

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

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WHOLE NO. 403.

### WHAT A BANK IS FOR.

Perhaps not more than one man in ten could give, off hand, a correct account of the real purposes of a bank, and the chances are that only a small per cent of those thus able to rise up and explain could give any very adequate statement, backed with facts, of the importance of banking in our very complex industrial system. Besides this banks are sometimes charged by superficial observers, to whom banking operations are as mysterious as the rites of oriental sorcerers, with being the fruitful source of selfishly conceived disturbances in our monetary system, and consequently the cause of hard times, industrial prostration, low wages, poverty and crime. That there should be a general lack of information about banks and banking is not strange when we consider that the American people have devised a wonderfully smooth working and well-guarded system, which no longer compels the constant surveillance of the public to prevent evils, and that the business should be attacked merely indicates that historically banking has seen evil days, and as a business is too complex to be comprehended at a glance.

But what are the services rendered to industrial society by banks? It is a profitable inquiry. Do they perform important and necessary functions, which redound to the benefit of all classes of people, rich or poor, employer or employed? Can they be dispensed with? Are they an additional burden upon industrial operations, coming in to levy a toll on labor and capital through manipulations of the money supply, as sometimes stated?

There are at least three classes of services rendered by banks and an institution which performs any one, or two of the three, may claim the title.

1. Banks provide means for the safe keeping of moneys and evidences of property, and for the carrying on of credit exchanges.

2. Banks by discounting bills facilitate the re-employment of capital, and thus encourage industries.

3. Banks supply the country with a part of its paper money in such a way that the monetary system of the country is rendered elastic, contracting or expanding at such times or places as such movements may be desirable.

The safe keeping of moneys and evidences of property was the original banking function, but soon the superior convenience of paying an obligation with an order on the bank, so that a change in the books of the bank took the place of the drawing out of the money, paying the debt, and the deposit again by the new holders, developed the check system of exchanges. These exchanges by check rendered it possible for the bankers to loan or use the money deposited, or a large part of it, without disturbing the exchange transactions of the depositors. With the growth of the credit system, exchanges became simplified between different parts of the country, the expense of the transportation of money and time was saved, and consequently industrial operations quickened and rendered more efficient. There is in this one service an abundant reason for the existence of banks. Now hundreds of millions of dollars worth of commodities circulate about this country each year, and instead of a constant shipment of money, involving an expensive equipment for its security and consequent locking up of capital, and diminution in the demand for labor, all these exchanges are effected by

a transfer of accounts on the books of the various banks, and money travels only to pay balances. The property rights in these moving commodities are thus transferred easily, quickly and surely, and at a very slight expense.

The deposit banks render a further service in capital building. The savings bank is of benefit to the depositor directly by furnishing him a convenient means of storing small amounts of value. We must realize that most men must live off what they produce, and that nothing that they produce can remain in existence for a very long period. Houses wear out, clothes are easily ruined, animals die, and the fruits of the field decay. The problem presents itself to a producer, how shall I preserve the value I have labored to obtain till I need to use it? How to store value is suggested by the bank. Turn it into money, and put the money in the bank. Then, however small the present surplus or however large, it will be safely preserved against the time of need. There may be things safer than a bank, for a bank may become insolvent. But land may deteriorate, and jewels may be lost, so as a storehouse of value there is risk in everything. Besides when stored in the bank the value put in may be readily withdrawn to its full amount at will under ordinary circumstances, while value in land and jewels may not always be thus readily at command.

But besides this direct benefit there is an indirect benefit arising from savings banks. The small deposits of many men combined form a control over capital large enough to promote business enterprises, encourage industry, increase the demand for labor and thus influence wages for the better, and thus promote a general condition of prosperity. These small savings form a free fund of capital that may go to extend old industrial operations or to establish new ones. The more capital, the more enterprise.

The discount operations of banks are also of great value and importance. The bank will pay the creditor his due and obtain from him his right to receive a specified sum at a later date. The bank is paid by the interest deducted in advance, called the discount.

The original creditor gets control of his capital three or four months sooner than he would without the intervention of the bank, and although he does not get the full face value of his paper, yet in a paying business, he will make more by discounting his paper, and using his capital than by waiting. Thus industries are encouraged, business stimulated, capital more readily utilized, demand for labor strengthened, and, general prosperity fostered.

The business of supplying the country with a part of its circulating medium is the peculiar province of the national banks, and the whole process is regulated by the laws of Congress. The demand for money is like the demand for plows, we need enough plows to do the plowing, and we need more plows at certain seasons than we do others. So with money; we need enough to use directly for small exchanges and to pay balances in large and complex ones, and how much we need depends on the amount of work to be done, and this varies with the season of the year. Having a great many centers of issue, and these scattered all over the country, any local demand for more money can be readily met, while a surplus would be but temporary returning in the

deposits to be scattered in the general currents of trade.

Thus the banking functions are vitally important to a highly complex industrial system, and to vigorous and prosperous industrial development. That banks may become the means of industrial damage, that they may paralyze industry instead of foster it, is not only obvious to a thoughtful man but is evidenced by history. While the banking functions and the principles of the business are simple to understand, yet in practice there is no business requiring keener insight, a more practical knowledge of affairs, and shrewder judgment than the banking business. Too great caution may make the bank unprofitable to its projectors, while too little will weaken its credit and thus ruin its business. When to encourage industrial enterprises and when to discourage them, when the development of the community is healthy and natural, and when speculative and dangerous,—these questions are grave ones for the banker, for success or failure lies in the answer. But dangers and liabilities to abuses beset all businesses, and the banking business is not less important, less necessary or less valuable to the community at large on that account.—N. D. Corbin in *Banking*.

### EDUCATION.

[Extract from an address by Ex-President Hayes before the New York Grange at Chautauqua.]

Education begins at the cradle and continues while life lasts. It is the chief interest and the most indispensable duty of the parent during the first score of years of his child's life, and until the age of maturity. What shall be its scope—its aim—its purpose? Plainly it concerns the mind, the heart, the eyes, the hands, the health—before and above all, the character. The child must be fitted for the place he is to fill in life. Here is the rub. What place in life shall the boy or girl fill? In the old world society and individuals are governed in large measure by caste. Under this blind rule an inexorable fate fixes for life the place of all born into the world. Children follow in the footsteps of their parents. They are in the professions, they are idlers, they are farmers or mechanics, or laborers, according to the pursuits of their progenitors before them. The old world law of caste has one seeming advantage. It simplifies the parental duty of education. The blacksmith must send his boy only to such schools as are needed in that handicraft, and so of other occupations. But the new world gospel of education inculcates other principles. Here the place in life which the young are to hold is not fixed by the ancestral tree. In America the sons of mechanics, laborers and farmers become scholars, philosophers, generals, and the leaders and rulers of states and peoples. They fill the highest places for which their native talents and their training and characters fit them. American education, therefore, should give to all the young of America an equal opportunity for the improvement of their natural faculties and endowments. America cannot afford to chain her children to the past. If upon the whole it is best for the son to adopt the calling of his father, let it be so, but in our scheme of public education—of education for all, let diversity of taste, of intellect, and of gifts be amply provided for. A good friend said to me: I want to send my boy to a school that will prepare him for the farm—why bother him with the dead languages? My reply was: That de-

pends—the dead languages are no fetich of mine—but suppose your boy is as awkward with a scythe as Daniel Webster is reported to have been—and suppose he gives signs of possessing the massive understanding and the mighty power of speech which made Webster the great statesman and orator of his time, wouldn't you give him a chance for the career for which his gifts have fitted him? Rather let our education be so broad and liberal that it will furnish to all the sons and daughters in America the highest and best scholarship their talents enable them to receive. Scholarship develops and trains the power of expression.

Mr. Emerson says: "All the human race have agreed to value a man according to his power of expression." Let this rare and select power be within the reach of every son and daughter of our land qualified by natural gifts to possess it. It is a reproach to any agricultural or mechanical college if it does not teach all of mechanics and of farming that can be best taught in a college. We know that a large part of practical skill in farming can be taught at home and on the farm. It is no just ground of reproach to the agricultural and mechanical college, but rather an added advantage, if while it holds practical farming and practical industry in the shop in due honor and of unquestioned worth, it also, in the wise words of Ezra Cornell, is "an institution where any person can find instruction in any study."

My earnest suggestion to this body of intelligent and practical men is: Let there be no opposition to any scheme of education merely because it furnishes a more liberal scholarship than you fancy you need for your children. No parent is so wise and farseeing as infallibly to know the powers, the possibilities, the destiny of his child. If education is weak where it ought to be strongest—if in this common sense age it makes no adequate provision for the wholesome avocations of every day life—if it turns the young out into the world unable to make a living by the skilled labor of their own hands—helpless victims of idleness and vice, reform it, reform it, reform it altogether! But remember, I beg you, it is no remedy for the evil you dread to separate your students from the scholars with whom they are to associate and to compete for the prizes of life. Caste will remain perhaps for ages in the old world. There are those who would give it a foothold on this side of the Atlantic. But it has no rightful place in a republic. Education should be fitted to the child—not governed by the calling of the parent. Labor is the corner stone of all civilized society. Put labor therefore into the education of all our children. It should be taught sometime between childhood and maturity. No education is complete and in true sense liberal which does not prepare the young to earn a livelihood, if need be, by the skillful labor of their own hands. Can it be done? The wise man has said: "Nothing is impracticable to this nation which it shall set itself to do."

### HORTICULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

At the recent meeting of the society of American florists at Washington Mr. Robert Farquhar of Boston read a paper to show how and why children should be trained to love and cultivate flowers. We can either stifle or strengthen the love of nature which is implanted in every young heart. If we encourage and cultivate this love the mind of the growing child will be opened to the beauties of

nature. Children should have gardens of their own to care for, and they should be instructed in garden practice. They should be allowed to sow the seeds and care for the plants themselves. The claims of children should never be forgotten in making up the lists of premiums for horticultural and agricultural fairs. Prizes should be given for plants grown by them and for bouquets and collections of wild flowers made by them.

Village improvement societies are doing excellent work in many sections. Some have distributed seeds and plants to the school children with most satisfactory results; florists should profit by this example. The merchants, lawyers and ministers who usually make up our school committees rarely seek to influence education in the interests of horticulture or agriculture. It is book learning from beginning to end. As a consequence, we have a large surplus of middle men, and men who live by their wits. Small wonder then that a large proportion of our best all-round gardeners originally came from abroad. In most European countries school life fosters a practical acquaintance with nature. Our children here love the beauties of nature as dearly as any, and our schools should foster such love instead of checking it. As an agricultural country America stands in the front rank, and the prosperity and wealth of the whole country depend upon the prosperity of those who till the soil; but these facts are entirely lost sight of in our schools; at least, no training is provided which bears directly upon them. On this side of the Atlantic we justly pride ourselves upon being in advance of European countries in most attainments. We are very far behind many of them in the important matter of horticultural education of children. In France there are over twenty-six thousand primary and elementary schools where gardening is practically taught in gardens surrounding the school houses.

Our country is young, but it is rich and progressive. The plain old school buildings are going, and elegant buildings, with costly appliances, are taking their places. But we should not be content with fine buildings, large play grounds and good teachers. In this country more than any we need the proper setting of ample grounds, filled with shrubs and flowers to bloom from earliest spring till winter. Instead of books alone, we should see to it that our children have ample opportunities for enjoying a lesson from the book of nature.—*Grange Homes*.

Say, young man, there is one thing you cannot do. You can't make a success in life unless you work. Better men than you have tried it and failed. You can't loaf around street corners and saloons, smoke cigars, tell foul stories, drink whisky, and sponge on someone else without making a failure in life. You must learn a trade or get into some honest business. If you don't you will be a chronic loafer, despised by all, producing nothing—simply making yourself a burden on your parents or the State. There is no place in the world today for loafers. The ripe fruit is all at the top of the tree. You must climb to get it. If you wait for it to fall at your feet you will never get it. Smarter men will jump up and pluck it all. Move. Do something, no matter how small. It will be a starter. Help yourself and others will help. There is no royal path to success. Toil, grit, endurance—these are the requisites. Wake up and see what you can do.—*Forreston Herald*.

## Field and Stock.

### PURCHASING FRUIT TREES.

#### The Best Varieties and How to Get Them.

JAMES SATTERLEE.

Too much cannot be said to encourage the planting of fruit trees. No farm home is complete without an orchard. Few homes have one-half the variety or succession of fruits that might be grown. The value of the orchard depends so much however on the selection of varieties, that the question of what to plant becomes one of great importance.

Thousands of dollars are annually wasted in the purchase of fruit trees. The selection of worthless varieties, the setting of trees already dead or greatly weakened by bad handling and the neglect or mismanagement of even the good trees set, all conduce to make the annual loss a serious one. The average American has too much confidence in the average tree agent or dealer. His prices are too high, his varieties uncertain and the quality of his stock far from first class. We allow him to make up our list of varieties without looking up the matter for ourselves; we take the stuff he sends us and pay him his price regardless of condition or quality. After one or two attempts to get an orchard we become discouraged and give it up. I would not say never buy trees of an agent or dealer. Some are honorable men and do an honest business, furnishing trees at a fair price and in good condition.

