





# PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS have sold Ingersoll Paint to the Order P. of H. since its organization. House Paints and Cheap Paints for Barns and Out-buildings, 10,000 Farmers testify to their merits. Grange Halls, Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, all over the land, some of them painted 15 years ago, still looking well, prove them the most durable.

MICHIGAN PATRONS "Buy direct from Factory" at full Wholesale Prices and save all Middlemen's Profits.  
**O. W. INGERSOLL, Prop.**  
Oldest Paint House in America  
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Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints  
Indestructible Cottage and Barn Paints  
Sample Color Cards, "Confidential" Grange Discounts, Est mates and full particulars  
MAILED FREE. Write at once.

## Postal Jottings.

We make a few characteristic quotations from letters received from time to time. We have not been in the habit of boasting of what we are doing, but we have had so many kind words that we deem it not out of place to show how some of our friends regard the VISITOR.

We feel, also, that if what is quoted is true, we ought to have a continually increasing list of subscribers among those whom we are trying to benefit. So we print these words as "campaign thunder" for our helpers all over the state—our "Samantha men," for instance.

"We can't get along without the VISITOR."—A HUNDRED OR SO.

"I take a number of farm papers, but the VISITOR is the best of all of them."—A VERY PROMINENT FARMER AND CITIZEN.

"You are doing more for the farmers of Michigan than any or all of the other agricultural papers."—A CONTRIBUTOR.

"The VISITOR was never better than this present moment."—A GREAT MANY.

"As long as your present policy of allowing fair and free discussion of all leading economic topics continues, I shall work for you heartily."—A WORKER.

"Long live the VISITOR."—SEVERAL ENTHUSIASTS.

"I wish for you the very greatest of success in your good work."—A PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE.

"I admire the high plane on which the VISITOR moves. I like its broad, intelligent and liberal tone."—A COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

"It is the best Grange paper in the country."—THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

## Brain Work.

CONDUCTED BY "TYRO."

IV.

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

ORIGINAL PUZZLES.

SIX NEW DIAMONDS BY RENARDO.

- No. 15-1. A letter. 2. A disfigurement. 3. Certain linear measures. 4. Believers in Monim. 5. Ministerial (Obs.) 6. A narrow opening through which arrows might be discharged (Anc. Fort.) 7. Limitation. 8. Percolates. 9. Pavements. 10. Dismounted. 11. A letter.
- No. 16-1. A letter. 2. A small island in the Mediterranean sea. 3. Soots. (Obs.) 4. Male Indians. 5. To urge. 6. A pen with a reservoir in the handle which furnishes a supply of ink. 7. An order of fishes. 8. Stretched over an arch. 9. Ouzed. 10. A village of the Netherlands. 11. A letter.
- No. 17-1. A letter. 2. A Step. 3. Markets. 4. Connubial. 5. Those who pardon. 6. A green pigment consisting, essentially, of a hydrous arsenate of copper. 7. Most miserly. 8. A prophetic. 9. To attire. 10. To fit with music. 11. A letter.
- No. 18-1. A letter. 2. Mothers. 3. Pies. 4. Occurring every third day (Med.). 5. A feast occurring on the 11th of Nov. 6. Straps fastened to a horse's girth, passing between his fore-legs, and attached to the bit. 7. Any sting ray. 8. Scarfs. 9. Ale-houses. (Obs.) 10. To visit. 11. A letter.
- No. 19-1. A letter. 2. To happen. 3. Sorrows. 4. Concentrates. 5. Places at a disadvantage. 6. Of the nature and use of a participle. 7. Pertaining to a tribe of fishes including the true perch. 8. A port on the sea shore. 9. To sport. 10. Together. (Obs.) 11. A letter.
- No. 20-1. A letter. 2. The higher part of the scale (Mus.). 3. Alto-singers. 4. Escapes (Obs.) 5. Reciprocal. 6. Offering a choice of two things. 7. The peculiar free swimming larva of Balanoglossus. 8. Situation. 9. A sty on the eye. 10. The evening before a holiday. 11. A letter.

SOLUTIONS TO BRAIN WORK I AND II.

- No. 1. Tsiampa, No. 3. Harmattan, Sanders, Applikon, Rhatany, Adulate, Meters, Menacer, Alarm, Pretect, Tins, Toy, Asserts, N.
- No. 5. D. Pur, Pared, Parapet, Duramater, Repaced, Deter, Ted, R.
- No. 7. Vertumnus, Emerson, Request, Trucst, Uset, Mist, Not, S.
- No. 2. Sham-bled.
- No. 4. H-is.
- No. 6. Enamored.
- No. 8. B-road.

Solvers and prize winners in next issue. Diamond special this issue! Fine work, eh? Renardo of Ardmore, Pa., has the honors. For prizes see Brain Work III. Contributors have thanks for fine work sent. All will be published in due season. Please help out the solving card, ye mystic knights and ladies.

## IN MEMORIAM.

Died at his residence in Cannon, June 19, 1893, Bro. Thomas Sowerby, aged 62 years, a member of Cortland Grange No. 563.  
Resolved, That by the death of Brother Sowerby, we have lost a worthy member and an earnest worker in our Order.  
Committee.

Paris Grange No. 19, lost by death June 10, one of its strong members, Bro. John Porter.

RAM'S HORN: The moment a man finds out he has been making a fool of himself he has learned something valuable."

## HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS.

A Few Suggestions for the Good of the Grange.

[Read at Clinton Pomona at South Riley, by Mrs. C. L. Pearce of DeWitt.]

