 3,000 pounds of milk a year, and refuses to increase the yield. The sharp, intelligent dairyman uses force and compels her to increase the flow to 5,000 to 6,000 pounds. I can increase the size of my hand in ten minutes simply by slapping it; of course, when I cease, it will return to its natural shape; but we may increase the size of a muscle by exercising it. An animal is actually smaller when cold than when warm. Get the calf into the habit of eating a large amount of coarse

food, as by so doing its stomach is enlarged and its digestive power increased. The Germans far exceed us in this direction because they begin with the child, giving it coarse, but healthy and nutritious foods. It used to be an old saying of a horse: "He is a good one, because he can take his dinner with him." Get the cow in the habit when she first comes in milk of converting her food into butter fat instead of animal fat, and be sure you get into the habit of feeding and milking your cows at regular stated hours; also of keeping the cow comfortable and quiet, as, when she is in that condition, having been well and properly fed, she will lie down, chew the cud and secrete milk. Get into the habit, also, of giving her access to all the salt and pure water she will take. If I turn my cows out daily to hook one another and fight around a straw stack, at the same time breeding from them, I shall soon have a herd of fighters—nothing else. So then, keep the cow quiet. Get into the habit of specific order in all farm work. Injudicious feeding will get the cow into the habit of putting on to her ribs that which should go into the milk pail. Get the cow into the habit of working the year through. I have to do it, and a cow is no better than I am. Get her into the habit of drinking a plenty of pure, sweet water; 84 or more per cent. of her milk is composed of it, therefore, she must have plenty of it. A man has lived forty days on a ration of water alone. He could not have lived nine days on dry food alone. Sometimes a cow will not go after water if too far or the weather is too cold or too hot. Get her out of that habit. In short, get her out of all bad habits and into good ones; and yourself in the same way also.

Breaking the Colt.

On Senator Stanford's stock farm in California colts are never "broken." When they are three days old, grooms begin to handle them gently. No harsh word is even spoken in their hearing and they soon learn to regard men as their friends and cease to be afraid of them. Their training for the trotting track begins very gradually when they are six months old, and unless they are naturally vicious, which is rarely the case, they never have to be broken. One can hardly begin a colt's education too early; the longer it is postponed the harder is the job, and the more patience is required. Early or late, patience is of the first importance. Remember that the horse is naturally a slow-thinking animal. He will learn to do as you wish if you will only be patient, patient, patient, until he fully understands what is wanted of him. Never bustle around a colt as if you were in a desperate hurry; you will only make him more nervous by so doing. Petting is almost always better than whipping. If you neglected him till he is say three years old before haltering him, some force may be necessary in order to make him understand that you are master and that he is to be subject to your will, but teach him this as quietly as possible.

After teaching him the bit, work over him for several days before attempting to drive him. First show him the harness; let him smell of it and look it over; then put it upon him and let it remain until he realizes that it does him no harm—several hours if need be. Before he is driven he should be led an hour every day for a week, and when first driven should never be yanked by the lines. Before being hitched to any wheeled rig, he should be taught to draw by the whiffletree and to draw many things of which he is likely to be afterward afraid. He should be accustomed from the first to wild sights, like buffalo robes, open umbrellas, blanketed cattle, locomotives, steam rollers and whatever will be likely to arouse his fears. During this time he should be quietly but gently led up to the objects of his fear and shown how harmless they are.

After two weeks of such "fussing," as the impatient may call it, the farmer's colt may be harnessed with an old horse to a

lumber wagon and driven around for a time. He should be driven daily, or at least three or four times per week, and when in training with the older horse, should be driven many times on the crowded street, after he has acquired enough self-confidence so that his driver can prevent injury to the property of others.

There is no better fastening for a colt than a broad strap around the neck, which may be secured by a heavy buckle, and a ring to which is attached a half-inch rope or a strap to match the neck strap. This should be firmly wrapped about the post when he is tied. An old post likely to be broken down or pulled up, should not under any circumstances be used for tying, as once led to fear the object to which he is tied, it will be difficult afterward to get him to stand quietly. The use of extra common-sense is more frequently called upon in the handling of colts than in the rearing of all other farm animals combined.—Farm and Home.

The Truth About Hog Butter.

Henry Talcott, assistant dairy and food commissioner of Ohio, recently made a thorough inspection of a big bogus butter factory at Pittsburg, where his official position was not suspected. He declares that the claim that only the best and purest of fats are used in these factories is an absolute falsehood. He saw in the vats refuse from slaughterhouses that was covered with dirt and filth. Some of it was caul fat, daubed and covered with manure evidently from broken intestines. Yet this nasty stuff is worked up and sold for human food in opposition to clean, honest butter! Mr. Talcott concludes (and no wonder) that the professors and chemists who praise the "purity" of oleo so highly are badly duped, the factories being put upon "dress parade" whenever they are expected to visit them.—Farm and Home.

Concert Music by Telephone.

I once spent a large share of the night with a telephone operator at Worcester, and know that there are many pleasant things connected with the business. Generally after 12 o'clock the calls are few and far between, coming chiefly from the newspapers and doctors. It is the custom of some of the operators to make the circuit of several places and tell funny stories. The pleasantest part of it is when Worcester, Fall River, Boston, Springfield, Providence and New York are connected by the long distance wire. Most of the boys of these places are musicians. The operator in Providence plays the banjo, the Worcester operator a harmonica, and generally the others sing. Some tune will be started by the players and the others will sing. To appreciate the effect, one must have a transmitter close to his ear. The music will sound as clear as though it were in the same room. It is a very hard thing for a person to believe unless he has heard it.—Boston Evening Record.

More Mails and Free Delivery.

One of the most prominent reasons why the farmer should have his mail delivered daily at his door, is that he is justly entitled to such service. He pays a greater proportionate tax than the dweller in the city, and is therefore entitled to, at least, equal mail facilities. Why should I be compelled to drive daily four miles, going and returning, for my mail, while my city friends, paying less taxes than I, and having far less mail than I, have the postman daily at their doors?

Another prominent reason is that such service would remove one of the great objections to a home in the country. The farmer, and the farmer's family of to-day, are mainly refined and educated people, to whom the daily newspaper is almost a necessity. To keep abreast with the times; to know what is going on in the world, is becoming as essential to them as the food they eat or the clothes they wear. Such a mail service would be a mighty agency in keeping the young people contented on the farm, and building

up and brightening agricultural life.

Our farming classes are awakening; our farmers are reaching a higher level, both socially and as business men. To our most successful men, who manage their farms on the same careful business system that the merchant or manufacturer applies to the management of his store or his manufactory, the prompt receipt of their mail is a matter of great importance. They must keep informed at any reasonable cost of the state of the world's market, even if they are forced to spend valuable time to do so. The present system is certainly an unfair discrimination.—Charles Pierson Augur.

Fall or Spring Planting.

In the fall I would plant trees and vines south of Latitude 43; also north of that line, hardy shade trees and vines that can be covered root and branch. They become established in their new location; the ground is settled and firm; and they start earlier in their first season's growth and are stronger and better ripened for their first winter. In the North fruit trees should be planted in the spring. The natural way is to lean the trees well to the south, so that the sun's rays will not have so strong a focus on the body of the tree. Prune off the limbs on the north side and let them grow longest on the south side, so as to maintain a leaning toward the south. Encourage a low-growing top, as the limbs serve to shade the tree and prevent sun scald. Plant on high ground, where there is a good circulation of air on the north side of a hill. For artificial protection, lath woven together with wire is good, also two boards nailed together like a trough will accomplish the same purpose. Use whichever is cheapest.

As diversified farming is best, it is all right for a farmer to plant several acres of orchard. The following would be a medium-sized fruit orchard; of course it can be halved or doubled, according to the size of the farm or family: 100 apples, 12 cherries, 25 gooseberries, 200 blackberries, 12 plums, 12 peaches, 25 currants, 1000 strawberries, 12 pears, 24 grapes, 200 red raspberries, 200 black raspberries. But don't forget to give the orchard the same intelligent care, both as regards growing the trees and marketing the fruit, that you would give to other branches of farming. Farmers fail as much in making fruit look nice and inviting when putting it on the market as in caring for the orchard. Those who are near town can market all kinds of small fruit to advantage, if they will learn how. A nice article in a neat package always sells well. Fruit cannot be taken to market in good condition in a lumber wagon.—J. J. M. Underwood, Wabasha county, Minn.

In cutting wood land, shall we cut all the wood, or cut the trees off no smaller than a given size? Some argue that by cutting off all the trees a more uniform growth and consequently better wood is secured. On the other hand it is claimed that many years in time are lost by cleaning out the smaller growth. Many lumbermen cut nothing below the size of six inches, and state that by so doing the same ground can be cut over every 14 years. When the land is wholly cleaned it required from 30 to 60 years to get a desirable growth. Taking into account the fact that there are so many waste places making no profitable return, it seems surprising that farmers do not fully appreciate that with a small outlay of time and capital these lands could be made to pay a good profit in a few years' time. The thinning process could be begun after a short period, and those farmers and land-holders who begin first will be the ones to reap the most profit.

