

THE STRANGE VISITOR

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

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WHOLE NO. 400.

SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT NATIONAL BANKS.

The Function of Government is to Prevent Injustice to its Citizens.

D. STRANGE.

I once had occasion to make a payment in New York. I had the money on deposit in a bank here. I could easily write my check which is known to be good here and mail it to my creditor, but I am not known in New York, neither is my local banker, except to his special correspondent. If I send my check it will not be accepted there until after the delay and expense of its collection. Instead of sending my check, then, I purchase a New York draft of my banker. I find it to be simply his check on a New York bank. Now, my check was just as good as his, perhaps better, for I had the gold on deposit to pay it, and I don't know that he had such deposit in New York; but I gladly pay him a difference to obtain his check to remit. Is not this a perfectly legitimate business for the banker? If he maintains a credit in New York so that his checks or drafts are everywhere current, is not that fact worth something to his patrons? If he thus provides one of the cheapest and best ways for me to send payment to New York should it not be my privilege to patronize him? So long as all the parties to the transaction are satisfied, have other people or the government any right to meddle any more than they have to interfere with my business if I offer to sell a cow? If the banker sells spurious drafts the case is far different.

Was it not a perfectly analogous case when, years ago, my father had to buy a horse for which he was not ready to pay? He offered his note in payment. The seller knew it was perfectly good, but it was not current. He could not use it to make payment on his land. My father took his note, went to the bank and got the money—so he called it—but it proved to be only the banker's notes. They were no better than my father's note—not so good, perhaps, for they drew no interest, while his did—still, he paid a difference to get them. They were current, and answered his purpose as well as gold. Was this a legitimate business for the banker? My father thought it was. He needed a horse and had no surplus capital in any form that he could just then invest. He hired the banker's capital, or his credit, which was good to him as gold, and so far as it was more easily obtained, it was better than gold. What sacrifice in the use of his capital the banker made to keep his credit good as gold we do not know or care so long as all who dealt with him were benefited thereby and gladly paid him for it. It made money easier and more abundant. So long as all the parties interested were satisfied had the government—that is other people—any business to meddle? When the banks issued spurious notes the case was far different. Then it became the duty of government to prevent injustice. I have an unquestioned right to issue my notes for \$10,000 if I please, and pass them out to anybody who will give me anything valuable for them, and they have a right to sell them again if they please. But if I issue my notes having the form and appearance of money there is danger that they would fall into the hands of many who could not know of my ability or inability to pay, and when I am unable to redeem the notes great injustice is done, so it has come about that the

government prohibits any man or corporation from issuing notes in the form of money for general circulation until they first deposit with the U. S. Treasurer their property in amount sufficient to cover or redeem every note they may issue. To make sure that they shall never issue a dollar more than is thus secured the government furnishes the blank notes which the president and cashier may fill out and sign and issue. Is not that all there is of truth in the world of nonsense we hear about the government giving national banks their money? Is it not the right of every man to issue his notes if he please? And when government has thus provided for absolute security to every holder of a note having the general form and appearance of current money, has it not performed its full duty in preventing injustice to its citizens by the issue of questionable currency?

Of course the U. S. Treasurer cannot receive all kinds of perishable property and care for it and hold it as security against these notes, but there is a form of property that can be held without loss, risk or inconvenience that is government bonds. If they draw interest that is a necessity, so far as the government is concerned, and is not objected to by their owners, and in this they do not differ from many other forms of capital often owned, held or deposited as security for various purposes.

There is no monopoly in the business; any five men possessing sufficient capital to start a bank can purchase the bonds, secure a charter and begin. Of course if they issue their notes they must have sufficient capital and business ability to care for them or they will be forced into liquidation and their notes are redeemed by the government and any profit from lost or destroyed notes does not accrue to the makers but to the government.

But do they not draw double interest? Interest upon the bonds and interest upon their circulation? Granted, if you choose to state it that way. But who pays this double interest? The bonds represent the indebtedness of the whole people incurred in carrying on the war against rebellion. We hired the capital and we must continue to pay the interest until we are prepared to pay the principal. This is inevitable.

Many have a confused idea that in addition to this we are collectively paying interest to the banks on all their circulation. Nothing could be further from the truth. When any individual would hire capital for his personal needs he must necessarily hire it of a capitalist. Capital is but accumulated labor which some one by skill and frugality has preserved. If now the borrower finds it more convenient and cheaper to hire from the national banker than elsewhere, should it not be his privilege to do so? Is it not to his advantage that the banks exist, and the more numerous the better? But it may be urged that these notes are not the banker's capital, but his credit. This in a manner is true, but his capital must be in reserve behind them, otherwise they will be deemed by the United States Treasurer when it is certainly the banker's capital that pays them. Viewed dispassionately then, can we discover any expense to the community in sustaining the national banking system? The interest upon the bonds we must pay in any event until we are ready to redeem them. If as an individual I must at times hire capital, I shall do so where I can get it most cheaply.

If this is at the national banks, it is certainly to my advantage that they exist.

But is not this double interest extremely profitable to the bankers? If so, it is a valuable franchise granted them by the government, and as the whole system is immediately under government control and subject to special taxation can not the excess of profits be easily taken so that the banker's skill shall benefit the whole people? Why is not this done? Is it not exactly what we do? And at times the taxes have been excessive and some years more bank charters have been surrendered than have been issued. At one time I was personally acquainted with every banker in the second city in the State. I interviewed them all, asking about this matter. Every national banker told me there was at that time no profit in their circulation, and that if they could conveniently make the change they should prefer to be in private banking. The private bankers assured me they believed they were doing better as they were, that they should become national bankers at once if they thought it more profitable.

But should we not abolish them and let the whole mass of the American people, the government, go into the banking business? When was it learned that government business can be carried on more economically and profitably than private enterprise? and if government attempt the business it is our individual capital that must carry it on. Who of us would venture \$5 in a banking enterprise not knowing by whom or how it was to be conducted?

Can we imagine a more vicious currency system than one which leaves the whole matter to the ever changing whim of every newly elected Congress, or a more dangerous banking system than one which puts in control of every bank an inexperienced politician with every change of administration?

The Republicans assure us we have the best banking system the wit of man ever devised. It is good Democratic doctrine to leave every private enterprise to itself so long as it works no injustice to others. The great mass of intelligent American citizens are in these two great parties and agree with what I have here written and precious few of them are directly interested in banks. Why is there this insane prejudice against banks among the farmers? Has it not been worked up by demagogues in their own selfish interest? Is it not wise for us farmers to pause and investigate fully before joining in the frenzy against our banking system?

Grand Ledger.

OUR ROADS.

[Commencement Essay, Olivet College, June, 1892.]

This is an age of reform. The American roads is a reform which is beginning to attract public attention and whose need we have all felt.

Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania says: "From the time of our birth to the time of our death and burial the public road is a subject which concerns every man and every family." Within the last three years people have begun to agitate the subject of roads. The United States is just beginning to realize that she is a century and a half behind Europe in the matter of common roads, although in her railroad and steamboat facilities she takes lead.

England alone has over thirty thirty thousand miles of good turn-

pike. One can travel all through the mountain regions of the highlands of Scotland without finding one mile of roadway as poor as our ordinary village streets. Italy has many miles of good roads, which equal in quality even the old Roman roads. The struggling little republic of Switzerland with its beautiful roads puts the United States to shame. France has the best roads in the world. She still continues the road system which Napoleon First established. There is a special department in government devoted to roads. A college is maintained by the government for the purpose of educating engineers who are to be employed on the public roads. About six hundred engineers and road inspectors are kept constantly on duty.

Foreigners who visit this country are surprised to find with what poor roads the Americans are content. They regard the farmer who, industriously, once a year, scrapes the dirt collected at the roadside to the center of the roadway or plows up the road, as committing acts of criminal lawlessness. Yet the misguided farmer is performing his duty conscientiously.

The condition of roads in the United States is deplorable. The majority of them differ in no respect from the adjacent fields, except that they are smoothed over and lack the presence of vegetation, although some of them are equally as fertile as the fields.

It is Dr. Bushnell who says: "The road is that physical sign or symbol by which any age or people is known."

Do we want people to judge America by her roads?

The history of roads shows their progress with civilization. The Carthaginians were the first systematic road makers. From them the Romans learned the art. In adopting it, however, they expanded and improved it until the Roman road system has gained a lasting reputation. The farthest provinces of the empire were joined together by straight lines of stone roads all converging in the capital. No expense was spared to make them straight, smooth and hard. They passed over valleys and mountains, through forests and swamps for hundreds and thousands of miles. With the decline and fall of the empire the Roman roads decayed. Then the art of road-making was lost, until it was revived about the close of the last century. During the first half of this century Macadam and Telford began to make roads according to scientific principles. These men have exerted a lasting influence on the common roads of all European countries.

Good roads and love of country life are necessary to the prosperity of any people. People in America live in the cities and go to the country. It ought to be reversed. Good roads would help solve one of the problems of our civilization. They tend to draw people into the country. This would relieve the cities' congestion. With good roads at all seasons of the year people would not mind a few miles walk, or drive, "or spin on their wheels" into the city every morning.

Good roads would relieve country life of its two greatest plagues, mud and dust. Where can you find a more contented class of farmers than in France? Where can you find better roads?

There are no people who drive so much for mere pleasure as the Americans. Surely it would increase their enjoyment to have more passable roads.

The greatest obstacle in the way

of improving American roads today is our lack of system in the work. It requires as much skill to make a good carriage road as to make a railroad. We put the construction of our carriage roads into the hands of farmers, county store keepers and the like.

If the people fully realized the loss they were sustaining yearly from bad roads, they would not long remain inactive. It is estimated that enough is lost every year in this country from this cause to construct sixteen thousand miles of good turnpike, to say nothing of the wear and tear on harness and wagons, and the loss of having to carry light loads for heavy ones.

Under the present condition of roads the people are sustaining an indirect tax, much heavier than that of the tariff of which we hear so much.

A bureau ought to be established where facts relating to the best methods of constructing and maintaining roads could be procured. Courses of study ought to be established in agricultural colleges, where engineers could be educated in the art of road making. The state should employ competent engineers and road inspectors to assist in forming comprehensive and economical plans for the whole State. Let the State own or control some important highways between principal cities. These should connect with those of neighboring states. These highways, kept in good order, would tend to stimulate the towns to make tributaries to the main ones. The State ought to take some action. The State that does not act will be left behind in commercial and agricultural prosperity.

Let the farmers take this matter in hand. Instead of talking politics in the village store, put your Patrons of Industry or kindred associations to practical use. The organizations already exist. Turn them to some account!

ELIZABETH WARREN.

Olivet.

NEWS NOTES.

MICHIGAN.

The People's party present the following State ticket:

For Governor, John W. Ewing of Eaton.

For Lieutenant Governor, Geo. H. Sherman of Wayne.

For Secretary of State, Frank M. Vandercreek of Gratiot.

For State Treasurer, Joseph W. Welton of Kent.

For Auditor General, Carlton Peck of Lapeer.

For Attorney General, A. A. Ellis of Ionia.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, O. M. Graves of Emmet.

For Commissioner of State Land Office, Wm. L. Hagen of Houghton.

For member State Board of Education, Wilbur H. Clute of Bay.

Heavy thunder storms in southern Michigan, Aug. 3.

Don M. Dickinson is chairman of the Democratic national campaign committee.

The Legislature, at its extra session, passed bills reappportioning the State. The bill was a compromise and is satisfactory to both parties.

State troops camp at Island Lake Aug. 17.

NATIONAL.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of Carnegie and Pinkerton men.

Successful and interesting observations of the planet Mars were made.

Elaborate preparations are being made at World's Fair grounds, Chicago, for dedicatory exercises to be held Oct. 21, 1892.

The Duquesne strikers have returned to their work. This is a victory for the Carnegie Steel Company.

The Federation of Labor has joined the Homestead strikers in a general boycott against the products of all Carnegie mills.

Field and Stock.

HOW TO EXHIBIT FRUIT AT FAIRS.

A. G. GULLEY.

In times past, to be a successful exhibitor of fruits at the various fairs, one had only to select some overgrown specimens of a few varieties, label them Pippins, Spitzenburgs or Harvest apples, then pack a supply of some good eatable varieties, these to distribute to the officers and committees, and the exhibitor would be sure of his full share of the chief prizes. There is yet on occasional place where some of this process will apply.