First, I will speak about general singing in the Grange. Usually in our Grange we had music for opening and closing. Sometimes the organ alone; at other times one or two voices would accompany the organ. This spring we started a new plan. A piece is selected that all can sing for opening and closing and the Lecturer puts the extra vocal and instrumental music on her program to be interspersed with the literary work. I think so far it works well. A short time ago I sent to Miss Jennie Buell, Secretary State Grange, and got some opening ode cards. The Grange sing from these cards for opening, and for closing we sing "God be with you till we meet again." We like the ode cards very much. The State Secretary wrote me asking what I thought about having a closing ode placed on the back of the opening ode card. I think it would be a good idea and know of no better words than those just mentioned, "God be with you till we meet again." It seems as if every word of this song breathes a blessing and a benediction on all present and who could leave the hall with aught but brotherly and sisterly feelings for each other after the inspiration these words give us? When we have general singing in our Grange I think we have better meetings and everybody seems to liven up and is more ready to take part in the work. Please don't misunderstand me and think I am not in favor of choir singing, for I am; but let us have both.

Another suggestion. Would it not be a good plan to look over the burial service occasionally, and also to repeat the Lord's prayer in concert. For frequently the Grange is required to go through with the burial service for a member who has been called from earth away, and by making ourselves familiar with it we can go through with it much better and more impressively. It seems to me but fitting that our brothers and sisters in the Grange, and in whose presence we have passed so many pleasant hours, should perform the last sad rites for these poor perishing bodies when we are called to lay down our implements on earth and join the throng on the evergreen shore.

Let us live as close to the rules of the ritual as possible. Remember if we but just vary a little the work loses much of its dignity, and let us not forget the old saying "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well;" and in your initiatory work see that you have all the implements required for the work. In some halls that we have visited we are sorry to say many of them were conspicuous by their absence. Their cost is but little and they are a great help.

Try and always go to your hall prepared to do something towards making the session interesting. If you can only repeat a quotation of a half dozen words you will feel better and will be better able next time to say more. The worst grumblers I have ever known in the Grange are the very ones that never do anything themselves to make it interesting. I cannot see any reason why a few should sit back with their hands folded and growl all the while because somebody doesn't do something to entertain somebody else and simply say for that very reason the Grange don't amount to much any way. Take hold ye grumblers and fault-finders and make it amount to something. You surely can if you but try. Again, let us try and treat all alike. For, "are ye not all brethren?" Then let us help one another instead of finding fault. Who of us is always correct? Then instead of censuring a sister or brother because they happen to make a mistake, stop and consider whether we could have done any better or as well even. It is far

easier to think about doing a thing right than it is to do it right.

Do not stay away from Grange when it is possible to go. By staying away we lose our interest, and soon do not care to go as we would if we were in constant attendance. Try to be there as early as possible. The young members may not care if it is a little late, but the older ones feel more like getting home to rest. Some think Grange should be dismissed as early as ten or half past ten o'clock, at the latest, unless something very important is on hand. In order to do this it is necessary to call early if there is extra business and a program. We certainly should not be without a program each evening. Would it not be a good plan to quit work an hour earlier than common on Grange night so we could get to Grange in good season? Yes, I know all about it. It is not a very easy task, for farmers especially, to drop their work. I live on a farm and know all about the ups and downs of farm life. But really do you not think we would be the gainers? It would give us a much needed rest from labor, and the few hours passed socially with our friends and the literary work on the program would give us food for thought so the next week's work would pass away more brightly.

And last but not least, let us be more friendly and sociable. Try to do away with petty jealousies and discord. Learn to bear and forbear. Life is not so long that we can afford to waste it in fault-finding. Be faithful in all things. Be hopeful that great good may come to us all. Be charitable to all. Extend a helping hand to all. Let us not confine our help and sympathy to our members alone, but aid all to the extent of our ability. Let us not allow ourselves to feel that our Grange or our creed is the only correct one, but be willing to render assistance wherever needed, and may the time hasten on when we shall all feel that we are as "a band of brothers and sisters," bound together by this commandment "love thy neighbor as thyself." Let us remember that the great Master of the Universe looks on the heart and not to what order you belong, for the Lord is no respecter of persons. Let us not forget that one of our greatest objects in the declaration of purposes is to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves, and let us extend it to all with whom we may come in contact. Let our lives be such that when we are summoned from this earth the world will be the better for our having lived in it.

"Let us live for those who love us  
For those who know we're true,  
For the Heaven that smiles above us  
And the good that we can do."

## LIVE STOCK AT CHICAGO.

Extracts from Rules of Live Stock Department of the Exposition.

- The Exhibition of Live Stock will open August 21, and close October 28, 1893, and will comprise the following divisions:
  - A—Cattle.
  - B—Horses, Jacks, Jennets, and Mules.
  - C—Sheep.
  - D—Swine.
  - E—Dogs.
  - F—Poultry, Pigeons, and Pet Stock.
  - G—Fat Stock.
- The dates for exhibits of the various divisions are as follows:
  - Divisions A and B—Monday, August 21, to Saturday, September 9, 1893, inclusive.
  - Divisions C and D—Monday, September 25, to Saturday, October 14, 1893, inclusive.
  - Division E—Tuesday, September 19, to Friday, September 22, 1893, inclusive.
  - Division F—Monday, October 16, to Saturday, October 21, 1893, inclusive.
  - Division G—Monday, October 16, to Saturday, October 28, 1893, inclusive.
- Entries will close in the several divisions of the Live Stock Department as follows:
  - Division A—July 15, 1893.
  - Division B—July 15, 1893.
  - Division C—August 1, 1893.
  - Division D—August 1, 1893.
  - Division E—September 10, 1893.
  - Division F—August 15, 1893.
  - Division G—August 15, 1893.