All fruit growers are agreed that for market purposes a small number of varieties are preferable, but for the farm orchard we need a sufficient number to afford a succession throughout the season. Much depends on climate, soil and location. Much depends on the individual preference of the planter and his family. The first requisite, therefore, in the purchase of trees is to become posted as to just what we want. In an old settled community our own observation will tell us what varieties will succeed best. Our observation can best be supplemented by the valuable reports of the State Horticultural society and the fruit catalogue included therein. Local societies furnish also in their discussions the very best information as to what succeeds best in their own locality.

A good way to obtain trees is to grow them at home. It is not a difficult matter to grow the seedlings, obtain buds and scions of the varieties wanted and insert them ourselves. But this method requires a more extended knowledge than most of us possess. Indeed few farmers have the time to spend in growing seedlings or in budding and grafting. Budding especially is a trade and can be so much better done by an expert.

My preference in obtaining trees is, and my advice would be to purchase direct from the nursery. Select the most reliable in the country, whether near by or at a distance. Make up your list carefully and not in a hurry. Study it. Send it to one or more fruit growers in whose judgment you have most confidence. Ask them to revise or offer suggestions. But let the list finally decided upon be your own choice. Then send to the nursery firm you have selected asking them if they can furnish that list complete without substitution and at what prices. Send long enough before your trees are needed so that some changes may be made if necessary. You may be able to secure a more complete list of the varieties needed by ordering in autumn. In this climate however, I greatly prefer spring planting. Trees may be safely kept through the winter by heeling in in sandy soil and covering roots and bodies thoroughly and completely with the dry soil. All first class nurseries, however, have excellent facilities for keeping the trees through the winter. Properly kept they are in perfect condition for setting in spring. The only advantage of procuring trees in autumn is, besides the more complete assortment obtainable, the fact that you have them on hand and all ready to set just as soon as you can get your ground in good condition in spring.

As to the varieties to set it would

be useless for me to attempt a complete or extended list within the limits of this article, so varied are the circumstances and desires of planters. No orchard would be complete without Duchess of Oldenburg, 20-ounce Northern Spy and Talman Sweet. Among pears the Bartlett, Seckel, Anjou and Lawrence must be included. In peaches the Crawford, Hill's Chili and Smock. In cherries the May Duke, English Morrello and Belle Magnifique, and in plums Lombard, Yellow Egg and Coe's Golden Drop.

One might include a long list of well tried and reliable sorts that it would be both pleasant and profitable to grow.

Avoid the new and high priced novelties offered in the catalogues and so highly commended by the smooth-tongued agents. Our experiment stations are testing new varieties of all kinds of fruits and it will be better to await their reports than to spend money in trying the high-priced novelties.

We should not become discouraged by unforeseen conditions that work against us. Drouth and blight and fungus diseases can be combated. Plant trees and care for them, cultivate them, nurse them and spray them, help them to overcome their enemies and you will be amply repaid in the addition they will make to the enjoyments of your farm home.—Greenville.

### THE WRONG KIND OF RAPE SEED.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: DEAR SIR—Rape culture on this continent has received a severe check through the carelessness or indifference, to use no stronger expression, of certain seedsmen in England. Much of the rape grown in Canada and the United States this year is not true to name. Whole fields of it now growing in this neighborhood are out in blossom, whereas the true Dwarf Essex or English rape should not blossom the same year that it is sown.

The same is true of the trial plots sown in the various states of the union, or at least of a large proportion of them. Passing through your agricultural station farm the other day by train, I noticed a large field of it there in the same condition, and time and again I have received letters from various states of the union where the rape sown on trial has behaved similarly.

It is peculiarly unfortunate that this mistake should have been made at a time when the plant was only being introduced. The impression made on the minds of those who have thus been deceived will certainly not be good. And that class of onlookers who take a strange pleasure in witnessing failure will be very much gratified.

The staff of your experiment station made praiseworthy efforts to introduce rape culture into Michigan last season, and as they are now likely to be blamed for their action by those who do not know the facts, I deem it my duty to do what I can to prevent such a result, owing to the advice which I gave when consulted as to the kind of seed to purchase, and as to where it could be obtained.

The facts are as follows: One of the staff of your station wrote to me last winter saying that the station desired to purchase 300 pounds of rape seed for distribution among the farmers. I replied saying that the Dwarf Essex was the variety grown, and that Mr. Geo. Dudgeon, seedsman, Guelph, was a reliable dealer of whom it could be purchased. I said to Mr. Dudgeon that it was more than probable that there would be a large demand for rape seed the present year and cautioned him to take particular pains to get the seed true to name. Mr. Dudgeon sent an order for seed to the Carters, London, England, asking for "Dwarf Essex" rape seed. The packet came to hand in due time and was labeled "Dwarf Essex." It is apparent therefore, that the officers of your station are in no degree in fault for the untoward consequences that have arisen from the unpardonable carelessness of London seedsmen.

We have more than thirty acres of the stuff growing upon our farm. The consequences to us are more than serious, for our intended experiments with it for the season are more than baffled.

The seed thus palmed off upon innocent victims is probably that

of the broad leaf Dwarf Essex, a summer rape which is grown probably for oil production in Germany, it may be in some other countries. The best thing to do with it is to pasture it as quickly as possible. It is apparently good for pasture as far as it goes, but it is not to be compared with the true Dwarf Essex in the amount of food which it produces.

I trust the farmers of Michigan will not be discouraged, but will rather try it again. I have great confidence in the value of English rape as a fodder plant in Ontario, and I may add in Michigan. The day is not far distant when thousands and tens of thousands of lambs will be fattened upon it annually in your state.

THOS. SHAW.

Ontario Agl. College.

### CAPONS CAN BE RAISED ANYWHERE.

When will people get that nonsense out of their heads that capons can only be produced successfully in the State of New Jersey? When will they ever learn that just as fine capons can be grown in any State in this union as are raised in New Jersey?

The idea that they can't is simply absurd, and has not a particle of foundation.

I am led to write this way by constantly receiving letters from people everywhere, suggesting that such state a of affairs exists.

Now why in the world should they think so?

Did they ever know or hear of a single fact that would substantiate such an idea?

Ten years ago I thought so, the Old Nick only knows why, until I pushed myself whack up against the fact, thought the matter over, and finally pounded into my head the fact, that the manufacturing of capons was not a monopoly, owned or controlled by any set of people or any state, and concluded I would take a hand at it and see what New Hampshire could do in that line.

For the benefit of those people who may be a little sceptical and rather loathe to take all this in, I herewith send a copy of a letter sent me from a large market owner in one of the eastern cities.

I would state that this party has handled, bought and sold hundreds, yes thousands, of capons and probably knows what he is talking about.

I withhold the name and address: "George Q. Dow, N. Epping, N. H.: My dear Sir—On January 12th I received a lot of dressed capons from you, and they were a fine lot and for such early birds good size and fat.

Equal to any Jersey or Philadelphia capons I ever received at so early a date.

My books show that I have paid you twenty-seven cents a pound for them.

I am satisfied that good capons can be produced in the New England States as well as in New Jersey."

How is that for a good solid evidence?

The man who wrote it is a perfect stranger to me, and I have never met him.

If there is any class of men in the world that are ever ready to find fault with the goods you send them, it is the man who keeps a big market in the city. Nothing is good enough for him. When we consider this fact it certainly lends very much weight to the above letter.

There is just as much reason to suppose capons cannot be produced anywhere outside of New Jersey as to think that Boston brown bread cannot be made the country over.

Supposing we had concluded that peaches could not be grown anywhere but in Delaware, simply because many people make it a business to grow them there?

But we did not, and today better peaches are grown in N. E. and some Western States than ever came out of Delaware.

If it had been a fruit like the orange there would have been some sense in supposing its success was confined to a tropical climate.

Just so with the capons. If they had been a distinct specimen of fowl or animal that only thrive in certain localities and need a peculiar climate or some especial care in raising, we might see some reason for confirming (in our words)

the production of such to the localities, but when we come to plain poultry (and a capon is nothing more) which are kept and produced all over this wide country, the idea that a capon cannot be made equally successful is at once absurd and rank nonsense.

If you can raise a rooster or a hen wherever you live, why under heavens can't you raise a capon?

You can and so can any person in this country, wherever they may be located, if they wish to do so.

It is simply a matter of whether you want to spend five minutes caponizing your bird, and by so doing have a 10 pound, tender sweet capon to eat or a six pound rooster that is tough, skinny, and flavorless.

Any of your readers are at liberty to write me for any information about caponizing.

GEORGE Q. DOW.

North Epping, N. H.

### CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES.

For the general farmer who is fully occupied with other farm cares and work, co-operative dairying is a great advantage to him. In my former articles I mentioned some of the advantages to the farm resulting from the dairy. A few of the most important items I wish now to "rub in." The farm needs the dairy; it must have it or you die indebted to the world, because you certainly deplete the fertility of mother earth, when in place of this it is your highest duty to make it grow better and more productive. Cattle in abundance are needed upon the farm to manufacture the rough, coarse feed of grain growing farms into manure. The silo and ensilage system I have already told you about will greatly increase the capacity of the farm. The additional manure pile makes more and better acres of grain growing possible, and it may seem strange and startling to some to know that cultivated fields on a few farms of Ohio that have adopted silos, have received so much extra barnyard manure that the supply or coating of it had to be lessened per acre. The straw of fine grain grew too rank, and more acres were added to small grain crops. Even such a forced necessity has been reached that spreading manure on pasture lands has actually had to be done in order to utilize the possibilities of ensilage farming. The farmer who ignorantly and mulishly cries out against ensilage and tries to console himself for this loss by so doing instead of demonstrating this plain farm problem and know for certain the truth of what he is talking, in these days of advancement is neither kind to himself nor family.

There is no excuse for such a continued blunder. Labor upon the farm and in the farmer's household is constantly needed; no necessity whatever to look for it—a job is waiting for every member of a farmer's home, and extra ones at hand to furnish needed exercise to visitors when they come.

Co-operative dairy work, therefore, rids the farmer's wife and home of much drudgery, and they last longer and are better companions for it and don't require to be replaced so often. The sending of milk every day or twice a day from the farm to the creamery or cheese factory, if done by well established milk routes and teamsters does not interfere greatly with the regular farm work of either man or woman.

Women especially are greatly relieved, because washing of the milk cans and keeping sweet and clean all the needed milk utensils of a farm can be done by the hired girl, or by a big boy in a pinch, if you put an apron on him and are prudent enough to teach him to use a dishcloth and scalding water.

Upon our western reserve in these dairy counties of Ohio, where cheese and cheese factories are almost *legal tender*, the little milk can stand is by the roadside of every farm-house, and generally a little roof shed is over them, or else they are under a good shade tree. It is a very common sight to see a very short dairymaid trying to wash the inside bottom of a tall milk-can out on these milk stands. Now, boys on the farm, learn how to do this chore yourselves, and relieve those nice little gaiter boots from such awkward exhibition.

The creameries and factories will provide their patrons with the

necessary rules and regulations for the care and handling of milk, and it is one of the most important items of the whole business that every farm adopt them and practice them most thoroughly.—H. Talcott in *Farm and Fireside*.

### GOOD ROADSTERS WANTED.

There is one market that has never yet been overstocked—one class of horses for which the demand has always exceeded the supply, and this class the farmer can produce with more certainty and at a less cost than his more wealthy competitors. If a buyer were to ask where he could purchase two or three first-class road horses of good solid color, 15½ to 16 hands high, well broken, to walk fast and make eight or ten miles an hour at a trot, safe for an amateur to drive, and able to trot a mile in 2:40, could the reader direct him to any breeder that had such horses for sale? My experience has been that buyers invariably say that good road horses are the hardest class to find anywhere.

Now such a horse as I have described is not difficult to produce. A horse that cannot beat 2:40, or even 2:30, is of no account as a trotter, and if to a lack of extreme speed we add a plain conformation, a slouchy gait, stumbling over every stone—in fact, a lack of every requisite for a pleasant road horse—what have we? Well, nothing, except possibly a horse fit for the ladies to drive on a shopping tour or to pull a plow. Horses fit for either of these purposes are worth from one to two hundred dollars, and there is a margin of loss instead of profit in producing a horse that at maturity is not worth several times these figures. In my opinion there is no special line open to the farmer today that promises better and safer returns than breeding good road horses with all the speed added that can be worked in.

A good road horse should have size, beauty, a pleasant, cheerful disposition, good free action, both in walking and trotting; should be pure gaited, so as to require neither boots nor toe weights; should be free from blemish, and last, but by no means least, should be well broken and educated. All the former requirements can be bred—in fact, must be bred; but the education, without which all else is naught, can be added by the practical farmer in a more thorough manner, and at much less expense, than by the wealthy breeder.