Owing however to the teaching of our State Horticultural Society and the various local societies acting in connection with it for the last twenty years, a successful exhibitor at any fair of importance in this state today must take a very different course. The man who now expects to successfully compete must be acquainted with the varieties of the classes in which he is to exhibit, and know what constitutes a good specimen of the varieties which he expects to show. If he enters large collections he must be well acquainted in the locality where he expects to gather his specimens so that he can work rapidly. Then for a few days before the exhibition he must work day and night till he has his exhibit ready to send to the fair.

As to the best plan of work: this article will refer to preparing large collections of 100 or more varieties, although most of it will apply equally to small exhibits. As just stated a great deal has to be done in a short time that the collection may be put on exhibition as fresh as possible, and sometimes a few days makes a great difference in the development of some varieties, therefore the collecting should be put off as late as is safe. I always found it a great help to collect with my eyes for some time before, that is, keep a lookout to see where good specimens of varieties needed would probably be found. It is also usually necessary to gather some early kinds some time before, that would be gone when wanted. Nearly all kinds of fruit can be kept ten days to two weeks if wrapped in paper and put in a cool, dry cellar. In collecting, paper bags large enough to hold a variety are needed. The fruit is carefully picked, put in these and then in barrels or baskets and taken to some central place where it is to be repacked to ship. See to it that every kind is labeled when picked, then make a list of kinds as fast as gathered. This is for two reasons. Should any variety be one with which the collector is not familiar and the label get off the bag he can recall it, but more especially from the list he can tell if he has the kinds particularly needed to fill the requirements of the entry. At the packing place do all the sorting, packing only what will be needed, that is, do all the work at home before hand that is possible, that delay may not occur when setting up the exhibit. This is work to be done at night when making the collection, having plenty of light. In my own experience I finally reached the point where I would not take a single specimen more than I expected use of any kind that would keep through the show or that was not easily bruised in shipping. If extra fruit is to be taken for eating or decoration pack it separately. This of course applies only to apples and pears which are generally the bulk of a collection and require the most care to get perfect specimens. Of all the tender fruits it is usually easy to get good specimens in sections where they grow, and a surplus is needed to avoid loss in shipping and to replace those that spoil while on exhibition. As to best means of packing I had, after trying several ways, the best results from packing singly in bags, if large and hard, or two if medium or small, separating them by a twist in the middle of the bag, and label every one. Be very careful about this, trust nothing to memory and of course it is absolutely necessary should anyone but the collector unpack the exhibit. This mode of packing is more work and the bags cost a little but the fruits come out in better shape and it is far less work when unpacking. The bags are packed solidly in barrels and headed up. To save

expense may be sent by freight two or three days before the fair. Tender fruits are best wrapped singly in tissue paper, the cast off wrappers of oranges at fruit stores are fine for this, then packed tight in fruit baskets. These must go by express at the last minute. These are also gathered on a trip by themselves, the last day if possible.

Prepare all plate labels before leaving home—more night work—either by writing the names on cards, or buying the prepared lists on gummed paper which can be cut up and stuck on cards. The last are best as easier to read and the visitors will not be so apt to handle the cards and misplace them.

Now if the work has been done thoroughly thus far the collection should reach its destination in good shape and the exhibitor ought to put a collection of 200 varieties on the tables, all labeled and ready for the committee, in half a day.

A successful exhibitor today must be a judge of fruits as to variety and as to what is a good sample of a kind. If the exhibit is to be viewed by an expert a plate of even sized, smooth specimens will take precedence over an uneven lot although larger. Look well to color if it is a variety that should be colored. If the collection is for a stated purpose, as for market, see to it that it contains those that are well known as desirable for the purpose. If you have some variety not often grown for the purpose but of which you may think a great deal, do not put it in unless you have room for it and the others too. You probably will not have a committee who think as much of your pet as you do. A very marked violation of this point was seen at the last state fair, where a grower of some fine seedling grapes used them in small collections for special purposes, where they had to compete with well established sorts. To look at the collections on the table, paying no attention to the varieties, anyone would have awarded them the first prize, but no man competent to judge would risk his reputation by awarding those untried seedlings a first place over well known and desirable sorts for a special purpose. In selecting avoid wormy specimens; to have them is largely carelessness. Last of all be sure you are prepared to fill the entries you make to the exact letter of the requirements. See to it that the entry card and labels are correctly placed and leave the rest to the committee.

At the place of exhibition have the tables upon which the fruit is to be placed covered with white paper. This is sometimes done by the association holding the fair, but do it if not already prepared. The fruits appear much better. On the other hand beware of any dark colored paper for this purpose it detracts from the beauty of the fruit as much as the white adds to it. The general appearance of the collection can be much improved by arranging the fruit according to color or variety. But this is often a detriment to the work of the awarding committee, hence is not generally advisable. It is also better to put the kinds in eatable condition back from the front of the table or occasional specimens may be lost. In large collections pains should be taken to have plates of odd or rare kinds of fruit. They do not add to the value of the collection but attract attention. A design in fruit or some other decoration does very much in this way. A true exhibitor wishes to have his display noticed by others than the awarding committee alone.

When the exhibitor arrives at the fair ground he should apply at once to the superintendent for space, which by the way should have been engaged beforehand, then get the entry cards of the secretary and after that do not have to require of them or any other officer of the fair another minute of their time till the fruit is ready for examination. They have enough to do without answering a lot of questions that should have been asked, if necessary at all, before leaving home. They will think a heap more of an exhibitor who knows how to take care of himself.

When the committee are looking over the collection, be sure they know just where the fruit is, and be where they can find you if any

information is needed, but otherwise keep away from them. They usually prefer to do their work without suggestions. If up to this time the work has been well done on the part of the exhibitor he may feel assured that he will get his full share of the principal awards.

Agricultural College.

ACTINOMYCOSIS OR LUMPY JAW—IS IT CONTAGIOUS?

A few weeks ago the Detroit daily papers chronicled the arrival of a carload of cattle from the west which were afflicted with this disease. Some were fat and others were thin and poor. The city reporters who know many things that "are not so," said that the disease was of a cancerous nature, contagious, and that the meat of such animals was unfit and dangerous as human food. The cattle were finally slaughtered and a portion of the poor ones condemned.

The question of the contagiousness of this disease has been widely discussed, and has been brought into the courts in the state of Illinois. But that did not settle the matter, because the "doctors" disagreed.

The experience in Michigan would bring one to about the condition of the schoolmaster in Virginia who, when asked if he taught that the world was round or flat, said he taught either way, just as the people preferred. Of late years in some localities it has spread so much as to seem to increase by infection but again it declined as rapidly. On the other hand there have been many single cases in a herd with no spreading.

Further, the disease is curable, and until so long continued as to cause weakness and loss of flesh it is evidently a local disease and does not injure the flesh for meat.

I quote from the *Breeders' Gazette* the opinion of the *London (Eng.) Lancet*, the leading medical journal of Great Britain: "There is no proof that the maldy actinomycosis (lumpy jaw) is contagious in the ordinary acceptance of the term, and if so at all, it must be in a very feeble degree. The affection of the kind appears to be quite independent of diseased animals, as it rarely happens that persons suffering from actinomycosis have ever had any relation with diseased cattle."

The live stock sanitary commission of this State made one experiment in which the utmost efforts to communicate the disease to a healthy animal both by contact and inoculation were utterly futile. So far the facts are decidedly against contagion. Further, when the doctors "accidentally" discover the proper remedy there is no doubt that the disease will be found curable. B.

WHY WE DRAIN.

Surplus water is always a damage and should be removed by drainage. It is better to remove this down through the soil than to drain it off over the soil. It makes farming easier and quicker and makes less or no waste land.

The second reason for removing the surplus water through the soil is that it removes the water in the land as well as that on it. The crop frequently dies of wet feet, but this can easily be prevented by careful drainage.

Again, it tends to diminish the loss of fertility. If not drained a great deal of the plant food is carried off and washed away, but in drained land the fertility is left in the soil, as it acts as a filter to the water before reaching the drains.

Drainage also warms the soil and tends to increase its fertility. It leaves the air spaces open for the warmth to come up from below and thus aids or hastens early spring growth. It also gives a chance for warm spring rains to descend and thus aids growing crops.

Draining saves the necessity of cooling by evaporation when thawing by the sun, and takes away the surplus moisture that must otherwise be evaporated. Drained land is also a decided advantage to the farmer in the fact that he is able to cultivate it soon after a rain.

Drainage increases the area of the root passage. If the ground is soaked with water the roots will have to run near the surface in order to get breath, and it is thus

shown that it increases the depth of root space.

Drained land is also able to resist drouth better, as it makes more fine capillary tubes and few larger ones, and it decidedly hastens crop maturity.

Drainage prevents floods by removing the surplus water, carrying it off gradually, and leaving the ground in condition to let other rains soak down slowly, rather than run off quickly.—*W. I. Chamberlain in People and Patron.*

FEEDING GRAIN IN SUMMER.

It is an open question as to whether it will pay to feed cows grain while on good pasture, but it is a matter of known profit to feed grain when the grass is not sufficient to supply the cows with a full and palatable ration. It is always well to be prepared to feed some kind of grain feed to supplement short pasture caused by drouth or overstocking. We must keep up the milk yield because if it fails on account of lack of feed it will cost more extra feed to restore it than it would to have prevented the cows from shrinking by giving them grain feed in time. As to the kinds of feed to use, we prefer middlings or linseed meal, though perhaps cotton seed meal would answer the purpose as well.—*National Stockman and Farmer.*

THE GREAT LAKES AND OUR MEAT SUPPLY.

The *Breeder's Gazette*, in a recent issue, calls attention to the matter of the possible effect the fish industry of our Great Lakes may have upon the demand for meat producing animals.

The quantity of fish taken during the last census year was about 120,000,000 of pounds, with a value at first hands of over \$2,600,000. The money invested in fishing property is about \$3,000,000. The output shows an increase of 110 per cent during the last decade, as against an increase of less than 30 per cent in population, and this estimate takes no account of the fishing industry along our more important river courses and the minor lakes. Continuing, the *Gazette* says: "Already both national and state legislation have taken cognizance of the fact that more generally than heretofore our waters must be looked to as a source of supply for a popular and healthy article of diet. When in connection with this fact the practically unlimited resources of our lakes and rivers is taken into consideration, it will be recognized as impolitic to forecast our future market for meats without taking the finny tribe into account both as to quantity and price. As yet the fish crop has only to be harvested. Self-propagating, self-feeding, it is ready to be gathered at all seasons of the year in volume and variety beyond conception of those who have not given special study to the subject. It has frequently been asserted that an acre of water can be made to produce as much food as an acre of land. Whether correct or not, accepting this as a factor, and multiplying by the thousands of square miles of water within the national jurisdiction, the possible future of fresh water fishing may be approximated. While there may be nothing in such an outlook to discourage breeders and feeders of meat producing animals, they can very prudently admit the possibility of a factor likely to assist in retarding a permanent enhancement of the selling price of the commoner cuts of meat."

SUFFOLK SHEEP.

An association has been formed for the registration of Suffolk Sheep.

Geo. W. Franklin, Atlantic, Iowa, is secretary. The Iowa Suffolk Sheep Co. are importing sheep this summer now being selected by their agent, Robert Miller of Brougham, Ont.

Suffolk sheep are a black-faced, English mutton breed, in appearance and fleece not unlike the Hampshire. They are strong, hardy, and prolific, still we advise Michigan breeders to pay no more for them than they would for Shropshires or Hampshires as they have no promise of anything better than these breeds. No doubt the craze for new breeds will help them along and help their importers to make some money.

FRUIT NOTES.

Fruit is a comparative failure here. We regard peaches as the main crop, and there is less than one-fourth of an average yield. Apples also, bring in a great deal of money, but these are a total failure.

Small fruits are below the average in quantity, but have brought such good prices that growers are consoled. Strawberries and currants sold at the rare price of \$2 a case of sixteen quarts. Gooseberries are now being picked; there is a good yield and the average prices are expected.

The excessive rains this year were damaging to the trees themselves, as well as ruining the fruit. However nearly all the trees have recovered and are putting forth a strong, healthy growth that will be of much use for the expected heavy yield of the World's Fair year.

Insects are much more troublesome this year than last; all the early peaches and all the plums as far as observed, were stung by the curculio. The wet weather prevented the use of insecticides, which has usually been of great help to us. GEO. C. MONROE.

South Haven.

THE CAPON BUSINESS.