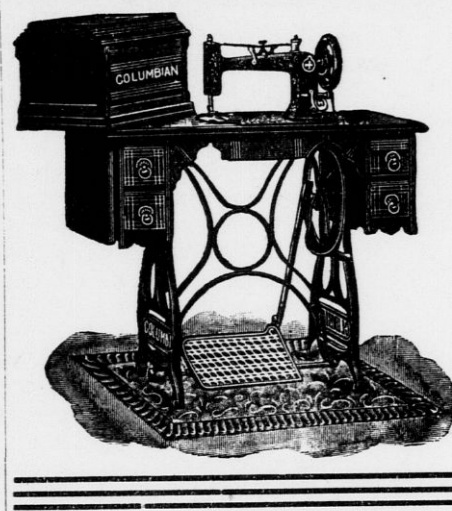
When a mercantile concern "takes in sail" it is in the interest of the balance-sheet.—Lowell Courier.

## Our New Offer

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF BUYING

# A Sewing Machine



Although we have sold a good many of the machines we have been offering and though they have given satisfaction, we believe that we are making a still better offer.

FOR  
**\$21.00**

## WE WILL SEND A MACHINE WELL NAMED THE COLUMBIAN

The Columbian is a strictly high grade sewing machine with all modern improvements. Superior mechanism, graceful design, handsome finish, light running and noiseless. In fact, all the desirable features contained in other well-known modern style machines are found in the "Columbian." Improved and simplified by the best mechanical talent and it stands the peer of all other sewing machines on the market.

FULLY WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

As additional evidence of the general superiority and wearing qualities of the "Columbian," it is warranted for ten years. The "Columbian" will out-wear any two of the highest priced sewing machines in the world. 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 attachments. The self-threading shuttle is so simple that with two motions of the hand backward the shuttle is threaded.

All wearing parts are case-hardened steel, possessing great durability, and by the turning of a screw all lost motion can be taken up. All parts are fitted so accurately that these machines are absolutely noiseless and as easy running as fine adjustment and best mechanical skill can produce. No expense or time is spared to make them perfect in every respect, as every machine passes a rigid inspection by competent men before leaving the factory.

Extra attachments in a velvet-lined case, sent free with each machine: 1. Tucker, 1. Ruffler with shirring plate, 1. Hemmer Set (4 widths) and Binder, 1. Braider (Foot and Slide), 1. Thread Cutter. Each machine is supplied with the following additional accessories: 1. Hemmer and Feller (one piece), 11 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Screw-Driver, Oil Can filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. The Book of Instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

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.

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

Price including one year's subscription \$21. Sent by freight, charges prepaid. Give name of freight station if different from postoffice address.

We prepay the freight. The Machine is shipped subject to your approval, and if not entirely satisfactory will be returned.

## AT OUR EXPENSE

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IT IS WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

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Illustrated Catalogue FREE

**BEST FARM SCALE**

3 TON \$35. Other sizes proportionately less. ON TRIAL-FREIGHT PAID-WARRANTED OSGOOD & THOMPSON, Binghamton, N. Y.

J. C. GOULD, Agt., Paw Paw, Mich.

## 150 NEW HOUSE PLANS

If you are thinking about building, don't fail to buy the new book for 1893, Pullitzer's Model Dwellings, containing plans and specifications of 150 houses, costing from \$400 to \$6,000. It contains 128 pages, size 11x14 inches, bound in paper cover, \$1.00 in cloth, \$2.00. Mailed to any address on receipt of price, by J. S. OGDEN, Publisher, 67 Rose St., New York.

## WOOL!

Farmers who can bunch two or three thousand pounds of Wool will find it to their advantage to correspond with C. Ainsworth, Grand Rapids, Mich. As I ship direct, the grower saves the commission paid to local buyers.  
C. AINSWORTH.

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Olivet, Eaton Co., Mich.

## FOR SALE.

In the famous fruit belt of Michigan, Oceana county. Farm 200 acres, 150 cleared, two farm houses, three barns, two granaries, two good wells, 200 apple trees bearing, 100 bearing plums, 800 plums one to three years out. No waste land, and all heavy grass, grain or plum and pear land. One and one-half miles from court house in Hart county seat.

Forty acres, fair house, good packing house, wind engine and good water. Four thousand trees planted from two to ten years. Peach, plum, apricot, apple and cherry. Sold 4000 baskets peaches in 1892. One and one-half miles from water transportation.  
Address, E. D. RICHMOND, HART, OCEANA CO., MICH.

## The Hand-Made Harness Co.,

OF STANTON, MICH.  
E. D. HAWLEY, Pres. Wm. H. OWEN, Treas. O. MOORE, Sec'y.  
Retail their own make of goods at wholesale price. We make a specialty of \$20 double team work harness and a \$10 single harness. We guarantee satisfaction, and prepay freight on five sets. By permission we refer to Hon. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton.

## THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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

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

Office, Room 19, Old State Building.

TERMS 50 Cents a Year, 25 Cents for Six Months. In Clubs of 20 or more 40 cents per year each. Subscriptions payable in advance, and discontinued at expiration, unless renewed.

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft. Do not send stamps.

Entered at the Postoffice at Lansing, Mich., as Second Class Matter.

### Grange Headquarters

At the World's Fair, Chicago. Rooms 9, 10, 11, Live Stock Pavilion, near southwest corner of the Implement Department, Agricultural Building.  
Miss Alma Hinds, Office Secretary.  
Call there for all information of interest to Patrons, and for a badge of identification.

One more month for Samantha.

Hon. Enos Goodrich desires us to say for him that he meant what he said in declining to discuss further the single tax theory.

It is stated that the New York waiters will combine to force their wages up. A part of the program is the abolition of "tips." May the gods be with them in the latter endeavor!

The editor wishes to be present at farmers' day at Bay View August 14. To do so will require the issue of the paper not later than the 12th. Will you kindly send all notices and articles for next issue as early as possible?

#### UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1.

It was our plan to discontinue Samantha as a premium August 15, but the fact that there will be a number of very large grange meetings soon after that date and the possibility that there will be more time for canvassing than during the past month, leads us to extend the time until September 1.