As an example of the value high finish and good driving qualities add to an otherwise ordinary horse, I may mention the grey gelding Sensation; record, 2:22. He was not of much account as a race horse; in fact, his owner "went broke," as horsemen say, in a trip with the gelding through the grand circuit. When New York was reached the veteran road driver, Frank Work, saw the gelding and purchased him at about \$5,000, which was fully twice the sum that could have been realized had he not been a superior road horse. The same gentleman paid more than \$10,000 for the bay mare Merle Moore, record 2:25½. One can buy 2:20 horses for one-half this sum, but this mare is as handsome as an ideal picture, and just the kind that is sure to fill the eye of some wealthy connoisseur in horse flesh.

Does it not pay to breed that kind?

Of course no one can expect to breed horses that will sell for an average of \$5,000 or \$10,000 each, but there is a profit to the small breeder that is capable of doing his own breaking and handling in prices that average one-tenth of these figures. One of the oldest dealers in New York recently told me that good road horses suited to the wants of men of moderate means were the hardest kind to find in the market. "A handsome, sound, reliable road horse that can trot in 2:40 is always salable here at \$1,000," said he. Is there not a safe lucrative business in breeding to produce this type of horse rather than aiming to produce a world-beater or nothing? It is not so very difficult to produce a handsome, well-behaved driving horse that has more than ordinary speed, but as I once heard the veteran breeder, C. J. Hamlin, remark: "If any man thinks it is an easy matter to breed a 2:10 trotter, let him try it."—L. C. Underhill in *Country Gentleman*.

# PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

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### NATIONAL FINANCES.

The following is taken from the report of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Grange of 1891:

As we predicted in our last annual report, the addition to our currency of national treasury notes based on the gold value of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, the product of our gold mines not used in the arts, and the balance of trade in our favor during the year, have not been sufficient to meet the wants of legitimate business. An unnecessary stringency has prevailed in the money market, crippling business, and preventing the prosecution of enterprises projected early in the year.

That an annual increase in the currency much larger than that furnished under the present law is necessary to meet the business wants of the country, is so universally admitted by all save those depending on fixed incomes or interest on money loaned, that we deem an extended discussion of the cause at this time unnecessary.

The balance of trade with foreign countries in our favor, and the product of our gold and silver mines, not used in the arts, as a basis for demand treasury notes would be ample for all needs of the country, were it not for the immense outflows of money to pay interest and dividends on foreign capital loaned and invested in this country.

The amount thus earned by foreign capital as interest and dividends amounts to more than \$150,000,000 a year, and is so rapidly increasing that, unless checked by proper legislation, it will exact an annual tribute from the American people of \$400,000,000 for the benefit of English capital during the next generation. This drain during the last fiscal year has amounted to more than the entire output of our gold and silver added to the balance of trade in our favor. This constant outflow of money, or its equivalent in products, for which nothing is returned, is an annual tax upon the industry of our country, and the greatest menace to our continual prosperity.

How to check this increasing indebtedness, and the consequent increasing absorption of our earnings by foreign capital, is one of the difficult problems which our statesmen have to solve, and to which their attention cannot too soon be directed.

In the meantime, and until this outflow for interest and dividends is checked and reduced below the average annual balance of trade in our favor, and the annual output of precious metals from our mines, provision must be made for a greater increase in our currency than the present law permits—enough to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade and commerce.

What shall be the amount of this increase, and how it shall be made, are questions being widely discussed and many plans have been proposed.

Two of these plans we will consider, viz:

The proposition of Mr. M. D. Harst, M. C., to turn the people over to the tender care of private banks; and the proposition of the silver kings to take control of the coinage.

We are unalterably opposed to the issuing of money by either state or national banks, no matter how well secured or safely guarded.

We regard such issues as a dangerous surrender of the functions of the government to private corporations. It would give to these corporations the practical control of the money of the country, and enable them to contract or inflate the currency as their private interests might require regardless of the public weal.

That the banking business can be carried on profitably and to any extent that the business of the country demands, without this added power of currency control, is daily demonstrated by the constant and rapid increase in the number

of banks organized and the rapid decline of bank note circulation.

As an inducement to the people to turn the money issuing power of the government over to banking corporations, Mr. Harst proposes to tax the banks two per cent per annum on their circulation for the public revenue. If this tax came out of the profits of the bank there would be some sense in proposing it; but Mr. Harst and every other business man must know that the banks would add this tax to their discounts, and as much more as the condition of the money market of their own producing would permit. The patrons of the bank who are largely merchants and manufacturers must necessarily add this increased expense to the price of their goods, and the people in the end pay, not only the two per cent tax but the profits of the banks in addition.

We prefer that the government over which the people have control, shall levy and collect all necessary taxes for revenue, rather than have the taxing power turned over to irresponsible corporations over which the people have no control. We are equally opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of either gold or silver.

### WHAT THE GRANGE DEMANDS.

Report of Mississippi Committee on Good of the Order.

We are of opinion that greater progress would be made if our sub-Granges would hold their regular monthly meeting one entire day each month. If business is not sufficient to occupy the time, spend it socially. We cannot afford to disregard this feature of our Order. Let no member fail to attend the meeting of his or her Grange unless providentially hindered, and always be prepared with some well matured thoughts to offer on subjects of practical importance. The committees charged with looking after the sick and distressed among our membership should at all times be diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duties. Our Order systematizes this noble work, and by close attention to it the work done will commend our Order to all good citizens. Again, our members should take a lively interest in the education of the children in their respective jurisdiction. All obstructions to peaceful, harmonious and instructive sessions of our schools should be speedily removed. Sometimes small grievances on the part of a few deprive many children of the advantages of a whole session. Much to their injury and the best interest of the school such things should not exist where there is a working Grange. Those outside of our Order should be shown the advantages of the Grange by the practical intelligence of its members on all questions of common interest to the country. The tariff question, which has been discussed in our Grange halls all over the Union, is one in which all have an interest, and about which comparatively few of our people are informed. Our government must have revenue, and to obtain it without imposing burdens upon the people, will require wiser statesmanship than we are likely to have. And so long as revenue is to be obtained by imposing duties on foreign imports the system must be one not only of taxation but of protection, and it would appear that this system must be continued for the reason that our government cannot extend to other nations privileges not granted to it.

Our membership should make manifest their disapproval of all kinds of corruption in the politics of the state. Reforms are necessary and must be had if our party organizations are to be preserved, and none will deny the importance of political party organizations. No one at this late day will say in the face of all the facts that we, the Grangers of the state, are in favor of disorganization in any form, for organization, agitation, co-operation and education are the

pillars upon which our structure rests. If there be those who yet think we are disintegrators, or antagonists of anything that is legitimate and right and has for its object the advancement of any honest calling or purpose, our membership should seek to disabuse their minds by coming boldly to the front and acting prominently in their respective parties to effect necessary reforms and for the best interest of the state. We should make known to our political associates that while we will demand an equitable division for the agricultural class of representation, that it is not so much honor that we desire as good legislation in the interest of our class, which will not conflict with the best interest of the country. Our members should concede to all other classes the same right we claim for ourselves—equality, equity and fairness, and nothing more.

### DR. TRIMBLE.

I had a brief chat with Dr. John Trimble, of Washington, D. C., Secretary of the National Grange. He has had a varied experience. Prior to the war he was for four years president of the Masonic University, at La Grange, Ky. During the war he was for six years clerk of the Treasury Department, under Secretary Chase. Afterwards he filled the position of state agent for seven different states in the collection of funds advanced by them for defraying war expenses. He gave me the interesting details of a conference he held with President Lincoln in an effort to obtain the release of certain young Kentuckians formerly pupils in the college of which Dr. Trimble was president, who were captured by General Morgan in his celebrated raid through Dr. Trimble's intercession. President Lincoln was induced to liberate them. In answer to my query Dr. Trimble informed me that since the war the Grange has organized nearly 27,000 branches and its membership now includes nearly a million.—*Chautauque Assembly Herald.*

### SHALL WE BE SATISFIED.

The numerous and varied occupations and professions pursued by mankind demand different kinds of schools, and various grades in schools, to educate and prepare all for their allotted stations. And each profession and occupation develop in its pursuers different characteristics.

Does our business bring us continually in contact with our fellow men, it tends to increase our charity toward them. Not only will we do more and do it more willingly for others, but we will more readily overlook their faults, and will be taught by the life school in which we are training that character must not be judged altogether by one's business, for all branches of necessary business are honorable if pursued with integrity and zeal.

If our occupation is such that we are not brought in contact with others but little, either in business or social matters, it is apt to develop in us the habit of criticizing our brothers of other callings and to make us feel, that somehow they are plotting against us; that their path in life is easier to travel, but less honorable and not of as much importance or as necessary in the community as our own. For these reasons, it is not strange, but simply human nature that the farmers as a class—I do not say all—but as a class, in laboring comparatively by themselves, and thinking over their disappointments and troubles,—for we all think of our trials much more than we think of our privileges,—have come to the conclusion that they are bearing the burdens of the whole world. And their mutterings have been heard to such an extent, that it has been written, and copied somewhat through the Agricultural papers, that the Devil himself could not satisfy the farmer.

To get at this question, whether we ought to be satisfied or not, it

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will be necessary to consider some of the questions that have been raised, principally by the farmers' organizations, and are agitating the community, and give them a fair and unbiased investigation.

Among the topics which we will consider, are, Has legislation as a rule, been favorable to agriculture? Is the number of wealthy people in our country detrimental to its prosperity, or any indication of a lack of honor to those securing it? Shall we have free mail delivery? Should the plan of working our public highways be changed? Should the government operate our railroad and Telegraph systems? Does the mortgage tax law do justice to all parties? I believe all the questions I have here mentioned are nonpartisan. Any one of them is a sufficient subject in itself for a whole paper, but nearly every person has a pet subject, or hobby, and by touching upon them all, we hope to hit a good many, and thereby draw out a lively discussion and possibly other papers at future meetings.

The time was in years gone by that agriculture did not need the protection of the law that it does at the present time.

The virgin soil was rich in plant food, hence no commercial fertilizers were needed, and no law needed compelling manufacturers to give the ingredients of which they are composed. A substitute for butter is a modern invention, and has been met by laws compelling manufacturers and dealers to sell it for what it is, this certainly is justice to all, and probably will not be changed, unless dairy butter gets so strong as to make an effort to break the law. The interstate commerce law, regulating the freight charges, is a blow at monopolies, and lessens the cost of getting our products to market, and our supplies from manufacturers.

To be continued October 15.

### Clubbing List with The Visitor

	Papers	Both.
Weekly Free Press	\$1 00	\$1 25
Detroit Weekly Tribune	1 00	1 25
Cosmopolitan Magazine	2 40	2 50
St. Louis	1 20	1 35
Demorest's	2 00	2 65
Michigan Farmer	1 00	1 35
Farm Journal	50	70
Farm and Garden	4 00	4 50
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## THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

Kenyon L. Butterfield, Editor and Manager,  
LANSING, MICH.

To whom all exchanges, communications, advertising business and subscriptions should be sent.

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We were obliged to omit some reports of Pomona meetings from our last issue. We hope they will still be of interest, though a little late perhaps.

The Grange headquarters at the State Fair were quite a success. Two tents were pitched and a great many Patrons visited them during the fair. We were glad to meet for the first time many of our readers.

What are you going to read or study this winter? Is it not about the time to begin planning a short but useful course of study for the winter months? A few books of standard value read each winter will soon produce a cultured man or woman.

As a rule we try to have the VISITOR made up mostly of original matter. But variety is a good thing, and we shall make no apology for the use of good clippings, nor for an occasional issue which is made up largely of clippings. We shall endeavor at all events to furnish good reading matter.

We published last week an extract from the *Breeder's Gazette* concerning the rape seed that was sown in Michigan and other states this year. We have in this issue a communication from Prof. Thos. Shaw, of the Ontario Agricultural College, which will be of interest to all who sowed the rape last summer.

Once more the veterans of our last great war have gathered at their annual meeting. Old acquaintances have been renewed and old days lived over again. But gradually the ranks are thinning, and it will not be long before but a handful will be left to tell the story of the dread conflict. Strong as are the ties that bind these comrades and dear as are the recollections that are treasured, may Heaven defend our land from another such struggle! May the ties engendered by peaceful pursuits and the recollections of a prosperous and peaceful life rather be the share of those now coming on the stage of labor.

The Report of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture for 1891 is out, and is a somewhat larger volume than usual. It contains the usual reports of the professors of the college and of the officers of the experiment stations; all of the bulletins of the stations issued during the year, the reports of the agricultural society for the two previous years, and a complete flora of Michigan. The bulletins and the flora will be especially valuable, the former placing in compact form the entire results of the work of the stations for the year. The flora is the work of Dr. Beal and Mr. C. F. Wheeler, and represents indeed the accumulated knowledge of the latter's entire life. No other man knows so much of the subject as he and farmers as well as students of botany will find the work exceedingly valuable.

