

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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LANSING, MICHIGAN, JUNE 15, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 420.

A REPLY TO JUDGE RAMSDHELL.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—I read with a great deal of interest and pleasure the report of the Executive Committee as published in the VISITOR of January 1, also the article on "Silver and Wheat" in the issue of May 15 by Judge Ramsdell, who I understand was also the author of the report. While there is much in both that I agree with there are some conclusions and reasons given that I, as a farmer and Patron decidedly dissent from, and I respectfully offer through the VISITOR, by your kind permission, some reasons why I dissent, even though you in the plenitude of editorial wisdom affirm them as the opinion of the Grange, and if the reasons I offer are not good, I desire to be corrected through the VISITOR.

The report says: "We reaffirm our opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver for the reasons given in our last report."

If the reasons given had been that metallic money was a relic of the age of barbarism and that paper money is the money of enlightened commerce with which more than 95 per cent of its exchanges are effected, I could have fully agreed with them.

We have today free and unlimited coinage of gold, the protest of the Michigan State Grange notwithstanding, and down to 1873, substantially that of both gold and silver, when silver was by bribery, forgery and perjury, fraudulently demonetized by a trick of legislation, and although to a man, from Grant to Sherman, they denied all knowledge of the trick, enough of them refused to rectify the mistake they so innocently committed to prevent its full re-remonetization, thus giving the lie to their professions of innocence. An unbiased consideration of the means used to effect the demonetization of silver and its disastrous influence upon the prosperity of the people should prompt every citizen engaged in industrial pursuits to persistently demand the restoration of the silver to the position given it by the fathers of the republic, as the unit of account and the standard of payment. The profits or losses of mine owners have no more to do with the question of what we shall use for money than it does for that of the rappers who gather up the rags that Uncle Sam uses to make his legitimate rag babies, or of the bastard rag babies issued by the national banks, which are so dear to their hearts that they "everlastingly kick" against giving them up, but are demanding that the present and future generations shall submit to be bonded for their benefit, but it seems to be a question that vexes the "powers that be" whether they shall be in the future known as bastard rag babies, wild cats, red dog, snake-in-the-grass or some other more appropriate name.

The constitution confers on congress the exclusive power to coin money and regulate its value and enjoins upon it the duty to exercise every power conferred upon it. Its laws require all debtors to pay their debts with legal tender money, and it is clearly its duty to coin a sufficient amount to make the supply fairly equal the demand so as to be as fair for the borrower as for the lender and to place the rate of interest at as low a figure as our competitors in the principal countries of Europe may put.

To require the debtor to pay his debts in money and then neglect or refuse to coin enough for their use would be as unjust as the decree of Pharaoh that the children of Israel should make bricks without straw. The experience of Europe and our own country has demonstrated the fact that gold and silver both together have not been sufficient to furnish the necessary supply of money, and they have been compelled to issue a large per cent of paper money to meet the demands of business, and today several of the countries of Europe, like our own, are suffering great losses by the attempt to force the people to transact their business with an insufficient supply of money; an attempt that must inevitably result in a financial if not a bloody political revolution.

The real questions before us as a people are: "Shall we have any legal tender money but gold? Shall we have any currency except paper redeemable in gold alone? Shall silver be again demonetized and the silver certificates be redeemed in gold, as is now being done, and then be destroyed? It has been the policy of the government for several years to have a dollar in coin behind every dollar of gold or silver certificates issued.

There is but \$600,000,000 of gold in our country; there was said to be \$700,000,000 last year. Has free silver coinage driven it out? If every dollar of it was in the treasury, a gold certificate issued in its place, we could have but \$500,000,000 in use. There is today more than \$700,000,000 of all classes of money in the treasury and it would take every dollar of the gold and a \$100,000,000 of the certificates to replace the discredited greenbacks, silver and silver certificates and maintain the present amount. If money has been tight with a volume of \$1,600,000,000, what will it be with a volume of \$600,000,000? Or shall we have three, five, ten or any other number of dollars in paper issued for every dollar in the treasury?

For the past twenty years every possible effort has been made to force us down to a

single gold standard. The specie resumption law of 1875 provided for the destruction of every greenback and the substitution of national bank notes. Silver was already demonetized in 1873. If the law had been given full effect we should have been squarely on the gold basis. Silver was remonetized over Hayes' veto in 1878, but enough of those who had innocently voted to demonetize it refused to restore its right of free coinage, and to this day the gold standard men have been able to prevent free coinage.

Arthur urged its demonetization, or at least a suspension of its coinage and the destruction of the greenback, and clearly "gave away" the power behind him when he said the national banks stood ready to supply all the currency needed.

The gold bugs fought the greenbacks through the supreme court and lest their case, but Cleveland through his Secretary of the Treasury, devoted more than half of his report to arguing that the court was wrong, that the greenbacks ought to be redeemed and destroyed and the coinage of silver suspended, and it was generally understood that he would veto a free coinage bill and that no free coinage man need ask for an office, for he could not have it.

Harrison said in his inaugural message that if there was any considerable increase in the volume of money that "there would be an inflation of prices that would be disastrous to business and a disgrace to our financial system." For Heaven's sake, what were our Grangers and other farmers asking for if it was not for an inflation of the prices of their products? What were they "kicking against," if it was not against low prices, whatever might be the cause of it. Every power of this administration was used to prevent any increase in the volume of money. The platform on which he was elected was generally believed to be for free coinage, but like Cleveland he held his party under control by threatening to veto any free coinage bill or other measure designed to increase the volume of money.

The Sherman law, so lauded in the report of our committee, was the work of the arch enemies of more money, and especially of free silver coinage. The very hand that drew it is today moving heaven and earth to secure its repeal, the protest of the Michigan State Grange to the contrary notwithstanding. It was a sham and a fraud from the beginning to the end. Like the zigzag approaches of the sappers and miners of a besieging army, its real and direct aim was to destroy silver as money, and every possible effort is being made to secure its repeal without giving in its place a law more satisfactory to the friends of free coinage. It is the openly avowed purpose of the present administration to so execute the Sherman law as to make it odious. Under the pretence of maintaining the parity of gold and silver, it is like its predecessor discriminating against silver. Not a dollar of silver is paid out, although the law clearly authorizes and virtually directs it to do so. It is a perfectly clear case of "Hew not to do it." It is said the people do not want silver money. If the government will give those very silver dollars to the people as they have given several millions of them to the Columbian Exposition Company, or if they will lend them to the people at one per cent, as they have been loaning hundreds of millions to the bankers for the past 25 years, the women of our country will furnish stockings enough to store every dollar of them and the government need not build another vault. But to take them through the banks at 10 per cent; no, thanks, they cannot afford the luxury of jingling 10 per cent dollars in their pockets.

For more than 20 years the gold standard men have controlled the financial policy of each administration, and each president has been their willing tool in their endeavors to "Fatigue the people into a compliance with their wishes." George the Fourth played at that game about a hundred years ago and the result as given in history might be a valuable object lesson.

Brother Ramsdell in his article on Silver and Wheat says: "The idea that increasing the circulation in the United States will increase the price of bread or any other necessary article of food is the most nonsensical."

Centuries ago it was written that "the volume of money in circulation controls the prices of labor and its product." "If you double the volume of money you will double the prices of labor and its products." "If you reduce the volume of money one-half you will reduce the prices of labor and its products one-half." I give these quotations from memory, but I believe they are substantially correct. These fundamental principles in political economy have been reiterated by every writer of note on that subject. They are taught in every college throughout the civilized world, and I venture the assertion there is not a reputable author or college on the face of the earth that teaches the opposite doctrine. If there is I beg to be set right and I will begin the study of political economy over again and try and profit by their instructions. With a full knowledge of these principles the bankers and money lenders of the world have always opposed any increase in the volume of money. They have been especially bitter against paper money unless they could issue it, control its volume and pocket its profits.

The present war against silver began nearly 40 years ago. The immense production of gold during the first five years following its discovery in California and Australia alarmed the Shylocks of Europe. They thought the commercial world was going to be flooded with gold and the consequent rise in prices would greatly reduce the value of their bonds and other securities. I well remember reading an article at that time predicting that if the supply of gold continued at the same rate a very few years, a bushel of wheat would command ten dollars in gold. Circulars were sent from Paris to all the leading bankers of Europe urging a united effort to demonetize gold. Under their influence Germany, Austria and several other countries of Europe actually demonetized gold and made silver the sole legal tender. England refused, as she had demonetized silver (in 1816 I believe). Directly the production of gold fell off and the great bonanza silver deposits of Nevada and Colorado were discovered. The Shylocks changed their opinions. They concluded it would be a flood of silver, and by their command Germany and the other countries remonetized gold and demonetized silver. Great pressure was brought to bear on our government, but the rebellion compelled it to use everything in the shape of money. Subsequent events show that the enemies of more money had got their work.

Eugene Syed, an eminent Jew banker of London, was sent to this country with a half million of dollars in his pocket to persuade our people that we had too much money and had better demonetize silver. He reported to his employers that he had succeeded in his mission, and had paid out the money. Who got it? Not the friends of free coinage, surely.

In ancient times gold and silver were bartered for like other commodities. The stamp on them, if any, was a certificate of its weight and purity. The invention of the law of legal tender, the stamp is a certificate of service rendered by the holder to the government issuing it, and which it declares shall be a legal tender for services of like value rendered to the holder by all others within its jurisdiction, and it is just as honest money when stamped on paper, copper, nickel, or silver, as it is when stamped on gold. No one wants coin for any other purpose than legal tender money. Gold and silver needed in the acts can be supplied cheaper in the form of bullion. Men generally think the coin they have earned is their own to do with as they please. Far from it. Every government forbids under severe penalties the counterfeiting, imitating, defacing, or in any way willfully impairing its value. It is a public utility of exchange and belongs to the whole people. But there are so many people who think this tool must be hard and heavy, that it seems to be imperative necessary to coin gold, silver, nickel, copper, etc., for their satisfaction. The shrewd money changer takes an advantage of these superstitious notions, and a man who offers a light coin must submit to a loss for their gain. They would be as much sense and justice in deducting a few cents because of the ragged edges of the paper coin so long as the genuine stamp is plainly seen. To my view it is folly, almost insane or idiotic, for men who believe that we need more money to be juggling and disputing with each other as to which is the best material to use.

The issue of paper money is absolutely necessary. There is not gold enough "in sight" to constitute a basis for the necessary amount. The demand for a hard and heavy basis is so imperative that pure "flat" money is out of the question, and until mankind have become sufficiently enlightened to reject hard and heavy money we shall be under the necessity of using all the gold, silver and paper needed to supply our wants.

Brothers, I appeal to you to rise above all partisan prejudice, to stand together as one man in demanding an increase in the volume of money. The gold bugs say we have too much money and we must be restricted to gold alone. There are but two sides to the question. He who is not for us is against us. Divide and conquer is the motto of our opponents. They tell us gold is so timid that it will run and hide if we coin silver or paper. I venture the assertion that gold is today the boldest, the most unscrupulous, the most thoroughly dishonest element that directly or indirectly influences our government. It corrupts our judges, suborns witnesses, bribes our legislators and holds the executors of the law in complete subjection. "It is ever ready to place itself where it will do the most good," to itself, and then with characteristic impudence ask "What are you going to do about it?"

When you complain that money is scarce and hard to get you are told there is plenty of money if you have only raised something to get it with, and when you complain of the low prices of your crops you are told that you have raised too much, that there is an overproduction, that you must farm better and raise less. Brothers, you have been forced down the declining road for more than 25 years. I appeal to you again to rise as one man and demand a reversal of the policy that has caused your losses.

CHAS. S. TORREY.
Lansing, June 4, 1893.

RECORD OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION AND THE FREE COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

National Grange, The Patrons of Husbandry.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa. May 29, 1892.

I have been requested to make a statement as to the legislation of the National Grange upon the above subjects, as Chairman of the National Grange Executive Committee.

I must refer Patrons to the Journal of Proceedings of the National Grange from 1889 down to the present time, copies of which have been sent to every Subordinate Grange in the United States; therefore, should be in the archives of your respective Granges, to which the members could refer and ascertain for themselves the consideration the National Grange has given to these important subjects.

I say subjects, because it does not only include the free coinage of gold and silver, but the volume and character of the entire currency of our country.