We want to say just a word to our friends. We are straining every nerve to place the VISITOR on a sound and substantial basis. To do this requires the constant help of all Patrons. There are many who are loyal and who help us every time we ask. But there are too many who, although they say they want to see us succeed, will not lift a finger to aid us. Self interest, loyalty, pride, all ought to impel them, but do not seem to.

Of course farmers are busy. We recognized that fact when we made the offer, and we are gratified that so good a response to our offer has been made. But by our plan we divided and systematized the work so that the burden would fall lightly on all and yet all would do something.

Now Patrons will you not all rally to the support of your paper during this month of August?

#### A GOOD TOPIC.

A splendid topic for discussion at these August gatherings would be, "What shall be the next legislative policy of the State Grange?" The Grange ought to and can exert a more powerful influence upon legislation than it has. The measure of the influence depends upon the amount of earnest co-operation among the members. Granges and grange meetings can profitably discuss the question, so that when the time comes to take action there will be harmony and decision. We take the liberty of appending a few words along this line quoted from a personal letter from Bro. R. V. Clark of Buchanan:

"At the session of our state grange in 1891 Brother J. J. Murphy introduced a resolution which was adopted asking that district organizations of two, three or more counties be formed for annual picnic and business purposes. One of the principal features of such organizations was to secure the attendance of the leading live members

of the order to discuss and prepare work for following meetings of the state grange and the legislature.

The meeting of the state grange is not of sufficient length in point of time to properly prepare much work that might be accomplished by our order and it was thought that this scheme might be made very useful in this direction. The picnic part of this arrangement was suggested by Bro. Murphy in our county grange and I added the suggestion of a business conference to promote the progressive interests of the order, legislative and otherwise. It occurs to me that much might be accomplished in this way that cannot well be accomplished in any other way. Much more deliberation could be secured and the danger of hasty action avoided and the demands of our people would be presented to those outside the gate as well as the legislature, divested of superfluities and supported by the aggregate influence of the entire order, and we think this would inspire the respect and confidence of those with whom we are to deal."

#### VACATION RIPPLES.

The editor of the VISITOR took advantage of an opportunity to join the Michigan Press Association in a trip to the World's Fair by the way of a boat ride from Detroit, stopping at Mackinac Island. Hence these meditations and reminiscences.

Detroit is a most open hearted city. Her people know a T how to entertain. Of course editors are easily entertained, but the efforts of Detroit citizens were fully appreciated. Wonderland, with its attractions; the House of Correction and "Capt. Joe's" lunch; Belle Isle and the Casino; the river ride to Ft. Wayne and the music and dress parade; the very fine music and the dancing in the evening, these made a day overbrimming with recreative pleasures.

If you ever go to Mackinac, and you ought to go, take one of the steamers of the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Co. Their boats are elegant, prices low, officers accommodating. No liquor or wine is sold on their boats. The "City of Alpena" is a palace, 140 editors will tell you so. Everybody believes an editor anyway; but if 140 of them say a thing is so, it must be so.

Alpena is not a large city, about 15,000, but it is chock-full of hospitality. Her citizens must have been bottling it for some time and then uncorked it for the editors. (We are speaking of hospitality, mind you!) We came about 7 a. m.; we saw the city in three hours; we were conquered by the kindness shown us. May the "sawdust city" prosper.

Mackinac, the charmer! Gem of the Lakes! Pearl of the Straits! Wizard of the North! Call her what you will, she woos and wins your affections, and once enthralled you are forever her subject. Here is a strange mingling of the grand and the picturesque, the sublime and the lovely, the old and the new, the high and the low in life, the isolated and the busy. There are other spots in earth with grander scenery; there are other woods as shady, other heights as towering, other air as pure, other views as distant, other scenes as romantic in history. But in this island God focused them all into one of the richest gems of His creating.

Pardon this rhetorical overflow, but a beautiful cool summer day spent at Mackinac Island inspires even the unready pen. However, write what we will, the half has not been told, and one must see and be convinced by his own senses, for here seeing is believing; and few there are who can linger about Mackinac and remain unresponsive to the weird spell of her rich, deep beauty. And if there be any such Heaven pity them!

We were most fortunate in securing the very best steamers for our trip. As the new "City of Alpena" is the queen of Lake Huron, so the new "Manitou" bears the laurel over Lake Michigan's waters. Built on the ocean model, superbly furnished, she is all that can be desired by the tourist. The pleasure of the trip from Mackinac to Chicago was greatly enhanced by

the satisfaction found in being carried by such a staunch ship.

Chicago is a city of many aspects None of them shows forth her beauty as does the water aspect. Not the genuine "Chicago water" phase, for that material is horrible stuff, but the view as one approaches from up the lake. First, you may distinguish a low cloud-like form which is none other than the mass of smoke that ever hangs over the city. It is forty miles away, and for an hour or more all you can see of Chicago is "up in smoke." Then, quite suddenly, looms the black and indistinct form of the Masonic Temple, with the Auditorium and a few other lofty structures flanking it. Not long after this, the Manufacture's building at the fair, the dome of the Administration building and the Ferris Wheel, gratify your curiosity for a first glimpse of the traveler's Mecca of '93, the fair. Gradually the city expands, the passengers make ready to debark, a couple of little tugs tow the huge ship up the river, with their wheels stirring up the filthy water, a few rough orders are given, and we are in Chicago.

There are many ways of reaching the fair grounds from center town. For five cents you can take one of two lines of street cars, or the elevated railroad. For ten cents you can ride on the Illinois Central suburban trains. For fifteen cents you can have a pleasant little trip by steamer. Facilities for handling crowds are good and it is only for short periods in the day that the means of transportation are uncomfortably crowded.