It is a little unfortunate that a report dated July 1, 1891, should not appear for one year thereafter. We apprehend that it would be more satisfactory, if not more valuable, if it could be produced a little nearer the given date. It is

a fault however of too many of our official reports.

Any who desire a copy of the report should send to the Secretary of the College and the book will be sent free.

The following is sent out to the press by the United States Department of Agriculture:

The official proclamation by the Secretary of Agriculture of the freedom of the United States from the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been delayed until six full months from the occurrence of the last case, on which occasion the animal found diseased, as well as all others with which it had been in contact, were at once purchased and slaughtered, the premises being quarantined to all cattle from that date to the present time. Although in many cases four months is regarded as sufficient, this extension of the period of complete immunity from four to six months was adopted so as to satisfy the most conservative and apprehensive that the grounds for the present proclamation were ample and its issue and the raising of quarantine in the United States for this disease thoroughly justified by the facts. The inspection system adopted by the Department has been maintained in full force and efficiency in those districts heretofore infected during that period. The seaboard and frontier quarantine will be strictly enforced and there being no possibility of the occurrence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia save by its introduction from foreign countries, the country may congratulate itself upon the removal of all apprehension for its cattle interests on the score of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

### FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The State Board of Agriculture has decided to hold sixteen farmers' institutes the coming winter, four of which shall be long ones. Three of the latter are practically fixed. Applications for half the remainder are already in the hands of the committee.

Those localities desiring to be favored should at once make application as the institutes will all be located in October.

Address A. C. Glidden, Paw Paw, chairman of Institute Committee.

### COLUMBUS DAY.

Now that Friday, Oct. 21, has been declared a legal holiday, it behooves all patriots to properly celebrate. In a certain sense this year of grace needs no more of a celebration on the 21st of October than does any other year. And yet we are all prone to set aside periods of time and to measure the past or the future by such milestones. So that while every year of our grand history is a celebration of the event to be commemorated this year, we are glad to pause in our work and to turn our attention to our passage of a grand milestone in our national career. It is a good thing for us thus to pause. We feel more than before the wonderful progress in civilization, the marvelous advances along all lines. We are led to believe that humanity has more privileges and is better and nobler; that the grosser things are being supplanted by the finer things; that men are imbued with more unselfish purposes and are nobler in their attainments. We are made to confess that man is more sacred, that womanhood is more inviolate; that truth, honor, purity, peace, unselfishness abound more fully. And while we glory in our material progress, and exult in our magnificent modern civilization and in our modern advantages, we ought to glory far more in the deeper, higher, broader life of our men and our women. It is this that marks progress. Rome grew in grandeur, but the growth sapped the virtue from her people. So may

we grow if we regard only our riches. But we know that our moral life is stronger than ever before. And this should be the theme of our glad song on Columbus Day.

### A GRANGE REVIVAL.

There seems to be an impression abroad that the usefulness of the Grange is about over and that the order is in a condition of "innocuous desuetude." This impression may have gained because of the fact that the Grange does its work quietly, without the blare of trumpets. The meetings are held regularly and quietly, and without ostentation the educational work goes on. And yet it must come home to Patrons with a good deal of force that the field of our usefulness in Michigan is not cultivated to its full capacity by any means. The order is growing and strengthening, and yet there is room for a more abundant harvest than any yet gathered.

And so, speaking reverently, we suggest a Grange revival, and that this winter. Let each Grange, at an early meeting, mark out the line of work that it seems best to pursue. Let there be a thorough organization. Let it be the aim to secure, not a great multitude of members, but as many as possible of the substantial members of the community to unite with you. You have abundant arguments in favor of the Order. You have no reason to be ashamed of its past record, nor of its present attitude, nor of its future prospects. You do not know how much you can do until you have tried. Get young and old to work. Let each have some part to do. Get better programs. Have an occasional open meeting and take your neighbors along. Have jolly, social meetings once in awhile and wake people up. Wake yourselves up. Get subscriptions for the VISITOR. That may help you to get new members. Get people interested in you. Let them know that you are alive and "doing finely, thank you." Let us have a charge all along the line. Lay the plans of campaign now. Discuss the questions of "How to increase our Numbers," and then increase them; of "How to get our Neighbors to take the VISITOR," and then get them to take it; of "How to interest all our present Members," and then interest them. Let not one of us sleep for we have a work to do. Now is the opportunity of the Grange of Michigan to start a growth in numbers and influence that shall place it among the great molding forces of the State.

### IS THE CRISIS AT HAND?

It seems incredible that intelligent citizens can read from day to day the columns of the metropolitan press teeming with evidence of the unrest and discontent of the people, with reports of conflicts between military and civilians in almost all sections of the country, of robberies, defalcations, arson, murders, homicides and suicides directly traceable and openly attributed to desperation because of financial losses, poverty and the fear of want, and not realize that the country is in a critical condition and that the present social and economic relations cannot long be maintained?

Love of country, love of humanity, love of our families demand that we study existing conditions and see what they portend for the future. Recent events show that we are rapidly approaching European conditions, and, of course, we can only expect to reap similar experiences unless we change our policy, or rather unless we pursue the policy marked out by the founders of the Republic. Will we heed the teachings of history and avoid the rock on which other nations stranded?

We quote the above from one of our exchanges, a farm and Grange journal. We are ready to admit

that there are grave dangers ahead. We feel that there are great problems to be solved and that upon their solution depends in large measure the perpetuity of our most sacred institutions. We recognize the unrest of labor, the horrible catalogue of crime, the abject poverty of thousands. We know that greed of gain "makes countless millions mourn." We know that unrestrained passion is bringing thousands to an untimely grave and plunging soul and body into the abyss of destruction. We feel all this, and yet we can but be optimistic. We have faith that the solution of these questions will come in due season.

But that is not what we most wished to impress. Our exchange attributes all conflicts and nearly all crimes "to poverty and the fear of want." We do not believe this to be true; we do not believe it can be proved. The conflicts between military force and civil force have usually originated in some insane strife for power between organized labor and capital, and not because men were starving. Robberies are in 99 cases out of 100 due to a perverted moral sense, and not to a starving wife and babes at home. Defalcations come about because men already well to do are morally ruined by a desire for greater wealth or because of "wine and debased women." Arsons, murders, homicides, are caused by the dominance of the beastly nature and are fostered by lax enforcement of law, and not by poverty. Suicides increase because our modern life in its mad rush for gain is too exacting and ruins nerves. Rarely men commit suicide in poverty, except it has been brought about by their own wickedness.

But there is a better reason for our hope. Put the worst construction possible upon these terrible things, and yet we are hopeful. And why? Because if you will visit almost any village in our land, if you will seek the cities of from 5,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, even if you examine the larger cities of our country, and especially if you drive largely through our rural districts you can not but be impressed with the increasing number of comfortable, pleasant homes, not only houses but homes as well. You do not see grand houses, but cosy, pleasant dwellings. Note the style of houses that are being built today in our villages and cities,—they are not mansions, but substantial structures costing from \$800 to \$2,500, and built for the occupancy of people of moderate means. This fact alone is a powerful argument against any "calamity howler." Grant the sin of monopoly; grant the abjectness of much of our poverty; the fact yet remains beyond all dispute that the great middle class is increasing, that comfort, thriftiness, home happiness are multiplying; and if we have an increasing number of these good and comfortable homes our country is safe. Neither anarchists nor monopolists are bred in them. They are the rock of our safety. May they be multiplied and blessed exceedingly.

### SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

We have a valued communication this week from Bro. J. H. Forster concerning the College and giving his reason why more students do not enter there. We are glad that he has done this and we shall not endeavor to answer him, for what he says is in the main true. Yet many people assert strenuously that the college leads away from the farm; that boys get ideas into their heads that there is something better than farming and so when they graduate they do not go back to the farm. It is said

that only 40% or less of the graduates engage in farming. We may admit the charge for the sake of argument and let it be said that about 40% or something over one-third of the graduates follow practical farming as a livelihood. But it is further charged that the college course leads away from the farm and disposes men to take up some other calling. We must deny that. Let us glance at a few figures; they may prove something. Of 250 students examined during the school years of '88 and '89, 135 took the Agricultural course, the remainder the Mechanical and special courses.—130 of the 250—about one-half, came from farms; 86 of them had not yet determined upon their life work, and but 45 had declared their intention of becoming farmers. Of course few of the Mechanical students would go back to the farm and so we find that a number equal to just one-third of the Agricultural students intended to become farmers. Remember this is on entering, before the college work has had the least influence upon the student. And yet more than one-third of our graduates follow farming.

Let us tabulate these figures:

250—students entering college in years of '88 and '89.

135—those taking agricultural course.

130—those who came from farms.

45—those who intended, on entering, to go back to the farm after graduation; or a number—

to 33% of those taking agricultural course.

36%—% of graduates now farming.

Does the college educate away from the farm? But that is not the chief conclusion we wish to draw from these figures. You will notice that the number of those entering who intend to become farmers, and the number of graduates who do become farmers are not far from equal. Have we not now a right to infer that if more farmers would send their sons to be educated for farmers that the college would graduate more farmers? Men go to law schools with the previous intention of becoming lawyers, to theological seminaries purposely to become ministers; so they ought to go to the Agricultural college, with the fixed idea of becoming farmers. Farmers can help their vocation by encouraging their boys to stay on the farm. As Bro. Forster says, too many boys hear nothing but complaint, "farming don't pay," "can't afford to take a vacation," "boys ought to work and not waste time playing ball," "city chaps have a soft time," "this so called brain work is only another name for a snap." Such expressions are not apt to encourage boys to stay on the farm. Why should not the farmer bend his boy's mind toward farming—toward its beauties, its chances for improving him, its independence? Why should he not aid his boy in getting an education so that he may stand with his head among any men that tread the earth? Why should he not give his boy a chance to return to the farm and give him the best start he can? But the figures consulted show that only about 75 farmers per year in this state send their sons to the college. This ought not so to be. There ought to be 1,000 students at the Agricultural college, representing the best farmers' families in Michigan. Each year 200 men ought to go onto the farms of Michigan from the college; and we believe it would be so if the fathers realized that they are somewhat responsible for the number of farmers graduating from the college, and if the sons realized the magnificent opportunities offered them.

Let us have this subject discussed still further, as it is a very important one for farmers to consider.

GENERAL NOTICE.

MICH. STATE GRANGE. SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Ann Arbor, Sept. 26, 1892.

The books of this office show at this date the following Granges entitled to elect delegates to the County Convention, to be held on Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1892, by virtue of section 3, Article 4, By-laws of Michigan State Grange:

- Allegan.—3 Representatives, 37, 53, 154, 247, 248, 296, 338, 339, 364, 390, 407, 520, 669. Antrim.—1 Rep. 470, 676, 691. Barry.—2 Rep. 55, 127, 145, 256, 424, 425, 472, 648. Benzie.—1 Rep. 503. Berrien.—2 Rep. 14, 40, 43, 81, 84, 104, 122, 123, 188, 194, 382, 693. Branch.—2 Rep. 88, 95, 96, 97, 136, 137, 152, 400. Calhoun.—1 Rep. 65, 66, 85, 129, 200, 292. Cass.—1 Rep. 162, 291, 42, 695. Charlevoix.—1 Rep. 689. Clinton.—2 Rep. 202, 225, 226, 358, 439, 456, 459, 659, 677. Eaton.—1 Rep. 67, 134, 224, 260, 315, 360, 619. Genesee.—1 Rep. 387, 694. Grand Traverse.—1 Rep. 379, 469, 672, 663. Gratiot.—1 Rep. 307, 391, 521, 500. Hillsdale.—2 Rep. 74, 106, 107, 108, 133, 182, 251, 269, 273, 274, 286. Huron.—1 Rep. 662, 666, 667, 668, 678, 680. Ingham.—1 Rep. 241, 262, 289, 235. Ionia.—2 Rep. 174, 175, 185, 186, 190, 192, 270, 272, 640. Jackson.—1 Rep. 45. Kalamazoo.—1 Rep. 8, 11, 24, 49. Kent.—2 Rep. 19, 63, 110, 170, 219, 222, 337, 340, 348, 563, 564, 634. Lapeer.—1 Rep. 246, 448, 607. Lenawee.—2 Rep. 167, 212, 276, 277, 279, 280, 293, 383, 384, 509, 660. Livingston.—1 Rep. 336, 613. Macomb.—1 Rep. 403, 657. Manistee.—1 Rep. 557. Mecosta.—1 Rep. 362. Montcalm.—1 Rep. 318, 437, 441, 650. Muskegon.—1 Rep. 372, 373, 585, 546. Newaygo.—1 Rep. 494, 495, 544, 545. Oceana.—1 Rep. 393, 406. Oakland.—2 Rep. 141, 245, 257, 259, 267, 275, 283, 323, 443. Ottawa.—1 Rep. 112, 313, 421, 458, 639, 652. Otsego.—1 Rep. 682. St. Clair.—1 Rep. 491, 528, 463, 696. St. Joseph.—1 Rep. 22, 178, 215, 266, 303. Saginaw.—1 Rep. 574. Sanilac.—1 Rep. 417, 549, 566, 654. Shiawassee.—1 Rep. 160, 252. Tuscola.—1 Rep. 582. Van Buren.—2 Rep. 10, 32, 36, 60, 89, 158, 159, 230, 346, 355, 610. Washenaw.—1 Rep. 52, 56, 68, 92. Wayne.—1 Rep. 268, 368, 618, 636. Wexford.—1 Rep. 633, 690.