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If I were told that I must die to-morrow—
 That the next sun
 Which sinks should bear me past all fear and
 sorrow
 For any one,
 All the fight fought, and all the journey through,
 What should I do?
 I do not think that I should shrink or falter,
 But just go on
 Doing my work, nor change, nor seek to alter
 Aught that is gone;
 But rise, and move, and love, and smile and pray
 For one more day.
 And, lying down at night for a last sleeping,
 Say in that ear
 Which harkens ever, "Lord, within thy keeping,
 How should I fear?
 And when to-morrow brings thee nearer still,
 Do thou thy will!"
 I might not sleep for awe; but peaceful, tender,
 My soul would lie
 All the night long, and when the morning splendor
 Flashed o'er the sky,
 I think that I could smile, could calmly say,
 "It is His day."
 But if a wondrous hand from the blue yonder
 Hold out a scroll
 On which my life was writ, and I with wonder
 Beheld unroll
 To a long century's end its mystic clew,
 What should I do?
 What could I do, O blessed Guide and Master,
 Other than this,
 Still to go on as now, not slower, faster,
 Nor fear to miss
 The road, although so very long it be,
 While led by thee?
 Step by step, feeling thou art close beside me,
 Although unseen;
 Through thorns, through flowers, whether tempest
 hide thee,
 Or heavens serene;
 Assured thy faithfulness cannot betray,
 Nor love decay.
 I may not know, my God; no hand revealeth
 Thy counsel's wise;
 Along the path no deepening shadow stealeth;
 No voice replies
 To all my questioning thoughts, the time to tell,
 And it is well.
 Let me keep on abiding and unfeared
 Thy will always,
 Through a long century's ripe fruition
 Or a short day's.
 Thou canst not come too soon; and I can wait,
 If thou come late.

—Susan Coolidge.

**The Other Side of the Question—
 How the Proposed Sub-Treasury
 Plan Would Work.**

The best statement yet made of the sub-treasury scheme, appeared in the Century Magazine for September. Probably only 1 per cent of our readers have seen it and it is therefore reprinted here, so that they can read both sides:

The warehouse managers, who are to decide upon the market price of the produce, would, in nearly all instances, be appointed through political influence, which is tantamount to saying that they would have little expert knowledge of the duties which they were to perform. These men would have absolute power to decide upon the sums which the government was to advance 80 per cent. There are, for example, 11 full grades of cotton, and about as many half grades, and there are about 30 grades of wheat. The manager must decide, not merely the grade, but the price as it is fixed in the markets of the world at the time. If he is an honest man and fairly capable, the opportunity for serious blunders would be very great. If he is a dishonest, or ignorant, or prejudiced, or malicious man, can anyone estimate the evil and injustice of which he might be capable? He could overrate the produce of all his political and personal friends, and underrate that of all his enemies or rivals, and there would be no appeal from his decisions. The impossibility of having a just and uniform basis for the 80 per cent advance in all the warehouses, or even in one of them, would from the outside throw fatal doubt upon the value both of the treasury notes and of the certificates of deposit, giving them at once a depreciated and uncertain standard.

The farmers who are misled into favoring the scheme think that they would receive at once a loan of 80 per cent of the full value of their crop at only 1 per cent. Warehousing, insurance, and other expenses for cotton, for example, are usually between 8 and 9 per cent of its value. This would have to be paid to the government, and would bring the interest up to 9 or 10 per cent. On wheat and

other products there would be similar expenses, which would raise the interest on deposits of them to nearly or quite the same limits. The rate of interest, therefore, is not low enough to be beneficial to farmers who hope by this means to pay off existing debts at legal rates of interest. What a farmer would receive would be a loan for one year from the government at the rate of 9 to 10 per cent of a sum amounting to four-fifths of the total value of his crop paid to him in money of uncertain value. For the remaining fifth he would receive a certificate whose value would depend entirely upon what he got for it in the open market. No buyer would ever offer him the full price as fixed by the warehouse manager, for there would be many uncertainties about the crop's redemption to make the certificates a safe investment for anybody. They could only be negotiated at a heavy discount at best, and in many instances would scarcely be negotiable at all.

If warehouses were established, there would be a tendency among all farmers seeking an immediate market, to put their produce into them. One of the advocates of the scheme estimated before a committee of the Senate that the deposits would be so large as to require an addition of one thousand millions of dollars to the currency in January and February of each year. This flood of currency, all of which would be based upon uncertain and varying bases of valuation, would be accompanied by another flood of certificates of deposit. The government would turn out these notes and certificates, and their receivers would at once put them in circulation. Their value would depend entirely upon the popular estimate which should be made of their purchasing power. The fact that the notes had been declared a legal tender would not add a particle to their value. The people would make their own estimate of the prospect for the fulfillment of the promise upon which they were based, and that estimate would fix their value.

What would be the prospect for this promise to be fully kept? If prices went down after the deposit, the produce would be left there till the very end of the year and sold for what it would bring. The effect of throwing a great mass of produce upon the market at one time would be to lower still further the price, and the result would be a great loss to the government which must be made good by taxation. As the farmers of the country pay about half of the taxes they would thus have to pay half of the cost of their own folly. From the nature of the case a falling-off in value would be almost inevitable, for speculators and purchasers would be interested in waiting for a forced sale, being thus certain of buying at a lower price. In case there should be a general raise after deposit, the chances would be that the farmers most in need of profiting by it would have parted with their notes as soon as received, in payment of their deposit certificates at the first opportunity. Whatever raise there might be therefore, would go to the advantage of the speculators in certificates.

As for the depreciated value of the notes issued in such volume, there can be no doubt upon that point. It would be fiat money of a more worthless kind than any which has hitherto been issued. It would be more worthless than the land-bank money of Rhode Island, because that was based upon the land of the state. It would be more worthless than that of John Law's bank in France, for that was based upon all the property of France. It would be more worthless than that of the Argentine Republic, for that was based upon all the landed property of the nation. In all of these instances the fiat money

was declared to be a legal tender and to be payable for public and private debts. In all of them it was issued for a term of years. But this warehouse deposit money is based upon nothing except the arbitrary judgments of an irresponsible body of political appointees as to the value of products a year hence, and it is to be destroyed at the end of the year. Nobody would ever consent to take it at its face value in payment of a debt, or in payment for goods, and it would be confined, as the Rhode Island paper money was, almost entirely to transactions among its original holders. It would enormously inflate prices in the communities in which it circulated, and thus make dearer everything that the farmer had to buy. But it would never be received elsewhere except at a discount, and consequently would have no effect in raising the price of the products of the farmer, which have to be sold in the markets of the world. Then, too, each period of enormous inflation would be followed by a period of sudden and almost paralyzing contraction, for at the end of each year all the notes and certificates must be destroyed.

The Coming Prosperity.

The financial situation in this country is now somewhat peculiar. There is a great deal of money changing hands and the people and not the banks are getting it. Last spring Europe needed gold. Her banks' reserves were drawn down below the safety point and the leading financial journals were urging that means be taken to get a larger supply of money as a basis of the extensive lines of credit already out. Nothing was done, however, until the Baring collapse made it absolutely necessary to get money. Then the bank of France came to the rescue of the bank of England and a financial panic of the first magnitude was averted. But it was necessary to get money from abroad and American securities were dumped on the market to such an extent that between seventy and eighty millions in gold was sent from this country to Europe.

This money came very largely from the United States Treasury, which parted with its gold to buy outstanding bonds and to anticipate interest. For a time this action reduced to a very small sum the available surplus in the treasury, but the receipts have been sufficient to retire nearly 20,000,000 in bonds when they became due, and there is no further apprehension.

The abundant harvests in this country and the failure of the European crops came at a time to restore to us the money which had been sent abroad; but the imported money instead of going back into the treasury, or even into the New York banks, has been paid directly to the farmers for breadstuffs and other farm products. The custom house figures printed from month to month in the Tribune show that the people of this state have been getting about four times as much money for farm products as they received a year ago. This money has been used by them to pay off mortgages and bank loans, and the farmers are now in good shape.

The money thus released by the farmers, together with their renewed ability to buy, is already having the effect of affording the country merchants the opportunity to increase their stocks; and gradually the cash will begin to flow to New York and other money centers, where its stimulus to the trade of the country will be more pronounced.

Meanwhile, there is now piled up in New York a vast quantity of stocks and bonds which have no sale. The great railroads would be glad to extend their lines or to purchase new equipment; cities are anxious to make public improvements; and large businesses of all kinds are seek-

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GRANGE VISITOR, Paw Paw, Mich.

ing capital which is not yet available.