How to Make Money With Poultry Without Keeping Hens or Hatching Chickens.

In order to make money with poultry it is not necessary that a person keep a single hen on his place or hatch a single chicken. "What! make money with poultry and keep no hens? Never heard of such a thing." Well, I know you never did and I am going to tell you how you, or anyone else, can make lots of money with poultry. At all seasons of the year, but more especially in the summer or fall months, one is able to go about the country, in almost any locality, and buy young cockerels and chickens at moderate prices, frequently very low. People living west write me they can buy thousands of them for from ten to fifteen cents. In the east one can buy them for twenty or twenty-five cents each. I have got fall hatched chicks for ten cents each.

People are glad to get rid of them at most any time as they are a bother and some of no profit as cockerels. Buy just as many such birds as you have accommodations for. Buy them no matter how small (for you can keep them until large enough and the little fellows don't cost much) up to a size that weigh three pounds—but the best size to buy are those weighing about two pounds.

Avoid buying the leghorn blood, as their size is too small; buy as many of the heavy breeds as possible or such as show that blood.

It is not necessary that you get all your birds at once but continue to buy all the season. As fast as you get a collection home and they have got used to their new home proceed to caponize them all.

"Oh, pshaw! I don't know anything about caponizing, did you remark?" Well you didn't know anything about breathing until you breathed, did you? You didn't know how to do anything until you made a beginning did you? Well, it is just so in caponizing. You don't know how perhaps and more than this you think it is a harder thing to do than it is. If you will get a set of tools made for the work look them over and read the instructions that go with them, you will then see it is just no job at all to make a capon, and after you have caponized your first bird you will realize how foolish you were to think you could not do such a simple piece of work. Of course you can caponize if you have a mind to.

After you have made capons of all your birds, there is nothing to do but keep them well fed and watered and give them warm quarters when cold weather approaches.

They will grow very rapidly, becoming very much larger than they would naturally and when it comes time to kill and dress them for market you will find you have a lot of fat, plump capons that will dress eight, ten or even twelve pounds each, according to breed, and which will bring you a price far in excess of the chicken and which is sure to net you a very large profit. Any of your readers are at liberty to write me for any information about caponizing.

GEORGE R. DOW.

North Epping, N. H.

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SUCCESS.

Extracts from the address of ex-Governor Luce before the graduating class of the Kansas Agricultural College.

You will not fail of success in the journey of life if you fully, thoroughly and honestly know yourselves; and you must do it if you expect to achieve the highest success within your reach. After having determined this, and after having decided what you will do, and how you will attempt to do it, I say to you, my young friends, and plead with you with the voice of experience, stick to it! Adhere to your plans, though difficulties may confront you, though dangers may threaten you along the pathway of life, and failure be imminent at times, adhere to your first ideas! Stick to them with all the tenacity you adhere to life itself.

Now, the first thing after this, after you have determined to adhere to the business which you have adopted as the best you could adopt, let me plead with you to be industrious. Right here has been the fault of a great many educated as well as uneducated men. The pathway of life is strewn with the wrecks of those for whom the clock struck twelve the hour they received their diplomas. They did not stick to duty; they were not industrious; they had some education and they thought it was enough. I want to confess frankly to you that away back, when a boy, I thought commencement day was a misnomer. When you have finished your course at college and have graduated with honor, to call that Commencement, it seemed to me was an error; but long experience and observation have taught that it is absolutely correct, that it is a commencement; that it affords to you who seek them, opportunities for commencing the journey of life skillfully and well, and to follow it successfully until called to an eternal home.

Now, the next thing we ought to do if we are going to succeed in life is to get all the knowledge we can in relation to all the subjects that come up for our action; gather up knowledge in the school, gather up knowledge as you toil; gather up knowledge from the farm and in the shops, and then, when you have secured that knowledge, use wisdom. There is a difference between knowledge and wisdom as they are generally applied. Knowledge consists in the accumulation of great masses of information. Wisdom is exhibited in the use of that information. And here is one of the essentials that you should learn in the schools and as you run the race of life, put your knowledge into execution. Use it. Be wise. Use wisdom in the discharge of your various duties, whatever those duties may be. In many cases we know better than we do; or, in other words, we have more knowledge than wisdom.

One young gentleman today spoke of politicians, and that is the very next thing I have in mind to present to you. I do not want any one of you to be one of these weak and wicked politicians that we read about and know something of. You want to be bold, brave, honest American citizens. Study the principles upon which the government rests, and discharge the duties of your citizenship valiantly and well. It is almost a crime in many educated men that they are not politicians in this better, broader, and holier sense of the term. There is not another government on the face of the earth which affords to manhood and womanhood such golden opportunities for development as our own American government, and it is going to take bold, brave and honest men to save it in all its purity in the crises which come to all nations; and you should go forth and do your part. I do not think it is worth while, and I have had some experience, too, to go out seeking offices; but go out as brave, honest, patriotic men, and discharge your duties at the caucus, discharge your duties at the polls, holding the lever in

your hands that gauges public sentiment. This is needed everywhere, and you should every one of you go out from this college, and from every other college, as profound politicians; be strong in your purpose, be strong in your plans to checkmate the weak and wicked politicians, who are one of the curses of this nation both east and west, especially in the cities, and to some extent in the country; and you should, of all men in the world, be downright, square, honest politicians. You should take hold with all your might to hold up this great throne of ours, where every man is a sovereign, and goes forth in his sovereignty to discharge his duties as a citizen.

I dare not hope that all of these young ladies and gentlemen before me will go out into rural life and add to the intellectual forces so much needed there. But, from an extensive acquaintance with students who have been educated in similar institutions, I can with confidence predict that each and every one of you, no matter what your calling may be, will, from this hour to the end of life, entertain a profound respect for labor. This is one great point gained. But I desire to address myself for a moment more especially to those who are to remain farmers; those who have chosen or will choose this honorable occupation as their own. All the rules presented as essential to the achievement of success apply to you with even greater force than to others. One of the glories of this college is that it is eminently practical in all of its teachings and influence.

Take these lessons to your rural homes. Utilize them wisely and well. With the privileges you have enjoyed here, which may go with you through all the toils and conflicts of life, you can and will become leaders for good in the community where you reside. That community which has no well-balanced leader with lofty aspirations for the public good is certainly to be pitied. And right here you, with your superior education, can find a place for the use of all your natural and acquired abilities. But this moment it occurs to me that I am liable to a misunderstanding. Pray do not go into a community and intimate by word or deed that you have come there to be a leader of the people. If you do this, I can assure you with confidence that you will not succeed in this line of your work. Be in no hurry to assume leadership, but seize hold of anything that comes in your way that will interest or benefit the community where you reside. Work zealously and unselfishly in the church, in Sunday school, in the social circle, in agricultural society, or in the political field, and the proud leadership will come in good time. Remember always that the race is no longer to the physically swift or strong, but to the pure in heart and the cultured of brain.

YOUNG FARMERS' EDUCATION.

Hallock Shearer writes *Orange Judd Farmer*: If we who are growing to manhood intend to become farmers, it is time we were beginning to observe and learn what we can of the methods of skillful management. If we have finished our common school studies and have concluded to be farmers, let us go into it with a determination to succeed. This we cannot well hope to do unless we are prepared, and devote our attention to it, and study to improve in every way on the careless and ignorant methods of the past. We can learn much by talking with and observing the management of the most successful farmers in our own neighborhoods. We can learn many new and improved methods by reading good agricultural papers. There are a large number of valuable books on agriculture, stock raising, fruit growing, etc., written by successful and well-informed men in their special lines which we can study with good results. By occu-

pying our spare time studying such things they will be of much value to us when it comes time to put them into practice.

A quicker and more thorough way of studying agriculture is by spending a year or two at an agricultural college. This of course is rather expensive, and not as many farmer boys can afford to do it as would like to. However, there are a large number who would attend if they only knew the advantages and facilities afforded, and the better chance for getting a good knowledge of agriculture in all its branches. To have a professor to guide, correct and explain any difficulty, to assign lessons and to see that they are understood by the student, is better than self study. A change of location for a time from our "dreary" homes ought to make us think more of them when we go back. Seeing new methods in operation on the college farm and at other places away from home ought to be and will be a help to any young man.

A PLACE FOR THE YOUNG.

Many young people, especially farmer boys and girls, cease their education between the ages of 14 and 16. This is the most receptive period of brain growth. To stop education then is like a farmer who brings his farm up to a high state of fertility and then ceases to plant or cultivate. Such a course would result in a crop of weeds far more excessive than in a less fertile soil. In minds such as these, partially educated, is where we find the weed growth of socialism, anarchy and political bossism rampant.

We all crave society, especially the young. How often, where no special pains are taken to furnish them proper amusements, do we get them gathered in the postoffice, the blacksmith shop, or even the saloon. To such the Grange comes as though sent from heaven, opens its doors to all of both sexes who are 14 years old, invites them to a warm and well-lighted hall, extends to them the grasp of friendship, and places them in the society of the best men and women in the town instead of the worst. It is also one of the best educators, presenting for thought pure and elevating subjects instead of the lowest, disciplining their minds to many things which are new to them, guiding them in the paths of virtue and right; teaching them discipline, nature's first and great law.

Every young person should, early in life, strive to find the strong faculty of his mind, and devote his utmost energy to its perfection. Let every young Patron take for his or her motto "This one thing I do." Every great invention or discovery has been accomplished by concentration or oneness of purpose. We may have the most dazzling talents, but if they are scattered upon many things we shall accomplish nothing.

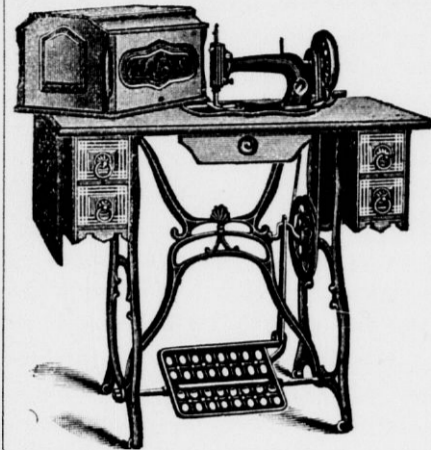
Punctuality is another virtue which must be cultivated by young people if they wish to make any calling a success. Young people of the Grange are expected to be promptly at their posts ready always to attend to their duties.

Concentration, punctuality, self-reliance, decision. These are a few things which every Patron must have to make his life a success. Where can we gain perfection in these qualities? In the school, in the church, in the lyceum, in the office of the business? No. There is but one place where these qualities are exemplified. Where, do you ask? In that great and glorious organization called the Grange. The Grange is indeed an ideal farm home. Shall we not follow its example and strive to make our farm homes ideals of love, honesty and truth?—*Grange Homes.*

The policeman can get along better with a tough if he knows how to take him.—*Elmira Gazette.*

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Excuse errors in this issue please, we are on a vacation.

If you were not at Bay View you missed it—not only the Farmer's Day, but you missed an instructive time.

Newaygo county held a big Pomona August 6. They are alive in this county. Read the report which will probably appear in the next issue.

We are in receipt of the catalogue of the West Michigan Fair at Grand Rapids. The managers are full of Grand Rapids hustle and promise a big fair.

LIVE STOCK AT THE STATE FAIR.

At no other Fair, State or Nation, is there a finer exhibit of improved live stock than has been of late years at the Michigan State Fair. Michigan has a right to be proud of the improved breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine; and very much of all this improvement is due the State Agricultural Society, for its continued fostering of this branch of our agricultural wealth. At the State Fair you will find an opportunity to compare a great variety of breeds and learn very much of value to the stock grower.

THE GRANGE AND BAY VIEW.

The Grange has begun a new era in its history by the celebration of Farmer's Day at Bay View. It has placed itself in line with those great educative forces of which Bay View is the well known synonym. This is not a new position for the Grange to take. Its fundamental idea is that of education, and yet the impression seems to have obtained among many people, even among some farmers, that the Grange is only a financial order, established to enable its members to sell their products higher than any one else and to buy more cheaply than any one else. This view is, however, erroneous. Important as financial considerations are, and necessary as it is to discuss financial measures, the great idea of the Grange is education, and by its action in thus keeping Farmer's Day, the Grange has made a declaration of this great idea that can be read of all men.

HOLDING OFFICE.