Pomona Granges will bear in mind Article 1, Sec. 5 of Pomona Grange By-laws which reads: "Each Pomona Grange shall be entitled to representation in the State Grange by one brother and his wife, if a member of a Pomona Grange, but each Pomona Grange shall bear the expenses of representatives so sent by such Pomona Grange." By the neglect of some Secretaries, quite a number of Granges stand now upon our books disfranchised. For the purpose of securing representatives to all delinquent Granges we shall add to the list all that may report up to the last moment practicable, and delegates duly elected, who at the Convention show a receipt for dues for the quarter ending March 31, 1892, on which is endorsed, "Entitled to representation," should be allowed to participate in the work of the Convention.

JENNIE BUELL, Secretary.

IONIA POMONA.

Ionia Pomona Grange met with Woodard Lake Grange in August. Although our program was not carried out fully, yet we had a good meeting. The question of "Agricultural Fairs, their scope and improvement," seems to be just what the farmers were interested in at the

present time, especially the Worthy Master, as he is president of Ionia district fair. He thought the farmers ought to have some attraction to draw out a crowd to help lessen the indebtedness of the society.

The Lecturer suggested that they might have a farmer's food exhibition in commemoration of Christopher Columbus, if the time was not too short to arrange for the work.

The Master appointed a Sister from each Grange to meet to see what might be done.

As the day was drawing to a close, the Worthy Master thanked the brothers and sisters of Woodard Lake Grange for their hospitality, and gave them an invitation to meet with Ionia Pomona, at floral hall, on the fair grounds.

MRS. L. J. BARNARD, Lecturer.

ALLEGAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

Pursuant to the notice given in the VISITOR, Allegan County Council, P. of H., met at Trowbridge Grange hall, Sept. 6, and a very pleasant and interesting time we had. I said in the notice that Trowbridge people were a very hospitable people, and they outdid themselves on this occasion. Everything was in harmony and in order. In the failure of Bro. Grigsby to give the address of welcome, the Secretary, Miss Libbie Brender, gave us a fine and pleasing address. Bro. Edgerton, in place of the subject assigned him, had a very interesting article on "The need of Patrons in the matter of Undertaking." His Grange (Watson), had requested him to present the subject and see what steps could be taken to relieve the exorbitant demand of the undertaker; the customs of the day being such as to especially oppress the poor, or have their feelings badly mortified in the time of greatest affliction. Enormous prices have to be paid for such poor material as is now covered by cheap trimmings for the caskets. The opinion of the Council was, that if the Patrons would take the matter in hand in earnest, there was a remedy, and much good would result to humanity in general. I hope other Granges will talk this matter up in their meetings and see what the moving spirits will suggest, and carry it to the State Grange next winter, discuss it there and see what can be done.

Bro. Stockwell presented his paper on "The present System of Legislation of our government is rapidly creating two Classes, the Tramp and the Millionaire." It brought out much animated discussion.

Sister Stark was sick and could not attend the meeting, but there was some discussion on her subject: "Is there any Reason why Women should be denied the right of Franchise?" There were some cute, sharp comments on the subject. The majority could see no reason. In the matter of recitations, our young people responded nicely. Misses Millie Jewett, Althea Blair and Maud Wilson, rendered some fine ones; as also Mr. Goodsell, Pearl Houser and Mary Maybe, gave us some fine instrumental music.

There were several papers left over, which will be called for another time. Action was taken to invite Bro. Jason Woodman to be with us at our next meeting, the first Tuesday in December, and give us a lecture. Sister Mayo was with us last spring, and won much praise by the beautiful and eloquent lecture she gave.

Our meeting was a pronounced success in every way; the attendance was very large and the interest was truly encouraging. Long may Trowbridge Grange prosper! N. A. DIBBLE, Lecturer.

WESTERN POMONA.

Western Pomona Grange No. 19, met at Dalton, August 26 and 27, with Silica Grange. There were only a very few Pomona members present, Silica Grange being situated so far to one side of the jurisdiction, yet we had a pleasant and profitable meeting.

After dinner, meeting was called to order by Bro. Talmage, Master of Silica Grange, who gave us a hearty welcome. Bro. M. S. Smith, Worthy Master, made a short response, when the meeting was placed in the hands of the Worthy Lecturer, Bro. Rogers.

The first question on the program was, "What system of road-building should take the place of the present one, and how will the change be brought about?" This question was assigned to Brother Woodard of Harrington Grange. He was not present and Bro. Bolt of Trent Grange was called to lead. Bro. Bolt gave quite a number of views on the subject, and was followed by others. The conclusion was that we need a change of system, but what that change was we were not prepared to say. Brother Rogers presented the following resolution which was adopted by the Grange:

Resolved, That Western Pomona Grange No. 19, demand of members of the Michigan legislature attention to the matter pertaining to the improvement of country roads; that they use their ability and influence in discovering and securing the adoption of an improved system of road building in the coming session of the legislature.

The next subject was "Wool growing and marketing by Michigan farmers." This question was given to Bro. I. M. Fellows of Georgetown Grange. Bro. Fellows being absent, Bro. Talmage gave an interesting talk followed by others. The question was pretty well discussed, but merged into the butter trade before it was dropped.

All through the afternoon session we had music when called for.

The evening session was opened by music, when the question of country society was called for, the question read,

"Resolved, That the present system of country society is far beneath what is desired, and what remedy can be suggested?"

This discussion was led by Mrs. H. J. Austin, and the subject was freely discussed.

Bro. McMillan read a long article on "Monopoly." There were those who wished to discuss this question, but it was not thought best at that time.

Silica Grange had a good program for the remainder of the evening.

The morning session was taken up in listening to the reports of the Subordinate Granges, and in discussing the communication from the chairman of the State Woman's Work committee asking the opinion of the Pomona members in regard to a fifth degree annual word. This brought out quite a discussion, which ended in the following resolution being carried:

Resolved, That Western Pomona Grange No. 19, request the adoption of an annual word for fifth degree members.

MRS. H. J. AUSTIN, Secretary.

HURON POMONA.

Huron County Grange No. 35, met with Hope Grange on Sept. 8th. After dinner the Grange was opened in the fifth degree, the following officers present: Worthy Master, Lecturer, Secretary, Ceres, Lady Assistant Steward. A motion was made favoring an annual word for Pomona Grange, which was carried. Motion to appoint Wm. H. Burhans and wife as delegates to attend the State Grange was carried unanimously. Huron County Grange would be in favor of Pomona Granges paying dues to the State Grange and thereby receive mileage. They think the present system unfair for distant Pomona Granges. Reports from Subordinate Granges were favorable, but all were not represented.

Resolutions and discussions were then in order.

Bro. Buchanan read an essay entitled "The Benefit of Organization," in which he declared the Grange to be the best organization for the farmer.

As our county fair was the following week there was quite a discussion relating to agricultural societies.

The question box was then announced while the sisters of Hope Grange prepared supper. The questions were interesting, while the supper was all that could be desired. It was decided to have the evening session open.

The cosy hall was well filled, while the members of Hope Grange responded to the program, which consisted of essays, recitations and songs, all of which were a credit to the members of Hope Grange.

An invitation was extended to Pomona Grange to meet with Bingham Grange at the next meeting in December.

MRS. R. NUGENT, Secretary.

INGHAM POMONA.

A meeting of the Ingham county Pomona Grange was held at White Oak, Sept. 9 and 10, 1892. At the first session an interesting program was carried out, but the reporter being absent no record of it can be given. Friday evening occurred the memorial service of Bro. O. B. Stillman, after which a secret session was held for the transaction of business.

The program the following day opened with the usual exercises followed by an interesting paper, "The Importance of the Study of Botany," presented by G. H. Hicks of the Agricultural College. The study of Botany, though beneficial to all, is of especial importance to the farmer, a knowledge of plants being the foundation of agriculture. Its study develops observation, increases self-reliance, trains the memory and directs the thoughts to higher and nobler things.

This paper being the first of a series which is expected to follow received close attention. It was succeeded by an essay read by Jas. M. Whallon of Fitchburg, "Elements of Success." The writer mentioned the qualifications necessary to success in life and held that in seeking this end one should map out a course and follow it.

The meeting then adjourned for dinner which, as usual, formed an important part of the program.

The afternoon session opened with a song by the choir, followed by a recitation by Mrs. Jennie Parman of Bunker Hill Grange.

The subject of "Orange Raising" was introduced by Dr. C. L. Randall of Dansville, who gave an interesting description of this industry.

"Economy on the Farm," the next subject for consideration, was presented by R. L. Hewitt of Lansing. Faulty management among farmers usually consists in an over-indulgence in luxuries or in the exercising economy in a wrong direction, resulting in depriving his children of educational advantages and the neglect of home adornment. Not parsimony, but well directed economy should be the motto of the farmer.

A song by Charley Proctor of White Oak followed the reading of this paper, after which the subject of "The Caucus" was listened to as explained by A. T. Stevens of Alaedon. The class of people nominated at the caucus are usually the class who control the affairs of state and nation, hence the necessity of exercising discretion in the choice of subordinate officials. Farmers who do not attend the caucus should not complain if they do not receive their rights.

At the close of the discussion of this paper the meeting was adjourned to meet in November with Williamston Grange. CARRIE M. HAVENS.

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

Northern counties:—The past week has been a very favorable one for farm work and consequently the farmers have been stirring at a lively gait. Some have been putting in winter wheat, others have been cutting and shocking corn. Potatoes are being dug and marketed. The yield in some counties is about average, but as a general thing it is below. The quality, however, was never better. Fruit has been a successful crop and is being picked and shipped rapidly. Light frost occurred on the 20th in several localities, but the crops were all beyond the reach of harm.

Central counties:—In this section the weather has been very warm and pleasant. Pastures have advanced rapidly, and fields of early sown wheat are green. The warmth and sunshine which prevailed made all crops jump. Many pieces of late corn which it was hardly thought would come through, matured finely. Corn cutting continued during the week and is now practically finished. Another week will see fall seeding about done. The quality of the grain harvested has been fully up to the standard in most of the counties of this section. The Hessian fly has been reported as troublesome in some counties, damaging fall wheat. Light frosts occurred on the 20th at interior points but no injury was reported.

Southern counties:—In this section most of the season's work is about done. A few pieces of corn

which matured late remain to be cut, and in some localities wheat seeding has yet to be finished. Another week will virtually close the season's work. Clover is being harvested and a light crop reported. Potatoes also a light crop, but better than expected before the drought was broken. Fruit was a fair yield except apples which were below par.

NOTE—Next week's bulletin will end the crop reports of the Michigan Weather Service for the season of 1892.



NEWS NOTES.

MICHIGAN.

- The Adventists camp at Lansing. Luther Beecher of Detroit is dead. The colleges are beginning their work. The school commissioners met in Lansing. Evangelist Woodhouse has been slumming in Detroit. State Y. M. C. A. convention in Lansing, Oct. 13-17. C. M. Barre of Hillsdale was appointed consul general to Valparaiso. The Court Street M. E. church in Flint was totally destroyed by fire. Michigan Methodist Episcopal conference in Hillsdale. Detroit conference at Owosso. Detroit was in darkness some time on account of the strike of the electric light trimmers. Battle Creek suffered a severe loss by the burning of the plant of the Union School Furniture company.

NATIONAL.

- A race war has been raging in Calhoun county, Ark. Col. P. S. Gilmore, leader of the famous Gilmore band, is dead. The Odd Fellows held a successful conclave in Portland, Oregon. Homesteaders have caused the arrest of some of the Carnegie men on charges of assault. A large meeting of Chinamen and others in New York protest against the Chinese exclusion law. Bergman, the assailant of Mr. Frick, of the Carnegie company, was sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment. The Peary expedition has returned from Greenland. John Verhoeff, the minerologist of the party, is missing. Rockaway Beach resort on Long Island was almost completely destroyed by fire. The loss was about \$1,000,000. Mrs. Harrison was removed to Washington. The last reports indicate a very slight improvement. Her case is considered exceedingly critical. Johnson, the bicyclist, of Minneapolis, made a mile on a kite-shaped track in 1:56 3-5, with a start of ten feet. It is by far the fastest bicycle time yet made. Disastrous railroad wreck at Shreve, O. Thirteen people cremated. Train robbers also wrecked a train in Kansas. Several passengers killed. The robbers were not found. A. G. Weissert of Wisconsin was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army. The meeting in Washington was a success, marred only by the absence of President Harrison. It is estimated that there were 300,000 visitors in the city.