This state of things cannot last much longer. This money which the abundant harvests have set in motion will soon begin to seek profitable employment, and then business will boom. There is at present every indication that the United States is on the eve of the greatest prosperity this country has ever known. All that is now needed is to keep the currency so stable in value that every dollar in circulation will be the equivalent in purchasing value of every other dollar. This done, the development will be rapid and heathy and the reaction from the boom will not be severe. But an unstable currency would add a hazard to business, would engender an unhealthy development, and would be followed by a depression that would involve years of bitter liquidation.—Detroit Tribune.

The Boom in the Northwest.

The way-backs who are still deceiving themselves into the belief that times are no better for farmers, should stop their croaking and read the papers. A farmer in Iowa sold 1650 bushels of wheat from 49 acres of land for \$10.75 more than he paid for the land. J. W. Loft-house of Kelso, N. D., paid \$2100 for his farm last year, and this year, sold his 5000 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat from 145 acres for \$4500. The St Paul Pioneer Press investigation puts the advance in farm values in the Northwest at \$3 to \$10 per acre, aggregating over \$200,000,000 or more than the value of the wheat crop. These are facts that talk.—Farm and Home.

It is said women can forgive crimes easier than they can pardon a breach of etiquette. That is rather strongly put, but undoubtedly many women are more ready to excuse serious faults than little errors in manners. Do you remember Colley Cibber's saying about a hole or a darn in the stocking? "A hole is an accident of the moment, but a darn is premeditated poverty." So a fault may be the result of a momentary impulse, when impoliteness comes from selfishness or low breeding. Women do not admire what is low.

Stiffen Your Spinal Column.

"Are you a Patron of Husbandry? Do you believe in, and practice, its principles? If so, why not make your faith known to the world. Get up and tell the members of the Order, tell the world that you are an active, earnest and willing member of the Order that knows no North, no East, no West, no South. Don't put your light under a bushel. Be for a measure or against it; be a live Patron or don't be a Patron; be as willing to work for the Grange and ex-

tend its influence as you are to enjoy its benefits and accept its profits. Go toward the front, not to gain notoriety or place, but to be ready to defend all that is pure and right, and to assail all that dishonest, impure and wrong. You can afford to be positive; you can afford to be sincere. No man is entitled to confidence, sympathy or help who rides the top rail of the fence and waits for some one else to lead the way. If you are wrong, jump clear over the fence and get on the right side. Don't falter and dally between right and duty on the one side and error and public approval on the other side. Take your stand for the Order that speaks out for the rights of the millions who eat their bread in the sweat of the brow. 'Dare to do right, dare to be true,' and if you are a Patron of Husbandry, say so."—E. W. Davis, Master California State Grange, in Pacific Rural Press.

The Grange and Partisan Politics.

In the past we were charged with adding partisan politics, says A. J. Rose, Master of the Texas State Grange, in his annual address before that body. In the present we are denounced because we refuse to use the Order for such purposes. Once too political, now not enough so. I have studied the interests of the farmers closely for the past seventeen years and the relation that necessarily exists between them and other vocations, and can arrive at but one conclusion, which is, that the Grange, in its declared purposes and organic law, has not gone too far into politics, and yet has gone as far as it should, its work on this line being to educate its members to understand all political questions and their effect upon the best interests of the country, but leaving them as free to act with the party of their choice as they were before they became members.

No danger can ever result from farmers, when they inform themselves of political affairs and vote according to their honest convictions. It is only when designing men, who have failed everywhere, become farmers for revenue only and think they see in organized farmers an opportunity for fame or pelf, that these organizations are perverted. Real farmers do not work this mischief, but being unused to the tricks of the politician, are used as tools to do the dirty work with. Sooner or later the farmers will discover their error, and then the day of reckoning comes. This is history, and its teachings should be respected. The evils of which farmers complain, must be remedied, and farmers alone can do the work; those who would use farmers' votes to feather their own nests never will do aught to bring relief.—Farmers Friend.

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Strong Meat Wanted.

The Grange has, through all its quarter of a century of progress, maintained a conservative, considerate position on all the questions coming up for discussion, in which farmers have a common, as well as a special interest. Its course has been commended by the popular judgment. Its Declaration of Purposes, indeed, command this conservative course, as a few extracts from it will show:

"We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition."

"In our noble order there is no communism, no agrarianism."

"We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopoly. We long to see the antagonism of capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century."

"We desire only self-protection, and the protection of every true interest of our land, by legitimate profits."

"We desire justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power."

It would now be a calamity to the order, to allow radical and extreme views of finance to dominate it. The National Grange is soon to assemble at Springfield, Ohio, in a state where level headed ideas prevail—in a climate that does not nourish chimerical schemes—and this session should purge itself of the taint of the "two per cent. land loan" scheme, injected into the financial report of last year, and express its views upon the financial policy of the government in a manner that shall not echo a theory that has proved false and fatal in practice in every experiment.

If the National Grange should follow the teachings of the financial report of the Michigan State Grange of last year, its statements would be listened to with respect, but so long as it projects through the press reiterated arguments favoring Greenbackism and other soft money fallacies, its claim to be non-partisan looks a little gauzy. Give us strong meat or be silent.

Financial Gymnastics.

The Lecturer of the National Grange is employed to edit a kind of "Bureau of Information" for the order. It is a pet scheme

of his, and he has for years succeeded in inducing the management of the lecture fund to place a considerable sum of money at his disposal for this purpose. The "leaflets" he edits he sends out to the various Grange papers, who are expected, contrary to the general practice with such matter, to give him personal credit for the copy. Taking advantage of this liberty, he injects into them doctrines peculiar to himself and his guild, giving them the quasi stamp of authority, and thus proselytes in the most fanatical manner for adherents to his peculiar views. Our readers have not had the "privilege" of perusing much of this precious budget of knowledge for obvious reasons. The last leaflet is a sample—the burden of his song. Here is a part of it:

LAND MONEY—MORE MONEY FOR THE PEOPLE.

This question of land as a basis for the issue of the money of the country has been discussed and adopted by other farmers' organizations. It is also being talked over in the various magazines and papers of the country. From the discussion and differences of opinion "the truth will be arrived at."

In addition to much other good evidence as to the soundness of the proposition and various proofs that the plan is not a theory, but is already, and has been, in successful practice for many years, a few more plain pointers are here presented.

One might suppose that the "pointers" alluded to were taken from the columns of the Century Magazine, a few of which we present on the first page of this number; but, instead, he copies a paper published in the North American Review for August, from the pen of Hon. Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon, on "The New Political Party," in which the land loan scheme and new issue of paper money form the ground work of the argument for its organization and support. Thus the National Grange becomes by indirection the nursing mother of the new party, and its working head the propagandist of its principles. Through the year this acrobat of finance has been posing in his various roles, wherever a Grange paper would string a rope for his performance.

As a result of his teachings, the most ridiculous doctrines come to the front in the correspondence of some of them, as boys are always playing "circus" as an echo of the big show. Here is a sample from the last issue of one of these papers:

Money is a creature of law. Strictly speaking, it is based on law. Nothing is money save what is made such by law.

Its true function is to pass from hand to hand and pay debts.

It should be furnished free, but is procured at the people's expense, to serve all as a tool of trade.

Both gold and silver should be demonetized and put upon the market—upon their own merits—as commodities (the same as iron or lead).

The government should issue a sufficient per capita of full legal tender paper money direct to the people, establish government savings banks and loan offices at two per cent., and abolish interest between man and man on money loans, by making it a felony to take interest.

GET THERE MOSES."

This "Moses" doubtless received his afflatus from the "burning bush" planted by the lecture fund referred to; but he, like his famous prototype, will get no farther than the "Pisgah" of his present position. His "promised land" is too remote and visionary for him to "get there," even by the help of the National Grange Lecturer.

This resolving by callow finan-

cial fledglings at the meetings of farmers, is getting to be stale food. School girls who know nothing of the rules of versification, write "poems" upon "Autumn," and gravely and seriously request a copy of the paper when published, because they think they have written something meritorious. The two examples are akin, both in the opinion of their authors and in the estimate of the matter by competent authority. New electrical discoveries, and the solving of intricate financial problems are not blundered upon by tyros. While farmers make excellent jurors, they are not advocates, nor capable of expounding the law. Farmers have been sitting in the Grange jury box listening to the harangues of all the cliques who want a decision in their favor, and their verdict is against "land money" and kindred follies, and they expect the case to be closed when the verdict is rendered.

Educational Qualification for Voters.

Every person of mature years has expressed himself with more or less fervor upon this trite theme, and, what is quite peculiar regarding the question, is the fact that nearly every one favors an educational qualification as an abstract principle, but there are different views upon the point of the degree of attainment required to fit an individual to become a voter.