The ideal way to see the fair is of course to study it. This means considerable time in preparatory reading. It means the ability to spend several months, at different times, on the grounds, with intermediate time for continued reading and thought. It means to view the fair as a whole, by buildings, by nations, by industries, by particular exhibits. It means the collection of a comprehensive set of notes, which will aid in subsequent research. It means a sufficiently broad education to be able to give things their relative importance and a training that will enable one to classify the knowledge gained.

Of course most of us are precluded from such advantages and must content ourselves with less preparation and a much more hasty view. But to such we say stay as long as you possibly can; plan to go twice or more, if possible, and make many sacrifices if necessary, in order to see the fair and to see it well. One stay of a week or so, for getting the "lay of the land" and gaining an idea of the fair as a whole, with a subsequent visit of ten days or two weeks for more minute study of that which is individually more interesting, make a very good division of time, and will not prove exhausting to the purses of many people in comfortable circumstances. Copious notes taken at the first visit will serve as a basis for considerable intermediate reading and the second visit will be the more interesting and pleasant because of the experience gained at the first. Some may prefer to change the method a little by choosing in the beginning those buildings in which they will spend the most time, and so take the buildings in course, giving to each the proportionate attention.

But quite likely great numbers of people will feel able to spend little more than a week at the fair. Such will need to economize time in order to get the most out of the fair. There have been some gratuitous programs offered that tell you how to see the fair in six days. But believe us, dear friends, for we have tried it, such are a delusion and a snare. Why, you can spend three whole days in the manufacture's building, and keep walking nine-tenths of the time, too! The only satisfactory way to do is to read all you can before you go, consulting frequently a good map of the grounds. A guide book might be ordered in advance, Rand & McNally having a very good one. The official guide book is not necessary except in making critical studies. Talk with friends who have been there and make up your mind to devote four and a

half or five days of the six to those three or four buildings which contain those lines of exhibits most interesting to you. It will pay then to spend a day in visiting a few of the many special exhibits of which you have read. A half day on the Plaisance will let you see a half dozen of the best things there. This program may seem severely sacrificial to seeing the fair, but it is the honest conclusion of a seven day experience.

Much has been written about the Plaisance. Some advise seeing everything, some leave it for the last half day. We incline to advise the latter course for our "stay a week" friend, because it is so curiously attractive that if he began there he would probably spend too great a proportion of his six days there, and too much of his money. We spoke of a half dozen "best things" in the Midway. Well, it is hard to classify, but we would be inclined to place the Libbey Glass Works, the Java village, Cairo street, panorama of the Swiss Alps, Hagenbeck's animal show, and the Dahomey village as the most worthy half dozen. Others of different tastes would judge differently no doubt. Other exhibits of interest and value are the Moorish palace, the ostrich farm, Chinese theatre, Blarney castle, the submarine diver, South Sea Islanders. As to the Ferris wheel, it all depends on the taste. There is no danger, no unpleasant sensation at all, a fine view is obtained. Yet if you feel that you would not enjoy it, probably you wouldn't. The Beauty show is valuable, chiefly as showing the costumes of different lands, rather than the people of those countries. If you go into the "Swiss Alps" linger as long as you can. It is a most wonderful panorama, and every lover of natural scenery will admire it. Do not confound this with "a day in the Alps," which is very good but still inferior to the panorama. There are two Irish villages, Donegal castle and Blarney castle. In the former our suspicions were aroused when upon your pen slinger requesting the suppositious Irish harpist to play "Kathleen Mavourneen," she replied that she "did not play it." She rendered "Suwanee River," quite well, but the incongruity of the words "Oh darkies," mingling with the sweet tones of the harp that "once thro' Tara's halls" was a little too much even for the staid and sober countenance of the aforesaid pen slinger. Take an evening for "America" at the Auditorium down town, buying your tickets several days ahead, and go down early enough to visit the panorama of the Chicago fire on Michigan avenue, before the play begins. You may want to give one evening also to Buffalo Bill's wild west show.

The money question is of course very important to a visitor at the fair. You can get reasonable rates near the grounds, usually one dollar a day for rooms. It is well enough, though not necessary, to get rooms in advance. If you can't find good rooms at a low price within two or three blocks of the grounds, get as near as that to some street car line, for you must save your walking for the grounds. The rooms advertised in the VISITOR for Patrons will be found all that is claimed for them. Carry your lunches on to the grounds with you, and if you don't like to carry them about, check them at the Michigan building if you are to be in the north end of the grounds that day, and at the Grange headquarters if you are to be in the south part. Prices for lunches on the grounds are not excessive to those who are used to them, but are more than we small pursed people can stand. The only real good drinking water we found was at the Michigan building. The water at the drinking fountains and the penny-in-the-slot Waukesha water are pure and good, but not cold. Lemonade as well as any other soft drink is ten cents.

We shall have to reserve "Impressions of the Fair," until the next issue.

"Ted told me last night I was the only girl he had ever loved." "Bah! he proposed to me three months ago." "Now I know what he meant when he said there were some unpleasant incidents in his past."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## THE NATIONAL LECTURER.

### Appointments in Michigan.

The following is the final assignment of dates and places for Hon. Mortimer Whitehead.

Aug. 14, Bay View, Emmet county.
" 15, Kalkaska, Kalkaska "
" 16, Bear Lake, Manistee "
" 17, Alma, Gratiot "
" 18, Fremont, Newaygo "
" 19, Grand Rapids, Kent "
" 20, Lansing, Ingham "
" 21, Bawbeese, Hillsdale "
" 22, Orion, Oakland "
" 23, Lapeer, Lapeer "

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.  
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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### SILVER AGAIN.

A recent item in the Free Press says "there has been too much shilly-shallying by both parties on the silver question." We were reminded of the item when we read the triple headed article on SILVER in the last VISITOR which appeared to be founded on the "advice given by the old lawyer to his student."