There seems to be something inherent in our political institutions that fosters a desire for occupying the various governmental offices of our country. At any rate, it is so universal a trait as to be a matter of quite common observation, that the average American citizen aspires to some office. It is quite amusing in one aspect to see how some unsuccessful business man or farmer, after being elected to an easy office, plants himself in the official chair and grows fat on the county. Of course, incompetence is not the rule among our office holding class, and is becoming less and less so. But looked at from the humorous standpoint, this desire for office affords quite a stock of amusing anecdotes. Men of all grades of ability and energy and age, eagerly seek the thousands of offices of county, state and nation, and when once obtained sit down on them like a hen on her nest, contented to remain there until something new hatches out.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS.

A certain business firm has for its motto, "Keeping everlastingly at it brings success." It is well for young people to ponder over this sentence, especially those who are just entering upon life's earnest work. Youth is so full of confidence in its own powers that success seems like an assured fact. And when this trait is fostered by school training of considerable length, as is often the case, this self-confidence is apt to assume the proportions of over-confidence in one's talents and genius. And if success does not come at once or soon, disheartenment results, ideals are shattered and mediocrity is accepted as life's inevitable portion.

Observation compels the belief that more people of moderate ability succeed in life than those of sparkling genius. So often abilities are squandered in idleness or dissipations. But the plodder persistently labors, denies himself many luxuries and pleasures, "keeps everlastingly at it," in spite of failure and disappointment, until a large measure of success is his. It is so in every line of labor. It is the Beecher who reads books and men deeply and drills his voice and gesture; it is the Paderewski who practices and studies, and studies and practices; it is the Darwin who observes the minutest differences in anatomy among birds and insects.

Probably a great many young people on farms have despondent spells, and look out upon life with a feeling of hopelessness. It seems to be very slow work, this making money on a farm. It seems as though city people enjoyed so much more privileges and had so many more of an "easy time." Let such remember that no matter whether one be in town or in country that "keeping everlastingly at it" is the thing that wins. And let them remember too that "keeping everlastingly at it," in nine cases out of ten does bring success.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

It is stated that the Vice President of the United States has one chance in seven of attaining the office of President by the death of that official. Except for that possibility the Vice President is a figure-head. This fact is recognized by our people but no effort has been made to remedy it. But is it not a strange fact? Is it not inconsistent with our form of government that its so-called second official possesses comparatively little power and receives comparatively little honor? Should he not occupy a larger place in the executive affairs of the nation, and should not his office receive more of honor?

It would seem important that the man who may become President should be no second-rate man. But as a general rule no first-rate man will consent to bury his political aspirations by becoming a Vice President. Certainly none of our foremost men care for the doubtful honor. It would seem that either the Vice President should possess more of the powers of the Speaker of the House, so that he can in some measure direct senatorial legislation; or if this is too democratic for so patrician a body, he should be a member of the cabinet. Or he might, perhaps, with propriety occupy both positions, the leader of the Senate, and a cabinet advisor.

It would be a very great advantage, in case he succeeds to the

office of President, that he should be familiar with the various departments of government and with the state of public business. This he can learn most fully by taking active part in the cabinet meetings. He would step into the higher office completely equipped for his duties, with the reins of government well in hand. Inasmuch as the Vice President is elected almost solely as a possible successor to the President, it would seem to be the logical thing to place every advantage before him for becoming informed concerning the affairs of state.

Very likely the Senate would be slow to give up its privilege of appointing its own committees, and yet if the method in vogue in the House is good for that body it might be equally good for the Senate. And certainly the leadership of the Senate would demand a man and confer an honor more worthy than are usually obtained now.

THE FUNDAMENTALS.

In this day of economic agitation political power seems to be the most desirable possession of mankind. It is advocated as the cure-all of the ills with which our nation's body is afflicted. It is the subject that dominates the press and absorbs the thought of many men. It becomes almost the sole shrine at which the conscience worships and clusters around it the best labor of some thousands of strong souls. Great and important as political power is in the best sense, there are certain preparatory conditions that are essential for its use.

And first of these is character. Before political power can be justly employed or perfectly utilized the community must be pervaded by a high moral sense. Not only that, but it should be the highest moral sense. It is necessary that the morality of a people should be of that growth that shuns evil, is order-loving and law-abiding. But it is of far greater importance that they should have the altruistic element highly developed. That unselfishness that recognizes the good of all above the good of self, is the first and highest preparation for the exercise of the ballot or the discussion, adoption and advocacy of any political policies.

Having given this high moral sense, the community needs the quick insight and the acumen that discover flaws and imperfections in all theories and recognize the limitations in the influence and beneficence of all measures of public polity. It needs the breadth of training that tolerates honest opposition and holds in abeyance absolute conviction until full investigation has been pursued. This can come only by a thorough education, by severe study, by wide reading, by mingling with minds of a high order.

The point of all this is, that in our labors for progress, in our endeavors to help humanity, we need to give our first and strongest attention to these two fundamentals of high citizenship. The moment we drift away from regard for not merely good living, but high, noble living, the moment we fail in our support of measures broadly Christian, and take up with measures purely political as the fundamental work, at that moment we cut loose from our strongest support and drift into perplexing and unsatisfactory conditions.

High moral training, set to the highest known standard; broad mental training, refined and elevated by the moral sense; political power, pervaded by unselfish devotion to humanity and sustained by intellectual strength; these form a strata of characteristics that will give vigor to our national life and sacredness to the franchise.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

In Michigan the high schools are systematically graded to the demands and requirements of the State University. Admirable as this system is as a system of gradation and development from lower to higher forms of education, and useful as it is to the building up of our magnificent University, we believe it nevertheless is in some respects and to a certain extent illogical, unjust and unwise.

We grant however that the system is logical in that it is a part of a uniform plan which takes the young student from the rudiments up through the various branches, until it graduates him a thoroughly rounded, educated man. It is just in that it observes the ideal in education, that of complete culture, and provides opportunity to all for obtaining that full and complete command of the powers that educators crave for their pupils. It is wise in that it seeks to attract the devotion of the ambitious student to a course that will lead to a cultured manhood and womanhood.

But the system is in our opinion illogical because it aims at an ideal that does not obtain and never will obtain, namely, the education of a majority of students up through all these grades, including the college. As a matter of fact nine-tenths of our high school graduates never pursue their school work further. If, then, the break occurs here, there should be a convenient place made for it. The system should not only look to the ideal which the very small minority are to follow, but should as well provide for a fairly complete and systematic education for the majority. The average high school is preparatory. It should be so but it should be more than that to the many who complete their education in it.

It is unjust because it is for the few and not for the many. It will always be true that the majority of high school pupils will complete their education there.

And it is unwise because it fails to introduce those principles of education that are coming in vogue in college and universities. Independence of thought, individual research, personal investigation, these have too little prominence in high school work. We are glad to note that in some cases these things are changing for the better. And farmers should be careful in their selection of high schools for their children, to see that they get a practical training that will fit them fairly well for life even if they cannot attend college.

FARMER'S DAY AT BAY VIEW.

O ye who were not there! You missed a rich treat in the eloquent addresses and the inspiration of a day among the trees at Bay View. Good arrangements had been made. Headquarters for farmers were established in one of the halls and a register was provided for the visiting farmers.

We are forced to give a very brief account of the pleasures of the day and must content ourselves with the very briefest abstracts of the addresses delivered. It would be useless to describe the day, so we will only say that you must come next year; you can't afford to miss it.

The morning opened gloomily, but before the hour for assembling had arrived the sun was out clear and bright. The morning trains brought in a good many Patrons and when at 11 o'clock the first meeting of the day was called to order, there were a large number of farmers present.

Ex-Governor Luce was the first speaker. His subject was "The Farmer and his relations to Society." "The farmer is an integral part of society. His contributions however are special and essential. If the farmer should strike for one year death would come to the race; while if all our cities were destroyed

the wealth wrung from the earth would still rebuild these cities, as is instanced by Chicago. This position makes it the duty of the farmer to keep up the fertility of his soil for the sake of posterity. The farmer is the factor that will preserve the stability of the nation in troublous times, because he is both a capitalist and a laborer. Changed industrial conditions account for the fact that the proportion of country population is decreasing. The farmer must be the most intelligent of people else ruin stares the nation in the face. The farmer needs society as much as anybody although naturally his is an isolated occupation. On the other hand he has opportunity for cooperation, organization and concentration, a machine greater than any any other.

"One thing that menaces us is the scheme of cattle kings to get the get the government to irrigate the western lands.

"Let us improve ourselves and all will be well."

Ex-Gov. Luce's address was listened to with the closest attention by a large audience. At its close, those who had brought their dinners ate them in the park and were favored with excellent music by the Kalkaska band. At 2 o'clock Col. J. H. Brigham addressed us on "The Work and Aims of the Grange."

"The Grange is for the farmer. It hopes to benefit the farmer financially. But this is not the only way. The Grange recognizes the social needs of the farmer, which have become neglected. The boys and girls of the farm here have a chance for social culture. The Grange gives opportunity to the ambitious youth of our rural communities. The spirit of the Grange thus developed is a fraternal spirit which seeks the good of all.

"Again, it is important that the farmer should study political and economic questions. The Grange believes in political organizations, but it does not believe in accepting without question political dogmas; therefore it endeavors to provide opportunity for the study of such questions. The farmers must soon be ready to use their power to help solve some of the problems that are already threatening us. The Grange is willing to stand as an arbiter between the opposing forces.

"The Grange believes in farmers being represented in legislative bodies; and no one need have fear in the legislatures being over-loaded with farmers, for the corporate interests will take care of themselves. The farmers, however, are not represented, and it is their own fault.

"The Grange has done a great deal for our country; the establishment of the Department of Agriculture being of itself a great triumph.

"The Grange has also tended largely to do away with the sectional feelings of the war."

After a short recess, Hon. J. J. Woodman delivered his address on "Influence of the farm upon the town and city."

"Agriculture was the first great calling of man. Cities are the offspring of the farm. Wherever agriculture has been fostered by the state and the farmer elevated there has been prosperity. The question at issue is as to which best develops the three-fold nature of man. The city has many advantages in some respects, but there are demoralizing influences there which the country escapes.

"The great business and professional men come largely from the farm. This constant influx of young men and women into the city has a wonderful influence on the moral and intellectual influence of the cities.

"It is said that religious influences in cities are better. It is true in a sense, but nature teaches much that could be learned in no other way. The daily labor of the farmer is among the works of God and he works with God.

"The Grange, as a body, has had a wonderful influence along these lines."

Your editor made a very brief plea for the Agricultural College, asking that the farmers send their boys there to be educated.

In the evening local Bay View talent provided an interesting entertainment, which was attended by all who did not have to take early trains for home.

Thus ended the first Farmer's Day at Bay View.

VOLUNTEERS.

[Address read before Alameda Grange, June 28, 1892, by Wm. A. Olds, Overseer.]

BROTHERS AND SISTERS: We have met this evening to celebrate the event of receiving five volunteers to our ranks. Why should we not celebrate? In a few days the whole American people will celebrate the date of that great event, when the colonies declared themselves free and independent of old England, and volunteers came forward by the thousands, while Patrick Henry stood in the halls of the Assembly exclaiming in thunder tones, "Gentlemen, we must fight! I repeat it sir, we must fight."

Who can read the history of those days of struggle for independence, or hear the names of Washington, or LaFayette, or set eyes on that glorious banner, without feeling the blood quicken in his veins?

We should never fail to celebrate that day, keeping in mind those patriots who so loyally fought for and gained their independence, that you and I might be born free American citizens.

But a greater conflict is before us. War has already been declared. Where are the volunteers? Old England is not the foe this time; but ignorance, superstition, sin, intemperance and the love of money, are the foes that are at present threatening ruin and disaster to the people of this republic.

Our forefathers shed their blood for the rights we now enjoy; then placed the affairs of the government in our hands. It is our duty to maintain those rights. This can be done only through the education of the masses, the clearing up of all superstition, the crushing out of sin and abolishing of the liquor traffic, and putting aside the love of money except for a legitimate purpose.

Do not these volunteers deserve as much praise as those that followed Washington? It is not a very hard task to shoulder your gun with thousands of others to help repel an invasion as long as Uncle Sam pays good wages; but when a man or woman stands up almost alone, for the uplifting of his fellow beings and promoting the general welfare of mankind, it takes courage and shows that he has something more than the animal nature about him.

Brothers and sisters, you have started out in a noble cause; let your watchword be "Onward," and never turn back. You will no doubt receive ridicule and jeers and be called "mossbacks" and "corn shellers." You must take all these in good part, remembering the proverb of Solomon, "a man diligent in business shall not stand before mean men, but shall stand before God."