It is a good time, in a year when no elections are held in the state, to discuss this important question. Politics cannot enter into the argument to influence or cloud the vital points at issue and a fair examination is more likely to be made.

Objection to an educational test for voters will come from the cities and larger towns, because every political roustabout can manufacture an adverse feeling in opposition, out of the inference that it is a scheme to give the learned an opportunity to oppress the unlearned. Universal suffrage is sustained by the sentiment of universal liberty in this country, acting upon the theory that the former is a sequence or completing factor of the other. But our government has learned that there can be no universal liberty of action, and has restricted the freedom of action of certain classes from the fact of their state or condition. Persons are denied entrance at our ports who have not certain necessary qualifications for becoming good citizens. If persons are landed who were not fitted to become useful citizens for various causes, in their native land, they are sent back again. The whole Chinese population is barred, because of their unfitness to become good citizens of our republic. There is precedent enough, and we need not allude to specific cases, to sustain a law to exclude from the privilege of the elective franchise all persons whose inability or incapacity unfits them to understand and determine for themselves the questions at issue before the people and which are to be settled by intelligent action before the ballot box. Such a provision might be construed as a species of intellectual oppression, but the tyranny of ignorance is a greater evil, and government sooner or later must take cognizance of it.

The inability to read and intelligently comprehend the underlying principles of our government, and consequently to form an intelligent opinion for themselves, perverts the act of voting into a purchasable commodity,

Articles a person cannot wear—products one cannot eat—pictures that do not please the individual eye—are all superfluous and to be disposed of. The person who by reason of physical powers, and who has arrived at suitable age, or who has been a resident of the country for the required term of years, yet who has not that other essential requisite for citizenship—the ability to read and understand—should not be allowed to attempt the exercise of this function for which he is unfitted. It is not to be counted upon as certain that he will sell the vote he cannot use for himself, but the fair presumption is that he will, or, what is equivalent to it, vote as another dictates, thus giving that other man more power at an election than he is entitled to in fairness and equity. The ignorant voter is a constant menace to a republican form of government, and he must sometime be restrained by law.

The Agricultural College authorities are contemplating a plan for "college extension" in country places—that is, to bring some of the things taught there to classes near their homes, where instruction can be given by competent authority, and studies can be prosecuted and directed by trained men. In the next issue of the Visitor we hope to have an outline of the work presented, with some of the advantages of such a course of instruction. Granges will be asked to do some pioneer work in the matter, and will be expected to become especially interested in the experiments. This hint is given only as a foreshadowing of what may be looked for in the future.

In another column will be found the communication from the Worthy State Lecturer upon the importance of fitly celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of our order. Why would not this be a good time to infuse new life into some of the slumbering organizations, and start anew into a vigorous winter campaign? A thousand new members might be added to the Grange on this fourth day of December, and the representatives from the several counties go to Lansing the next week to report the glad tidings to the State Grange. Isn't it worth attempting?

Please Notice.

Michigan State Grange, Secretary's Office, Marcellus, Oct. 26, 1891.—Not all Secretaries of county conventions have reported names of representatives to the State Grange to me. Will they kindly do so at once?

I am furnishing the new song book, "Grange Melodies," at \$4 per dozen, or \$2 per half dozen.

The supply of National Grange Choir" not yet being exhausted, if any Granges wish to replenish their number, they may be had for 30 cents apiece, or \$3 per dozen, until gone. Fraternally,
JENNIE BUELL.

Michigan State Grange—Lecturer's Office, Novi, Nov. 26, '91.

Brothers and Sisters:—It is well known to all of you that Dec. 4th, 1891, is the twenty-fifth anniversary of our Order. That, despite the oft-repeated prophecy for many years that "It is a mushroom and will soon vanish," etc., it liveth and yet holds many of its founders, true as ever, within the circle, and fondly cherishes the memory of those who have "loosed hands" to join the circle of loved ones above. It is standing firm upon the foundations which they laid so well, and is steadily working out the problem of aiding, educating and elevating the farming people, in accordance with the principles they devised, continually growing stronger and spreading wider. It is very proper that we should celebrate that day. There is no Patron who does not feel to re-

joice with pardonable pride at the record of its achievements in the past, at its noble position at present, and to glory in the bright and promising prospects of its future.

Do not let this anniversary go by without an entertainment in every Grange that you will remember with pleasure for years to come. Devote yourselves to it with a will, for this Order has done for us a work which can never perish.

Now is the time to lay out your work and have time to make it what you wish. Then do not forget your neighbor, who has already been the recipient of so much of the benefits of the Grange influence and yet unmindful of the obligations of gratitude and respect which they owe the Order.

Worthy Lectures: This is certainly your day, too. Call your helpers and give a program calculated to win. This will, as politicians say, be the opening of the winter campaign, and I trust you will rally as never before; and we will expect to hear how well you have performed the part assigned you.

Earnestly and fraternally,

A. J. CROSBY, JR.,

L. S. G. M.

Reduced Railroad Fare to the National Grange Meeting.

Arrangements have been made with the "Central Traffic Association," by which all delegates and visiting members attending the National Grange meeting, to be held in Springfield, Ohio, commencing on the 11th of November next, and passing over their lines of road and those of "all other Passenger Associations co-operating with them," can secure passage to Springfield and return for one and one third fare for the round trip on the certificate plan. When purchasing a ticket, take a certificate from the ticket agent, showing that you have paid full fare to Springfield. Present that to the Secretary of the National Grange at Springfield, who will certify thereon to your attendance at that meeting. On presenting that certificate to the ticket agent at Springfield, he will sell you a return ticket for continuous passage over same line for one third fare, provided, that the ticket was dated not more than three days before the date of the meeting of the National Grange, nor more than three days after the commencement of the meeting, and is presented within three days after the adjournment."

By order of the Executive Committee N. G. P. of H.

J. J. WOODMAN, Sec.

Paw Paw, Mich., Oct. 22, 1891.

It is not generally understood that the Railway Association of Michigan does not co-operate with the other traffic associations in giving excursion rates upon the certificate plan, as the following communication will show, and consequently all Michigan people who desire to secure the reduced rates provided for in the above circular must purchase tickets and take the certificates at the first station across the state line in Ohio or Indiana.

J. J. WOODMAN.

Railway Association of Michigan—Passenger Dept.—Office of the Sec'y, Detroit, Oct. 24th, '91.

J. J. Woodman, Esq., Paw Paw, Mich.—Dear Sir:—I have your favor of 21st inst. with reference to the annual meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry, and will have to advise you that this Association does not grant reduced rates on the certificate plan. The only rates that would be available for the occasion are party rates up to the gateways of Michigan territory, which are as follows:

"For parties originating at one point, ticketed to the same destination, of ten or more and less than fifty, two cents per mile in each direction for the round trip. For parties of fifty or more, under the same conditions, one and one-half cent per mile, or one fare for the round trip; tickets good going only on date of sale and limited for return within five days. Also, one-way party rates for parties of ten or more traveling together on one ticket, of two cents per mile per capita, tickets good going only on date of sale."

Yours respectfully,

R. E. DOWNING.

The Grange in Public Life.

Although the primary object of the Grange is the advancement of the interests of agriculture, yet it must be admitted that the achievement of this object alone cannot place the farmer in a position before the public which he can and should occupy. Although largely in the majority in almost all legislative and social associations, the leadership is too frequently placed in the hands of those who have no interest in common with the farmer—men who too often are inclined to feel that the representatives from the rural districts are like clay in the potter's hands, ready and willing to be moulded to such purposes as their futile brain and unscrupulous mind may suggest.

In general intelligence, in good sound common-sense, in a fair understanding of all questions of public policy and in the ability to form opinions the adoption of which will be for the public good, the average farmer is the peer of any one with whom he may be associated. If, then, he is possessed of all these essential qualifications, why cannot he lead in all matters of a public nature as well as to transfer the leadership to others? Is it not because he lacks confidence in himself?

Is it not a fact that those who formulate and develop ideas of public policy are those who are not directly interested in agriculture, and that the farmer, when they are presented to him, wakes meekly up and adopts and incorporates them into the governing methods of society?

The trouble is not that we have no remedy, but that we are too reluctant about applying it. The Grange, as at present organized, and as it ought to be conducted, is the Moses which is to lead us out of the wilderness of inactivity and indifference and elevate the farmer. But high attainments cannot be reached without work. Each and every member of the Grange must do his or her part of the work in hand. The Grange, in order to act as a remedial agent, must be preeminently an educator, and its influence will be felt in the proportion that the members develop a capacity for thoughtful consideration of questions of public importance. It is not enough that we attend the stated meetings of the Grange—we must become active participants in all its exercises.