The cholera obtained a foothold in New York in spite of quarantine regulations. However, few cases have occurred and the danger for the present year seems to be abated. Quarantine regulations are strict as yet. In several instances unpleasantness has occurred among the various health boards and officers.

Somebody sent an infernal machine to Governor Flower. It was so contrived that, had the governor even opened it, he would have been killed. He was warned by an anonymous letter and the box was turned over to the police. Examination showed it to be a machine of most ingenious contrivance, well calculated for deadly work.

FOREIGN.

- A pan-Presbyterian council met in Toronto. Seven men killed by a boiler explosion at Comber, Ont. France appropriately celebrated the centennial of the first republic.

NOW AND THEN.

Extremes of heat and cold produce like effects. When a man is "frozen out" he is apt to get "red-hot."—Life. She's sweet, she's neat, she's "simply grand," but yet a prey to fallacies; O "perfect woman, nobly planned," why mar the plan with galluses?—Indianapolis Journal. The Lately Married One—"I never heard of such trouble as I have had with my servants. They are so stupid." The Experienced One—"Don't talk to me! The other day I sent Patrick out for egg plants; he came back with two hens!"—Stribner's Magazine. Flossie is six years old.—"Mamma," she said one day, "if I get married will I have a husband like pa?" "Yes," replied the mother, with an amused smile. "And if I don't get married will I have to be an old maid like Aunt Katie?" "Yes," "Mamma"—after a pause—"It's a tough world for us women ain't it?"—Times-Democrat.

## Ladies' Department.

## UNCONSCIOUS SERVICE.

"The Bee"—she sighed—"that haunts the clover  
Has nature's errand to fulfill:  
The bird that skims the azure over,  
Bears living seeds within his bill:  
"Without a cause his flight pursuing,  
He drops them on a barren strand;  
And turns, unconscious of the doing,  
The waste into the pasture land.  
"I, craving service—willing, choosing  
To fling broad-cast some golden grain,—  
Can only sit in silent musing,  
And weave my litanies of pain."  
I, making answer, softly kissed her:  
"All nature's realm of bees and birds,—  
What is such ministry, my sister,  
Compared with your enchanted words?  
"The seed your weakened hand is sowing,  
May ripen to a harvest broad,  
Which yet may help, without your knowing,  
To fill the granaries of God!"  
—Margaret J. Preston, in *October Lippincott's*.

## WHOSE WILLING WORKING WIFE.

Up with the birds in the early morning—  
The dewdrop glows like a precious gem;  
Beautiful tints in the sky are dawning,  
But she's never a moment to look at them,  
The men are wanting their breakfast early;  
She must not linger, she must not wait;  
For words that are sharp and looks that are  
surlily  
Are what the men give when meals are late.  
Oh, glorious colors the clouds are turning,  
If she would but look over hills and trees;  
But here are the dishes and there is the churning—  
Those things always must yield to these,  
The world is filled with the wind of beauty,  
If she would but pause and drink it in;  
But pleasure, she says, must wait for duty—  
Neglected work is committed sin.  
The day grows hot and her hands grow weary;  
Oh, for an hour to cool her head!  
Out with the birds and the winds so cheery;  
But she must get dinner and make her bread.  
The busy men in the hayfield working,  
If they saw her sitting with idle hand,  
Would think her lazy and call her shirking,  
And she never could make them understand.  
They do not know that the heart within her  
Hungers for beauty and things sublime,  
They only know they want their dinner,  
Plenty of it and just "on time."  
And after the sweeping and churning and bak-  
ing,  
And dinner dishes are all put by,  
She sits and sews, though her head is aching,  
Till time for supper and "chores" draws nigh.  
Her boys at school must look like others,  
She says as she patches their frocks and hose,  
For the world is quick to censure mothers  
For the least neglect of their children's clothes.  
Her husband comes from the field of labor;  
He gives no praise to his weary wife;  
She's done no more than has her neighbor;  
'Tis the lot of many in country life.  
But after the strife and weary tattle,  
When life is done and she lies at rest,  
The nation's brain and heart and muscle—  
Her sons and daughters—shall call her blest.  
And I think the sweetest joy of heaven,  
The rarest bliss of eternal life,  
And the fairest crown of all will be given  
Unto the wayworn farmer's wife.  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

## THROUGH FEMINE EYES.

"To falter would be sin," whispered memory as I read the behest last night of one of our honored committee on Woman's Work, assigning me to report Farmer's Day at Bay View as I saw it.

Moreover, having the right to command, she intimates that she will allow no excuse for release; not even the dismayed confession of the "first move," hence I hasten to relieve my conscience by obeying at once. It is to be conjectured that this worthy sister has never changed her ancestral abode, else she would know how at such times, all one's mental powers are battling with the half regret that the move was not preceded by a fire. However, inanimate things must respond to the powers that control, and so, despite the doubt that they ever would be, some things are in their permanent places, and our new home, close by the University city, begins to assume a less transient air.

A delightful location truly, is this, and the State Grange Secretary's office is set down with the rest of us in the midst of this beautiful farming country, a stranger to the eastern part of the State, but knowing full well that on its books are records of Granges and Patrons, hereabouts, tried and true.

Farmer's Day at Bay View was a new day; new to the Assembly program, new to us. It was not so much of an experiment as a beginning. Neither was it so much of a beginning as a continuing of that closer union that is in many ways growing up between the intellectual and recreative interests of the farm and the rest of the world.

Early in the morning Patrons began congregating at "Epworth Home," the large, airy building put up last year by the young people of the Epworth League and for the day made "Farmer's Headquarters."

You who were not there may fancy the greetings that took place on those broad verandas. Looking out over that model park, with its groups of pupils and visitors going by to one and another of the assembly buildings that circle round and off down the terrace where the bay shows through the tree tops, there was passing interest enough to hold the eye; but familiar voices would have drawn your attention nearer and you, too, would have been welcoming familiar faces—

and if not faces—why, then, familiar badges.

The particular attraction of the day centered, of course, in the speakers. Brothers Luce, Brigham and Woodman, with Sister Woodman near them representing the ideal "Woman of the Grange."

There was Master Mars with an eye of general solicitude for the company, *ex officio*; and Editor Butterfield, with his badge a bundle of GRANGE VISITORS, ready and glad to meet his readers as they were to meet him. There was Professor Beal, fresh from a botanizing tramp out to the "Big Cedar" in those grand old woods back of Bay View; there was Judge Ramsdell, busy with arrangements for the day, yet still slipping in a dry jest here and there in customary fashion. There were Treasurer Strong from Kalamazoo county, Gate Keeper Carlisle from Kalkaska and Steward A. P. Gray from Grand Traverse county; Sister Gray also, and many others who wore the badges of northern Granges we were glad to see. Bro. J. C. Bronson came from Clinton county, while Brother and Sister Hillman represented Newaygo. Barry county had its delegation there. Antrim county sent a goodly, in more ways than numerically, I'm sure, number, also Bernard Grange, whose tasty banner added to the decorations of the day.

There was the local committee from the farmers of Emmet county, three courteous gentlemen whose names I did not learn. There were Hon. A. B. Copley and wife of Van Buren county, always warm toward farm life and constant readers of the VISITOR. In the audience that gathered in the auditorium were nearly all the faces of the northern representatives who attended the State Grange last December and invited us so cordially to their latitude. We hoped they did not repent that day. There were many others; I wish I could tell you all "but space forbids."

The editor gave you extracts from the main addresses of the day a month ago, only it was all cold type. You lost the force, the personality of Bro. Luce, necessarily. If you have never heard Bro. Brigham, as I never had, you have yet to realize the strength, the speakers' magnetism possessed by the Master of the National Grange. The carefully finished sentences of Hon. J. J. Woodman were a delight, tired as the people were, at 4 P. M. Their touch of sentiment lends a charm, peculiarly his own, to him on the platform.

The noon hour was a time of festive enjoyment in the park, with the lunch, the social cheer and the band's music to conclude with. Rumor had it that the Patron's dinner basket was the object of envy among all circles that day. I only heard about it.

JENNIE BUELL.

## FRIENDSHIP.

[Read at the Acme Grange.]

There is certainly something refining in an intimacy cemented by the pure principles of friendship. Mind naturally seeks to commingle with its kindred spirits, and in doing so it grows better and wiser for the intercourse. It seeks too for a higher and holier state. And in society where high moral principles prevail it finds food for growth. Hence we should cultivate the ties of friendship and strive to enlarge that communion of spirit whereby one is made better. We should seek for that better and higher state and try to secure all the improvement possible from our privileges. We should strive to cultivate and merit the friendship of those whose worth shines pre-eminent in their character, making them patterns of excellence for others to admire and imitate. Friendship improves our happiness and abates misery; it relieves our cares and raises our hopes. Charity is friendship. Do not act as if all the world was made for you and your family. Be kind. Others must live as well as yourself. Remember how hard you have had to struggle. Lend a helping hand to your neighbor. What if you are disappointed in your calculation of men. Do not refuse to do a friendly act on that account. Think of your own shortcomings. Be forgiving. Befriend the needy in time of trials and you will be the gainer in the end.

What a blessing it is to have a friend to whom one can speak fear-

lessly upon any subject. Oh the comfort of feeling safe with a person having neither to weigh the thoughts nor measure the words, but pour them out just as they are, certain that a faithful hand will take and sift them, keeping what is worth keeping, and with the breath of kindness blow the rest away. We love ourselves with all of our faults and we ought to love our friends in a like manner. Friendship enters the abode of sorrow and wretchedness and causes happiness and peace; it knocks at the lowly heart and speaks words of encouragement and joy. The longer we live the higher value we put on friendship and tenderness of parents and friends. If we are loved by those around us we can easily bear the hostilities of the world. The way to make yourself pleasing to others is to show that you care for them by showing them the small sweet courtesies of life. These may seem like small things, but try them, my friends, and see what good to yourselves may grow out of them.

MRS. R. E. RIGELMAN.

## THE MONEY QUESTION.

"I never have five cents, even for postage stamps, without asking for it." The speaker was a young wife who, in her girlhood, earned regular wages as a seamstress, and when married found her financial position changed. "I always have a lump in my throat when I ask for a dollar," she said, "and I used to go to his pocketbook for spare change, for at the marriage service he said, 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow.' But when little Tom began to steal pennies because he wanted something and could not get it, I began to wonder if I had done wrong and the sin was visited on him."

A girl may marry a farmer and with all her life before her decide to be his helpmate and money-saver. How they work and struggle to pay for the farm to get the necessary improvements made. But when the fight is partly over, sometimes the young wife has a feeling of envy on Saturday nights, when the husband pays the "hands" who have worked for him, and has not a dollar for her; for she knows that they have been fed while she served; that they have slept while she lost hours of slumber with the precious baby in her arms, and that they can buy clothes that she would feel it extravagant to wear. Nowhere is this lack of pocket money felt so much as among farmers' wives and daughters. Men should, as is their duty, give their wives an allowance each week, for a woman can never really love a man that she is afraid to ask a little money of, now and then.—*Detroit Journal*.

## OUR COUNTRY SOCIETY.

[Read at Western Pomona Grange.]

Webster defines society as a union of persons in one interest. This is true of country society. What we term country people are mostly farmers; their interests are or should be the same. This is one of the greatest obstacles to contend with in trying to elevate country society. There is not variety enough in their occupations to give vivacity to their conversation when they meet socially. If there were more diversity to their work, there would be more differences of opinion to call out the best there is in us. We all have the same work to do, there is nothing new to tell, one knows just as much about it as the other, consequently, there is nothing left but gossip,—or this is the way it has been in the past. Country people were not as a rule much acquainted with books, education was not for the masses, the society they built up for themselves was in keeping with their lives. Take education from the members of city society and you have taken nearly the whole; it would then be below country society. I know that country society is not what it should be even in these days, when there is no excuse for ignorance. The question comes practically home to each of us, how are we to remedy it? We all recognize this fact that it is growing better each year, and like any other evil, in the course of time would remedy itself, but we wish to hurry its march. Can any of us point out a particular reason

for the change already brought about? I think you will all agree with me in advocating the Grange as being one of the best if not the best means of elevating country society.

I do not hesitate to say, that if every farmer in this State was a Granger and lived up to the principles laid down in our declaration of purposes, the most important of which is, "We will advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children, by all just means within our power," that the social atmosphere of Michigan would be an hundred per cent above that of any other state in the union. There is no use in telling this to Grangers, they know it, it is to those who are outside of the gates we would like to have take this thought home to think about, and then act in accordance to their better judgment.