It is very singular that Patrons should be in doubt as to the legislation upon these questions; but I presume it is to be accounted for by the carelessness of Subordinate Granges in preserving the records of the State and National Granges or they would refer to the records without appealing to official authority for information.

In compliance with this request I shall briefly cite the records of the National Grange and the National Executive Committee itself without any personal reflections.

At the California session of the National Grange in 1889 (see Journal of Proceedings, page 119 report of J. B. Bailey, Chairman of the Committee of "Good of the Order"), made the following report: "Your committee to whom was referred the following resolution on silver coinage and paper money, would recommend its adoption," viz:

"WHEREAS, Contractation of the circulating medium of the United States has depressed the prices of farm products to the great injury of the agricultural classes; therefore
"Resolved, That we favor the free coinage of silver, and also favor the maintenance in circulation of the paper money of the United States independent of national banks, in sufficient volume to prevent any future contraction and consequent embarrassment to our prosperity."

Upon which the yeas and nays were called, 20 voting for the resolution and 3 against.

At the Atlanta, Georgia, session, in 1890, the National Legislative Committee made the following report, page 36 Journal of Proceedings:

"For long series of years this National Grange has been on record in favor of the full and unlimited coinage of silver with a view to a larger volume of currency with which to transact the business of the country. Acting upon these instructions your committee urged the complete remonetization of silver, and its unlimited coinage. The law enacted did not fully meet our views but will doubtless afford some relief. It is an advance towards an end that will doubtless ere long be reached."

This report was adopted without any dissenting vote being recorded.

On page 90 we find in the same report a memorial by the Legislative Committee to Congress.

REMONETIZATION OF SILVER AND COINAGE

"We also assure you that a large majority of our members favor the full and complete remonetization of silver and that all limitations as to coinage shall be removed."

On page 109 of the same session the Committee on Resolutions reported the following and it was occurred in:

"Resolved, That the hard times for the past few years were caused in a great measure by the contraction of our currency; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we favor the free coinage of silver."

"THOS. MARS, Chairman."

On page 120, in the report of the Committee on Agriculture, same session, A. E. Page, Chairman, from which I quote the following: "This brings us to another class, or rather a group of classes, the banker, the capitalist, speculators and securities are classed as one, commonly called the 'Money Power,' with headquarters on Wall street, where this class gathered in a lion's share of the wealth no one will deny. They have made all the streams of commerce and manufacture tributary to their account, etc."

On page 133 of the same session from

the report of the Committee on Resolutions the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That we reiterate the demands of the National Grange, at its last session, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to provide by law for an adequate supply of a circulating medium to meet the demands of business in such volume as will best serve the interest of the people—thus equalizing the burdens and benefits, and relieving the monetary stringency."

I will not quote from the report of the Executive Committee of the same session, on page 142, but simply refer the reader to said report, which was adopted—yeas, 23; nays, 19—see page 146.

At the Springfield, Ohio, session, in 1891, page 173, in the report of the Committee on National Legislation, the following was agreed to: "Several important financial measures were under consideration; that providing for the free coinage of silver passed the Senate, and only failing to pass the House because it failed to come to a direct vote. It is quite probable that the measure will pass both Houses of the next Congress and become a law, when, it is to be hoped, it will bring about the favorable results to agriculture expected by its friends. Our Order represents the wishes not only of its own membership but those of a large proportion of the people of our country in asking for an increase in the volume of currency to \$40 or \$50 per capita."

At the same session, page 176, the following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The National Grange does not believe that we now have sufficient currency in the nation for the legitimate purpose of trade and to meet necessary obligations; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this National Grange declares and expresses its opinion in favor of free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, in such volume as to exist up to 1873, when silver was demonetized."

"Resolved, That we believe that the government alone should issue money, and that we do demand that a sufficiency of legal tender notes be issued."

On the above resolution the yeas were 26; nays 10.

At the same session, on page 178, the following was adopted from the report of the Committee on National Finance:

"Resolved, It is right and just, both to the debtor and creditor, that all legal tender money should stand upon equal footing in its capacity and power to pay debts."

"Resolved, It is unjust and burdensome to permit any creditor to contract with his debtor to compel him to pay in only one form of legal tender money."

"Resolved, It is the duty of all the States to give equal value and recognition to all forms of lawful money made legal tender by the United States; and the power to contract, to debase one form thereof, is unpatriotic, and practically nullifies the power to coin money given by the Constitution, exclusively to the general government."

At the Concord, N. H., session, in 1892, page 168, from Committee on Good of the Order, the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That all currency, whether metallic or paper, necessary for the use and convenience of the people, should be issued and controlled by the government of the United States, and not by or through the banking corporations of the country, and when so issued should be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private."

At the same session in the report of the Committee on National Legislation, on page 209, occurs the following memorial to Congress:

CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

"The farmers are practically a unit in favor of an increase in the circulating medium of our country. They do not ask for reckless legislation, nor do they favor doubtful or rash experiments; what they want is money issued by the Government and made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and they also desire legislation which will prevent any discrimination by contract or otherwise, against any lawful money of the United States."

"Very few farmers are found in the ranks of the monometalists; they desire that both gold and silver shall be fully utilized as money, on like conditions, and as a sound basis for the issuance of the notes of the United States in volume sufficient for the business requirements of the country. We think a sound financial policy can be adopted, which will be just to all the industrial interests, which we trust you may be able to agree upon, and give our people needed relief."

The foregoing is the principal legislation of the National Grange on the currency and free coinage question which largely embodies what the National Legislative Committee advocated before the Committee of Congress on coinage, weights and measures, as instructed by the National Grange in its annual session. * * *

LEONARD RHONE, Chairman Executive Committee National Grange.

Field and Stock.

THE OUTLOOK FOR SMALL FARMERS.

In the successive stages of development through which every nation must pass we are now in that stage when great undertakings or large concerns only can well succeed. Those schemes that have adequate means and able management will survive, while small concerns must go to the wall. History is repeating itself. The big fish eat the little ones. The emphatic language of scripture is being fulfilled "To him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath."

This is true in nearly all occupations; the business of farming is no exception.

If any one is disposed to be skeptical I ask his attention to an account of the "Decline of Rural New England," by Prof. Currier in *Popular Science Monthly*. "Fifty years ago almost every farm was cultivated by the owner, who had every interest in its most careful tillage, in making permanent improvements and in the care of fences, buildings and woodlands. Not all farmers were equally industrious, frugal and successful, but there was a large body of landed proprietors substantially on an equality socially and alike interested in the present and future welfare of the community. In this respect there has been a great change in the last twenty years, and one which is going on more rapidly every year. The land is passing into the hands of non-resident proprietors by mortgage, by death of resident owner, by his removal to the village or his emigration to the west." Population is becoming in some districts so diminished that the public highways cannot be kept in repair and the country has a desolate and neglected appearance. The small farmers cannot compete with the more fertile farms of the west, or with the irrigated lands of the plains for which they are taxed to ^{talists with whom they are powerless to successfully contend.} Mr. J. Ralph in Harper's gives us some information on the subject of irrigation. He says: "There is rapidly coming to the front a new source of wealth which will dwarf cattle raising and gold hunting. This is water. The important point at present is that bands of enterprising capitalists are busily engaged in appropriating water rights, a proceeding which if unobstructed will inevitably found an hereditary class of water barons even more magnificent than cattle kings, mining princes and railroad nabobs, and vastly more long lived. In the wild and heartless scramble at present going on there are individual men who are acquiring veritable dukedoms, if not principalities which will enable them and their heirs for generations to mulct (to impose a fine upon) the small farmers who will be subject to them." But we need not go to New England or the west to find the same discouraging outlook for small farmers. Is it not the same in Michigan? Within the radius of a little over one mile from my home are no less than ten rented farms, and within this area are five vacant houses where a few years ago lived happy families who generally owned their homes and were fairly prosperous. Now, all but two of these rented farms have been absorbed into others to increase the already large and growing estates of a few who from inherited accumulations of their forefathers have become comparatively rich.

By reference to the report of the statistician of the United States for the year 1891, the last I have at hand, it will be seen that a little less than three-fourths of the farms in the whole country are cultivated by their owners. But these statistics are compiled from data collected several years ago, some of them from the census of 1880. Later investigations will doubtless show a much larger proportion of rented farms. The same report shows Michigan to have ten per cent of her farms worked by tenants. This refers to the number of farms thus occupied without regard to their size. It is probable that the actual number of acres of rented land is proportionately larger than the num-

ber of farms. With what scorn and contumely we are wont to look upon the titled landlords of England, and how much sympathy we express for the poor downtrodden tenantry of Ireland. Can it be true that we, the proud citizens of the United States, sovereigns of this great republic, are coming to the same conditions as the tenant farmers of the effete monarchies of Europe? It has been our boast that in this land of the free the homes and property of the country belonged to the people. We used to think there was no danger of any concentration of wealth here as existed in the older and aristocratic nations. We readily believe that in Great Britain one-third of the part of the people own two-thirds of the national wealth. But it is difficult to realize the condition of things in this country which has enabled a few men within the short space of a lifetime to amass such enormous fortunes as are known to belong to them. The fact that such an unprecedented amount of wealth and such extensive estates have passed into the hands of a few individuals seems more like the fancies of fiction than the simple relation of truth. "No one can entertain a reasonable doubt," says a writer in the *Forum*, "that there has been an accumulation of wealth in a few individual hands in the United States during the last twenty-five years vastly in excess of any which has taken place in other parts of the world. In no other country have railroad managers, manufacturers, oil refiners, mine owners, bankers and land speculators accumulated fortunes so rapidly as they have in this. In no other country and least of all in England during the last 30 years has the burden of taxation been cast so exclusively upon the working class or the machinery of public tax been so exclusively for private profit." At the present rate of concentration of wealth the United States will be practically owned by 50,000 persons or less than one in 500 of the adult male population in less than thirty years. The same factors that have been working are now working with increasing force and will continue until landlord and land worker will be distinct classes. The fact that we are drifting at a tremendous rate towards this disagreeable condition of things seems hardly necessary to mention, and yet we go on year after year, like a pleasure party in a boat gliding towards the fatal rapids. We heed not the friendly warning from the shore nor do we observe the strong current that is rapidly carrying us onward where all effort to stem the stream will be powerless to save us from destruction.

Rome, Mich.

THE DAIRY COW.

[Extract from a paper read before the Breeders of Improved Live Stock, in Dec. 1892, by Mr. Homer A. Flint, of Detroit.]

The dairy interest, including milk, cream, cheese and butter, is one of the largest in this country. Large tests for milk and butter have been made. Many of them are valuable as showing what can be done, but are of little value to the general dairymen.

The cow census for Bovina, Delaware county, N. Y., where itemized reports from 117 butter dairy herds, showing kind and cost of feed and amount of products sold, shows the loss and profit of butter making very clearly; 2,679 cows made an average per cow of 241.8 pounds of butter per year. One herd shows a loss of 84 cents per cow. All the others a net profit, the highest being \$67.13 per cow. The average price of butter sold was from 16 to 26 cents per pound.

Butter sells for a higher price here in Michigan. This report is of more practical value to the general butter maker than the large butter tests. From a few of our Michigan butter makers I have reports.

Samuel Bassett of Novi, milks about 30 cows, grade and full blood Jerseys, with average per cow of 280 pounds butter, an average price of butter 27 cents. He also makes a large amount of cottage cheese which he sells at 10 cents per pound.

George S. Elliott of Troy, has a herd of 12 cows, all Jerseys. His average per cow is 300 pounds of butter, price 28 cents.

M. L. Frink of Oxford, has about 15 cows, all registered Jerseys. His

average per cow is 325 pounds of butter, selling in Detroit at 30 cents per pound.

Senator Thomas W. Palmer sells milk from his herd of registered Jerseys with an average per cow of \$200 per year.

Some of the practical questions that come to the dairy farmer are: What breed of cattle shall I keep? How can I hold this breed to its present good qualities? How can I improve it? At what age should a heifer drop her first calf? Should the cow go dry before calving, and if so how long?

In answering these questions location and the kind of dairying must be considered.

For the milkman and cheesemaker, probably no breed is better than the Holstein. Many prefer the Shorthorn and many the Ayrshire.

For cream and butter the Jersey, Guernsey, Red Poll, Ayrshire, Devon and some families of the Shorthorn should be selected.