One great object of the Grange should be to encourage all efforts which will tend to place the farmer upon an equal footing with those whom heretofore he has been following. Let earnest effort be made in this direction and it will not be long before the farmer will take his stand as the peer of any class. To this end great effort should be made to encourage the young to give expression to their thoughts upon all questions of public importance and, above all, to be self-reliant. Whatever influence the Grange may exert in public affairs, its fraternal relations never should be lost sight of; these should be kept sacred and inviolate.—D. Lyman, Conn.

Office of Master of National Grange, P. of H., Delto, O., Sept. 30, 1891. I desire to congratulate the members of our Order, and farmers generally, upon the brighter future for Agriculture in the United States.

A bountiful harvest has been garnered. The prospect for good prices for our surplus was never better. As the crops are marketed a large amount of money will be put in circulation in the rural districts, and "hard times" will give place to better times, for all of which we should be devoutly thankful to the "Giver of all good." Every farmer should turn the year's crops to the best possible advantage, and thus realize an "honest share for wife and home of what the harvest yields."

Farmers should not be deceived or bullied by those who desire to secure possession of the product of the year's labor at prices which will permit the buyer to realize exorbitant profits. There is an almost unprecedented shortage in the staple food products of Europe. Our surplus, although large, will all be required. "The people must be fed, and Heaven gives the power to the hand that

holds the bread. If farmers at at this time will only display "staying" qualities, they will, beyond all possible contingencies, realize fair prices for grain.

The price may not go to the extreme limit suggested by the sanguine, but they will and must advance. Will the farmer secure that advanced price, or give it to the speculator? This is a time when "haste makes waste." Not one bushel of wheat should be sold for less than \$1.00 per bushel. It should bring more; it would be the fault of the farmer if it brings less.

Good times for the farmer will not end this year; the world's surplus will be exhausted and next year's crops will be demanded as soon as ready for the market, and we may confidently expect that the phenomenal production of cereals, and farm products of the past few years, will not soon again outstrip consumption. A good demand for our products will insure good prices and fair profits to farmers.

The money thus received will part of it be used to pay debts; the rest should be carefully invested and the farmer should have learned from past experience to "pay as you go." This policy strictly adhered to, will make the farmer a "king" in his own dominion; and he can look with undisturbed complacency upon the despondent speculator, who has heretofore lived upon the "sweat of the farmer's face."

Now only have we reason to congratulate ourselves upon better prices for our produce, but we are also to be congratulated that the dollars thus received will buy more farm and family supplies than ever before in the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant." With such conditions surrounding the farmer, it occurs to me that we should no longer disparage our calling, but accept with thankfulness the bright present, and more hopeful future.

We need not, because of present favorable circumstances, lose interest in the public questions which are being discussed by our people. No one is more anxious for good government than the farmer. No one will receive greater injury from a mistaken policy. Farmers should therefore study and examine thoroughly every proposed change of law or policy. We cannot afford to trust implicitly in the wisdom of political leaders. Where there is a direct issue, one side at least must be the wrong side. It is our duty to discover the wrong side of every issue, and antagonize it vigorously, even if it becomes necessary to sever relations that are valued. We should not act hastily however, nor be unduly influenced by men who talk more than they think. We should listen to all who seem honest and earnest, but we must learn to separate the wheat from the chaff.

Every farmer understands that no matter how large his pile of wheat may be, the pile of chaff is much the largest. Many prophets, heretofore unheard of, are now making a very great noise. Some of them may be False Prophets, talking for profit. I trust that if there be such, they will find no following in our Order. The political campaign upon which the people are entering in several of the States is likely to be a heated one, and while the temptation to say harsh things of those who differ with us, is often great. I hope that we shall be able to overcome such temptations, remembering that difference of opinion is no crime.

I am writing this circular for a two-fold purpose.—First, to say a few words of good cheer to the farmer who has been in hard lines in the past, and Second, to urge our members to guard well their utterances in the campaign. It is well known that every existing party has followers in our ranks. Also, that there are those who earnestly favor the formation of still another party. All this is entirely proper, but none in their zeal for that in which they believe, question the honesty of purpose to those who differ with them. Let the contest be marked with earnestness, but not with bitterness. The man who loses his temper, and resorts to personal abuse, generally does so because he lacks arguments to sustain his cause.

We must avoid all partisan discussion, or controversy, in the Grange hall, and take no action as an order, for or against any political party or candidate. As individuals, we can do our whole duty, without in any way compromising the Order. Any one who urges partisan action, either does not understand our principles, or is willing to sacrifice them for some selfish purpose. Of such beware. We should not forget in the heat of the campaign, that ours is a social organization, and every effort should be made to cultivate pleasant social relations, a fraternal feeling, and a patriotism that rises far above mere partisanship. Remember our motto: "In essentials, Unity; in non-essentials, Liberty; in all things, Charity."

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

Farmer Jones Moralizes.

Farmer Jones doesn't often moralize, but occasionally he has an experience that makes him reflect, until he is ready to exclaim, in the words of Holy Writ: "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity!"

The latest cause which produced the moralizing effect was the local "agricultural fair"—by courtesy "so-called. Jones attended the fair, and his experience caused the fit of moralizing.

The first "agricultural product" Jones observed on entering the grounds was a stand well supplied with peanuts, pop corn, and various "soft drinks," with others not so soft, that a well-regulated wink would bring forth.

These don't detain Jones, for he is a "prohib," so he saunters on to the next place. That proves to be the "merry-go-round, which does a land office business, hence might be classed as agricultural. Jones is pleased with the show, but don't learn much about successful farming from it, so passes on and is invited to throw some harness rings over some nickel canes, standing heads up, so the victim of misplaced confidence, who trusts in skill or luck, succeeds about one time in ten attempts, hence pays 50 cents for a five-cent cane. Hardly agricultural, is it? And Jones passes on to the next, but its of the same stamp, only cheap knives take the place of canes. A wheel of fortune next arrests the stroll of our rural friend, and the crisp bills of large denomination look tempting. Too tempting they prove to the crowd from the rural districts who eagerly invest their spare change in the vain hope of securing the coveted wealth.

The next attraction proves to be a barrel of sweet cider retailed at five cents a glass, but the retailer is the village saloon keeper, who understands the profits arising from purchasing by the barrel and selling by the glass. Jones has plenty of cider at home, so he crowds his way on and emerges from the press to find himself near the cattle sheds; there he can saunter at will with none to jostle him—only the judges (who are making haste that they may see the next race) and a few curious women and children from the city who come to see a real live cow that gives pure milk, but they have some doubts about its being the kind their milkman keeps.

Suddenly Jones realizes that he is alone, and looks around to find the grounds, except the places he first visited, deserted; but looking further he discovers a dense crowd bordering the race track, so he hastens to see what attraction is there displayed. He arrives in time to see half-a-dozen foaming horses, with heads drawn up as high as possible, rush past, and Jones climbs on the fence to cheer with the rest. The winning horse is at once the center of attraction, and Jones, who prides himself on being a good judge of horses, becomes so excited he bets several dollars and watches with feverish anxiety the next two heats, only to learn with sorrow that his fast horse is the last one in the race. Jones is sadder, but wiser.

With feelings of disgust Jones hunts up the pens where the swine root and eat, but his thoughts don't run on the price of pork, or the comparative values of different breeds. Thus he can walk on, glancing into each pen; takes a peep at the sheep;

strolls through the poultry shed, and goes back to see the next race. That done, he thinks he'll view the attractions of floral hall, but discovers that nine-tenths of the space is given up to the merchants to display their wares and sell their groceries. Jones paused to wonder why it should be so, and why this large hall should not be given up to agricultural products and domestic manufactures, or else the name of the society changed.

Jones at last discovers where the fruits, grains, vegetables and various products of the farm are jumbled together until they resemble a Dutch stew, minus the cooking. The display is really creditable, but the space so limited that the articles are crowded and so are the people who try to view them, as Jones discovered to his sorrow when a two hundred pound banker trod on his pet corn.

Jones discovers that the display of agricultural implements consists principally of light carriages, and as he has arrived at the conclusion that it don't pay to buy them for the hired man to bang around, he resolutely refuses to become interested in them, even when the hired man and his oldest son call his attention to the fine finish and new styles, so the hired man disconsolately hunts up his bride, and the two stroll about eating peanuts and wondering why Jones is so stingy.

Night finds Jones tired and his corn sore, as he wends his way to his team, only to find some one has taken his whip and cushions. Later the hired man comes home with a broken carriage wheel (Jones' carriage) that some one has run into while the hired man was displaying the speed of Jones' best horse.

The next day, after Jones gets a new whip, new cushions, and pays for fixing the wheel, he comes to the conclusion that "agricultural fairs" may be a good thing, but that they come high.

Jones thinks there should be a reform in the manner of conducting the fairs, but as he isn't a progressive farmer, he may be mistaken. A. L.