Brother Ramsdell asks: "Where in any of my writings can he find a sentence which could be interpreted or tortured into confining the issue of silver notes to the bullion value of silver?" I answer: Where he says "Congress in the passage of the Sherman law substantially complied with that request so far as the silver product extends by purchasing the entire yield of the silver mines of the United States at its commercial value and issuing in payment therefor legal tender treasury notes." That is an expression of satisfaction with present conditions, an abandonment of the difference between bullion value and coinage value let alone any further increase of legal tender treasury notes which the present treasury notes are only in part, i. e., when not contracted against.

Again he asks: "Cannot Mr. Benedict see the difference between paying the bullion or foreign coin holder twice as much as his bullion or coin is worth and the issuing of treasury notes to the full extent of their coinage value," etc. Yes, he can see. First, they are not issued to the full extent of their coinage value; second, the United States is the great producer of silver, and during the year ending May 1, 1893, exported \$17,000,000 worth of silver more than it imported; third, that whatever of benefit accrues to the silver bullion or foreign coin holder does not stop with them but flows from them through the channels of trade to others in other vocations; fourth and last, but not least, the value of cotton, wheat, corn, oats and dairy products in the United States in 1890 was estimated at \$2,517,000,000 and of silver 52,000,000 ounces. The loss in price for each 25 cents decline of silver is estimated for the farm products at \$637,000,000 per year and for the silver owner it is only \$13,000,000 per year. How much greater the decline in values of farm products when silver declines 50 or 60 cents per ounce, and that the decline in price of farm products is not a theory but a fact is shown by a comparison of prices in 1873, 1883, and 1893.

In 1810 while England had suspended specie payments and was considering the adoption of the single gold standard (which she did in 1816) Ricardo wrote: "The only objection to the use of silver as the standard is its bulk, which renders it unfit for the large payments required in a wealthy country; but this objection is entirely removed by the substitution of paper money as the general circulating medium of the country. Silver, too, is much more steady in its value in consequence of its demand and supply being more regular, there can be no doubt that on the whole silver is preferable to gold as a standard, and should be permanently adopted for that purpose."

The proposition to extend the use of gold as the single standard of values took form in the Conference of 1867, and in 1868 a memoir read before the French Institute predicted that "the suppression of silver would bring on a veritable revolution. Gold would augment in value with a rapid and constant progress, which would break the faith of contracts and aggravate the situation of all debtors, including the nation." In 1869 Rothschild said: "Whether gold or silver denominates for the time being it is always true that the two metals concur together in forming the monetary circulation of the world, and it is the general mass of the two metals combined which serves as the measure of the value of things. The suppression of silver would amount to the veritable destruction of values without any compensation."

In 1873 the United States under the manipulation of John Sherman stopped the coinage of the dollar that our forefathers had adopted as the standard of our currency and had imprinted the fact in the edge of the coins; in 1874 when revising the statutes the same malign influence changed the standard to the dollar of 25.8 grains standard gold that had never been coined till 1849 and whose multiple had been altered in weight in 1834 to conform to the standard silver dollar. In 1878 the coinage of silver dollars was

resumed but never was the silver restored to its place as a standard, and John Sherman owns we are under the gold standard. He acknowledges that the Sherman silver law was passed to defeat free coinage, which would have restored silver to its natural position and given a stable value to all silver in this country.

After twenty years of shilly-shallying what are the results?

The Charlotte Republican of July 21 says: "Every hour brings the sad tidings of the closing of some bank or the shutting down of mines or manufactories, and the consequent entailing of great loss and misery on the laboring classes. Thousands of poor people have already lost their few hard earned dollars and now find themselves without the means of earning a livelihood. From every quarter comes the wail of woe for labor and for bread. Reader, stop a moment and consider our strange position. In the midst of plenty we are on the verge of want. With the eternity of the overproduction of almost every article over ringing in our ears, we have thousands of unhappy beings without the daily necessities of life. So great has this distress become that in some places in our own enterprising state the officials of cities have advised the stopping of public improvements that funds may be had for the care of the poor who have been thrown out of employment and reduced to pauperism." Then prospective free trade is held up as the cause of distress. But the Free Press of the next day with wider vision says: "The present depressed condition of finances is world wide. It prevails in all the great commercial countries. In the London market there is disorganization, rumors of failure and anxiety. In Paris and Berlin there is depression and uneasiness. The United States suffers more sharply just at this time than do some of the other nations, but it does not suffer alone." It disclaims the election of Cleveland as the cause of so wide spread adverse conditions. But the Detroit Tribune of July 14 unwittingly touches the true cause of those conditions when it says: "The silver men have a grievance, of course. The price of their product has been steadily falling for the last twenty years concurrently with the price of many other commodities. Their grievance is precisely that of the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and producers and distributors generally. We have arrived at an era of permanently low prices relatively to the prices of some years ago."