In my opinion, the Jersey leads all other breeds for profit in producing cream and butter.

The Bovina report, before referred to, shows this very clearly. The largest net profits being from herds of registered Jerseys.

No one breed has all the good qualities and no family of the same breed has all the good individuals.

There should be no "battle of the breeds," but a generous rivalry and a fair comparison. We are all hunting for the best.

To hold and improve the good qualities of a good herd of dairy cows requires care and good judgment in feeding and breeding. To breed a better cow than the best cow of a good herd, requires a genius with unending care and patience.

The cows by a good bull, from the medium and good cows, as a rule, will be better than their dams; but to have the daughters of the best cows better than their dams requires the best bull that can be had for love and money, and then the result desired is not often obtained. The great difficulty is to get a bull good enough for the best cows. The breeder has here a field of study where only a few find success.

Not one of the cows with a large butter test has produced a daughter that was her equal. Many of them, however, have produced sons that have been successful as sires of butter cows.

As to the much quoted saying, that "like produces like," or the "likeness of some ancestor," will say that some of the ancestors must have been of little value.

The age of the heifer when she drops her first calf is an important matter in dairying.

If cows are kept for milk on high priced land near cities, 2½ to 3 years of age is early enough for first calf.

My son has his calves raised by butter makers at a cost of \$20 to \$25 per year, and his experience is that a cow at 4 years of age has been more profitable if first calf is dropped when heifer is 2½ to 3 years of age, than if from 1½ to 2½ years old.

He sells his milk at 8½ cents per quart for the entire year, and pays \$10 per acre rent for land 3¼ miles from the center of the city. This may not be the same for butter making with cheaper land and help.

Whether a cow should be dried up before calving, or not, has been generally discussed. Many think she should and others that she should not.

My own observation and what I can gain from others on the subject, shows that more milk can be produced by milking ten months and giving rest of two months, or at least that they be entirely dry one month before calving, than to milk continuously.

FARM POULTRY.

J. A. MILLER JR.

With the average farmer, poultry is very sadly neglected. It is no unusual case to see the fowls perched upon the branches of some high tree as if they were endeavoring to flee from him, after their daily forage through his field and mayhap into his garden, when with proper care and feed the garden would have been left undisturbed from their futile efforts in the search of food. More money can be made from poultry than with any other farm product, but it is a difficult matter to convince a

farmer of this fact, and he will say it is the "women's work" not his. But let him feed and care for them properly and keep an exact account of all expense, also all money received for poultry and eggs, and my word for it the result will both surprise and benefit him. But it is not all play with the care of the fowls.

And right here let me give a bill of fare. In the morning feed the fowls a warm mash composed of corn meal, ground oats and bran, and one part animal meal to seven of grain; mix this with scalding water and feed while warm, and besides instead of giving the table scraps to the pigs mix this in with their feed and it will give better results than if fed in any other way. In summer do not feed them at noon for they will get an abundance of insects in their ramblings through the grass but not in the garden. At night feed whole sound wheat, not screenings, but good, fair wheat. With this care I do not see why the hens should not lay, say for 100 hens, 60 or 70 eggs a day, and at a cost of nearly nothing compared with other stock. The eggs even now will sell for 15 cents per dozen, and in winter 25 and 30 cents is not uncommon. Build your fowls a good, comfortable house and keep the premises clean so as to prevent any disease and you will have a well filled egg basket.

A word about feeding. Do not feed them on the ground but build a feed trough about six feet long of two boards 3 inches wide, with supports at the end, this will prevent their eating the foul earth and droppings. If a farmer wants a fowl for eggs would advise him to keep the Leghorn or Minorca, as they are quick growers, hardy and well feathered out at eight weeks old. I think the Leghorns are the best laying fowls and suit me the best. If for market the Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes are the best as they are plump, yellow legs and skin and good eating, but the Indian game stands at the head for a delicious flavored meat and fast growers.

FRUIT NEAR THE GULF.

The Galveston *Daily News* has this to say concerning fruit growing near that prosperous and growing city.

The prices of land in the gulf coast belt will range from \$8 to \$35 per acre, some land in the immediate vicinity of railway depots and in especially favored localities being held at a higher figure, as much as \$100 per acre being asked in some places. But there is plenty of good fruit, berry and vegetable land not yet taken up in the coast country, and the home seeker who desires to escape the rigors of a more northern climate will find no better time than the present to investigate and secure a home in some of the many localities now offering, where a sure return for his labor in the orchard, vineyard, berry patch and truck farm awaits him. There are but few, if any, days in the year that the farmer cannot work out of doors on account of the inclemency of the weather, and the coast country lies immediately adjacent to Galveston, the future great seaport of the gulf, and to Houston, a great railroad center. The south jetty for the Galveston harbor is finished to the crest of the bar, and the improvement in the depth of water already noted is proof that the anticipations and predictions of the engineers as to the result have been fully borne out, and there is now no doubt that with the work on the north jetty, which is now fairly started, that a depth of 25 or more feet of water on the bar will be a reality. The growth of the cities of Galveston and Houston, which are bound to each other by a community of interests, can have nothing else than a beneficial effect on the coast, fruit, berry and vegetable belt, of which they are the natural markets, distributing points and bases of supplies.

CATTLE FOODS.

The Maine Experiment Station has recently made an examination of two brands of the various cattle foods or condition powders which are reputed to have such a wonderful effect on the appetite and condition of cattle and horses. Following is the station's analysis of these foods, together with the analysis of linseed meal, new process, the average of fourteen analyses, and that of wheat bran, the average of 88 analyses, added for comparison:

Marvin's food, 10.0 moisture; 5.5 ash; 35.5 protein; 9.3 fiber; 37.3 nitrogen free extract; 2.4 fat.

Linseed meal, new process, 10.1 moisture; 5.8 ash; 33.2 protein; 9.5 fiber; 38.4 nitrogen free extract; 3.0 fat.

Pratt's food, 12.4 moisture; 5.8 ash; 13.7 protein; 5.9 fiber; 56.8 nitrogen free extract; 5.4 fat.

Wheat bran, 11.9 moisture; 5.8 ash; 15.4 protein; 9.0 fiber; 53.9 nitrogen free extract; 4.0 fat.

The analysis of this food and its general appearance leave little room to doubt that it is made up of linseed meal, with the addition of small quantities of fenugreek, camphor and ginger. A careful examination of the ash shows that it contains no mineral salts in excess of the amounts usually found in linseed meal.

Marvin's Food is put up in boxes containing about one pound each. For horses, cows and sheep, the dose is two tablespoonfuls to each animal, to be mixed with the other food. For swine and calves one table-

spoonful is recommended. "Use as directed will give astonishing results."

"This food fed to stock once or twice a week, will keep them in excellent condition, use it for all causes, colds, coughs, loss of appetite, distemper, heaves, hide bound, etc.

"For stock out of order, run down or in a worn out condition, it has no equal.

"This Food is prepared from the best known condiments of the vegetable kingdom."

If Marvin's food has any value above that possessed by linseed and cottonseed meal, it must be due to the presence of the condiments mentioned. While these materials have their place in the materia medica of the veterinarian, they should be used with judgment and with some reference to the wants of the animal. If fed in the quantities recommended it is difficult to see how any bad effects could be produced. On the other hand it is equally improbable that benefits would result from the application of such mild doses.

In this connection it may be well to consider the cost. Fifty cents a pound is at the rate of \$1,000 per ton. In view of the probable cost to the manufacturers this seems an exorbitant price. Whether the farmer can afford to pay it so long as any doubts exist as to the benefits to be derived is a question that should be carefully considered. One may well be excused for looking with suspicion upon a remedy that may be used both in health and disease, and "for all causes."

MICHIGAN STOCK BREEDERS.

All those who wish to purchase pure-bred stock of any description, will find it to their advantage to correspond with some of the following well-known breeders.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

We are prepared to furnish Choice Imported, or Home-bred Ewes and Rams at prices as reasonable as any Reliable Breeder can sell. If you wish to start a Flock it will pay you to write us for prices, or better come and see for yourself.

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We offer ten imported 2-year-old rams from the flocks of Messrs. Bowen-Jones and Minton that will weigh 300 pounds, and shear from 13 to 15 pounds at maturity, that are tested sires and fit to head the best flocks, and 40 home-bred yearling rams. We shall make an early importation for our '93 trade. Annual auction sale September 31.
THE WILLOWS, PAW PAW, MICH.

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Eggs for hatching per 13, Banded Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb White, and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.90 to \$1.50. White Wyandottes and Light Brahmas, \$1.50, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$2.00 per six.

My yards are all headed by high-scoring males, hens and pullets score 90 to 95. My stock has won premiums at all the principal shows in Michigan.
JAMES MILLER, Jr., Beldow, Mich.

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Rambouillet Sheep, Galloway Cattle, and Percheron Horses. All stock pure bred and registered. Two Percheron Stallions for sale at a bargain. Spring Rye for Seed.
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Postal Jottings.

GRATTAN GRANGE

observed "Children's day" June 3. Had a big time, so the children say, and so we did. We held the exercises in the church close by the hall. The school teachers had taken much pains in drilling the children so that the exercises were very fine and pleasing to all. Had excellent singing by our choir, so also was the brief address of Rev. Mr. Brownell to the children. The Professor of our union school gave the address of welcome. All seemed to enjoy themselves even if the day was rainy. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers, so were our tables, and with the flowers of good works all were made to feel at home. At our tables at one time, 130 children and teachers sat and regaled themselves with lemonade and a host of other good things prepared by the Grange and patrons of schools. The tables were reset and about as many grown people partook. We think our children's day was a decided success but made lots of work.

AUNT KATE.

IN MEMORIAM.

Capitol Grange No. 540, has been called to mourn the loss of one of its very best members, Sister George Williams. Sister Williams was one of the most faithful members, and one of the most efficient. Added to these qualities was a heart that always sought for opportunity to help some one less fortunate. Capitol Grange can never forget her; and her work and influence will long live in the Grange hall where she labored so faithfully.

Barnard Grange No. 689, has once more been called to mourn the loss of a member. Brother John McNeil, died very suddenly at his home in Marion, April 9. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss. They have the sincere sympathy of our Grange.

MARY SMITH,
ETTIE M. BURNS,
WILLIAM SHAPTON,
Committee.

Died, at his home in the township of Williamston, Ingham county, March 28, 1893, Levi Harmon, a member of Williamston Grange No. 115, and in remembrance be it

Resolved, That the charter of our Grange be draped in mourning for the period of 30 days, and that resolutions of sympathy be extended to the family who are left to mourn his loss.

W. T. WEBB,
REED JACKSON,
MRS. H. A. WEBB,
Committee.

Brain Work.

CONDUCTED BY "TYRO."

Open to all subscribers. Contributions and solutions solicited. Address all matter concerning this department to F. ARTHUR METCALF, SOUTH AC-WORTH, N. H.

ORIGINAL PUZZLES.

No. 1.—Square.
1. A state of Asia. 2. Red sandal-wood. 3. Intones. 4. To flatter. 5. One who threatens. 6. Disguise. 7. Maintains. LORRAINE, Fields, O.

No. 2.—Double-Letter Enigma.

In "baked beans,"
In "hall door,"
In "blue jeans,"
In "dream love,"
The fight was a primal,
No soldier had last;
And never a soldier
Had 'er total past. COLUMBIA, Waterman, Ill.

No. 3.—Half-Square.

1. A noxious wind, blowing from the interior of Africa. 2. The part of a planet's orbit most distant from the sun. 3. The root of a Peruvian plant. 4. Harmonic measures. 5. A notice of danger. 6. Covers with tin. 7. A trifle. 8. An article. 9. A letter. OLDCASTLE, Utica, N. Y.

No. 4.—Apheresis.

A parody inscribed to "Tyro."
You'd scarce expect one of my age
To smoke cigars and look so sage,
And, if I should a mustache wear,
(Although the hair is rather spare)
Don't view me with a critic's eye—
But pass my little whiskers by.
Big trees from little acorns grow,
Long beards from "downy" faces flow,
And though my beard 's fine, short and young,
Of tender growth and lately sprung;
Yet all the whiskers in the town
Once existed but in down,
And why may not Tyro's face
Become like others of prime race,
Exceed what R- and C- have done,
Or any puzzler "neath the sun?
Where are the whiskers far and near
That will not find a rival here?
Or where's the man scarce five feet high,
Who has more fuzzy beard than I? CALO, White House, N. Y.