The time has come when we have to do our own thinking, let us put our thoughts to some use. We live in a progressive age, and country society moves with the rest, and the lever which is steadily moving us upward is education. Our progress may be slow but if we persevere we will accomplish our object at last.

What country people need most is home culture, here is where we will have to begin to remedy society. What we are at home we are very apt to be away from home. If pleasant faces, pleasing manners and agreeable conversation go to make up what is called good society then we must practice at home to make it a part of our very being, and it will be if we make a success of it. We must begin with the children; it must be made as much a part of their daily lives, as eating and drinking. "Bring up a child in the way he should go and he will not depart from it" just as much applies to the part they take in society as in any other walk of life. If we keep all their "yes sirs" and "no sirs," their thanks and their best manners, laid away with their best clothes to be put on only for company, we may say that they are shams. And what is the society that is composed of such material? Can we expect it to be any better than their lives? Home is where our lives are rooted; what we are in our homes we will be in society.

As society is formed in our several homes, we have the remedy in our own keeping. Do not value money more than a human soul. The use of beauty is to refine, therefore keep all the beautiful things you can around your homes. Nothing pays better than good books. A mind well stored with useful knowledge will help to make any society better. It is mind, not muscle, that is needed to benefit society. If we will persist in keeping the best of everything for strangers, live in our back kitchens year in and year out, talk nothing but work and gain to our children, then country society will always remind you of back yards and stables.

Farther remedies suggest themselves.

MRS. H. J. AUSTIN.

## EDUCATIONAL POWER OF IMPRESSIONS.

Everything in education is moving on, growing wiser in its planning and execution. There is a closer insight into the cause and effect of development, better appreciation that certain conditions of neglect and mismanagement toward children will make them grow into ignoble men and women; that the reverse conditions of attention and good influence will cause the development of balance and nobility. Through books, special magazines, and classes, also through the living of a few earnest men, the best in theory is steadily advanced. All this is making its mark. The children of today are noted for their culture and intelligence. They leave behind at an earlier age the primary, grammar, and high school grades, while the standard is constantly higher. They enter normal schools and universities better prepared and younger, bringing to pedagogy many fresh workers in the fullness and vigor of youth.

Every strong movement brings with it the need of a balance, as surely as night is necessary to day. Education is no exception; conscious treatment has its place, but

does it leave no need? Our children are intelligent, they are cultured; are they as generally noble? They are observing, they are skillful; are they obedient from a high standard? They are winning and graceful and talented; are they unconscious and ready to serve the pleasure of others with their accomplishments? does the quality of their intercourse with one another improve yearly?

Perhaps these questions seem to look to an impossible ideal. What would have been said about parallel ones pertaining to the intellectual development fifty years ago? A high school teacher of that time if shown the program of our grammar grades, would have been shocked, and have said it would be impossible for children to be so erudite and still strong and well; the result would be unbalanced bookworms, with their physical development stunted or stopped. We need no more fear turning out a generation of saints than had their reason (truly they had more!) to fear a set of maimed and brain troubled scholars.

Not twenty-five years ago the college woman was looked upon as a curiosity. There was a favor of mannishness about her to the women at home which led them to look at her with distrust and astonishment. It was not suspected that warm womanliness and book learning could ever be combined in the head and heart of one body. These things have long been disproved. The untrue beliefs in regard to moral development can be disproved as well.

The moral nature of a child is as sensitive to good and evil as water to the wind which crosses it. Not a breath but makes its ripple, not a thought in the minds of associates but does its work with the children.

The lives of the fathers, mothers, ministers, doctors, teachers, nurses and servants are the molding influences of the moral natures of little children. The grandfather and grandmother—all who for any reason impress themselves upon the child's heart and thought—are the ones who hold the chisel and finer tools, and are responsible for the results. "The way my father brushed his hair" gave one little boy his first impression of thoroughness and finish. Small and ordinary act, but he saw it was well done, and it was valuable to him. No words of praise or censure could have been the same.

Watch children when they are with their elders. Every expression is noted, every word sinks deeply into the sensitive mind and does its part toward good or evil. The soup is burned; mamma, vexed and annoyed, gives vent to her irritation. Small faces are turned upward—first with a look of puzzle and trouble, but, as their experience enlarges, the amazement gives place to interest, as if it were a dramatic entertainment. "Come on," say they later; "let's go and hear mamma scold the cook!"

Perhaps that very mother is ardent in her effort that her children should be patient and forgiving; is filling their lives with all that is best in education; herself a fine and growing woman. It has not occurred to her that such little things counted; or that her children even knew that she was annoyed.

While our attitude towards life helps the moral growth of the children, our appreciation of their insight will greatly help us to see ourselves as we are. The door-bell rings. Mamma exclaims, "Oh, I hope that is no one to see me!" Every word sinks deep into the hearts of her little children, and as she takes their hands and leads them, though silently, to greet the guest, like electric transmission the company smile, the company manner, are absorbed by them. Gradually they cease to wonder as they hear the words of cordiality gush forth—they cease to wonder, but they learn to do the same.

Every action of our life which does not vibrate from a noble source, even though we hide our feelings or our motives, is a molding influence. Every action which does come from and lead to nobility is equally impressive, and these instances in our lives are the rounds of the ladders by which our children climb to greater achievements than our own.—*Grace Kempton in Christian Union*.

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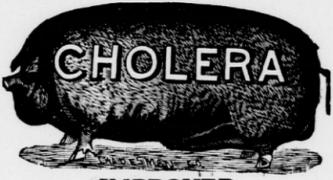
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Yours truly, A. D. BELL.

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College and Station.

U. S. SEPTEMBER CROP REPORT.

Corn.—The reports of correspondents indicate a decline in the September condition of corn to 79.6, from 82.5 in August. The change is slight in the surplus corn States, except in Kansas.

In comparison with September reports of the past ten years only three were lower—70.1 in 1890, 72.3 in 1887, 76.6 in 1886. The present figures are between five and six points below the average of ten previous years.

The crop is well grown and maturing rapidly, without frost as yet in the eastern states. In the middle states drought has injured corn, especially in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, reducing condition five points in each, while in New York it is only depressed from 80 to 79.

In Maryland and Virginia drought also caused a serious reduction, while from South Carolina around to Texas high condition is well maintained, no figures falling to 90 except those of Florida and Mississippi.

Corn has improved in central Ohio and declined from drought in the southern counties. Decided improvement is reported in Indiana. There has been injury from drought in Michigan, Illinois and Kansas, and in less degree in Missouri and Iowa.

Wheat.—The September condition of winter and spring wheat, as harvested, is 85.3. The August average for spring wheat was 87.3 and the July condition of winter wheat was 89.6.

In the middle states quality is medium. Rust is reported to some extent. In the south the berry was generally very plump and sound when harvested, but has been damaged somewhat by prevalent rains.

The yield of Illinois wheat has generally met the expectation, and is good in southern Indiana, but disappointing in some districts of that state and Ohio. The forcing weather of June produced a large growth of straw in Michigan, while later conditions resulted in a small and shrunken berry.

In the spring wheat region, the crop is light in Wisconsin and barely an average one in Minnesota. From 65 to 75 per cent of the North Dakota crop was harvested on the 1st of September, relatively small in yield, with a somewhat shriveled berry.

Oats.—There has been a further and heavy decline in the condition of oats during the past month. The season has been unfavorable from the beginning, the June condition being below the average for that month for a series of years.

Improvement is manifest in New England. The Atlantic coast states from New York to South Carolina show a small but uniform decline, while in the Gulf districts there has been little change and the condition is fairly high.

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NORTHEASTERN WYOMING.

The following, taken from a bulletin of the Wyoming station, may prove of interest to those of our readers who wish to know more about our western country.

Northeastern Wyoming is from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. Agricultural experiments for this region are tried on the Sundance experiment farm. The energetic superintendent, Thomas A. Dunn, has written the descriptive portion of this article.

The average summer temperature is 60° F., and the annual rainfall is about 17 inches. Most of the rain falls in spring and early summer, the autumn being dry.

The following varieties of farm crops and breeds of stock are recommended as adapted to northeastern Wyoming. This selection is based on the Sundance experiment farm trials of 1891, and on answers to circular letters sent to the farmers of Crook and Weston counties.

Yields of upwards of fifty-five bushels per acre of spring wheat are not infrequent. The best varieties are Improved Pyfe, Niagara and Red Oregon. S. H. C. Kent of Carlisle, has good success with Red Chaff. May and Fultz winter wheats promise well.

Yields of upwards of fifty-five bushels per acre of spring wheat are not infrequent. The best varieties are Improved Pyfe, Niagara and Red Oregon.

Wheat. The most popular varieties are Welcome, American Banner, White Russian and Siberian. DeSoto E. Richardson of Sundance, has good success with the Mammoth, planted in April.

The successful raising of field corn is a certainty, and the yields compare favorably with some of the famous corn belts. Flint, Yellow Dent, Pride of the North, Squaw and Mandan are the preferred varieties.

The best tame grasses for hay are timothy, alfalfa, red clover, orchard and Johnson grasses. Ward Brown of Forks, reports good success with orchard grass planted in April.

The best tame grasses for hay are timothy, alfalfa, red clover, orchard and Johnson grasses. Ward Brown of Forks, reports good success with orchard grass planted in April.

Stock raising is an important industry. The dry falls cure the nutritious grasses on the ground for use in winter range and pasture feeding.

Morgan and Norman horses are popular. Burke and Mackenzie of the Currycomb Ranch, write: "Our mares are mostly well graded western stock."

LeRoy G. Hoyt of Beulah, has good success with American horses. Berkshire and Poland China swine do well fed in summer on alfalfa pasture and artichokes, and in winter on corn and chopped feed.

SHEEP AND WOOL NOTES.

A good beginning is half of the work. Allow plenty of room in the barn or shed for each sheep.

The wool on thrifty, young sheep is stronger than on aged ones. Even now, sheep should have a change of pasture as often as possible.

In feeding sheep to fatten it is best to class into lots according to their size. The time required to fatten sheep depends on their age and condition.

When the ram is allowed to run with the ewes now, he should have a feed of grain daily. The age at which a ram ceases to be useful as a breeder depends largely upon the treatment given during service.

Where manure is quite an item, with good management, the sheep droppings will pay well for the trouble of caring for them. Grange Bulletin.

Notices of Meetings.

ALLEGAN POMONA.

The next meeting of Allegan County Pomona Grange will meet with Bradley Grange on Oct. 20 at 10 o'clock A. M. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance.

WESTERN POMONA.

Western Pomona Grange No. 19, will hold its October meeting with Lisbon Grange, Oct. 13 and 14. All fourth degree members cordially invited.

MRS. H. J. AUSTIN, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH POMONA.

The next meeting of St. Joseph Pomona Grange No. 4, will be held at Centerville Grange hall first Thursday in Oct.

All fourth degree members in good standing are cordially invited.

MRS. HENRY COOK, Secretary.

KENT POMONA.

Grand Rapids, Sept. 28, 1892.

The Patrons of Kent County will hold their annual convention in Good Templars Hall, No. 39 West Bridge St, Grand Rapids, Mich., on Tuesday Oct. 4, at 10 A. M. to elect representatives to the State Grange.

Yours respectfully

THOS. GRAHAM, Master Harmony Grange, No. 337.

MONTCALM POMONA.

Montcalm County Pomona Grange No. 24 will convene at Douglass Grange Hall on Thursday, Oct. 6, 1892, at eleven o'clock A. M. At said meeting officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and the reports of retiring officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. A large program is to be carried out prepared by worthy lecturer H. H. Hines and the executive committee. All 4th degree members in good standing are especially invited to attend. Good care will be taken or all who wish to stay at night.

B. B. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

OAKLAND POMONA.

Oakland Pomona will be held at Commerce, Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Grange will open in the 4th degree at 10 A. M.

Music by Grange choir. Address of Welcome by Master of Commerce Grange.

Response by Master of Pomona Grange.

Reports of Subordinate Granges. Dinner.

Afternoon session. Music by the choir.

Essay, "A Trip to Denver," Mrs. A. H. Paddock.

Discussion, "Our Public Roads, how should they be made," opened by G. M. Trowbridge. Response by D. M. Garner, A. B. Richmond.

Song, by C. S. Bartlett. Recitation, by Mrs. Chas. Hains.

Discussion, "Farm Fences, what do they cost and which is the best." Opened by C. S. Bartlett, followed by E. S. Covert.

Essay, by Mrs. A. E. Green. Discussion, "Would Free Coinage of silver be disastrous to our financial system?" Opened by J. Van Hoosen, followed by Wm. E. Carpenter, A. E. Green.

Pomona Scrap-bag, by Mrs. Caleb Jackson.