Judge Ramsdell acknowledges that "take from gold the 'flat' of commercial nations making it a legal tender for debts and its exchangeable value would fall to the place which supply and demand for use in the arts would give it." Precisely what has been done with silver and what the Sherman silver law by its exceptions and administration does not prevent. Gold has been made the exclusive pricemaker and its supply is unequal to the demand, hence its value has appreciated and prices declined as was predicted. "And what better remedy could be applied than absolutely to reverse that legislation and to put the monetary position of this country back to exactly where it was when the wrong was committed." Shilly-shallying has failed and its supporter hides himself behind J. H. Brigham, but Col. Brigham said in the campaign of last fall: "This is our country, our government. We can legislate for no other." Sound doctrine certainly. Let us apply it to national finances, even though in so doing the silver bullion or foreign coin holder should receive some measure of benefit; agriculture would receive many times more. Are not silver owners entitled to a fair measure of consideration rather than gold owners to a double measure? Are not producers of articles of value and utility of more consequence to the nation and more entitled to its protection and watch care than the money changers? Brigham and Woodman are men of sufficient intellect to recognize agriculture as the basis of our national prosperity, and demand that its interests shall stand equal before the law with those of the manufacturer. Will they draw the line at the money changer? The lamented Garfield said in 1877 that "our future prosperity requires a solid, permanent basis on which confidence can plant its feet and the business of the country revive." In 1878 he said: "The old theory of our fathers who framed the constitution, the theories of all the political parties that wielded and managed the affairs of this country for 80 years was this: 'It is the business of congress to determine the quality of the money that shall be issued, and then, fixing that quality, allow the people who own gold bars and silver bars to go and have them coined at the public mint as their money, just as much of it as they please and just as little of it as they please.'" "Congress was empowered to coin money and to declare its value." "Congress decided on a standard to measure this value by. They named it a dollar." "They took a couple of articles of universally recognized value. They found a pound of one of them was worth about 16 times as much as the other."

The same year John Sherman said: "Silver money is the best and most convenient for the market and shopping transactions of life. No form of paper money can profitably take the place of silver money. The largest possible use of silver and its freest circulation are indispensable to any system of money that can be devised. The demonization of gold would be as great an injury as the demonization of silver. I am in favor of so adjusting this matter that both metals will circulate at par with each other. This can be done while the market value of silver is lower than its legal ratio with gold."

First, By limiting the amount of silver to be issued. (This has been tried and has failed.)

Second, By readjusting the relative weight of the two coins, either by increasing the weight of the silver coin or lowering the weight of the gold coin, or equalizing them by increasing the weight of silver and lowering the gold.

(Well, as products keep their relative value with silver while gold appreciates

relatively with both, and as gold has safely been altered once let us again try the lowering of the gold coins.)

Third, By the international conference between bimetallic nations. The last method has always failed and always will. Let us try Col. Brigham's plan and "legislate for our country." Then Judge Ramsdell's if will not stand in the way and the natural law of supply and demand will apply equally to silver and gold in our borders and that stability of values, for which Garfield vainly hoped, will be restored.

Judge Ramsdell accuses me by implication of joining Wall street in demanding the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver law. Read again the sentence: "Its repeal is universally demanded but must be accompanied by some measure to take its place. A very large and continually increasing number of producers are demanding that that something else shall be free coinage, etc." Who has assumed a false position for his opponent? For his surprise I care no more than for his sophistry. Financial depression can only be removed by removing its cause, an appreciating standard of value, and restoring one that is just and equitable to both parties and at both ends of a contract. When the government has done this by restoring the coinage value of silver and rerating gold, whether either is passed through the mint or not may well be left as of yore to regulate itself. Then if the government will issue treasury notes to replace all other currency paper, well and good. Then too if it issues that currency to an excess over its specie to an amount that has been proven safe in financial matters, well and good too. If it establishes postal savings banks for the safe keeping of that currency, well and good too. If it adopts the much needed flexible element for that currency by the "subtreasury plan" which is working well in several places on earth in actual practice, well and good again. If it adopt a system of land loans under proper restrictions for certain purposes as for drainage etc., well and good. But let us take the first step first for it is most needed. Ours is a government of the people by the people and for the people, and if the people's interests are subverted we will have but little use for the partisan demagogery that holds up the Sherman silver law as the substantial realization of the resolutions of the Michigan State Grange, that knows that attainable legislation is and can be only national but prates of an international currency; that knows that foreign coins are rerated in value in this country every three months and our own are rated elsewhere likewise and that in most international transactions coins like bullion are used only by weight in proportion to fineness; that notes the fall in silver but refuses to note the fall in other things; that all along covertly sustains the wishes of the money changers, but ignores the needs of the wealth makers; that holds up an inaccessible credit currency but cries down the truest measure of value the country ever had and the value currency it can supply; that gave a clear exposition of the relative value of silver to products (giving a key of knowledge to one who ever since refuses to ignore that relation) and then, refusing to walk by that light, follows his party off after make shifts and subterfuges; posing as a leader of toilers and trying to lead them among the hemlock stumps and cedar swamps after the rushlight set up by the high priest of the money changers. Should the present congress repeal the tax on state banks and adopt measures that would enlarge the credit currency along that line, he could with equal consistency stand up and say it was the substantial realization of the resolution of the Michigan State Grange. That too would enlarge the circulation even though it ignored the relation of silver and products.

For myself I can not ignore the fact that while my country has largely added to its intrinsic value since the resumption of specie payments in 1873, by clearing and drainage, highways and bridges, school houses and churches, courthouses and halls, houses and barns, stores and factories and many other items, the market value of its homes is but little more today than it was then, while the market value of its products may be less, and the decline has been brought about not through any fault of its people or their direct action, but by the appreciation of the price marker the blood-thirsty dollar of 25.8 grains of gold. The time has come to stop shilly-shallying and cease following the sophistries of the scribes and lawyers who have loaded men with burdens but refused to touch them with the tips of their fingers.

B. E. BENEDICT.

Dimondale.

**CATECHISED.**

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR: I believe it is no less than fair to answer every fair question; so, with your permission, I will try to answer the questions asked by Judge Ramsdell in the VISITOR of July 15. Before doing so, however, I shall take the liberty to make a few general remarks for the purpose of clearing ground. After reading Brother Ramsdell's article, and without carefully reading mine, some might be inclined to be unwilling to give my sayings much weight. For it is apparent, even to me, that the reasoning of a man holding the opinions which I am credited with entertaining, is nearly if not altogether worthless.

My previous article must be its own justification. It was written to correct a false impression, not to discuss any phase of the silver question. It was merely what it professed to be, "a few remarks touching" Judge Ramsdell's letter.