No. 5.—Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. A kind of growl. 3. Cut off. 4. A breast wall. 5. Outer membrane of the brain. 6. Gone in a contrary direction. 7. To prevent. 8. A nickname. 9. A letter. REINLAP, Albany, N. Y.

To the senders of the three first best lists of solutions I will give "Capturing a Locomotive," (cloth), "Arabian Nights" (paper), and a six months subscription to the VISITOR, respectively. Contest closes August 1, and includes the first two numbers of this department. All please compete. TYRO.

Lawyer—"You are engaged as an expert in this case, I believe?" Physician—"Yes, sir." Lawyer—"You will please give your testimony." Physician—"I beg your pardon, but until I know what I am expected to prove, it will be impossible for me to go on."—Boston Transcript.

GRANGE AND SILVER.

A Reply to Judge Ramsdell from the Master of the Colorado State Grange.

Fort Collins, Colo., June 5, 1893.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—I am a little surprised that one whom the VISITOR editorially endorses as "an acute thinker on economic topics" should be guilty of the indiscretion of making such weak and misleading arguments as I find in a recent article over the signature of J. G. Ramsdell. With your permission (and I am sure you are anxious to give your readers the truth as facts and sound reasoning reveal it), I desire to make a few remarks touching that letter.

To begin, let me call attention to a sample of the Judge's "acute" reasoning. All who know anything about logic, or who have the common sense a man should have before assuming to be an interpreter of law in a state that claims lawyers like Judge Cooley, know that a valid conclusion cannot be drawn from a proposition that does not contain the conclusion. All such persons know that you cannot get a pint of dirt out of a mouse's ear, even though you might out of a donkey's. Yet the learned Judge tries to do the thing when he says that the endorsement by the National Grange of the free coinage of silver gives "Mr. Whitehead no more right to quote that vote as an expression of the present opinion of the Grange, than I would have to quote the sermons of Jonathan Edwards on infant damnation as the present opinion of the orthodox church." Observe that the Grange speaks with authority for itself; Jonathan Edwards spoke without authority for a small branch of the orthodox church. The Judge tried to make a very strong point; but he tried to prove too much, and his conclusion is an absurdity, if indeed his reasoning and his conclusion are not absolutely puerile. Evidently, the Judge had his office boy dictate that part of his argument to a stenographer.

At the outset Judge Ramsdell said he had been "requested" to reply to the National Lecturer's argument. Why did he not use the legal term and say he had been "retained" to traduce the character of one of the best friends the farmers of America ever had and to spread a false report concerning the position of the National Grange?

Not more than a year ago I stood before an audience of farmers and said in substance: "Gentlemen, if you as farmers want representation in the legislature, you must send actual farmers to represent you there. Lawyers and bankers can not do it for they look at all matters that concern you from the standpoint of lawyers and bankers. However honestly they may try to represent you, they will not be able to do so because they do not and cannot understand you." But the doctrine I preach to the Patrons of Colorado and to farmers wherever I can reach them, seems not to be known or understood in Michigan where the cause of the State Grange (as against the National Grange and against truth) must be pleaded by a lawyer—a judge who is bound by the traditions of a party and the emoluments of an office which that party gave him "to make a case" for his retainer.

I will not mince matters. Judge Ramsdell is either too ignorant to represent the State Grange of Michigan in any matter or he is too unscrupulous to be trusted. Does it look like a hard saying? It is a hard saying; but the facts and the good name of the Grange are at stake. Here is the foundation for the statement: The Judge says: "It is true that at a session of the National Grange held in California some years ago, and before this question had been thoroughly discussed by the press, the Congress, and the people, the Grange passed by a small majority of its voting members a resolution favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver." The intention in this statement cannot be but to carry the implication that the Grange has not since expressed itself in the same line. To lie by implication is little better than to lie in set terms. The Judge seems to do both; for the words "small majority" are clearly untrue, as the majority was large, as the records would have shown him. Then, too, the Grange is on record at a later date. Note the following from the proceedings of the Concord meeting—a meeting which, as the Judge will probably concede, was not influenced to any great degree by the presence of "bonanza mine owners." I quote from page two hundred three (203) of the proceedings of 1892:

"The following resolution was adopted: "WHEREAS, The National Grange does not believe that we now have sufficient currency in the nation for the legitimate purposes of trade and to meet necessary obligations; therefore be it
"Resolved, That this National Grange declares and expresses its opinion in favor of free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold, just as it existed from almost the foundation of the Government up to 1873, when silver was demonetized.

"2. That we believe that the Government alone should issue money, and we do demand that a sufficiency of legal-tender notes be issued."

As a matter of fact, I should like to inquire if any man could ask for a more complete warrant from the Grange than that to authorize him to quote the Grange as in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver? The fact is, that Brother Whitehead has never been caught off his guard when referring to the action of the National Grange. With this fact in view,

amateurs in the art of truthful controversy (such as the Judge) would do well to read the official proceedings of the National Grange with great care before trying to trap the National Lecturer in his words.

I cannot refrain from reminding the readers of the VISITOR that the many recent failures of prominent business concerns furnish ample proof that the National Grange was right in the foregoing resolutions when it said it "does not believe that we now have sufficient currency in the nation," etc. It is a money famine that is starving the business world, and the Patrons of Michigan as well as those of other states should understand it. Indeed I am inclined to believe that the majority of them do believe it, but are cowed and confused by such misleaders of the farmers as the brother to whom I have been paying my respects.

With the permission of the editor, I should like to discuss the coinage question apart from the personalities and entanglements that are sure to arise in a controversy that involves the truthfulness of a brother Patron, but I feel that I have already trespassed upon his space. However, at some future time, I may come before the readers of the VISITOR.

D. W. WORKING.

EATON RAPIDS GRANGE NO. 360.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—As I have seldom, if ever, seen anything in the VISITOR from our Grange, and thinking a few words might be of interest to others, I will say that we are alive and hustling. The first of January we had about 35 members. We stuck our stakes for 25 new members this year. Bro. Jason Woodman was with us the 6th of March, and gave us a good talk in the Grange. We then closed and adjourned to the large hall for the lecture. The hall was well filled, but he had only fairly commenced his speech when the cry of fire sounded in our ears and broke up the meeting. I hope Bro. Woodman can make it convenient to return and finish his lecture. He promised that he would. I know a lecture from him would do us good. At our last meeting, May 13, we conferred the fourth degree on a class of 13, had 17, but four were detained at home on account of sickness. Had a feast of ice cream. After the feast we called to order and made arrangements for a contest. The young members on one side and the older members on the other, the contest to continue through four meetings to close with a banquet. All are to help get up the banquet, but the defeated side has to pay ten cents each into the Grange treasury. In our scale of points subscriptions for the GRANGE VISITOR count 100. I hope and believe we will get a large list. I hope its subscription list will increase so that it will be self-supporting. We need it. It is one of the best papers in the state.

We then had a paper from Bro. John Bentley, subject "More Light." It was a fine paper and well received. Bro. Carr read a paper on "Practical Education," which was also first class. We closed in peace and harmony.

A. D. SAXTON.

NOT MUCH OF "A BROTHER."

DEAR VISITOR:—I can not help expressing the thought that "A Brother" in VISITOR of May 15, is not much of a brother at heart, if he really understands what he is talking about. He says "the work in the farmhouse does not need to be lightened." This may be true in some farmhouses but there are those where there is a large family and much hired help on the farm and only one slender woman to meet all the demands as cook and washerwoman. I believe if "A Brother" could even for a day experience the terrible aches of the feet of a woman who is obliged to take all the steps that a large family requires, he would be ready at night to call for some labor-saving device to relieve his poor aching limbs.

I hope by the time he writes again to the VISITOR his heart will not be quite so unsympathetic and that he will realize that labor saving is as necessary indoors as out. I venture to add that his farm is well equipped with labor saving implements which he could scarcely get along without. They save his strength so much.

E. N. STEWARD.

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The Balance-Wheel and many of the fine parts are nickel-plated, with other parts finely enameled and ornamented, giving it a rich appearance.

The improved automatic bobbin winder is so simple that a child can easily operate it—winding the thread automatically on the bobbin as evenly and regularly as the thread on a spool. This valuable attachment renders possible a perfect control of the shuttle tension, and all annoyance resulting from shuttle thread breaking while the machine is in motion, which is common to many machines, is entirely obviated.

A self-setting needle and self-threading cylinder shuttle are used in the "Columbian" high arm sewing machines. They are so simple that any one can easily operate them in a few minutes' time, as our Instruction Book is fully illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachment is threaded.

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

Kenyon L. Butterfield, Editor and Manager,
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Entered at the Postoffice at Lansing, Mich., as Second Class Matter.

READ THIS.

The fact that the VISITOR is owned by the Grange makes our plans for getting subscriptions somewhat different than those of most papers. We feel that not only is it the most efficient way, but we feel that we have a right, to call upon the Grange, to push the work of extending the circulation of their paper.

The next step in the progress of the VISITOR is to make it a weekly paper. But this will be considered impracticable by our executive committee, until our list is several thousand larger than at present.

We made an appeal to the Granges last April, and with good results. We gained a good number of new subscribers, and we want to thank all Patrons who worked so efficiently. But our list is not yet large enough. We need more names as subscribers. You have many neighbors who would be willing to try the VISITOR for a few months, if you will but ask them.

We wish to get every Patron to do a little work for us during the next two months. A combined effort of this kind will produce astonishing results if all lend a hand.

We do not ask you to work entirely for nothing, but we have offered as a premium a book of first-class merit. Read the announcement on page five. We have this book in our office and we will guarantee that every one who wins the book will be more than pleased with it. Not only is it a good book, but it is splendidly bound. As the publishers say, thousands have been sold at \$2.50 each. You send us \$2.50 accompanied by 10 names, and we will send you the book free, postpaid, and the VISITOR six months to each of the ten names. It would pay you to put in the money for all of them yourself, because you will get the worth of your money. But you will have no trouble in getting the ten names if you set about it at once.

We have sent out circulars to the masters of all the Subordinate Granges in the State, explaining a method by which we believe the Granges can best work up the premiums for themselves. We hope all Patrons will attend the next meeting of their Grange, if for nothing else, to learn how we are trying to enlist the Grange in combined work for the VISITOR. Our plan would make everybody work a little, but nobody would be burdened.

You have been called upon, Patrons, by frequent appeals for help to your paper. But we assure you that we need it just as much now as ever, in some respects. The reasons will be made clear in the circular which your master will read at your next meeting.

We are going to push this premium for all it is worth, because we know what it is. We know that every one who receives it will be satisfied with it. We are able to offer it, too, for so little work, that we feel that it cannot help being a "winner."

Please remember, Patrons, that this campaign is less in our inter-

ests than in yours. The paper is your paper; its success means your success, its failure your decline and dissolution as an order in Michigan. When we ask you to work, we do not ask you to work for the editor or the printer, or the executive committee, but for yourselves.

Look at our offer, and go to the Grange next meeting for further particulars.

Are you keeping up your reading circle work?

The silver question is provoking some discussion in THE VISITOR.

Thinkers in the line of agricultural education will read with interest Prof. Shaw's article on page seven.

Notice the address of the headquarters of the National Grange, at the World's Fair.

We have several new advertisements this issue. Look them over; also the old ones, and see if you do not find something you need. Mention THE VISITOR when writing to advertisers.

Several gentlemen of legal ability have hinted it as their opinion that the Woman Suffrage law is not constitutional. They quote the qualifications of electors as given in the State constitution, where the word male is used numerous times.

The first trouble with the new tax law occurred in Detroit the other day. The law provides that the register of deeds shall not record any deed unless a certificate from the Auditor General can be presented which shows that all the taxes have been paid on the property for the preceding five years. This certainly is going to be a hardship to many during the next few months, before the people understand it and can adjust themselves to it. This incident shows the effect of hasty legislation and of "monkeying" with existing laws. The tax bill was rushed through the House without time for discussion or amendment.

Woman's Work is conducted this issue by our Worthy State Secretary. We trust that the sisters of the Grange, and other lady readers, will be free to discuss some of these interesting questions. Let us have your opinion on recreation.