A. H. PADDOCK, Steward of Commerce Grange.

LENAWEE POMONA.

The Lenawee County Pomona Grange No 15 will meet with Working Grange, October 6. Will be opened in the fifth degree at 10:30 A. M., dinner at 12 M. The afternoon meeting will be an open meeting to which all are invited. Called at 1 P. M.

Address of Welcome, Sister I. B. Kellogg.

Response, Bro. J. E. Jacklin. Recitation, Sister Emily Gander. Paper, M. T. Cole.

Singing, Working Grange. Recitation, Lottie Chandler. Essay, "The Rank of the American Farmer," Sister M. Ward.

Recitation, L. G. Smith. Selection, Sister Libbie Woolsey.

Music, Madison Grange Orchestra. Recitation, Orin Bradish.

Recitation, Sister Eunice Holt. Singing, Working Grange. Paper, E. W. Allis. Recitation, C. N. Comstock. Selection, Mattie Allis. Music by Orchestra. Recitation, Bro. I. B. Kellogg. Those wishing to remain over night will be entertained by Working Grange. MRS. M. T. COLE, Lecturer.

HILLSDALE POMONA.

Hillsdale County Pomona Grange will meet with South Jefferson Grange Thursday, Nov. 3, 1892. Grange called to order at 10 o'clock sharp, for business session. After dinner the following program will be presented: Welcome address, Sister J. Bowditch.

Response, County Lecturer. Quotations from GRANGE VISITOR by every member present.

Paper, "Is there any reason why woman should not have the right of franchise?" Sister Van Arsdale.

Recitation, Mabel Bowditch. Paper, "Our Highways," Bro. Geo. Rose.

Declamation, Bro. John Hoffman. Paper, Bro. Barrett.

Recitation, Katie Cox. Paper, "Which is the more profitable, Reading or Fancy Work?" Sister Georgia Edwards.

Recitation, Sister Alice Pease. Select reading, Sister Phillips.

"Farmers in high Offices of trust," Bro. Bush, followed by discussion.

"The educational Value of brass Bands and rag miffin processions in campaign work," Bro. R. Evans.

Music, by South Jefferson Grange. MRS. E. D. NOKES, Lecturer.

BRANCH POMONA.

The Granges of Branch county are making large preparation to fittingly celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America at Coldwater Oct. 21. Exercises are being arranged for an all-day meeting and also in the evening. The meeting will open with an anniversary address by ex-Gov. Luce, an anniversary poem, and a historical paper pertaining to the life of Columbus up to the discovery of America. In the afternoon there will be a program of responses to a series of historical and patriotic sentiments especially fitted to the occasion; all well interspersed with appropriate music and a number of oratorical selections. The exercises of the evening meeting will be quite unlike the above and will be managed by the young people who will monopolize that part of the celebration. There is also being planned quite a full exposition department consisting of selected exhibits pertaining to agriculture, education, history, art, and woman's work. A full program will be furnished for the next issue of the VISITOR. J. D. W. FISK, Chairman Columbian Com.

IONIA POMONA.

Will be held at floral hall, on the fair grounds, in October. The morning session will be devoted to the usual business of the Order, followed by a "Union" dinner. After which the election of delegates to the State Grange will be in order. The Grange is most cordially invited to listen to the following program: Address of welcome, Mrs. C. I. Goodwin. Response, Mrs. Dellie Barnard Hall. Recitation, Mrs. Bert Powell. "How to destroy the Carpet bugs," Mrs. Waldron. Selection, Myrtie Barnard. Essay, Mrs. Chaney Higby. "What fills our Reform School, and what is the cause of it?" Mrs. John Morrison. Grange song, "Better to stay on the farm." "What Benefit is the county Fair to the agriculturist," Arthur Loomis.

"Do the Members take the interest in the Importance and necessity of the Press as they should for the good of the Order?" D. English. "What should we do to strengthen the Grange?" Bro. Moon. Song, "Plow deep's the motto." MRS. L. J. BARNARD, Lecturer.

IN MEMORIAM.

Ingham Pomona passed appropriate resolutions concerning the death of Bro. O. B. Stillman, a charter member of that Grange.

Berlin Center Grange, No. 272, united in a tribute to the memory of Sister Alice Lowry, who died in August, aged 50 years.

THE REASON.

Williamston, Mich., Sept. 1892.

MR. EDITOR—The GRANGE VISITOR of September 15 is admirable. The neat, large type, and general make up, call down blessings upon your head from all old people.

Your article entitled "Why Don't They Come?" referring to the Agricultural College, is pertinent. I do not propose to answer your question in extenso, but I shall confine my remarks to one point only which you raise. You ask—"Why do not the students come? Why is it that so few farmers' boys are here to get the training for future farm life?"

Why, indeed! Under all the circumstances, with such an admirable institution of learning at their command, one, at first sight, is filled with wonder at the statement of facts. One would think that our farmer's boys would crowd those halls to overflowing. But what a beggarly number apply each term for admission. How different is it at Ann Arbor and other state institutions, it may be.

But upon closer scrutiny the reason for this deplorable state of things is not hard to find.

Farming itself has received a black eye. "Calamity howlers" say that it don't pay; that it is the worst business on earth; that farmers themselves are a poor, despised lot, worthy of no respect or consideration—and the worst phase is, farmers seem to admit the impeachment. In this view is it strange that our young men desert the old farm as soon as they reach the age of legal freedom. Is it strange that if they desire the higher education, it is not the agricultural one that they choose? Why fit themselves for a despised calling, which offers no prizes in wealth, honor or influence? None so poor as to do farmers reverence.

And according to my sad experience, an education at the Agricultural college does not, in nine cases out of ten, increase the farmers boy's love for farming. Most of that number, of graduates, prefer to be teachers, professors, professional men, miners, engineers, traders, peddlers—anything but practical farmers. See the re-call of graduates in recent Speculum. I am not straining the facts. I am telling the truth in sorrow and dismay.

Our noble Agricultural College is all right. But if farming is an ignoble calling, and the whole agricultural community is to be impoverished by the desertion of its best sons, let the college be abolished and our farmers sink into ignorant, helpless serfdom as soon as possible.

I am a farmer, and am proud of it. I am a Patron of Husbandry, zealous for the promotion of all good, inside and out of our Order, but in view of hard facts staring me in the face I confess that my faith wavers and I find myself drifting toward the calamity howlers. But my faith only wavers; it still believes in God and in God's vineyard; the earth and all its rich store of blessings for the tiller of the soil.

Fraternally, JOHN H. FORSTER.

COLUMBUS DAY PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, The World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition has made a patriotic suggestion that, at the same time that the Exposition grounds at Chicago are being dedicated on October 21, 1892, the anniversary of the discovery of America, all the people of the United States unite in celebrating the anniversary of which celebration the public schools of the Republic shall be everywhere the center; and WHEREAS, The President of the United States has by proclamation recommended the observance of that day by public demonstration and by suitable exercises in the

STARTLING! More Than \$1,000.00 to Be Given Away.

With a view to increasing the circulation of the Mid-Continent Magazine as largely as possible, and at the same time encourage the study of patriotic American History, the proprietors of this great moral family magazine have decided to offer upwards of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in valuable prizes, all just as represented, for the correct answer to the following questions on important American events.



- 1. This is the portrait of the greatest discoverer in history. Who is he?
2. What was the greatest event of his life?
3. What great celebration is about to take place in America commemorating that event?

WE PAY FOR ANSWERS, READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING.

The first person sending us correct answers to all of the above questions will send to the World's Fair at Chicago any time after it opens next May, and pay all expenses for ten days. This includes railway and sleep car fare both ways, hotel bills, and admission ticket to the Fair every day, for ten days. It makes no difference on what part of the Continent you live; we will as readily send the winner from Texas or California as from Cook County, Illinois. To the second and third persons sending correct answers a genuine Elgin or Waltham gold filled watch; value, \$50.00. For the next ten, a gentleman's silver watch or ladies' chateleine silver watch, each valued at \$10.00. For the twenty-fifth, a solid gold ring; value, \$10.00. For every twenty-fifth correct answer thereafter, a beautiful, padded seal volume of Longfellow's Poems; value, \$5.00 each. For the ninety-ninth, a complete set of Chambers' Encyclopedia, 10 vols. calf. For the middle correct answer a genuine diamond ring, with solid gold setting; value, \$100.00. For the five immediately before, and the five immediately after the middle, each a complete set of Dickens' works, 15 vols., bound in cloth.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

CONSOlation PRIZES. Any person failing to secure any of the above prizes will have a chance to get one of the following Consolation Prizes. For the last correct answer we will give the same prize as the first, viz: A free trip for ten days to the World's Fair at any time after it opens, with all expenses paid from start to finish. For the next to the last a genuine Elgin or Waltham solid gold filled watch; value, \$50.00. For the third, a beautiful, solid gold pin, with Moonstone setting, suitable for lady or gentleman; value, \$20.00. For each of the next fifty, an elegant cloth-bound volume of Bryant's Poems, gilt edges, side and back; value, \$1.50 each. For the ninety-ninth from the last, Webster's International Dictionary, sheep; value, \$12.00.

EVERY PERSON GETS A PRIZE. We are wholesale book dealers, and to every person answering correctly, or incorrectly, the questions, we will give a certificate entitling them to buy any and all books, music, periodicals, and art supplies, at wholesale prices, and a copy of our mammoth catalogue, with everything marked in plain figures at wholesale rates, and further, any person answering the questions correctly or incorrectly, will receive a copy of the COLUMBUS MEMORIAL, a large volume, 12x15 inches, and an indispensable household necessity at this time.

CONDITIONS. There are no conditions to this contest other than that every person competing must enclose a dollar, one dollar with their answers, for a year's subscription to the MID-CONTINENT MAGAZINE, the greatest and most popular family literary magazine for the money, published in the world. You are sure to get the value of your dollar alone in the magazine. When writing you must state in what paper you first saw this advertisement.

REMEMBER. That you get your Columbus Memorial and your certificate and book catalogue by return mail, and as this contest closes the 31st day of December next the other prizes will then immediately be awarded by the committee appointed for the purpose, and at once forwarded to the proper persons.

DISTANCE NO BARRIER. Those living at a distance from our office stand as good a chance to get the letters as those posted. Give your name and address plainly, and address your letter to READERS' UNION PUBLISHING CO., Lansing, Michigan.

SIT DOWN AND WRITE AT ONCE.

schools and other places of assembly throughout the land; Now, Therefore, I, Edwin B. Winans, Governor of the State of Michigan, do hereby recommend and request the observance by the people of Michigan of the said TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1892, as a general holiday, that business be suspended, and that civil and military organizations join in the celebration. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused [L.S.] to be affixed the great seal of the State, this first day of September, A. D. 1892. EDWIN B. WINANS, Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

Eradication of Pleuro-pneumonia. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Office of the Secretary. To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the quarantines heretofore existing in the counties of Kings and Queens, state of New York, and the counties of Essex and Hudson, state of New Jersey, for the suppression of contagious Pluro-pneumonia among cattle, are this day removed.

The removal of the aforesaid quarantines completes the dissolving of all quarantines established by this department in the several sections of the United States for the suppression of the above named disease. No case of this disease has occurred in the state of Illinois since December 29, 1887, a period of more than four years and eight months. No case has occurred in the state of Pennsylvania since September 29, 1888, a period of four years within a few days. No case has occurred in the state of Maryland since September 18, 1889, a period of three years. No case has occurred in the state of New York since April 30, 1891, a period of more than one year and four months. No case has occurred in the state of New Jersey since March 25, 1892, a period of six months, and no case has occurred in any other portion of the United States within the past five years.

I do therefore hereby officially declare that the United States is free from the disease known as Contagious Pleuro-pneumonia. Done at the city of Washington, D. C., this 26th day of September, A. D. 1892. J. M. RUSK, Secretary.

Favorite Lines to the Summer Resorts of Northern Michigan

- TRAVERSE CITY
ELK RAPIDS
CHARLEVOIX
PETOSKEY
BAY VIEW
MACKINAC ISLAND
and TRAVERSE BAY
RESORTS
CHICAGO and WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY
DETROIT LANSING and NORTHERN RAILROAD
The West Michigan is now in operation to Bay View, and is the ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO CHARLEVOIX
Through sleeping and parlor car service from Chicago, Detroit, Lansing and Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Bay View.
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WILL USE NO OTHER. Volusia Co., Fla., Sept. 3, 1892.

W. INGERSOLL: DEAR SIR—Will say I have received your communications and always met with prompt attention in all my dealings with you. I have used your paints on my barn and other out-buildings, and am thoroughly satisfied, and intend using it on my house in a short time; no fear of my using any other paint. Fraternaly yours, E. KIMBERLY. (See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.—Ed.)

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MAN wanted. Salary and expenses. Permanent place. Apply now. Only growers of nursery stock on both American and Canadian soils. Hardy varieties our specialty. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Chicago.