Patrons, education should be your highest aim, as by its help we shall be able to judge right from wrong. Don't be discouraged if you can not graduate from the high school or college. Many who have those privileges make a failure of life, and we begin to doubt the value of the culture that blunts the natural instincts. I have often wondered if the boys and girls that are helping their parents in clearing up and paying for the farm home be not the children whom God is educating after his own divine plan. The oak grows more slowly than the gourd. The spark of life that remains in the farm boy or girl may serve to light their countrymen after the high school student has flashed through his meteoric career.

The subordinate Grange gives its members a practical education on all subjects pertaining to the home and farm, also how to express their thoughts in public and the proper observance of parliamentary rules. The latter we think is much needed from our observation at the average school meeting.

Then we have the Pomona Grange, going its rounds once a year as a sort of revival meeting, stirring up the sleepy Patrons and the farmers in general with its papers and talks delivered by the best practical farmers and professors of agriculture. Also the essays and recitations by the women and children, make the day one to be looked for and enjoyed by all.

But my young brothers and sisters your success or failure depends on yourself. The Grange will be, whether good or whether ill, just as you make it.

Parliament opened August 5. Gladstone was cheered heartily.

A FEW THOUGHTS.

Within the last few weeks thousands of young people have stepped before the public and made their final bow to school days preparatory to entering their desired calling. Thus far life has been for all absorption, drinking in, without giving out, and now comes the test of practical application.

How different the outlook will be in ten years from now! It will be something more than fragrant flowers, a gay throng, with the bright prospect of brilliant achievements for the future.

These scenes always induce a thoughtful mood. The light estimate so many of our young people put on a good education, the small proportion that complete a course and the apparent willingness with which they allow their golden opportunity to slip by sadden us.

With many young people on the farm education ended with the district school, or a term or two at the academy or high school until the Grange came; this has been a strong incentive leading on to better work and to a higher purpose.

It rests with us as Granges and as individuals whether we get the best results from the organization, or if we simply make it the means of passing a social evening with nothing further taken into consideration than the mere pleasure of the moment. There is a growing demand for more practical work in our meetings, and a necessity that our class learn to think and act for themselves. We have the VISITOR, which is a high grade text-book adapted to the farmer's wants. One page has been given over to the ladies, and has been left for us to make of it what we will. It may be, sister, you have just the thought or experience that will help us. We know the usual routine of household labor is not conducive to literary work, and when you have a few spare moments there is that new book you are wanting to read, or the magazine containing the pattern for fancy work you have been waiting to try, and so conclude there is no time today for writing.

Mrs. Whitney says in one of her books "the things which are crowded out of a life are the test of that life," and we believe the saying holds true with most of us; we are continually deluding ourselves that we would accomplish certain things if we but had time, when in reality we have no real desire for those things.

M. C. A.

COURAGE.

(Read at Traverse District Pomona.)

With the surroundings and associations of every person there is an influence, silent and unrecognized though it may be, which has a great deal to do in determining the course of his thoughts and actions. It becomes our duty as Patrons of Husbandry in our various fields of toil, and the associations of country life, to study into the effect of that influence upon ourselves; to see if it is leading us to the establishment of firmer principles and the building up of a higher and better manhood and womanhood, or if it is quietly drifting us along in the opposite direction.

The difficulties which lie in the way of the farmers' improvement must have a tendency to discouragement, but if met with energy equal to the task of overcoming them they become the favoring circumstances which help on the development and improvement of character.

Courage is defined to be that firmness of spirit which meets dangers and difficulties without fear, that underlying principle or quality of the mind which never shrinks from duty. It implies to a persistency of effort which gives "tenacity of hold upon the work and power to continue in it;" also a calmness of mind which will not be overcome by exciting scenes or the most appalling dangers.

But all these definitions seem to be incomplete and may lead to a wide difference of opinion regarding the true meaning of the term. So wide is that difference that it may be classed under two heads—the true and the false courage.

It is a mistaken notion of many persons that courage consists of exposure to danger and feats of

daring that may lead to personal renown. The popular opinion sometimes favors this idea, as is shown by the homage paid to the so-called heroes of past ages. The brilliant exploits of an Alexander, a Caesar, or a Napoleon, are extolled as the highest ideals of noble achievements and marks of greatness.

But let us analyze more closely the character of these men. Is it any proof of greatness that a man should be able to conquer the whole world yet by failing to govern his own passions be brought to a premature and ignominious death? What shall we say of the glory attending Caesar's mighty conquests when he died by the hand of an assassin because it was said, "he was ambitious." And again, the last days of Napoleon on the lonely island of St. Helena give but a fair example of the end of such greatness. We see the same kind of courage exemplified in the life of Jefferson Davis who dared to be leader of a confederacy to destroy this Union, hoping thereby to become a great name in the eyes of the world.

Such an ambition as these men possessed is not worthy of imitation and is not praised by any candid person of today.

Injudicious exposure to danger or infringement upon the rights of others, has nothing in itself of courage or greatness, but is a positive crime, implying as it does an attempt to bring others into subjection to the will of the conqueror, and by their downfall to promote his glory.

But we find examples in the brief history of our own country of men whose unswerving patriotism and devotion to the cause of humanity have far transcended all desire for individual distinction; and this very fact has given them a place in the hearts of their countrymen which far surpasses the honor ever paid to a conqueror whose object was personal renown. Washington, whose life is familiar to us all, is perhaps the best example. He, like Alexander, was a man of strong passions and desires, but they were all brought under subjection to reason and justice.

"His highest ambition the good of mankind, his noblest victory the conquest of himself." We see in him also that calmness of mind, persistency of effort and true self-denial, which are the outward manifestations of a truly courageous heart. He had to battle not only with disciplined armies, but with frost, famine and disease, also against the jealousies of his countrymen from whom he chose to suffer suspicion and even reproach rather than betray the interests of his country.

But it is not in the higher ranks of life alone that true courage can be shown and practiced. We may think of the first settlers of our country who braved the ocean and the wilderness rather than yield their freedom of conscience. The private soldier who exposes himself to the dangers of battle in the service of his country, shows as much courage as the general who plans the campaign and directs the forces of the mighty army.

Again in political life, how common it is for men to work for party principles and their own ambitious interests, rather than for the good of their constituents. How much better it would be for the mass of our people today if a greater number of those in high official positions would always stand unflinchingly to their convictions of right and duty. We need more such men as Henry Clay, who would rather be right than president, or as Garfield, who would rather be defeated in the right than to succeed in the wrong.

We are just nearing a great political campaign. It is not possible that we should all think alike regarding great political questions, but it is possible for us all to be governed by an honest purpose. Progress toward truth is made by difference of opinion candidly expressed and fairly represented, while injustice and misrepresentation are generally the result of the bitterness of controversy.

The Grange is not affiliated with any party. As an Order it has no preferences or dislikes in politics, but it does want to see the great parties of this country name men for their candidates who truly represent the pride and the intelligence of the American people.

The Grange has not a line in its declaration of purposes that is not

intended to favor "the greatness and the continued prosperity of our common country."

Whether the nation marches on under the banner of a Republican, a Democratic or an Independent chieftain, matters not so much as the more important requisite that the leadership be brave and true.

"WHAT CONSTITUTES A STATE?"
 Not high raised battlement or labored mound,
 Thick wall or moated grate;
 Not cities proud with spires, and turrets crowned;
 Not bays and broad armed ports,
 Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
 Not starred and spangled courts
 Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.
 No, men, high-minded men,
 With powers as far above dull brutes endued
 In forest, brake or den,
 As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
 Men who their duty know
 But know their rights and knowing dare maintain."

E. O. LADD.

ROAD MAKING AND ROAD LAWS.

There have been a few articles written of late, and published in the VISITOR on the above subject, which were very good, yet the writers did not discuss the subject quite thoroughly enough according to my ideas and observation of the matter. I would therefore suggest a few points which should be extensively agitated and if necessary petitions sent in to our legislators to so revise our state road laws as to have them more effective in working and keeping in repair our country roads. Our present system of electing pathmasters and doing road work generally is so well known that it needs no description. It is a miserably poor system, to say the least, to choose a roadmaster by acclamation and have anybody in the township, or for that matter out of it, second the motion and vote. It shows at once that nobody cares who is roadmaster or whether the roads are worked or not. Now I would suggest the remedy: have every person pay his road taxes in money, the same as any other tax. Do entirely away with poll taxes. One half or more do not work it and you can't compel them to, and it is not just that the other half should do the work. The law on the statute book that you can take a vote in the township and raise your road taxes in money is of little or no value, as are all other such laws. Elect the roadmaster by ballot the same as any other township officer, require a bond and security of roadmaster for faithful performance of duties, draw the money out of township treasury as needed to repair and make roads, do away with the office of highway commissioner, invest the roadmaster with all the power the highway commissioner has, let the roadmaster hire such teams and men as he needs to fix the road, divide a township into about four road districts and pay the roadmaster a reasonable salary for his services. By this system we could get a more thorough and practical roadmaster. I have carefully watched roadwork for over thirty years in Michigan and noticed as a general rule that it was poorly done. Of course there are some notable exceptions, but I am thoroughly convinced that one half of the present assessed road taxes if paid in cash and judiciously managed would make more and better roads than we now have.

Now I am satisfied that until we adopt some such system as the above we will continue to have poor country roads; and I hope that some abler pen than mine will take up this subject and thoroughly ventilate it.

ISAAC PARKER.

Lansing, July, 1892.

WORLD'S FAIR BOARD.

At the last meeting of the World's Fair Board President Weston made a report recommending that the \$100,000 appropriated by the state be divided among the various classes as follows:

Erection and furnishing of state building	\$25,000
Maintenance of state building	10,000
Board expenses, printing, stationery, clerk hire, etc., two and one-half years, per diem and traveling expenses	14,000
Salary and expenses of secretary	6,000
Agricultural exhibits	13,000
Mineral exhibits	7,500
State exhibits	5,000
Educational exhibits	4,000
Forestry exhibits	3,500
Woman's work exhibits	2,000
Contingent fund	10,000
Total	\$100,000

The report was adopted as made. The fund for state building will be increased to \$50,000 by private donations. The forestry exhibit fund has been made \$13,500 by

pledges of the gentlemen composing the lumber committee. The miners of the upper peninsula have pledged an additional \$7,500 for the mineral display. The fund for educational displays has been raised to \$7,600 by outside contributions and will undoubtedly reach \$10,000. The state board of agriculture will give the agricultural fund \$1,500 to help pay expense of Agricultural College exhibit, making it \$14,500. This makes a total to be expended by the board of \$150,100.

In several of the counties appropriations are being made by supervisors, while in most of the others funds are being raised by private contribution to assist exhibits. The grand total to be contributed toward exhibits by the state, counties, cities and private exhibitors, will not be less than \$500,000.

From the educational fund the common school system gets \$1,000, and the state University \$3,000, in consideration of which it will be asked to make the natural history exhibits for the state. From the fund for agricultural exhibits the fruit men get \$4,000, and the Agricultural College \$3,000, for which it will arrange the exhibit of grains and grasses. The State Mining School exhibit and geological maps will be paid for from the mineral exhibit fund.

The manufacturers of paper and leather are arranging for exhibits. The furniture men are preparing an elegant line of exhibits, and the display will be limited only by the space assigned to the state. The superintendent of the forestry exhibit is collecting the fruit and nuts of all Michigan forest trees, and preparing to gather his samples of trees as soon as the cold weather begins.

President Weston, as chairman of the executive committee, reported that the state building was in process of erection, and would be ready for the dedication ceremonies in October.

The Hon. Peter White, chairman of the committee on mineral exhibits, made a full report showing condition of the work. Considerable progress has been made in the iron, copper, salt, and building stone exhibits.

Mr. White presented a letter from the Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, chairman of the sub-committee on copper exhibit, showing progress made. James Brady, superintendent of mineral exhibits, made a detailed report, giving the result of a visit to each copper company in the state. R. A. Parker of Marquette, chairman of the sub-committee on iron exhibit, also presented a full and very satisfactory report. Mr. White also reported that his proposed Indian exhibit was progressing well. Mr. Belden, chairman of the agricultural work, made a report, showing great interest and excellent progress in his department.