Eaton Rapids.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19, 1891—ED. VISITOR: In accordance with the provisions of its constitution and the resolution adopted at the session of 1890 the 25th session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will be held in the city of Springfield, Ohio, commencing on "the first Wednesday after the second Wednesday in November," (11th proximo,) at 11 o'clock a. m. The sessions of the Grange will be held in the new city hall.

Accommodations for the National Grange have been secured at the Arcade hotel, at the following rates: For persons sharing rooms where two or more beds are, \$2 per day. Single room, occupied by man and wife, or two persons, \$2 per day each. Single room, occupied by one person, \$3 per day. Heating and lights included in each and all of these prices.

The Secretary expects to be in Springfield on Monday, a. m., Nov. 9th.

By order of the Executive Committee. JOHN TRIMBLE,
Sec'y National Grange.

Notes from the Century Co.

Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, contributes an article to the forthcoming November Century on "The Food-Supply of the Future"—the first in a series which will have especial value to farmers. The writer believes that the doctrine of Malthus—that the time will come when there will not be food enough for the human race, owing to the theory that population increases in a geometrical and food-supply in an arithmetical ratio—is one which need give the world no uneasiness, owing to the great advances that are being made in chemistry.

Science has shown what are essential factors in vegetable production, and plants can now be grown in water or in sand by adding the proper chemicals. Prof. Atwater gives the result of an interesting experiment recently made in his laboratory. Seaweed was brought from the shore of Long Island Sound. To divest of every possible material which

the plant might use for food except the sand itself, it was carefully washed with water and then heated. It was put into glass jars, water was added and minute quantities of chemical salts were dissolved in it. Dwarf peas, planted in this sand, grew to a height of eight feet, while peas of the same kind, planted by a skilful gardener in the rich soil of a garden close by, reached a height of only four feet.

The following we clip from the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin regarding the reception which is to be tendered to members and visitors to the National Grange at Springfield:

The big-hearted business men and all classes of citizens of Springfield will give the National and State Granges such a cordial reception as will leave no doubt as to the genuineness of their well known hospitality. The board of trade have appointed a committee to secure the large warehouses of the East St. shops, where will be held an exposition of every kind of machinery made in Springfield, the same to be open free, day and night, to all visitors during the entire session of the Grange. This step has been taken in thoughtful consideration of saving steps and time to their guests.

Everything is being done to make this joint session of the National and State Granges a memorable occasion, and the Patron who fails to participate will miss an opportunity which may never come again. Let the Order of Patrons of Husbandry take possession of hospitable Springfield on the 11th of November and hold it until the close of the sessions, and prove by their usual good conduct and appreciation that they can be as welcome guests as the good people of Springfield will be generous, noble-hearted hosts.

HOW TO CO-OPERATE: A Manual for Co-operators. By Herbert Myrick. 352 pages; 33 illustrations. Octavo; price, \$1.50. New York: The Orange Judd Co., 52 and 54 Lafayette place.

This book describes the how rather than the wherefore of co-operation. In other words, it tells just how to co-operate, that is, how to manage a co-operative store, farm, factory, co-operative dairying, banking and fire insurance, and co-operative farmers' and women's exchanges for both buying and selling. The directions given are based, not on theory, but on the actual experience of successful co-operative enterprises in all parts of the United States, a full list of which is given in the appendix. The book is a revelation as to the extent and success of co-operative work in this country, while its value is heightened by being confined to practical directions and details for organizing and operating co-operative enterprises of all kinds. These directions are based on successful co-operators, who save 6 to 15 per cent on all they have to buy, and make an extra profit of from 5 to 20 per cent on all they have to sell. The character and usefulness of the book commend it to the attention of all men and women who desire to better their condition. It makes co-operation a practical reality, rather than a theoretical possibility.

Branch County Pomona Grange held a meeting Oct. 15 at Batavia Grange hall. Though the day was rainy, with one exception, every Grange in the county was represented. The reports from subordinate Granges showed that the Granges in Branch county are upon a solid foundation. The hearts of all present were touched and saddened as the death of the Worthy Steward, Albert C. Roe, was announced, and the memorial exercises conducted by the Worthy Lecturer were but a fitting tribute to his memory. In the afternoon the Worthy Lecturer took the meeting in charge and executed a varied and interesting literary program. Excellent music was furnished by the Batavia Grange choir. Every one went home feeling that it was worthy the effort even of riding for miles in the storm to attend such a meeting.

CARRIE L. FISKE, Sec.

A faded and discolored beard is untidy and a misfortune. It may be prevented by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, a never failing remedy.

Ladies' Department.

November.

Lingering fretwork of russet and crimson. Soft tones of gray in the sea and the sky; Rondels from bluebird and throistle and swallow. As toward the jessamine thickets they fly; Loud-chaunting torrents, encrusted with carmine Flung from the boughs like a deluge of flame; Golden-crowned gorse and imperial asters, Yielding their bloom to the frost's ruthless claim.

The Ministry of Autumn.

Through graceful forest arches, hung With gold and crimson drapery, The sunbeams slant, and wild birds flit, And sing their farewell melody. Beneath our careless, loitering tread The dead leaves rustle on the ground, While here and there beside our path Only a few late flowers are found.

History.

This word, without any descriptive adjectives attaching thereto, has, since the time of Herodotus, by whom it was first used, been applied to a description of man in all his varied relations—religious, moral, commercial, political and literary, as far as these are the result of general influences extending to masses of men. The two principal divisions, sacred and profane, are subdivided into natural, philosophical and personal.

stimulate the historian such as has not since been spread before any class of writers. The Romans approximated in history alone their Greek models. The natural life of the Romans was, for a time, such as to interest and develop the spirited historian; but as the empire declined history failed. In the sixteenth century when the activity of the old world was making history, many eminent recorders of it were developed—Italians, Frenchmen and Dutchmen; but after the thirty year's war history almost disappeared for a century and a half, and when again revived its distinguishing features were changed. The new style of history has, to a great extent, qualities and aims opposite to those of their predecessors; literary form is somewhat ignored, but it is laborious in research and recognizes the fact that the masses, in their relations to each other, are subject to influences that produce evolution and growth the same as are found in other forms of life.

flower is full grown. I think it is not from a lack of interest that the work makes haste slowly, but from a lack of knowledge of what is expected of us. Sisters, it is not some great work that we are asked to perform, but simply the filling in of little details of our Order, aside from the regular routine. Reforms must move slowly in the Grange, as well as elsewhere, and several years ago, when the brothers, discouraged, began to drop from the ranks because their coffers were not running over it was the sisters who, steadfast in the faith, took firm hold and held many a Grange together until brighter days shed cheering light over the Order. There are doubtless a great many new Granges, and no doubt some old ones, not yet supplied with the necessary paraphernalia for the conferring of the degrees. Here is a work for the committee to attend to at once. You will find that it will add greatly to the interest, and the admonitions and injunctions the candidates receive from each officer will become more fixed in their minds. Visit the sick in your Grange. Show them that you are a sister indeed as well as in name. There may be some in your vicinity who would like to join, but are timid about coming unasked. Make it a point to ask all to join us to whom it will be a benefit to them, as well as to our Order. There may be some of our members that have not attended the meetings for some reason. Visit them and induce them to attend more regularly, as it is by regular attendance that the interest is kept up and the Grange flourishes. Sisters, take hold of this work in deep earnest, for it is the only organization where woman meets man on equal footing. For there, unlike the political arena, we are not obliged to stay at home on election day, but actually compete for the different offices. In that we also have the advantage over the brothers, as some offices in the Grange cannot be filled by the brothers, while all can be filled by the sisters. Quoting from National Grange choir:

"May heaven the glad day hasten, When in a fraternal band, We may number in our Order All who till this smiling land, As a mighty host with banners, Peaceful victories will we gain, Moved by right's resistless purpose, Held by love's electric chain." —Mrs. Ida Shuler, in Farmers' Friend.

Nerves.

When a woman plans to do too much in one day, and gets dissatisfied with herself and all her family because she does not get through with it all in that time, nerves are usually at the bottom of it. When a naturally good-natured little mother begins to grow irritable, and cannot bear the noise of the children's laughter, and jumps with fright if the door bangs, it is likely to be a case of "The Nerves," and when she tells the little ones that she is too tired to answer questions, and can't have them playing around the kitchen, and hurries them out of it before they have time to argue over it a bit, it is a clear case, for even the children understood it, and agree among themselves that mamma is "cross," to-day and has got "the nervous," pretty bad, and carry off their treasures and their troubles to more remote quarters.

Woman's Work.

When the National Grange saw fit to create a department, known as Woman's Work, in the Grange, and gave it in special charge of the sisters, we should strive to make it an honor to ourselves and to the National Grange. It is true, the work has not taken root and prospered as we would have liked or desired that it should, and is yet but a bud compared to what it will be when the

What Matters It?