Miss Buell writes that "every woman invited responded with an article, though two or three are the busiest farmers' wives I know; one wrote after several months of sickness and one has lost her home and contents by fire since receiving my request to write."

Two of the articles belonging to the Woman's Work will be found on page five. They are entitled "A dream, the cause of one woman's outing," and "An economical exertion."

BRAIN WORK.

Another department; this time a puzzle department. We do not give a great deal of space to this work, but as we have an enthusiastic puzzler as its editor, we shall be able to make it interesting. We trust all our readers who are fond of puzzling will look over "Brain Work."

THE GRANGE AND THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

It will be remembered that at the last State Grange there were advocated, as measures that the Grange believed should pass the legislature, the following:

1. Road improvement.
2. Salary of \$500 per term for legislators.
3. No free passes for legislators.
4. A tax on inheritances.
5. The establishment of a ladies' department at the Agricultural College.
6. Not less than nine month's school each year in every district.

7. Uniform text books, published by the State.

8. A sum not to exceed \$10,000 a year to carry on farmers' institutes.

9. Granting the franchise to women.

10. Pure food laws.

11. It was also thought best by many Patrons, though it did not come to vote, to advocate the insertion of the "California clause" in the mortgage tax law.

1. The road reform was undertaken by Rep. Hilton, a Patron from Newaygo, who was chairman of the House committee on Roads and bridges. His bill was based on the constitutional amendment which carried at the spring election, and although many farmers are opposed to a county system, this bill will give them a chance to see how it works. Though the Grange did not commit itself as to the precise method of road improvement, it can do a great deal of good during the next two years by studying thoroughly the new law and its workings in those counties where it is to be adopted.

2-3. Bills were introduced making salary of legislators \$600 a term, and prohibiting passes being used, both of which failed. There was a bill which passed the House, but failed in the Senate, which provided that railroads should issue free passes to State officers. This bill was advocated by the VISITOR as being the better of the two.

5. It was not possible to secure a ladies' department at the Agricultural College this year; but when the street car line is completed to the College, it will be more practicable, and we believe should be kept before the people by the Grange.

6. A bill was introduced providing for five months' school each year, instead of nine. We do not now know whether it passed or not.

7. Number seven seems to be a measure that meets with very little approval by legislators; even by the Patrons in the body.

8. The Board of Agriculture asked for \$3,000 per year, instead of \$10,000. The Senate refused to make it perpetual, and cut it to two years; but it was found that in order to have institutes in 1895 the money would have to be available till June 30, 1895. So there will really be \$1,500 a year for institute work in the years of 1894 and 1895; but this is twice any sum ever allowed before.

9. Women were granted school and municipal suffrage, by the provisions of the Newkirk bill. This is a step forward.

4-10-11. It will be remembered that the special legislative committee advocated these three measures, as the most important for the Grange to push during this session. The inheritance tax bill passed the Senate by a good majority, but it was threatened with death in the House. The members of the Grange in that body, under the lead of Mr. Redfern, rallied to the support of the measure and it passed. This is said to be the only piece of legislation this session for raising money, and it is expected to bring in a good revenue. Let those who believe it a good measure remember that it would not have passed had not the Grange taken hold of it at the critical time.

Representative Buell, another Patron, introduced a bill providing for a food and dairy commissioner, whose duty is to enforce existing laws. This was essentially a Grange measure, and Mr. Buell was persistent in his work. It nearly failed of passing, but after some amendments went through. It is only fair to say, however, that great praise is due Mr. Tucker of Ann Arbor, who represented the fruit interest in the bill, for hard work.

The other of the measures suggested by the committee, the amendment to the mortgage tax law, failed utterly. Not only was the California clause not inserted in the law, but the law was repealed

and mortgages will hereafter be assessed as personal property, as before. Bro. Wildey worked for the Grange side, but could not get his views adopted.

Take it all in all, the Grange has reason to feel proud of the work it has been able to do this winter. It has worked quietly and without noise, but it has been able, in a fair and honorable way, to influence legislation of great importance to farmers. Had it opposed or been lukewarm toward these measures, they would have failed, in several instances.

Much praise is due the Patrons who were members of the legislature. While the Grange is non-partisan, it is glad to know that its members are of such a character as to command the respect of their fellows politically. Our members in the House of '93—there were none in the Senate—have almost invariably been on the side of economy, of fair dealing politically, of help for farmers. Their names will be found recorded against every thing that was in the nature of injustice to the laboring man in the city and on the farm. So far as we are able to learn, the Patrons who are members of the House are,

F. W. Redfern, Clinton county.

D. D. Buell, Branch county.

G. E. Hilton, Newaygo county.

A. E. Wildey, VanBuren county.

S. H. Raymond, Lenawee county.

C. K. Hoyt, Ottawa county.

N. Fitch, Kent county.

They were recognized as among the strong and able men of the House, and each one made himself felt among his fellow members.

It must be said that we believe there can be much improvement in the method of securing Grange legislation. These matters will, however, probably appear in the report of the legislative committee and will be discussed, from time to time, in the VISITOR.

GRANGE HEADQUARTERS AT THE FAIR.

JACKSON PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.
June 1, 1893.

The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, have established permanent headquarters for the season at the World's Fair, where all Patrons visiting the great Exposition are cordially invited to call and register and make themselves at home. The rooms of the National Grange are Nos. 9, 10 and 11 of the Live Stock Pavilion and are located near the southwest corner of the implement department of the Agricultural Building. Miss Alma Hinds of Michigan is the office Secretary and it is the intention of the Executive Committee to keep the rooms open and in order for the members of the Grange during every day that the Fair gates are open. The Secretary hopes to be able to furnish general information relating to exhibits and other features of the Fair to such as may desire. The ladies will find the rooms a convenient resting place, and all members of the Order can bring their lunch baskets here for refreshments. It is intended to furnish visiting Patrons with a small ribbon badge to be worn during the Fair as a means of identification. As much has been said as to great extortion being practiced on visitors to this great Exposition, it is perhaps proper to state that parties can live in Chicago and in reasonable distance of the Fair for very reasonable rates, or if they desire to do so, they can secure very expensive quarters and board. If they desire to practice fair economy, there is opportunity to do so. We hope that all papers friendly to our Order will keep a notice of our location in some prominent place in their paper for the period of the Fair, and earnestly request copies of papers for a place on our tables, that our patrons may have an opportunity for reading while stopping to rest and refresh themselves. We shall try to furnish for the press from time to time some items of general interest to the farmers. Letters addressed to our office Secretary as above will receive proper attention.

Fraturnally,
J. H. BRIGHAM, *Master.*
J. J. WOODMAN,
Secretary Ex. Com.

THE WORLD'S FAIR GRANGE.

LOCATION.

The Grange Apartment Building stands on the northwest corner of 93d Street and Saginaw Avenue, South Chicago, but fifteen minutes ride from the World's Fair Grounds.

HOW TO REACH THE GRANGE.

From Chicago. Take an Illinois Central, Michigan Southern, Nickle Plate, or Baltimore & Ohio train for South Chicago.

From the Fair Grounds. Take an electric car on Stony Island Boulevard, at the southwest corner of grounds, or car at southeast corner of grounds, or an Illinois Central, or any other of the numerous railway trains running to South Chicago.

From your homes. Nearly all the incoming trains from the east, south, and west, pass South Chicago on their way to the grounds. If you come on Michigan Central and wish to go to headquarters before visiting the Fair, get off at Grand Crossing and take electric car on South Chicago avenue to within three blocks of the Grange.

HOW TO REACH THE FAIR FROM THE GRANGE.

There are two electric street car lines running directly to the Fair Grounds. Or, you can go by rail, as all the trains that enter the grounds go through South Chicago over the Baltimore & Ohio tracks, so that means of getting to and from the Fair are exceptionally good.

HOW TO REACH BUSINESS CENTER FROM THE GRANGE.

You can go by train from the depots of the Illinois Central, Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne, Michigan Southern, and other roads, where trains run every few minutes; or by electric cars connecting with the south side elevated road. All the depots in South Chicago are but a few minutes walk from the Grange.

WHAT IS THE GRANGE?

The Grange is a three story building, and contains 63 rooms, arranged in 9 suits, or flats, each consisting of 7 rooms and bath room. These rooms will be furnished comfortably and the beds will have woven wire springs and good mattresses and will be kept neat and clean.

We have undertaken this enterprise at the solicitation of some of the Grange officers, and intend to make it a general headquarters for Grange organizations, thus bringing together people who are in sympathy with each other, and where old friendships can be renewed and new ones formed. We shall endeavor to make it as comfortable and pleasant as possible for our patrons.

Meals will be furnished at reasonable rates.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

There are several good churches in South Chicago, and Hotel Endeavor and Hotel South Shore are but ten minutes ride from the Grange. At these hotels one may hear, free to all, the ablest pulpit talent of this and foreign countries.

POMONA GRANGE CONTRACT.

Pomona Grange No. 1, of Berrien County, Michigan, has already made this their headquarters, as the statement below will show:

"BENTON HARBOR, MICH." } March 12, 1893.

Pomona Grange No. 1, of Berrien Co., Mich., has this day contracted with R. O. Dunning to use the building on the corner of 93d St. and Saginaw Ave., South Chicago, as headquarters for its members while visiting the World's Fair at Chicago.

C. H. FARNUM,
Chairman Executive Committee.

PRICES AND TERMS.

We are making the terms for accommodations very low to Grange societies, in fact lower than anything else offered in the city, while the building is not a temporary affair but is well finished for permanent use.

We have made a recent change in rates and wish to announce them as follows. These new rates are good for all Grange members and their families.

To members of any Grange, making this their headquarters, we will make the following prices:

Rooms with 1 double bed, \$1.00 per day per room, 2 persons.

Rooms with 2 double beds, \$1.75 per day per room, 4 persons.

Rooms with 3 double beds, \$2.25 per day per room, 6 persons.

A suite of four rooms, three bed rooms and kitchen, the kitchen to be furnished with stove, cooking utensils, table, chairs and crockery, suitable for a party who wish to board themselves, \$5.50 per day.

EVERY MEMBER MUST REGISTER.

Every member of any Grange in order to secure these low rates must forward \$2.00 to R. O. Dunning, the manager, as an advance payment on rental, and be registered, and also give as near as possible the time when they expect to visit the Fair, how long they expect to stay, and kind of rooms wanted.

One registration is good for a family or party. We do not require registration but advise it as you are then sure of quarters.

Positive notice as to all these must be given at least a week before arrival.

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY.

Please be sure to register as soon as possible, and state as definitely as you can the date when you expect to visit the Fair. Where a suite of rooms for house-keeping, or large rooms are to be taken, advise us who will compose the party. Those who occupy a suite of rooms for house-keeping will furnish their own table linen and silverware.

Any further information will be given upon application. Address all letters containing Registration Money, Application Blanks, etc., to

R. O. DUNNING,
94 LaSalle St.,
CHICAGO.

AN ECONOMICAL EXERTION.

Chancing to meet my old friend Mrs. Martin in the waiting room of the depot at D——, we chatted about old times. "What became of Clem Crawford?" she asked. "I have often looked for his name in lists of millionaires, but never found it." I told her that he was a very well-to-do farmer and asked why she had predicted so marked success for him. "I'll tell you" she began, "you remember Mattie Hastings taught a "select school" in that Crawford neighborhood. She was a good teacher. So father sent me to school there and I boarded at Mr. Crawford's, where Mat and her sister Jennie, who was attending school also, boarded. Well this Clem Crawford got considerably sweet on us two girls, thought he was waiting on us etc., There was to be a big Sunday school picnic at some place, I've forgotten the name, farther east on the railroad. Rates were put down and our school bought their tickets in a body. Each family provided its own lunch, for it was a basket picnic. Clem was to take both of us and for several days previous he was more than ordinarily important. The two Crawford girls were also going and on the previous day Mrs. Crawford prepared a basket of nice picnic victuals.

The eventful morning came. Clem was radiant in freshly shined boots and with liberally oiled hair. I saw his father hand him a ten dollar bill and some small change telling him to use what he needed but not to spend foolishly. The train was an early one, so breakfast was an hour before the usual time and with the excitement and all we had little appetite. After breakfast Mr. Crawford took us all to the station, Edendale, three miles distant. Being only just in time, it was not until some minutes after the train had started that one of Clem's sisters thought of the lunch basket, which, in our haste, had been left in the buggy. "Well!" she said "Kate and I will eat with Cousin Molly Griswold," and added significantly, "Clem, you've got money." Yes, Clem had money.