Mr. Flynn reported that the car builders of Detroit would make an exhibit, also the ship builders, and that several of the carriage and wagon concerns had applied for space. The stove factories, the tobacco manufacturers and the chemical works of Detroit will all make fine exhibits.

Mesdames Valentine and Pond reported favorable progress and active work in the direction of a first-class exhibit of woman's work, which will include a fine display of work by Indian women.

The proposition of Grand Rapids to finish and furnish the ladies' reading room in addition to the ladies' parlor was accepted. The board instructed President Weston to attend the Bay View Assembly, World's Fair day, August 6, or send some other member. The next meeting will be held in Chicago, October 18, the day before the dedication ceremonies.

The \$10,000 model of the Calumet and Hecla copper mills built for the Centennial is in the state university museum. The company proposes to enlarge and change it to represent improved mills and send it to Chicago.

The Kaiser paid a visit to England. A protest has been filed against the election of Balfour to parliament, claiming bribery.

The 400th anniversary of the departure of Columbus from Palos was celebrated in that city.

Peasants in some of the cholera stricken districts of Russia imagined that the physicians were murdering patients and proceeded to execute vengeance.

Ladies' Department.

THE FLIGHT OF YOUTH.

There are gains for all our losses,
There are balms for all our pain;
But when youth, the dream, departs,
It takes something from our hearts,
And it never comes again.

We are stronger, and are better,
Under manhood's sterner reign;
Still we feel that something sweet
Followed youth, with flying feet,
And will never come again.

Something beautiful is vanished,
And we sigh for it in vain;
We behold it everywhere,
On the earth, and in the air,
But it never comes again.

R. H. Stoddard.

LITERATURE IN THE HOME.

This is the age of electricity. Everything moves after the fashion of the electric flash. The world no longer plods, it bounds. The locomotive engineers ideal is a speed of an hundred miles per hour. The jockey strains his trotter for a two-minute gait. Our ocean steamers struggle to salute the statue of Liberty on Bedloe Island before the dawn of the sixth day.

The aerial navigator, harnessing the wind, bids defiance to swollen streams, precipitous mountains, or stubborn land owners. He rests not until he shall successfully rival the steam railway as a mode of rapid transit. The teacher no longer drills your child for weeks or months on the (to him) meaningless a, b, c's, but teaches him to read the first day, and incidentally to master the alphabet. The physician has long since ceased to cope with diseases by the use of a few garden herbs. His profession is reduced to a science, and is a life of study, as well as of labor. So of all the professions. For many years a broad education, culture and refinement have been esteemed necessary to, and claimed by them. Because of its easy advantages for securing this culture, the city has claimed the brain, and the right to rule, and the enjoyment of most of the luxury, in other words, the privilege of consumption—while the farmer toils and sweats over the labor of production. The one, living by the keenness of the brain, at the expense of the muscle and sinew of the other, and the consequent right to rule, to occupy all the public offices of state, county, or town, and monopolize the healthy climate of her Majesty's Dominion of Canada when necessarily retiring from public life. In so far as there is truth in these claims, to what shall this superiority be ascribed? Certainly not to natural ability on the one side nor natural incapacity on the other.

The cause is found in lack of mental culture, without a doubt. But things have changed, even within the memory of many of us. Knowledge is within the grasp of all in these days. Once the mass of farmers thought an education more than useless; it was supposed to unfit the boys for tilling the soil, and the women for the duties of the farmhouse. To spend a term at the academy was "to be stuck up," and to excite the jealousy of the neighborhood. If his children had mastered the three R's—"Reading, Riting, and Rithmetic" they had all the knowledge that could be of possible use to them in their work of planting, cultivating, and reaping. Of what use could it be to a farmer or his wife to know anything of the relations of the planets, the causes of winds and storms, of the stratifications and formation of the earth's crust, of chemistry, anything of physiology, metaphysics or logic, of music or art?

Well may we rejoice that the scales have fallen from men's eyes, and that to-day the farmer and the farmer's sons occupy the seats of honor and trust, where they justly belong; that the mind is quite as precious as the body, that the divine command to subdue the earth may be obeyed by other methods than by using the body as a mere machine.

The advancement of the past few years has been so rapid that the sentiment in favor of education and culture, is the rule, and not the exception.

Our institutions of learning are largely patronized by the sons and daughters of the farm. And while some enter other walks of life, many return to exercise the educated brain on the old homestead, and with profit. And should they fail in increasing the revenue, they will succeed in making the home more complete. Taste has been

developed which cannot endure the unsightly fence, untidy dooryard, or slovenliness in general, while the daughter will add her mite in the home adornments by neatness and harmony of color, and with her own hands decorate the room where the family is wont oftenest to gather making it a fit dwelling for the most refined. The parlor will put on a bright new face that will be a surprise and delight to the visitor. Oh, I want to tell you, a daughter, a refined, sensitive, loving, cultivated daughter in a household, is a joy forever. Don't blame them too much if they are a little expensive, they are a refining influence.

But while the majority of young people may have these superior advantages, yet there may be some that find this impracticable. What shall be done to supply this want of higher learning? We answer—abundance of good literature in the home. This will assist in a symmetrical development.

But at once the query arises, what should that literature be? What would you recommend for home reading? This is a broad question, and hard to answer. Not because good literature is rare, but, rather, the abundance makes the selection difficult.

Of good books there is no end. By their intelligent use, men are made broader, grander, nobler, capable of discerning an intelligent God in the roadside violet, the history of men, the struggles of nations and the signs of the times.

However we will venture some suggestions. First of all, there should be a good newspaper in the family, a daily if possible. Select a partisan paper if you choose, but let it be of a high moral standard. If you wish to be thoroughly posted on affairs of government and politics, you must read papers of all political creeds. This paper will keep you in touch with mankind in general, and abreast with the times.

Then no farmer should imagine that he knows all there is to be known about farming. By all means take some standard farm journal. A single paragraph will often prove worth dollars, and even hundreds. No physician thinks of practicing medicine and ignoring his medical journals. The successful teacher always has his educational papers. The clergyman must have his church Homiletic Monthly, and Pulpit Treasury.

You will find no man at the top of his profession, or trade, who neglects the publications along his line of activity. And I will venture to say the same is true of the farmer. Without the Rural New Yorker, Prairie Farmer, his Stock Journal, or other farm paper, with its hints and experiences, he must fall behind. Your boys will take more interest in the farm if they can have these helpful and instructive papers.

Let the housewife have at least one good journal, say the *Household* or *Ladies Home Journal*, and then time to read it. The sympathy it will bring from those who write of their trials and triumphs, will afford untold relief in times of discouragement. Its suggestions will assist in systematizing labor, and making hard work easy. Their hints for beautifying the home will bear abundant fruit. Thus her time will be multiplied, and the evidences of refinement will multiply in due proportion.

Until the sons and daughters are old enough to appreciate the periodicals already mentioned, provide them with younger papers. For the smaller child, *Babyland* or *Wideawake*. For the older ones, *St. Nicholas* or the *Youths Companion*. These are bright and attractive, will develop a taste for good reading, and are themselves instructive. They will learn to love knowledge.

And in addition to some good religious paper, if possible let the home contain some good monthly, like *Harpers Monthly*, the *Century*, or the *Review of Reviews*. These are strong periodicals, and require some mental development to appreciate them.

If good works of fiction, travel, history, and even science, can be placed in the library, so much the better.

That Bibles are in the home is taken for granted. A standard dictionary, of itself, would be an invaluable mine of information.

If vocal and instrumental music can be added, they will largely increase the culture and refinement of the home.

Yes, these will take money, but they will pay in the highest coin current, the intellect.

Don't permit yourself to be entirely engrossed with the multiplication of the almighty dollar. Money making is not the sole or chief object in life. The highest individual development of the body, mind, and soul into one symmetrical and eternal image of God, is the grand end of our existence.

No class of people on earth have better opportunities for this perfect education than the farmer. His home may be the model home of the nation. His household may furnish the rulers of the world. There is no limit to his possibilities.

Use your opportunities then for your own good, the cause of humanity, and the glory of God.

MARY A. BAKER.

THE GERMANS.

As a rule, the Germans are the worst picked-to-pieces people in the United States. The most detestable epithets that the English language is capable of producing are applied to this race.

Wherever uncleanness is found the two words, "dirty Dutch," spring forth; a person in good health and a good deal of flesh is "as fat as a Dutchman," said with a curled lip and a sneer; a person who has not the daintiest feet is "Dutch-footed," and a person whose wits do not come and go so fast as lightning is a "thick-headed or dough-headed Dutchman." Just as though the Dutch or Germans were the only people who were dirty, or fat, or big-footed, or thick-headed. The ignorant Irishman with his native wit, or the fickle Frenchman with his frogs and snails, is regarded by the Yankee with more favor and complacency than their sturdy intelligent neighbor, the Dutchman.

It is folly to assert or even assume that the whole race is below the average standard of intelligence and civilization. The German system of schooling, if not better than ours, is at least better enforced. The law requires every child between the ages of six and sixteen to attend school, and the parents pay a heavy fine if this law is violated. If they are too poor to buy books or provide suitable clothing, the public purchases these things for them, thus the standard of education is above par as compared with other equally civilized races.

And are not the German schools of music and the halls of classic lore so superior that hundreds of our own students of America go to the home of the despised Dutchman to get the finishing touches of a polished education?

It is not to be expected that the German, on landing at Castle Garden, is to have control of the English language at once, and because he cannot talk "Yankeeedom" do not think him ignorant. Could you express yourself in his own tongue, you would find him quite as intelligent as the Yankee would be in Germany. I wonder how many, in making fun of and laughing at his brogue, have ever thought how your brogue sounds to a Dutchman? I have seen a German completely convulsed with laughter over the simple sentence, "I shook hands with him," as rendered by a student. No modern language is so expressive as the German, and no translation can be rendered that will equal the beauty and richness of expression of the original.

Who would not be a Faust, a Goethe, or a Schiller, even if they are German?

What other nation has produced greater names than Humboldt, Cuvier, Kaulbach, Meyerbeer, Bethoven and Mendelssohn? We all like to be well connected or related whatever the nationality, and some of us are proud to own that we are descendants of the good old one-legged Peter Stuyvesant. In his day, the schools of New Amsterdam, New York city, were all German, and English was taught as an accomplishment. To the Dutch we owe our Santa Claus, colored eggs at Easter, doughnuts and crullers, and New Year's day visiting was inaugurated by them. Who would give up any of these civilizing customs even if they are Dutch?

We are inclined to judge the whole race by the few whom we see and know in our immediate vicinity. This is not just, for only the poorer classes come to America, and they are not the standard of the whole nation. People of wealth do not need to come here for riches and much learning they have in their own colleges, so that we do not see the best types of the old Teutons, only as they may travel through our country sight seeing.

The Americanized German is pretty much what the Yankee makes him. If a greenhorn be first employed by a tricky American, he naturally learns to be like his master and in time can outwit him. If "Mein Herr" can be a rascal, and a citizen at the same time, why not the Dutchman?

But on the other hand, if an honest, upright man has the first training of the greenhorn, he will be sure to live true to the teachings of his childhood, and become an honest, faithful citizen. It is of prime importance then that a foreigner's initiation into American freedom should be of the right kind and there will be no railroad strikes or Chicago anarchists. He will turn his song of "Fatherland" into our native "America."

MRS. A. H. SMITH.

Paw Paw.

OIL PAINTING FOR BEGINNERS.

NELLIE A. MAYO.

People often ask, Can I learn to paint without a teacher? Few artists agree on this. Some carry the idea that a pupil cannot paint alone, only after months of training; others that every one must see things and transfer to the canvas as they see them, working in and bringing out their own ideas. There is much in careful training, and after this training those things that we see, as no one else sees them; this individuality can be brought out by ourselves.

Without a teacher one works to such a disadvantage, as in the mixing and blending of colors, the laying them on to bring out the best effect, the best way of holding the brush in order to get the lightest touches, also the principles of light and shade. There may be a few people, the born painters, who can paint without any instruction whatever, but they are few. A great many attempt it, but there is very little that is artistic about it. It is but a mass of paint laid on without the least regard for light or shade, perspective or harmony; it is simply a daub.

While careful training is very necessary, there are some things that a person can learn only by experience.

Now that artist's outfits are so reasonable, they are within the reach of any one who has the least taste for painting.

We often wonder why more girls on the farm do not avail themselves of this pleasure and often profit. We know of one country girl with not more than average talent at painting, who, after taking twenty-four lessons, was able to buy nearly all her clothes by doing work in this line for other people.