What matters it, my curious friend, where lies Our heavenly harbor and our land of rest? Whether it be beyond the azure skies Or in some lower world, God knoweth best, It offers safety from our cares, and so What matters whether it be high or low, It offers rest; what more should mortals know? Rest from the weariness of burdened days, Of bitter longings and of evil hours, Of duties leading us through darkened ways And into efforts far beyond our powers, Of dark temptations into secret sin, Of constant labor, earth's poor gauds to win Of spirits deafened by strife and din.

Keep the Girls on the Farm.

Orators have shouted themselves hoarse, and volumes have been written, on the subject, "Keep the boys on the farm." Even poets have descended, untwisted their souls, and let fly some touching sentiments in the same channel. But all down through these years there has not been heard one solitary, withered yip about keeping the girls on the farm. No wonder the girls have left. Such continued public ignoring is an abundant reason. Recently, however, writers have awoke to the importance of having a few girls scattered about in rural communities. They have become so liberal, in fact, as to actually acknowledge, in genuine print, that farmers' wives and daughters contribute more than one-half (just a shade more) to the success of a farmers' business. It is also admitted that in the life of a country girl there is less variety, more drudgery, than for a country boy. The daily routine of dishes, mops, beds, etc., resembles monotony. To keep the girls on the farm, therefore, diversity is one of the questions to be considered. Julia Allyn writes the American Agriculturist: Flowers are always in demand. If some of the common wild flowers, generally to a great degree unknown in cities, were found at a fashionable florist's, high prices would be paid for them. The fields and woods abound in them, and if neatly arranged with ferns, leaves, and vines they would command a ready sale. Many other occupations open to the girls might be mentioned, such as raising canaries and keeping bees, which could be carried on together with their household duties. The idea of earning something is usually the bait which allures the country maiden to the shops and factories and the evil influences of crowded city life. Cannot more varied industries be held out as inducements by which "our girls" in their quiet country homes may become self-supporting and consequently more contented.—Ex.

Singing Entertainment.

Society is always starting some new game, and the last invention is one that causes quite as much amusement as did Mrs. Jarley's wax works. The inventor is a lady, and it was first attempted at her house in Gloucestershire, England. The performers range themselves upon a small platform, or rather, some on the platform and some on the floor, and the dozen heads of differed shape, size and make, appear, as if hung in mid-air. This idea has been christened the "anthropophone," and it is simple to a degree. A large framework is erected, and covered with white calico. Across this five strips of black material are sewn, representing the lines of the musical staff, these being about eight inches apart. The sign of the clef is then added and lines to indicate the stem of each note. There are holes in this strip, placed at various distances, and through these holes pass the faces of the performers. The female performers stand on a raised platform, behind the framework, while the male stand on the floor. A musical instrument is played and each performer has to follow as his turn comes. The chief diffi-

culty consists in the performers being unable to keep their risible faculties under control. The thing is ludicrous in the extreme, and to face an audience bubbling over with merriment, and keep in time and tune, is by no means an easy task, if especially one of the bassos is seized with a sudden desire to sneeze. This, of course, means a burst of laughter from the fair notes, and false chords as well. A few rehearsals, however, are sufficient to get the singers well in hand. So far, in England, the choruses have been highly appreciated, and have been in great demand among hostesses, who are in search of some new idea. Perhaps the most ludicrous part of the whole performance is a peep behind the scenes, as the decapitated forms of those taking part are elevated at different stages on the platform.—Ex.

Dainty, But Sensible.

What a delightful person one is who can be both dainty and sensible. There is the dainty woman who seems to be for the purpose of being beautiful and attractive by her dainty dress and polished manners. Such is the typical French woman attired in her faultless costume and high-heeled shoes, or the heroine of some pleasing story. They are real band box specimens, who look pretty, act pretty, and talk pretty; but of practical life and useful labor, they know nothing. Then there is the strictly sensible woman, who sees only the stern realities of life. To her, the world is a place of work, rather than pleasure. She is a good housekeeper, and keeps everything scrupulously neat. She understands the art of cooking; but puts things on the table in a generous, wholesale way, as though her only object was that people should have enough to eat. The one with a delicate appetite would probably be alarmed at the thick slices of bread and large pieces of meat. She does not think of arranging things in the most delicate and appetizing way. It was bread and meat, just the same, and one way of serving was just as good as another—so she thought. The dainty sensible woman is the happy combination of the two. She not only knows how to work, but makes her work a pleasure rather than a drudgery. She can even wash dishes and clean lamp chimneys as daintily and with as much care as though she were arranging a bouquet of flowers. Everything of a refined and delicate nature is a source of great delight to her, though she is not forgetful of the most common comforts of life. Her tea table is a real picture in itself; she knows how to prepare and arrange each dish in the most appetizing and attractive way; burnt potatoes and soggy bread are articles which never find their way to her table. In whatever work she does, she leaves the impress of refinement and delicacy. With more sensible dainty women, work would cease to be a drudgery, and happiness would be found in every household.—Ruth T. Stokes.

Some Things About Women.

A woman never forgets the people who speak well of her husband or praise her baby. The first thing a woman notices about a man is the color of his eyes. She next looks to see whether he blacks his boots. Nearly every woman would rather have you think well of her mind than of her biscuit. Ninety-nine women out of a hundred will eat up every cold thing in the house before they will begin to cook for themselves, when there are no men folks around. When a woman gets to where she no longer takes an interest in a love story preparations for her funeral might about as well begin. It is plain that the devil is afraid of woman by the way he has always fought against her. As long as there are mothers on earth God will have somebody to help Him try to tell the world what love is.—Ram's Horn.

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Executive Committee.

J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Michigan. LEONARD RHONE, Center Hall, Pennsylvania. X. X. CHARTERS, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Committee on Women's Work in the Grange.

MRS. L. A. HAWKINS, Hawkinsville, Ala. MRS. H. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Mich.

Officers Michigan State Grange.

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General Deputies.

Hon. C. G. Woodman, Coldwater. Hon. J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw. J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft.

Revised List of Grange Supplies.

Kept in the Office of Sec'y of the Michigan State Grange

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

- Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred... \$ 75
Secretary's ledger... 1 00
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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.

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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—30 lbs in bulk, 7 1/2 per pound. Boxes—60 lbs " " 8c " " 30 lbs—5 lb pack, 10c.

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Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

Sept. 10, 1891.—Central Standard Time.

Table with columns: GOING NORTH, No. 1, No. 3, No. 5, No. 7. Rows: Cincinnati, Richmond, Fort Wayne, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Cadillac, Traverse City, Potoskey, Mackinaw.

Sleeping cars for Potoskey and Mackinaw on Nos. 3 and 5. Sleeping cars, Grand Rapids to Chicago, on No. 4. Sleeping cars, Grand Rapids to Cincinnati, on No. 6.

CHICAGO & In Effect Sept. 6, '91 WEST MICHIGAN R'Y.

Favorite route to the Summer resorts of Northern Michigan.

Table with columns: Hartford, Lv., Benton Harbor, Ar., St. Joseph, Ar., New Buffalo, Michigan City, Chicago, Ar.

1 32 P. M.—Has Free Chair Car to Grand Rapids, connecting with 1:17 P. M. Free Chair Car to Manistee.

8 32 P. M.—Free Chair Car to Chicago. 11 32 P. M.—Wagner Buffet Car to Chicago.

THE GRANGE NEWS.

(THE ONLY PAPER IN THE WORLD PUBLISHED ON A FARM.)

Was changed from a semi-monthly to a weekly publication, Jan. 1st, 1891.

Its Subscription rates are as follows: 1 copy, 1 year, \$ 1.00; 2 copies, 1 year, .95 each; 3 " " " .90 " " " 2.70; 4 " " " .85 " " " 3.40; 5 " " " .80 " " " 4.00.

It is an 8-page paper and all home print, and the official organ of the Grange in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri.

N. B.—To introduce the GRANGE NEWS to the readers of the VISITOR we will send it a full year to the FIRST HUNDRED sending in their subscriptions for 85 Cents each! Sample copies free.

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Glubbing List with The Visitor.

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

Just Away. I cannot say, and I will not say That he is dead—He is just away! With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand, He has wandered into an unknown land.

Lincoln and the Portrait Painters.

The question of looks depended in Lincoln's case very much upon his moods. The large framework of his features was greatly modified by the emotions which controlled them. The most delicate touch of the painter often wholly changes the expression of a portrait; his inability to find that one needed master touch causes the ever-recurring wreck of an artist's fondest hopes.

There are many pictures of Lincoln; there is no portrait of him. In his case there was such a difference between the hard literal shell of the physical man, and the fine ideal fibre, temper, and aspiration of his spirit; the extremes were so far apart that no photograph or painting of the former could render even an approximated representation of the latter.

The Bread of the Tropics.