We are arrived at the picnic grounds. Clem's sisters soon left us and I saw them with their Cousin Molly. Of course the band played, the schools sang, the prominent citizens spoke. It all comes up plain as if it were yesterday, even the perfume from Clem's hair oil. When the exercises were suspended for dinner he seemed to think it the proper thing to take us about to see the beauties of the grounds. At various convenient places barrels of ice water had been placed with cups, so that all and sundry might drink. We never passed one of these without his asking us whether we were thirsty, and the customary "drink," "no you drink," was gone through with. There were various stands where light refreshments were being sold, besides restaurants in the village, where full meals could be obtained; but Clem's eyes were always wandering around up in the trees when we neared the peanuts and lemonade, to be promptly withdrawn to things terrestrial as soon as we approached the ice water. "If I could see anything to eat I'd buy something," he would remark every little while, but still he maintained his annoying and economical blindness.

After the more fortunate picnickers had finished dinner, there were more exercises, during the intervals of which, Clem dutifully marched us around and treated us to ice water declaring as before, that if he could just see something to eat he should be glad to purchase, etc. We became tired and hungry and faint, and were glad when four o'clock found the whole party at the depot awaiting our train due at that hour. The train came at at six o'clock and rapidly whirled us to Edendale, where another delay was in store for us, owing to the fact that Clem's father on finding how late we would be had returned to do his chores, but would come again. The tedium of this hour was relieved by our gallant cavalier in a most unexpected manner. After excusing himself a few moments he appeared with some candy. It was the red striped kind, wrapped up in a brown paper which he tore back before he passed it around. There were just five sticks of it. The next morning Clem proudly re-

turned the ten dollar bill to his father and I often heard his mother boast that "Mr. Crawford was not afraid to trust Clem with money."

ELLA M. ROGERS.

A DREAM, THE CAUSE OF ONE WOMAN'S OUTING.

CHAPTER I.
Dramatis Personae.
MRS. REED, a small, pale woman, with gray hair and wistful brown eyes; her words ever few and low spoken and her manner apathetic.
MR. REED, a sturdy farmer, one with whom time had dealt gently.

CHAPTER II.
Mr. Reed's opinion of how farming is made to pay.

"Whether farming can be made to pay, or not," says Mr. Reed, "depends a good deal on the sort of a wife a man has. If he has to run the farm and the house too, and depend upon hired help, he can't lay up anything. My wife is the best in the country. She beats everything there is going for work. She tends to everything herself; is up at daylight, and sometimes before, and her butter is tip-top. We get the biggest prices going. She's a splendid cook, too; I never need go away from home to get good victuals, now I tell you.

"Well, the fact is, she is as smart as a steel trap at anything she takes hold of. She makes all her own clothes and most of mine, and boards the farm hands, and once in a while takes some city boarders. I never could 'a been so forehanded if it hadn't 'a been for her. And she's always at home summer and winter; I don't believe she's been off the place only to go to church these twenty years."

CHAPTER III.
Mr. Reed falls asleep, dreams, and holds a conversation with an unseen visitor.

VISITOR.—"The farmer's life is one of the hardest, isn't it?"

MR. R.—"In my opinion, the farmer has the best of it every time; it's a healthy, independent sort of life, and he doesn't have to work like a slave the year round. In the winter he can get time to tinker at odd jobs, and do a sight of reading if he's so disposed."

VISITOR.—"And the farmers' wives, they too, have a good rest in the winter? Fairly idle aren't they?"

MR. R.—"Oh no, there's plenty of work, but it isn't hard. In the fall, after the berries are put up, comes the drying of apples and pumpkins. Then there's sausage to make, and lard and tallow to try out. When all that's done there's a lot of sewing and knitting and carpet rags. My wife makes her own carpets and my clothes and the boys all but our Sunday coats. Then it takes a lot of cooking to keep three or four healthy appetites going, we don't have any help in winter."

VISITOR.—"And all this is added to the work of the summer? I don't wonder that according to statistics a large proportion of the women confined in lunatic asylums are farmer's wives. She is a perfect drudge."

MR. R.—"We must earn our bread by the sweat of our brows, and I don't know's its any worse for women than for men."

VISITOR.—"But woman has less leisure than man, according to your own account, and no time for the little rest places. It is no wonder she loses her mind and has paralysis, for her work is never done. Your wife looks worn; she will break some day suddenly. It would make a wonderful difference in this house to have her busy hands and feet still forever, wouldn't it?"

CHAPTER IV.
The effect of the dream.

The next morning after breakfast, Mr. Reed surprised his wife by bringing home the capable girl who had helped them on extra occasions, saying she had come to stay till the heat of the summer's work was over. In the afternoon he drove to town. A more dazed woman you cannot imagine than Mrs. Reed that night, when Mr. Reed presented her with a nice dress, telling her, as soon as the summer's crops are in, he would take her out west to visit her sister, have a good rest, and on their return take in the "Big Fair" in Chicago.

MRS. R.—"What's all this mean John. You are not going to die are you?"

MR. R.—"It means that I've been a brute. I've let you slave yourself almost to death without a bit of fun thrown in. I'm going to take care of you the rest of the way."

MORAL.

Read between the lines, find it for yourself, and profit by what you read.

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GRANGE,
JACKSON PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.
June 10, 1893.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GRANGE VISITOR:—Large bodies move slowly. In view of the truth of that proposition it is not at all surprising, that the 1st of May found the various departments of the great Columbian Exposition in an unfinished and chaotic condition. Six weeks have, however, worked wonders and the most stupendous of all exhibitions ever undertaken may now be regarded as ripe for the inspection of all comers. True, some exhibits, from some countries, states and corporations, are still in course of installation, and some contemplated features, will if ever, be finished after the great fair closes. But enough is now perfected to occupy the most comprehensive mind until he will be inclined to exclaim, hold! enough!

In the great department of agriculture, which represents the basis of all our industries, and the department in which our Order is

vitaly interested the general exhibits are practically in place. A few of the foreign countries are not yet in position with their exhibits, but it is a wonderful show of the products of the soil, and the implements required to produce them. The department with its surrounding bureaus and grounds occupies the southern portion of this vast park and they have been the last to be reached by the landscape artist, but it is really wonderful to watch the magic changes that have been brought about in the appearance of this part of the park for the last week, by an army of graders, road makers, florists, etc. A carpet of green now covers what a few days ago was a vast space of alternate white sand or black muck, both of which were liberally used in filling up the low lands and swamps of this portion of Jackson park.

The great stock barns are commencing to rise up out of this plain and spread out over acres of grounds. The live stock exhibits will commence August 21st. Here are also situated the dairy barns, and the dairy building, in which the dairy school is in progress. The testing of the breeds for dairy purposes is now in progress.

When time was called for the start in this important race but three breeds responded, out of the seven to ten expected. The breeds are the Jersey, the Guernsey and the Short Horn. The first two, the island cattle, are well known as special dairy cattle, while the third, the Short Horn, is claiming place as a general purpose animal—good at the pail and on the block, the veritable "granger's" cow. All three breeds are showing creditable but not phenomenal work. All feed and forage is carefully weighed and charged to each cow. The hay is not extra, in fact it is poor. One satisfactory result is that each animal in the test, 25 of each breed, is showing a profit. The cheese test is ended, but the final judgment between individual cows is not made up yet, or can not be between individual cows, until the cheese is fully ripened and has been judged. The Jerseys led in amount of product, the Guernseys second, the Short Horns third. The 90 day butter test is now under way and six days' product has been judged. To the surprise of most people, the butter of all the breeds scaled nearly alike. All scored high around 90 points in a possible 100. Should the next week's score tally close with the present one, the contest will then become one simply of cost of production as between breeds. In view of the fact that loss or gain in live weight is a factor in the test, the "Granger Cow" may still be able to hold place among dairy cattle.

The various States are now "at home" in their several state buildings and it would be a sufficient recompense for cost of trip to Chicago to visit the State Exhibitions alone if one looked no farther.

Every day some members of the Grange call at headquarters, and register, but there has been no crush thus far. Master Brigham of the National Grange, with his daughter Bessie, arrived last Sunday and the Master continued his journey to Texas, where he is delivering a series of addresses in the interest of our Order to the citizens of the Lone Star State. Miss Bessie is still with us "doing the fair." In closing, we feel we can do no better service to our associates than to strongly advise them all to make every effort to give themselves and their families the benefits of a visit to and study of the World's Fair.

ALMA HINDS,
Office Sec'y.

The Review of Reviews for the month of June is a number which nobody who intends to visit the World's Fair at any time can well afford to be without. However attractive the other departments may be, it will be true of this World's Fair, as it was of the Centennial in 1876, that the great majority of the visitors will derive more pleasure from the pictures in the Art Department than from anything else. The Review of Reviews as its special representative to Chicago, in May, Mr. Ernest Knauff, a well known art teacher of New York, who is also a writer upon art subjects and who is known throughout the country as the very successful and sympathetic director of the art studies at Chautauquo from summer to summer. Mr. Knauff has prepared for the Review of Reviews an extended and discriminating article telling in a straightforward way what are the merits and striking features of each portion of the art exhibit, and his article is illustrated with outline pen sketches

intended as memoranda of the principal pictures. The article serves as an excellent general guide to the art department and as an auxiliary to the more formal catalogue which gives the names and numbers of the pictures.

"Who are the Greatest Wealth Producers?" Is the subject of a paper, by W. H. Mallock, that will appear in the June number of the North American Review. Mr. Mallock controverts the claim that the wealth of the modern world is created by the manual labor of the working classes, maintaining that by far the greater proportion of it is directly traceable to the part taken in industrial activity by the few who possess the ability of invention and management.

HOW'S THIS!


We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props. Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., Wadding, Kinnam & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Diamond Crystal Salt

♦ Salt ♦

HAS won another well merited victory. At the DUBUQUE CONVENTION The best butter in the show was salted with Diamond Crystal Salt. The best butter made from separator cream was salted with Diamond Crystal Salt. The best butter made from gathered cream was salted with Diamond Crystal Salt. Butter which made the highest average score in each class was salted with Diamond Crystal Salt. This Salt is flaky, has a coarse grain, dissolves just right, and is never found undissolved in butter. It takes less to produce the same result, hence is cheaper. BUTTER SALT—Packed in 280 lb. bbls.—224 lbs.—56 lb. and 14 lb. bags. 5 and 10 lb. bags, also in 320 lb. bbls. Can be obtained from jobbers and dealers in the United States and Canada. For other information, address DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT CO., St. Clair, Michigan.


A SPLENDID OFFER FOR OUR SUMMER CAMPAIGN.



JOSIAH.

Thousands Sold at \$2.50.

NOW OFFERED FREE.



SAMANTHA.

There has been but one book written since MARK TWAIN'S palmy days that has possessed his power to charm by wit, and fascinate by fidelity to nature.

SAMANTHA at SARATOGA.

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE (MARIETTA HOLLEY.)

The book was written under the inspiration of a summer season 'mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the old world, with Congressmen, Presidents, Millionaires, Railroad Kings, and Princes of Commerce of our own great nation with their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gayest butterflies of fashion luxuriate in balmy breezes, display their personal charms, costly jewels, exquisite equipages, and revel in

ALL THE EXTREMES OF FASHIONABLE DISSIPATION.

"JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE" in a vein of strong common sense that is pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, keeps the reader constantly enjoying

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"Well, she had her skirts all on when I went in, all a foam' and a shinin', down onto the carpet, a glitterin' pile of pink satin and white lace, and pears. Gorgus enough for a princess." "At last Miss Flamm spoke and says she, as she kinder craned herself before the glass, "How do you like my dress?" "Oh!" says I, wantin' to make myself agreeable, "the skirts are beautiful, but I can't judge how the hull dress looks, you know, till you get your waist on." "My waist?" says she. "Yes," says I. "I have got it on," says she. "Where is it?" says I, a lookin' at her closer through my specks. "Where is the waist?" "Here," says she, a pintin' to a pink belt ribbon, and a string of beads over each shoulder. Says I, "Miss Flamm, do you call that a waist?" "Do you tell me, Miss Flamm, that you are goin' down into that crowd of promiscus men and wimmen, with nothin' but them strings on to cover you?" Says I, "Do you tell me that, and you a peerfesser and a Christian?" "Yes," says she, "I paid \$300 for this dress, and it had likely I am going to miss"

OPINIONS OF CRITICS.