On the farm we find so much that is beautiful to copy from. The head of a favorite horse, dog or cat, the birds, flowers, a tree that we admire. Any, or all of these, makes pretty pictures, and afford us much pleasure as they hang upon our walls.

Do not think all this can be done without much practice, study and hard work, and all the patience you can command, and sometimes more.

So many go about, seemingly with their eyes shut to the beauties of nature.

Did you ever know nature to make a mistake in the combination of any of her colors?

It is said of Worth, the great artist in dress, that when he lacks for any design in colors, he studies from his conservatories and aviaries and there gets his wonderful harmonies that characterizes him as the great artist that he is.

If any one has the least taste for painting, the money spent for an outfit and a term or two of lessons from a good teacher would never be regretted, and with that amount of instruction the pupil would be able to work alone with much satisfaction and a great deal of pleasure.

No farm home now need be without pretty pictures to adorn its

walls. One good landscape; the head of the pet horse; the prettiest, coolest nook in the woods, our woods you know, done either in oil or crayon, are worth a half dozen chromos that you get as a prize for an extra purchase of soap or a half dozen boxes of pure baking powder. Then it is such a pleasure when you wish to make a gift to know that in giving a picture you have painted, into it has been wrought something that money could not buy, a part of yourself, for it is your thoughts of beauty as you see them, done by your hand.

Battle Creek.

THOUGHTS.

The well-defined spiritual life is not only the highest life, but it is also the most easily lived.

If we neglect the soul, how shall it escape the natural retrograde movement, the inevitable relapse into barrenness and death.

The penalty of evading self-denial also is just that we get the lesser instead of the larger good.

The natural life, not less than the eternal, is the gift of God.

You can not cut and dry truth.

It is more necessary to be active than to be orthodox.

The best test for life is just living.

The most perfect civilization would leave the best part of us still incomplete.—*Drummond*.

RAM'S HORNS.

The way to get good is to do good.

The student who drops study when he graduates will never be a scholar.

There are people who seem to have an idea that the most of the promises were put in the Bible just to fill it up.

God has never made any attempt to explain Himself to man. All He has tried to do has been to manifest Himself.

True riches do not consist in the things that the world can give, but in the things that the devil cannot take away.

NOW AND THEN.

There is always room on top—especially for the largest strawberries in the box.

A man is called a confirmed liar when nothing that he says is confirmed.—*Boston Transcript*.

Of all the methods for capital punishment the guillotine still takes the head.—*Yonkers Statement*.

The eruption of Mount Aetna is steadily growing worse. What ails the crater?—*Lowell Courier*.

It's only in the order of events that when his best girl shakes a fellow he's rattled.—*Philadelphia Times*.

Tommy—"Paw, when a man commits political suicide does he shoot his head off?" Mr. Figg—"No, merely his mouth."

Visitor (at seaside boarding house): "I say, landlord, your food is worse than it was last year." Landlord: "Impossible, sir?"—*Tid Bits*.

Young Authoress (reading MS. aloud):—"But perhaps I weary you?" Enthusiastic friend—"O, no, I long to hear the end of your story."

Good Reason.—She: "That odious Mrs. Newritch seems to think more of her dog than her boy." He: "Oh, well, the dog has a pedigree."—*Life*.

Seads—"You say he left you no money?" Bags—"No. You see he lost his health getting wealthy, and then he lost his wealth trying to get healthy."

Tourist: "Have you any alligator satchels here?" Florida Merchant: "N-o; the alligators hain't got to usin' 'em down here yit."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

New Wife—"Tomorrow is your birthday, darling, and I am going to stop at the jeweler's and buy you a present." Hubby—"Get something cheap, pet. I haven't paid him for my Christmas present yet."

"What is a propaganda?" inquired the teacher. The boy looked at the ceiling, wrinkled his forehead, wrestled with the question a minute or two, and answered bravely that he guessed it was the brother of a proper goose.

Girls should look into the character of their sweathearts. Many little traits will often make it plain. If he economically puts out the light in the parlor when visiting her that's a sign he's going to be close.—*Philadelphia Times*.

Mistress—"Well, Bridget, and how is your husband?" Washerwoman—"Shure, an' he's all used up, mum." Mistress—"Why, what ails him?" Washerwoman—"Indade, thin, mum, last night he had sich bad dreams that he couldn't slape a wink all night mum."—*Life*.

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CURED HIS COLTS and Sheep.

MR. STEKETEE: Dear Sir—I send you \$1.50 for which send me three packages of your Hog Cholera Cure. I have used it on colts and sheep and am well pleased with your medicine.

Yours truly, A. D. BELL.

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July 3, '92.—Central Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.		No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Cincinnati, Lv.	2:20	10:55	11:25	8:50	5:50
Richmond					
Fort Wayne, Ar.	6:00	2:15	2:05	8:05	
Fort Wayne, Lv.	6:20	2:35	2:15	11:40	
Kalamazoo, Ar.	7:00	6:05	5:45	12:01	
Kalamazoo, Lv.	7:20	6:25	5:20	12:01	
Grand Rapids, Ar.	9:20	8:10	6:50	1:50	
Grand Rapids, Lv.	10:40	10:40	7:20	2:00	
Cadillac	9:00	2:15	11:30	4:55	
Traverse City	10:45		1:25	6:55	
Potoskey			1:45	8:00	
Mackinaw, Ar.			7:15	4:45	9:35

GOING SOUTH.		No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Mackinaw City, Lv.	8:45	8:00	2:30		
Potoskey	10:20	9:20	3:40		
Traverse City			11:10	4:30	
Cadillac			1:35	6:55	
Grand Rapids, Ar.	6:20	5:20	10:40		
Grand Rapids, Lv.	7:00	6:00	11:25	3:00	
Kalamazoo, Ar.	8:50	8:00	12:55	3:40	
Kalamazoo, Lv.	8:55	8:05		3:45	
Fort Wayne, Ar.	12:40	11:50	A. M.	7:15	
Fort Wayne, Lv.	1:00	12:10	5:45	8:00	
Richmond	4:20	3:40	9:15		
Cincinnati, Ar.	7:00	6:55	12:01		
			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

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UNITED STATES REPORT.

Fiber Report No. 4, just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is a report on flax culture for fiber in the United States and was prepared by Charles Richards Dodge, special agent in charge of fiber investigations. It contains a very full report on the field experiments made during the season of 1891, especially those conducted under the auspices of the experiment stations of several States, and a chapter on methods of culture, including preparation of the soil, quantity of seed sown, harvesting of the crop, etc, with instructions in regard to the retting and cleaning of flax. Mr. Eugene Bosse, a practical Belgian flax-grower, now a citizen of the United States, who served for some time last year as a special agent of the Department in the northwest, contributes an interesting report on his observations in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and South Dakota, concluding with a special report on flax culture in Wisconsin and Minnesota. A chapter on flax culture in Ireland and Belgium is contributed by Mr. Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, Iowa. There is also a chapter on flax culture in Austria, and another on flax culture in Russia. Statistics of flax culture in the United States based upon the results of the Eleventh Census are included in an appendix. The publication will be mailed to those applying for it to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BOGUS COFFEE.

For several years the chemical divisions of the U. S. department of agriculture, under H. W. Wiley, has been giving considerable attention to the subject of adulterants, and in part seventh of bulletin No. 13 is reported a series of investigations made on the adulterations of tea, coffee and cocoa preparations. The conclusion reached is that teas are not now adulterated to so great an extent as formerly, and that the adulterants used are as a rule, not such as may be considered prejudicial to health.

In the case of coffee the use of adulterants seems to be on the increase. Of the samples of ground coffee examined 90 per cent. were found to be adulterated in some way, some of them containing no coffee whatever. Chicory is largely used in an adulterant of coffee, as well as wheat, rye, corn, peas, acorns, molasses, etc.

Not only is ground coffee adulterated, but numerous imitations of unground coffee are on the market, a few imitating green coffee, but the larger number intended to be mixed with roasted coffees. The following description is taken from the bulletin:

"8951. Coffee pellets, molded, but not in the form of coffee beans. When mixed with ground coffee would escape the notice of the purchaser, also probably in mixture with whole coffee. Composition: Wheat flour and bran, rye also probably present. Manufactured by the Clark Coffee company, office 156 State street, Boston; factory, Roxbury, Mass. Price, 6 cents per pound, or 5½ cents in ten barrel lots. The manufacturers claim that an addition of 33 per cent. of these "pellets" to genuine coffee will make "an equal drink to the straight goods." The manufacturers, after making extravagant claims for their product, state, with evident intention to further a fraud, that "it is uniform in color, and can be furnished with any desired color of roast."

WATERING HORSES.

Prof. Sanborn at the Utah experiment station, from an experiment in feeding horses gives the following summary.

1. Horses watered before feeding grain retained their weight better than when watered after feeding grain.
2. Horses watered before feeding had the better appetite, or ate the most.
3. Horses watered after feeding grain, in ratio to food consumed, seemed to digest it as well as those watered before feeding. In a prior trial there was a small ap-

parent advantage in digestion, in favor of feeding after watering.
 4. It seems advisable to water both before and after feeding.

COMMERCIAL SILAGE.

Can silage be used as a commercial product? This question was asked by a suburban farmer. If it can, it becomes a matter of importance to the suburban resident or to people in cities and towns who keep one or two cows and do not grow the fodder to feed them.

The following experiments were conducted last winter by the Michigan Experiment Station:

April 14. Filled two boxes with silage. In one, it was packed, the other not packed.

April 19. Began feeding the loose silage; was a little warm.

April 20. More heat.

April 21. Finished feeding the loose.

April 22. Finished feeding the packed; both still good; time one week.

Second experiment similar to first.

April 19. Put in boxes.

April 21. Began feeding.

April 25. Quit feeding but left some in each box.

April 27. Still good but spoiled about the 30th.

Third experiment.

April 19. Two large gunny sacks were filled, one packed, the other not.

April 27. Were in good condition but spoiled soon after.

The station expects to follow up these experiments more thoroughly another winter; they are not regarded as conclusive.

The last issue of the Experiment Station Record has the following relating to the effect of manures on the soil.

It is beginning to be realized that sufficient importance has not been given to the physical properties of the soil as a controlling cause in the fertility of the land, and it now appears that the chief value of commercial fertilizers and manures may be in their physical effects on the soil. That the interest in this subject is growing may be seen from the fact that several of the experiment stations have provided for investigations of the physical properties of soils.

LUMPY JAW.

[From Bulletin U. S. Department of Agriculture.]

The interest which has been shown by the stockmen of the United States in regard to the disease known as "lumpy jaw," or that form of actinomycosis which appears as external swellings on the head, renders it desirable that a preliminary statement should be made concerning the treatment of this disease. Until recently it has been the opinion of the veterinary profession that a cure could only be obtained by a surgical operation, and that this should be performed in the early stages of the disease in order to secure success.

A French veterinarian, M. Godbille, has treated a number of cases with iodide of potassium, all of which cases were cured. All of the cases referred to were of actinomycosis of the tongue, and no one appears to have attempted the cure of actinomycosis of the jaw until this was undertaken by Dr. Norgaard, veterinary inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. He selected a young steer in April last, in fair condition, which had a tumor on the jaw, measuring 15½ inches in circumference, and from which a discharge had already been established. This animal was treated with iodide of potassium, and the result was a complete cure, as stated in the reports which were recently given to the press at the time the animal was slaughtered in Chicago.

The treatment with iodide of potassium consists in giving full doses of this medicine once or twice a day until improvement is noticed, when the dose may be reduced or given less frequently. The size of the dose should depend somewhat upon the weight of the animal. M. Thomassen gives one

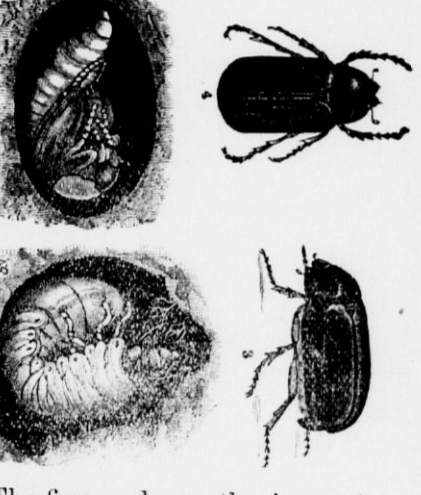
and one-half drams of iodide of potassium daily in one dose dissolved in a pint of water until improvement is noticed, which he states is always within eight days. Then he decreases the dose to one dram. The animals do well under this treatment, showing only the ordinary symptoms which follow the use of iodine, the principal ones being discharge from the nose, weeping of the eyes, and peeling off of the outer layer of the skin. These symptoms need cause no uneasiness, as they never result in any serious disturbance of the health.