It is safe to say that in Jamaica alone, whence we derive nearly one-third of our banana supply, the waste mounts up into the hundreds of thousands of bunches each year, though less than one-tenth of the available banana land is yet under cultivation.

4,000 lbs. of bananas, and three good sized bananas contains as much nutriment as a 14 oz. loaf of bread, so great is the ability of this "tree of Paradise," Musa paradisiaca, to extract the greatest amount of vitalizing material from ground and sun and rain.

Manners and Morals.

"Behavior is the mirror of the soul." It may be said of manners as of dress, they do not make a man's morals, but they show what they are. One's manners are the outward visible sign of the real man, and though one may have a surface politeness, like other veneers, it rubs off in daily wear.

All rules of politeness have their start in consideration for others, either as a courtesy or as a mark of deference from the younger to the elder, the stronger to the weaker. Even the lifting of the hat sprung from this spirit, and dates back to the days of tournaments when knights lifted their helmets before plunging into the fray.

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rise to give your comfortable chair to your elder? You have done just what good breeding and unselfishness required. Do you hide your sorrows and keep a cheerful face, however you may feel? Is it not unselfishness which bids you do your best for others that they may not be saddened by your gloom?

In this country, where all places of honor are open to the ones who strive for them, there should be the same desire for the polish to fit high stations as there is for intellectual fitness. There is absolutely no excuse to-day for a man being rough or uncouth, and if one is, he should not lay his unpopularity to any other cause than the right one—his boorishness.

Do you ask where one gets authority for behavior? Ask on what authority one decides that I is preferable to I. Some people think which is better than which. In manners as in language the authority comes from custom in best places, and the two styles of manners and of use of language are apt to be found as companions, though there is sometimes one well learned in books who is poorly taught in civilities.

Laxness in nice ways leads to carelessness in small things, and carelessness in small things leads to carelessness in great. It leads to laxity in principles. Hannah More said: "Small habits well pursued betimes may reach the dignity of crimes," and Dickens, in that criticism of the citizens of the United States which could not be forgiven because it was so true, said these words, which are worthy of close attention: "The mass of your countrymen begin by stubbornly neglecting little social observances, which have nothing to do with gentility, custom, usage, government or country, but are acts of common, decent, natural, human politeness. You abet them in this by resenting all attacks upon their social offenses as if they were a beautiful national feature. From disregarding small obligations they come in regular course to disregarding great ones, and so refuse to pay their debts. What they may do, or what they may refuse to do next, I don't know; but any man may see, if he will, that it will be something following in natural succession, and a part of one great growth, which is rotten at the root."

Notices of Meetings.

Pomona Grange.

The annual meeting of the Van Buren County Pomona Grange will be held with Lawrence Grange Nov. 12th.

The morning session will be devoted to reports from the officers of the Grange, from Subordinate Granges and special committees.

The officers for the coming year will be elected and installed in the afternoon.

Music, recitations and papers have been prepared to make the meeting of interest to all.

Every 4th degree member in the county should attend this, the most important meeting of the year.

Mrs. J. M. Fisk, Lecturer.

Coldwater, Mich., Oct. 19.—The next meeting of Branch County Pomona Grange will be held with Gilead Grange on Thursday, Nov. 5, 1891. The welcome will be given by A. R. Bonney, after which papers by A. L. Smith, A. A. Vanderbilt, Mrs. E. A. Horton, and others, will be presented on topics of interest to all.

WALLACE E. WRIGHT, Lecturer.

Ed. Visitor: Superior Grange No. 68 will entertain Washtenaw County Pomona Grange, Saturday, Nov. 14th. A good program will be prepared for the occasion. Fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. C. S. SAYLES, Secretary.

Rockford, Oct. 19.—A special meeting of Kent County Pomona Grange will be held at Whitneyville Grange Hall, Nov. 11th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Mrs. ROBT. DOCKERAY, Secretary.

DETROIT, Oct. 19, '91.

Ed. Visitor: Paw Paw: Owing to the enormous yield of grain in Northern Minnesota and Dakota this season, and consequently the unusual demand for harvest hands, the Great Northern Railway Line will transport from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior, threshing outfits in car loads, at the current Class "A" rate, passing not to exceed ten men free in charge of each car load. Such shipment, as well as the ten men, will be returned free to the points of shipment from which they started on the Great Northern Railway Line, upon proper identification that the men are the same as originally accompanied the shipment, and that the threshing outfit is the same as originally forwarded, and no change in ownership having occurred.

Shipments of horses and mules in any quantity for use with threshing outfits (including men in charge, as provided for in rules of live stock contracts,) will be transported at current tariff rates, and returned free to original points of shipment, under same conditions as threshing outfits, except that parties in charge will be furnished only such transportation as they may be entitled to under contracts which they hold.

There is a very heavy demand for harvest hands, at good wages. Parties should address D. W. H. Moreland, Michigan Fht. & Pass. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

These special rates will expire Dec. 31, '91, if not sooner canceled. Very truly yours, D. W. H. MORELAND.

Alfalfa Farming at the Foot of the Rockies.

As the time approaches for the World's Fair greater interest is being felt in the marvellous City of the Lakes. The Cosmopolitan Magazine has devoted 28 pages of the November number to a most interesting and exhaustive article upon Chicago from the pen of the famous novelist, Col. Charles King. An article upon Alfalfa Farming in this number, is by John Brisben Walker, who, as the result of ten years spent in the saddle, in direct superintendence of his farm "Berkeley," one of the largest Alfalfa farms in Colorado, gives the reader much valuable information in regard to the irrigation and curing of the wonderful plant which is

destined to become one of the most valuable products of the United States. Very curiously, but little attention has ever been given in the magazines to the frightful tragedies of the Roman Amphitheatre, which was carried on through centuries, and in which the lives of hundreds of thousands were sacrificed. C. Osbourne Ward, whose book "The Ancient Lowly" last year excited much attention, and who has made this subject his life work, gives an article in the November Cosmopolitan on the "Massacres of the Roman Amphitheatre," and the article is illustrated by drawings by Dan Beard, and from famous paintings, covering pages of history which will hold the reader's closest attention. (Cosmopolitan Publishing Co., Madison Square, New York. Price 25 cents.)

The great Dr. Boerhaave left three directions for preserving the health—keep the feet warm, the head cool, and the bowels open. Had he practised in our day, he might have added: and purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; for he certainly would consider it the best.

The general passenger agents of twenty of the railroads entering Chicago have organized a special association for the determination of excursion rates to the Exposition and for arranging facilities for caring for the enormous crowds of visitors to the World's Fair.

The student labor department of the Michigan Agricultural College is going for the editor of a Michigan Agricultural weekly, who has suggested that the farm department is a failure. They declare that "nearly every student on the farm takes an interest in his work and is anxious to see his experiment a success." Detroit Journal.

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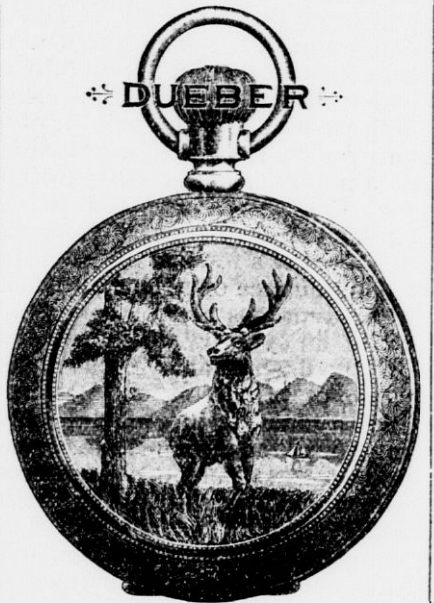
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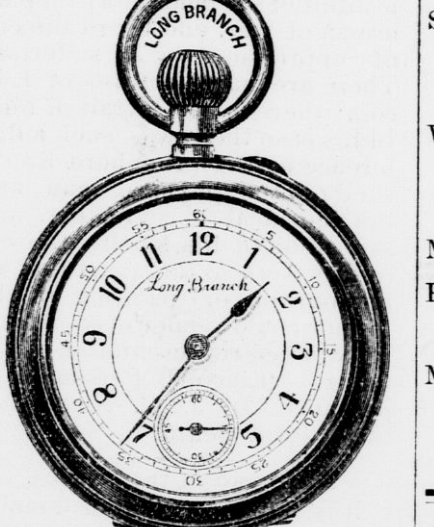
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No. 2. Ladies' watch, 10 karat Dueber gold hunting case, guaranteed to last 20 years; Hampden, Elgin or Waltham; 7 jewels; stem wind and set.

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This makes a good watch for boys attending school, and is reported to keep good time. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY THE ORDER. Treat yourself to that watch you have long desired, or make your friend a Christmas present. Address, GRANGE VISITOR, PAW PAW, MICH.

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