"Exceedingly amusing."—Rose Elizabeth Cleveland. "Delicious humor."—Will Carleton. "It is an evangel of the keenest sarcasm on the follies of fashion."—Lutheran Observer. "So excruciatingly funny, we had to sit back and laugh until the 'ears came.'"—Weekly Witness. "Unquestionably her best."—Detroit Free Press. "BITTEREST SATIRE, COATED WITH THE SWEETEST OF MEHLARATING FUN."—Bishop Newman.

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Woman's Work.

FOR LOVE'S SAKE.

Sometimes I am tempted to murmur That life is flitting away; With only a round of trifles Filling each busy day. Dusting nooks and corners, Making the house look fair, And patiently taking on me The burden of woman's care.

NOT SLAVES TO WORK.

That the old saying, "All roads lead to Rome," has been revised this year and that all roads lead to Chicago is evident. That I hear no one say, "I haven't time," seems not a little strange, and there comes to mind one of my hobbies,—more leisure.

The invention of much machinery has given the women of this day more time for the best things of life, and in a great measure freed her from the slavery to toil that her ancestors knew. But when "much is given much is required," yet it seems so hard for many of our good sisters to bring themselves to practice what they often say to you, that they need the change that leisure brings.

The ideal woman is both an intelligent and reasonable woman, who chooses her pleasures and avoids unnecessary burdens. I often find a change of work a rest, from physical to mental, or vice versa.

In one section there are four or five active farmer's clubs, meeting once in three months, and one who has not seen the workings of these associations would hardly think I spoke the truth if I told the change they had made in the character and mode of thought of many of the number. Just one day in three months, but the germ of thought gathered is expanded and made a nucleus for others and still others.

Faculties grow with exercise only this is warp upon which with a more or less fanciful wool the web of life is woven. Again, I firmly believe that a rest of an hour or a few moments only; taken from each day, has a wonderful value. Do not be a slave to household cares, but cut loose from that form of serfdom, and rise to the dignity of a woman of the nineteenth century.

Electricity is the motor now. Go out into the world for a time, see what it is doing, and when you go back you will take with you something of its power and light and sparkle.

Exhaustion will surely follow the

too constant use of muscle, nerve, or mind. There must be a time for relaxation. Tired matron, you owe it to your family and to yourself that you so use a part of the year.

Is life to be only this constant devotion to physical wants, or is there some way of giving them more nearly their true proportion of care, so that better things need not be left undone?

MRS. A. M. BANGS.

WHAT DOES RECREATION MEAN TO A FARMER'S WIFE?

One woman said, "It would be heaven for me if I could sit down and fold my hands." While all farmer's wives might not wish to spend "a blest eternity" in just that way, there have been occasions, no doubt, when such a rest would have been enjoyable; for to mother must come all the affairs of the family, from baby's tumble, when only "mamma knows the way to kiss it quick and make it well," up to all the joys and sorrows of the older ones.

These many cares and duties are evidences of her accomplishments, accomplishments taught in no seminary, but learned in the larger, broader school of experience.

Farmers' wives are only mortal like other men's wives, and do become weary with the endless round of duties, notwithstanding their efforts to "add dignity to labor." And as students in other schools find that seasons of recreation are helpful, indeed necessary, no less is it due the busy housekeeper. But how can she be spared; and where can she go, or what shall she do for the needed rest?

Don't propose a picnic that only means added labor for a few hours of change. No, let her go away from home, anywhere she may wish, and leave all care for a time, talk with other friends, and by visiting other homes gather new ideas, so that when she returns it will be to take up home cares with new zeal.

MATTIE C. FOLLMER.

A PROPOSED TRIP TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Columbian Exposition will surpass anything of the kind ever offered to the public and everybody will want to go to the "White City" to see as many wonders as their time and pocket-book will allow; but, not all have made arrangements and paid in advance. No one, at any rate in southwestern Michigan, ought to miss this greatest of all shows; all live conveniently near railroads and the way will be made plain and easy so that none need think they will get lost.

Our plan of going to the Fair will be roughly outlined; some may glean a new idea and others may profit by whatever mistakes we make.

The daily paper comes first on the list for every day information and all maps, guides, descriptions and catalogues are earnestly studied. The head of the family will make a short trip to the grounds to learn the "lay of the land" so that when we go there will be no unnecessary walking to find the points of interest. There will be enough of that at best.

We have read much about the first sight of the Exposition buildings by the water route, and as it will be easier and cheaper for us to go by water we have decided to take the night boat at South Haven, thereby reaching the Fair grounds just after daylight. We can spend the day sight seeing and come back on the evening boat, arriving home the second forenoon ready to work again. Supper will be eaten at a hotel, for the boat does not leave until late in the evening, and breakfast can be bought on the steamer so that only the mid-day meal will be needed on the grounds. One could take luncheon enough along for the first supper and breakfast, buying only a cup of coffee, thus reducing the money outlay.

For one day's visit no luggage will be taken, only a small hand bag containing comb, brush, towel and clothes-brush, also a gown for berth use. The bag can be checked and left through the day and with nothing to look after but a good sized plain parasol or silk umbrella for rain or sun, one can enjoy all the sights without a care. We expect to go twice, perhaps three times, in the manner described, staying from one to three days

at a time. We have not engaged rooms in advance, nor do we apprehend any difficulty in finding a place to lay our weary bones, for the whole city expects to entertain, or at least to take lodgers. No great preparations will be made in dressmaking or millinery. Something plain and serviceable but not new will be put on some afternoon when work is not rushing and the weather promises fair for a day or two, and all care will be left at home to be resumed when the trip is over.

Paw Paw.

E. R. S.

ARE SUMMER RESORTS A BENEFIT TO PERMANENT RESIDENTS.

It was no doubt owing to our location that I was called upon for this article.

Three miles north of us, at Old Mission, on the east arm of Grand Traverse bay, is Old Mission beach resort, and about the same distance southwest, on the west arm of Grand Traverse bay, is located the Universalist resort, Neahawanta, while there are others all around us.

After being requested to write upon this subject, I brought it before our Grange at Old Mission for discussion. It was almost the unanimous voice of the Grange that the resorts benefit us. First, financially, not that they directly put money into all our pockets, but as the resorters must necessarily spend considerable while here, it goes into circulation and makes money more plenty. Although it is a conceded fact that they who live in cottages, live cheaper here than at home. Some are certainly very close buyers. There are a few of our people who calculate to make a business of attending to their wants, who make it pay personally; for instance, the meat peddler, the boat liveryman, etc. Of course as the resorters increase in numbers there will be a better chance for others. Socially, they have been very liberal in patronizing our church and grange entertainments and have also helped in getting up programs for them. Indeed we depend to quite an extent upon their help in summer. The members of our Grange seemed to think if we would call upon them and make ourselves more agreeable they would be glad to be social with us, but my private opinion is they do not as a rule care to cultivate the acquaintance of the inhabitants. Of course there are exceptions. We form some lasting friendships among them.

Another benefit is, we see more of fashion and style which perhaps helps to keep us from getting too far behind the times. Morally they will compare well with the same number of people in any community. We can not expect them all to be just what we would wish no more than we can expect all our inhabitants to be just as we would like them to be. We would certainly feel very sorry to have them all leave us, and will try to make it as pleasant for them as is in our power and will welcome all who come.

GRAMMAMA PRISCILLA'S DAY OUT.

Just how many days out grandmama Priscilla enjoyed is difficult to determine; and, indeed, it sometimes seems that her greatest pleasure and only recreation must have been in watching the revolutions of her spinning wheel as she guided the thread on the bobbin.

How proud she was of her spinning! With what dignity she carried the honors of the spinning bee, where each maiden's pride was the number of "hanks" she could exhibit!

If we think spinning was her only pleasure we are mistaken, for grandpapa tell show he used to take her to parties and carry her shoes for her, while she, with his aid, picked her way through the damp grass, and crossed the stream upon a fallen tree. Yes, she had a keen sense of pleasure and cared as much for her day out as her granddaughters do.

What fine needle work our grandmothers did! What a marvel of richness and beauty that wedding dress was! And the wedding day, was that not a festal day, a day of days, for every one from far and near, master and servant alike?

If grandmama was a country girl, she attended many husking and paring bees, tea drinkings and

spelling matches. If she happened to be the daughter of a well to do southern gentleman, she spent the warm summer weeks at a cool northern resort, somewhat as her granddaughter did last season. When a horse and saddle were a part of every girl's dowry, who shall say she had no means of spending a pleasant day? Many a delightful ride has she taken in this way, bounding over hill and plain, inhaling the fresh air, giving color to the cheek and strength to the body.

Another source of pleasure was the old time quilting, where grandmama quilted in the afternoon and, in the evening, together with grandpapa, tripped the light fantastic toe to the good old tune of "The Virginia Reel."

While the recreations of the grandmother were so different from those of the granddaughter, still there is no reason to believe that her life was without its share of sunshine and pleasure; if it was she never would have been the healthy, happy grandmama, so well remembered. A GRANDDAUGHTER.

REST HOUR FOR THE FARMER'S WIFE.

"There's many a rest on the road of life If we'd only stop and take it."

We know it, but the question that vexes us is, the when and how and where. In the busy days on the farm can we find time for the rest hour that we need, more perhaps, than any wives in the land?

I wish I could send the whole lovely poem instead of the fragments I quote from the sunny side. It might be an inspiration to some one as it has been to me, but that is my side of the rest question and I'm afraid that there would be little left for me to say. That circumstances and the individual must determine it largely, after all we must recognize, yet if we could understand too, that much of the unrest of life, and the rest as well, come from within more than from without, I think we would open the Heaven-ward windows of our hearts and let out so much of the worry and strife, the ambition for worldly things, that weary and wear us so and yet do not satisfy, and let in the beauty and majesty of nature all about us. Take time amid the surge and hurry of life to listen and look for the soft tints and sweet undertones that soothe and rest and harmonize, and the care on the farm would not fall so heavily on heart and brain of either the husband or wife.

We must of necessity give up so many things that are pleasant. I know when we live so far from the city or town that it costs us half a night's needed rest to enjoy a concert, lecture or play and our absence from the Sabbath school, our only spiritual outlook perhaps, when there are so few of us that even one is missed, is the price of a morning sermon. But, my dear sisters, there are little tragedies and comedies being acted all about us constantly, truer to nature and more restful and music sweeter by far than all art can produce, if we, having eyes, but see them and having ears can hear.

To those for whom every wayside blossom and bird has a message, the farm life is full of pleasure as well as activity.

They can read in a thunderstorm a grander story of God's wisdom and power and mercy than they could get from many sermons of the ordinary class. But to those who only see in a rainbow drawn across the evening clouds, just touched perhaps with the sunset glory, a promise of fair weather tomorrow; in a fruit tree white with bloom but the suggestion of summer fruit; who see in a beautiful animal but its value in dollars and cents or its equivalent in usefulness, it is different.

Calling at a lady's home once, from the open door I saw a magnificent black beauty of a colt prancing around under the apple trees in the orchard pasture. Now my husband says often if I have a special weakness in the world it is my love for horses, and perhaps he is right about it, he generally is about most things. Finally I said, what a lovely fellow he is! Do you ever go out and talk to him? "Me!" said she, "no indeed I have no time to go galavanting around the farm after the horses." Yet she sat with idle hands and entertained (?) me for two hours with little trivialities, showed me her crazy quilt and an album full of photographs of people I never

saw or had any desire to see, when half the time at least Black Beauty stood with his head over the orchard bars inviting me with great wistful eyes to come out and see him, and I could have gotten more real pleasure out of five minutes out there with my hand in his glossy mane or stroking his lovely arched neck, than I got out of the whole two hours, even though she had stood at my side telling me what she intended to purchase with the hundred dollars more or less that she expected to get by the sale of him, for we can not calculate the final destiny of a thought or a thing.