Experiments are now being conducted on a large scale by the Bureau of Animal Industry in the treatment of lumpy jaw with this remedy, and the results will be published as soon as possible. In the meantime it would be well for all who have animals affected with this disease to treat them according to this method, and report results to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE GRUB.

V. H. L.

All of us are more or less familiar with the white grub, the larva of the common May beetle, which lives chiefly upon the roots of meadow and lawn grasses.



The figure shows the insect in its several stages. The eggs are laid where grass is abundant. The larva or grubs, Fig. 2, feed for three seasons, sometimes completely destroying whole meadows. The third spring they are full grown, and make earthen cells in the ground in which the transformation to the pupa form takes place, Fig. 1. In May the beetles, Figs. 3 and 4, begin to appear. They are nocturnal and it is not uncommon to hear them humming, just at dusk, like a swarm of bees, in the foliage of the trees. They are also attracted by light and sometimes become a nuisance by striking against the windows in frantic attempts to get near the lamp. It is not unusual that great damage results to the foliage of trees in which they congregate as the beetles are voracious eaters.

Fortunately swine are very fond of the grubs, hence it is a common practice to turn a drove into a meadow where grubs are doing damage, thus allowing nature to turn grubs into pork. Birds, especially blackbirds, are very fond of such diet; hence fall plowing exposes the grubs to the attacks of their natural enemies. If the field is not too badly affected, this last remedy may be sufficient. Nature finds other remedies. Small parasites lay their tiny eggs on the tender skins of the larva. These eggs hatching, the minute larva eat into the vitals of their hosts, thus eventually destroying them.

THE CORN CROP.

While the hot week so prostrated people, it was the making of the corn crop. The conditions in this State were favorable to its growth since the soil had not yet become so dry as to pinch the corn for moisture. It has had the same effect in the west; and while the crop will be less than an average, it will be far from a failure. In this State the outlook August first is fifty per cent better than on July first.

A M. Garland of Illinois, has been appointed superintendent of the sheep department at the World's Fair.

The last volume of the American Shorthorn herd book is just from the press. The price is \$3 to non-members of the association.

Revised List of Grange Supplies

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 Grange Melodies, single copy, 40c; per dozen 4 00
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Notices of Meetings.

A GRANGE PICNIC

will be held at North Park, Grand Rapids, Mich., on Thursday, August 25, 1892, at which time and place the members of the Grange and the farmers of western Michigan are invited to attend and have a gala day of social enjoyment. Good music and speaking will be provided for the occasion.

By order of Kent county Grange Committee.

INGHAM COUNTY POMONA GRANGE PICNIC

Friday, August 19, 1892, at Osborne's Grove one and one-fourth miles east and one-fourth mile north of Dansville. A. J. Crosby, State Lecturer; President Clute of the Agricultural College, and Miss Mary A. Mayo, Chairman of the Committee on Woman's Work, State Grange, are the speakers. Music by the Dansville Band. Speaking begins at 11 A. M., and 2 P. M. Everybody cordially invited.

HILLSDALE POMONA.

The regular meeting of Hillsdale Pomona will be with Acme Grange on Thursday, September 1, 1892. Following is the program: Morning session, 10 A. M., sharp. Music, business and reports. Dinner, 12 M.

Afternoon session open to the public, 2 o'clock P. M., when the following program will be carried out:

- Song—By Acme Grange Choir. Welcome—Worthy Master T. E. Cooney. Response—County Lecturer. Recitation—Sadie Cook. Recitation—Jacob Sadlaybaugh. Recitation—Nora Kutigh. Essay—Hannah Haughey. Declamation—John Biery. Recitation—Annie Sadlaybaugh. Recitation—Ora Cook. Essay—Elizabeth Downing. Violin solo—Nathan Townsend. Paper—"What is the Cause of the Present Depression in Farming and the Remedy." G. Haughey. Recitation—Tena Kilburn. Paper—C. F. Barrett of Cambria Grange. Declamation—James Baxter. Cornet and Organ duet—Harry Gore and Chloe Haughey. Recitation—Ada Hepburn. Essay—Rebecca Ragleman. "Planting and Care of Fruit trees."—T. E. Cooney. Recitation—Earl St. John. Essay—Margaret Crane. "In reality what are you farming for?"—Bros. W. J. Timms, H. H. Dresser, A. Pease, R. Strait; Sister Helen Hunker, John Bowditch, Philip J. Wagner and others. Let every Subordinate Grange in the county be represented and help make this meeting one long to be remembered. All wishing to come by railroad please notify S. E. Haughey, South Camden, Mich. Mrs. E. D. NOKES, County Lecturer.

LENAWEE COUNTY GRANGE.

One of the pleasantest events in the history of Lenawee County Grange was the union meeting with Hillsdale county held August fourth and fifth. The rain of the night before made the ride Thursday morning a delightful one, and at an early hour the Patrons assembled at Rollin Grange hall. The morning session was called in the fifth degree. The county committee on woman's work presented a resolution petitioning Worthy Master Mars to look after our interests in the National Grange and endeavor to secure, if possible, an annual word for Pomona Granges, which was unanimously adopted. This committee also read the circular sent out in the interest of the Grange Temple.

The Grange instructed the secretary to inform the National Secretary that Lenawee county stood in readiness to contribute \$10.

After dinner all repaired to the M. E. church, which was filled with interested listeners. J. W. Woolsey, the Worthy Master of Lenawee County Grange, called the meeting to order with a few appropriate remarks after which all joined in singing an opening song. Prayer was offered by Mrs. H. L. Dayton. Mrs. Viola Lamb of Rollin Grange, gave a hearty welcome, which we felt was sincere. This was responded to in a pleasing manner by S. E. Haughey, Worthy

Master of Hillsdale County Grange. After a song the subject of "Fall seeding" was opened by Mr. McDougal who advocates sowing wheat on light or medium soil between September tenth and twentieth; on heavier, earlier. Ground needs thorough cultivation, surface loose and well pulverized. Would not summer fallow light soil. On sand or gravel wheat does well after corn without plowing. Would sow timothy seed in fall using two quarts per acre.

Geo. D. Moore would have soil compact with well fitted surface to induce speedy germination. Would not sow timothy in the fall but rather in February, using four quarts of timothy and five of clover per acre.

The question of phosphate arose. H. H. Dresser said, on their sand it was of no benefit.

M. T. Cole believes for wheat where soil can be well pulverized to the depth of three inches there is no need of plowing and is carrying on experiments in hopes to verify the theory. Advocates phosphate for heavy soil.

Geo. B. Horton thinks wheat after corn objectionable, as we do not get the corn off in time to plow, hence leaves the ground rough. Don't believe in fall seeding of weeds so is careful to keep them cut.

Recitation, "The three lovers," L. G. Smith, Palmyra Grange.

R. A. Woolsey in a paper, "Shall we be satisfied," considered the condition of the agriculturist and touched upon topics of vital importance.

Song by Onstead Grange.

A recitation was well rendered by a young lady of Adams Grange.

The Secretary made an appeal to the Patrons to encourage the schools in the observance of "Columbus Day." This called forth a resolution which was adopted by the meeting that the Subordinate Granges of Lenawee and Hillsdale counties for the meeting nearest October 21, be requested to prepare a program suitable to commemorate the notable event of the discovery of America, and that such portion of the meeting be made public.

Recitation, Mary C. Allis. The evening was consumed in conferring the fifth degree.

August 5th dawned cool and cloudy, but the day turned out to be all one could wish, and the picnic grounds at Beardsell's Landing were alive with Patrons from both counties.

At 10:30 the people assembled at the speaker's stand and listened to a selection by Wheatland Band. After prayer by T. F. Moore, reports were given by the Subordinate Granges of Lenawee county.

S. E. Haughey reported the work for Hillsdale county.

Mrs. Hutchinson, formerly of Palmyra, now of Oceana county.

Mrs. J. Webstre Childs of Washenaw, and Hon. C. G. Luce of Branch, reported the counties they represent.

These reports showed the Grange work to be prospering and the Order gaining in strength.

After enjoying a basket picnic and a social hour a large audience assembled to listen to the following program:

- Song, Wheatland Grange. Prayer, Worthy Chaplain of Hillsdale County Grange. Song, Madison Grange. Recitation, Arthur Tabor, Pittsford Grange. Essay, Mrs. Hoig, Morenci, "The Life worth Living."

Music, Wheatland Band.

At this point Hon. C. G. Luce was announced. He stated that he was to speak at Bay View "Farmer's Day." The subject assigned him was "The relation of the farmer to society," and he thought this would be a good opportunity to rehearse. Since we were not counted among the fortunate ones to attend was very glad of so much of the feast.

He held the close attention of the audience for an hour and a half, setting forth what the farmer contributes to the comfort and needs of society and held before the audience the responsibility resting on them as a class. We heard many say, "Brother Luce never spoke better."

After a tuba solo by Howard F. Nokes we listened to an essay by Mrs. Bowditch of South Jefferson, on "The farm and its products."

Miss Addie Daniels of Onstead Grange, recited "Susan Brown,"

and kindly responded to an encore. The meeting closed by singing the Doxology. Many indulged in a boat ride across the lake. All who went were glad, and those who did not wished they had. The waters of his Satanic majesty were made to ring with national airs and familiar songs.

Steps were taken to institute a permanent annual picnic. Too much cannot be said in praise of Rollin Grange whose hospitality extended to all.

And as we rode home on that beautiful moonlight evening we felt the first union meeting of Lenawee and Hillsdale counties had been a success.

MARY C. ALLIS, Secretary. Adrian.

BETTER ROADS.

Hesperia, Mich.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: The public mind is being considerably agitated at the present time over the question of country roads, or at least the editors are trying to make us believe it is, and much of the stuff that is going the rounds looks to me like nonsense. In the first place they all agree in comparing the roads in our western states which have been only sparsely settled for from 40 to 100 years, with those of the old country which have been densely populated for a thousand years or more. Now I submit that this comparison is unfair. Again it is said that much of the road work under the present system of labor tax is injudiciously expended. I admit that there is much truth in this assertion, but did you ever know a public appropriation to be squandered under the supervision of a scientific engineer? I think the records will show a goodly array of such instances. Perhaps some may remember the state road swindle of years ago. Thousands of dollars were expended without benefit to any one except a few men who got rich out of "swamp" lands. One of these monuments of state folly was run through the northern part of this county from Big Rapids to Whitehall and not one mile in ten of it has ever been used. Perhaps in some localities it may have been different, but it is safe to say that at least one half of the money used was thrown away. The trouble with our roads is not so much in the amount of work or in the manner of applying it as in the material of which they are built. A dirt road is a dirt road and will be to the end of time and unless something besides sand and clay is found for road beds the road question will remain unsolved. In sections where gravel can be obtained within a reasonable distance, good roads need not be very expensive, but where this is impossible something else must be substituted.

What that substance shall be is the main question to be solved and how the tax shall be raised to apply it. One more suggestion. A law should be passed prohibiting the drawing of loads on anything less than three inch tire. If this were carried out even dirt roads would be passable the most of the year.

Again, in the old countries a large proportion of their beautiful thoroughfares are built and maintained by convict labor.

Why not do the same here? Honest labor objects to competing with criminal labor and they are justified in so doing. On the other hand farmers object to supporting criminals in idleness; to put them to work on the roads for the benefit of the general public would solve this problem.

When a man is sentenced to the county jail for a petty crime let him work out his fine at a dollar a day. The roads would be better and criminals would be scarce.

There is another idea that has occurred to me. Could not iron rails with a flange on each side be used on the road without being too expensive? Iron is cheap, the rails need not be very heavy and after it was once built it would cost little for repairs. This may not be practical but in this age of progress it is difficult to tell what will be the next improvement.

I hope some practical benefit will come from all this talk about roads, but if the only remedy to be obtained is to abolish the labor tax, and substitute a money tax to raise a fund to be scrambled for by



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ring politicians and squandered on dirt roads then I object and hundreds of other farmers are of the same opinion.

A. L. SCOTT.

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The Senate will appoint a committee to investigate the Pinkerton system

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