Speaking of neighbors, the ones that give me always pleasant thoughts are a colony of pansy faces, just under the sewing room window on the afternoon side of the house. There is mignonette with them sometimes, but always the pansies year in and year out and even in winter I can sometimes turn back the white blanket of the snow and they smile up at me.

I take my "rest hour" on the installment plan often, and I like it too, for I can make ten or fifteen minutes go a long way sometimes, for instance, as I sat at my sewing machine one morning my attention was attracted through the open window by the appearance of a little half grown quail through an opening in the hedge. It stopped just on my side and with the quick, cunning little motion of the head, peculiar to quails, reconnoitered the lawn and, apparently satisfied of no unwelcome presence, seemed to give some signal, for right behind him, in a moment, came another and another till I counted eighteen, when they proceeded to take a dew bath. I think you would have smiled, as I did, to have seen them tumble and splash about in the dewy grass, and I sat with my work lying idly in my lap and watched them across the pansy bed. I knew that one turn of the machine wheel would send them off on frightened wings. In less than fifteen minutes every feather was in place again, smooth and shining, and they had filed off down the drive, like a band of demure little Quakers in the regulation coats of sober drab, and I took up my work again feeling that I had rested a whole hour.

There are so many just such sweet, simple pictures as this of the home life on the farm that I can't tell you about, but the very memory of them keeps the heart fresh and young amid the cares. When I get away between meals for a ride I make it count, for I fill my carriage with children along the way and we have such a good time!

Or I go with some friend who enjoys the woods as much as I do, for ferns to make beautiful the shady corners of the garden where nothing else will thrive, or for wild flowers or autumn leaves in their turn.

These are about the only outings I manage to get, yet I think few farmers' wives have more happy hours than I do, for, in the main, do not the outings cost more than their real value? After all, the best part of them to a wife and mother whose heart is in her home, is the home coming. And don't we, (as Sister Gracious says in the Michigan Farmer Household, to the few who stay at home from the Exposition this summer,) work and worry over the new things we must have to wear, and plan and economize to make an outing possible, ostensibly for the change and rest, but really because it is conventional and come back far more tired than we went?

I think "when dreamless rest is ours, and we have come to inhabit the low green tents whose curtains never outward swing," it will not matter overmuch what we wore or where we went; we will be loved, if at all, and remembered for the lives we have made better and brighter.

All loss has somewhere a compensating gain, I hold. So let us not go out into the world for the rest and change if we must get it at the sacrifice of the home comfort of those we love best, but bring it into our homes through the gracious influence of the good books. Music and flowers we may all have, and most of all, pure social atmosphere for ourselves and our children in these good days of advanced thought for farmers.

Finally, the nearer we get to nature's heart, the nearer we get to the great heart of God and his Infinite rest. Mrs. Busy Hours.

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In writing mention THE GRANGE VISITOR

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Jan'y. 29, 1893.—Central Standard Time.

Table with columns: GOING NORTH, GOING SOUTH, Station names, and times. Includes stations like Cincinnati, Fort Wayne, Grand Rapids, and Mackinaw.

Sleeping cars for Petoskey and Mackinaw on No. 3 from Grand Rapids. Sleeping cars, Grand Rapids to Chicago, on No. 4.

The People's Savings Bank of Lansing Mich. Capital, \$150,000.00. W. J. BEAL, President.

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College and Station.

STUDENT LABOR AT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

PROF. THOS. SHAW.

This question is confessedly a difficult one and it is even more important than it is difficult. That no student labor should be done at experiment station farms and if done go unremunerated, is not the view of the writer, and yet it is apparent that as these farms have been managed in the past and as they are managed at the present, it must come to that in time through sheer force of circumstances.

If farm labor is to be any advantage to a student, one of two conditions must be present. He must engage in it for the hope of the remuneration or because of the advantage it will be to him in the sense of the instruction that he may gather while performing it.

It is plainly patent to those who have tried it, that student labor cannot be made to pay one hundred cents on the dollar by way of a direct return. There is too much of it for the needs of the farm, and more especially at some seasons when it is not greatly wanted.

It would not be correct to say that all student labor done on farms is not instructive, but this is true in regard to much of it. The young man who has improved his opportunities at home can usually do farm work at least nearly as well as he can be taught to do the same on the station farm, that is to say he can plough and hoe and dig in a creditable manner when he comes to the station, hence much of the work that he is asked to do is not instructive to him.

Student labor then will have to be abolished in time, or we must devise some other mode of employing it. I would regard it in the light of a calamity to abolish it altogether. It has been the result of my observation at this college, that some of the best students who have graduated from it would not have been able to do so but for the remuneration they received for their labor.

hand too soon forgets its cunning; when he drinks the draught of exemption from labor for months in succession he is disinclined to take it up again. There is great danger that the grand old muscle age, now too quickly passing away, will be superseded by one not half muscle and half mind, but one that is quarter muscle and quarter mind, the other half being entirely wanting.

I am not a pessimist, but I freely acknowledge that I am not satisfied with the equipments or with all the modes of management in any of our agricultural colleges. We should consider first that farm boys are usually exceedingly useful at home through the whole of the summer season. Any arrangement that ignores this fact is assuredly short-sighted.

We should consider third that the great want of the young man from the farm is a better knowledge of the art of breeding, feeding and managing live stock, and that the agricultural college which furnishes this knowledge in the most effective form, will best fulfill its mission.

My plan of doing this would be in outline as follows: Let the state build large barns and sheds in which cattle, sheep and swine would be fattened in a wholesale way with a view first, to provide labor for the students in attendance, and second to furnish them with practical instruction in the great art of feeding.

Sunday. The student would in this way get practical instruction in feeding live stock that would be of great benefit to him all his days.

The stable would be his gymnasium. Dairy cows could be kept in the same way, and the breeds of live stock kept for instruction in the lecture rooms would afford further opportunity for instruction in practical feeding and management.

It may be objected, first, that the machinery would be cumbersome and costly, second, that this work would not pay, and third, that it would turn the professors idle for six months in the year, when they would have nothing to do but count their fingers and dissipate generally.

The machinery would be somewhat cumbersome, large buildings would have to be erected and maintained, but what of that, if it resulted in filling the land with competent stockmen, who would have nothing in common with the scrub stock which fills the land at the present time.

Who will say that this money would not be well spent? The objection that it would tend to foster idle habits in the professors would be somewhat amusing to men, many of whom now labor fifteen hours a day. But it would be helpful to us in this way. It would tend to shake us out of our offices and lecture rooms for nearly six months in the year and would help us to bear in mind that we had farms and gardens and orchards and field and stable experiments to oversee, and to study practically more and more to the lasting good of those to whom we lecture.

That there are difficulties in the way of the introduction of the scheme outlined cannot be denied, but there are also difficulties in the way of sowing and harvesting next year's crop. Difficulties met and overcome are usually if not always the stepping stones to higher things.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Milk may be deficient in solids without having water added to it by the milkman.

The reason a person sees stars when he is struck in the head must be because it makes him sore aloft.—Rochester Democrat.

Regardless of the fact that the cyclone always travels in a great hurry it manages to pick up many valuable things on the way.

"My dear fellow, I am awfully glad to see you! I do hope you are in a position to lend me the \$10 that you owe me."—Journal Amasant.

Young Mr. Skidds—"Miss Fosdick—Ella dear—can you love me?" Miss Fosdick—"Quite likely. I've loved lots of men."—Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Poindexter (horrified)—"I heard today that Mr. Collingwood leads a double life." Miss Forty (with a sigh)—"That's much better than a single one."—Brooklyn Life.

"I see that Callow has quit wearing those loud trousers of his." "He had to." "How so?" "They woke up the nap of his silk hat."

The most hopeful sign of progress among dairymen is our growing intelligence. Farmers are comparing notes in regard to care and feed of stock and calling upon the experiment stations and agricultural schools as never before.—A. M. Bancroft.

Harness. You will notice on page 5 the advertisement of the Hand Made Harness Co., Stanton Mich. They are reliable people, and refer to Hon. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, member of executive committee of State Grange. Write to them.

Revised List of Grange Supplies

- Kept in the office of Sec'y of the Michigan State Grange. And sent out post-paid on receipt of Cash Order, or the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.



Notices of Meetings.

MONTCALM.

Montcalm County Pomona Grange No. 24, will meet with Douglass Grange on June 29, 1893.

B. B. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

KENT.

The next session of Kent County Pomona Grange will be held in the Farmer's Room, new court house, in Grand Rapids, on June 28.

Reminiscences of the Settlement of Kent County, Bro. and Sister I. D. Davis.

"Salary Grabbing," Bros. Holt, Best and Hagadone.

"Our Coming Fair," Bros. Peterson and Manly, and Sisters Edison and Holt.

Volunteer recitations will be called for and we hope our singers will be out in full force.

WM. T. ADAMS, Lecturer.

LENAWEE POMONA.

Pomona Grange was held at Morenci, June 1. Dinner served in the hall. On account of the rain in the morning only about one-half of the county was represented.

NEWS NOTES.

A HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

The caving in of the walls of Ford's theatre in Washington last week, resulted in the loss of over twenty lives and many injuries besides.

EDWIN BOOTE.

After a lingering illness the famous actor has passed away. The general verdict is that there is no one to take his place.

EULALIA.

The Spanish princess has led her entertainers a merry dance for the last week or so. At present she is visiting the fair.

DR. BRIGGS.

Dr. Briggs was beaten. The assembly was elected for that purpose. It was a partial jury, a prejudiced jury, and did its work faithfully.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

The financial stringency is attributed by Republicans to the failure of the Democrats to maintain their ante-election promises, and by the Democrats to the misuse of the last Republican administration.

small per capita circulation of currency is responsible. Whatever strength these elements may have in the situation, it is very probable that the uncertainty always incident to a contemplated change of policy has more to do with it than anything else.

SUNDAY OPENING.

Sunday opening of the fair is ahead so far. But the matter will be finally decided this week in the higher courts.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

The Russian treaty has been made public. Apparently the fears that were entertained that this country would become under this treaty, obliged to surrender to Russia, political refugees, was groundless.

CROP REPORT.

The average condition of wheat in each section, and the State, June 1, was as follows: Southern counties, 77 per cent; central, 79 per cent; northern, 86 per cent, and State 79 per cent.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers in May is 667,871. Of this amount 200,114 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties.

Owing to unfavorable weather corn was not nearly all planted June 1, but it was believed about the usual area would be planted.

The area seeded to oats is 93 per cent, and of barley 83 per cent of the area in average years.

Meadows and pastures, and clover sowed this year are, in condition, three per cent below a full average.

Apples in the southern counties are now estimated at 55 per cent, in the central at 65 per cent, and in the State at 61 per cent of an average crop.

Peaches promise above 90 per cent of an average crop.

JOHN W. JOCHIM, Secretary of State. Lansing, June 8, 1893.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

One of the most attractive and interesting exhibits at the World's Fair is that of the Keystone Watch Case Co., of Philadelphia, which enjoys the unique distinction of being the largest watch case manufacturing concern in the world.

Besides watch cases the exhibit has many special features that are as instructive as curious. One of these is a movement in a four ounce Leader silver case which continues to tick blandly though a weight of three hundred pounds is resting on the case.

Patrons Attention AGENTS WANTED

In every Grange throughout the United States. Write at once for full particulars. Address FRATERNITY FINE ART CO., P. O. Box 1572, BOSTON, Mass.

Readers will assist the prosperity of the paper by patronizing our advertisers.

The VISITOR is for every farmer, whether he is a Granger or not.

A GLIMPSE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The passenger entering Chicago from the east by any of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL trains will observe, after passing Kensington and Grand Crossing, that the tracks are gradually elevated until, from a point of view some twenty feet above the level, he sees to the right an assemblage of domes, towers and spires rising above the trees between the railroad and Lake Michigan.

First to be noticed and directly in front of the railway station where the MICHIGAN CENTRAL trains will enter the Exposition, rise grandly the four square pavilions of the Administration building, crowned by its great dome, 260 feet above the ground.

As the train approaches more closely to the grounds, the Transportation building is clearly seen to the left of the Administration building. It covers, with its annexes, fourteen and a half acres of ground.

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No passing glimpse of the World's Fair, however, nor the most detailed and glowing description that can be penned, can give any idea of its surpassing size and extent, the splendid harmony of its design, or of its rich artistic sculpture and decorative features.

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