I may be allowed to say that it seems to have accomplished its purpose. However, I regret that in one particular it was not more explicit and that Brother Ramsdell misunderstood and misquoted part of it. I did not say he lied, "both by implication and in set terms." All that was necessary to do to understand what was said and meant is to read two sentences of the letter which the brother so carelessly quoted.

Now to the questions; and that they may be clearly before his readers, I ask the editor to reprint them just as they were printed before, with the addition of numbers for convenience in reference.

Question first. "The people of the United States are now buying silver with legal tender treasury notes, and are getting one ounce of silver for each seventy-five cents in treasury notes. Will Brother Working or any other advocate of that kind of free silver coinage tell the readers of the VISITOR why the people of the United States should obligate themselves by law to pay \$1.29 an ounce for all the silver that may be offered at any subtreasury of the United States?"

Answer. No. It happens that Brother Working is not an advocate of that kind of free coinage. John Sherman is supposed to have invented the present "free coinage" law. The free coinage advocates, as I understand them, ask that silver shall be coined just as gold is coined, without charge for mintage, and that the ratio shall be to gold as sixteen is to one. I do not contend that the United States should buy silver, but that the United States should coin silver.

Question second. "Will he tell the readers of the VISITOR why the people of the United States should obligate themselves by law to buy all the silver product of the world and pay twice the price that holders are willing to sell it for?"

Answer. He can not do it. Moreover, he does not know any one in Colorado who asks the people of the United States to do such a thing. The people ask that silver be coined, not that it be bought. They ask that it be coined without charge and without limit and at the present established ratio.

Question third. "Will he tell us wherein the farmer would gain by a law that would compel him to give two bushels of wheat for an ounce of silver when he can buy the same ounce of silver with a little over one bushel of wheat now?"

Answer. He will never do it. The fact is, that the farmers in Colorado, like the farmers in Michigan and elsewhere, do not want silver, they want money. In Colorado, and other States as well, the farmers want the best possible and reasonable price for their wheat. A great many of them believe that an increase in the money supply of the country would bring with it an increase in prices of wheat and other products. In the west we are inclined to believe that the easiest way to bring about that increase in the quantity of money is to induce congress to authorize the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" at the ratio of sixteen to one.

Question fourth. "Would Brother Working obligate himself to pay \$129 for a horse that was offered on the market for \$62?"

Answer. Not if in his right mind. Curiously enough, such a question has never been asked west of the Mississippi river, so far as my observation goes. There is absolutely no excuse for such a question. No one who seriously advocates the free coinage of silver has ever advocated such an absurd idea.

Question fifth. "Does he advise the farmers to do business in that way?"

Answer. He never has, and can see no reason why he should do so.

Question sixth. "If not, why does he defend Brother Whitehead for advising the people of the United States to buy mules that way?"

Answer. He does not defend Brother Whitehead for advising people to buy mules that way, and he has not heretofore defended him for doing such a thing. Brother Whitehead has never so advised. His words will bear no such construction. Here they are: "Remonetize silver, \* \* \* give us free coin-

age of silver, \* \* \* and the farmer will have better prices in home and foreign markets," etc. The lecturer of the national grange is amply able to defend his own arguments, but it is impossible for him to defend himself against misconstructions. And for myself, I am willing to let my arguments stand or fall on their merits, but am like Brother Whitehead in being unable to prevent misquotation and misconstruction or to defend myself against them. I am not responsible for another's misquotations, which, when intentional are as bad as lies by implication and, when unintentional, seem to be as bad.

It will be observed that I have not been taken in the trap my brother of the legal turn laid for me. His first question contains an assumption that is untrue; the second and third are based on that false assumption; the fourth and fifth are manifestly absurd, and the sixth is like the first in being based on an untruth.

If I have failed to answer any of the questions asked, or if Brother Ramsdell or any other brother wants to ask other questions, I shall be glad to have my attention called to the omissions or to the new questions.

D. W. WORKING.  
Fort Collins, Colo., July 21, 1893.

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"Wall, 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 posays. Gorgous 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 specs. "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?"

Says I, "Do you tell me, Miss Flamm, that you are goin' down into that crowd of promiscuous men and wimmen, with nothin' but them strings on to cover you?" Says I, "Do you tell me that, and you a pefferer and a Christian?"

"Yes," says she, "I paid \$300 for this dress, and it haint likely I am going to miss!"

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## Woman's Work.

### SIMPLE HOME TREATMENTS WITH WATER.

HELEN L. MANNING.

The following article which I prepared for the *Farmers' Review* and which was published recently, covers so exactly what I would say to your readers about home treatments and nursing that I take the liberty of presenting it entire:

Living remote as the farmer does from the aid of a physician, it is certainly advisable that he shall have such knowledge of simple treatments for diseases and for injuries as shall at least serve a valuable purpose until skilled medical aid can be summoned. In slight maladies, home treatments rightly given are often all that is needed and certainly to be preferred to the perpetual dosing in which so many indulge.

Water, as an aid to Nature in ridding the body of disease, is of great value and easy of application. I will, therefore, present to your readers some of the methods of water treatment used by the physicians and nurses with great success in the Battle Creek Sanitarium. I will endeavor to give plain directions and also the rationale of each form of treatment, for water may be misapplied as well as medicine. However, if more water was used, externally and internally, there would be much less need of medicine. If the pores of the skin were kept open by frequent and thorough cool water baths and the stomach and liver allowed the aid of plenty of water to carry on the work of digestion and carry off the impurities from the system, a vast amount of suffering and ill health would be avoided.

#### FOMENTATIONS.

One of the simplest and most effective forms of local water treatment are what are styled fomentations. They are especially good for the relief of pain and soreness, and invaluable in cases of recent bruises and sprains where there is damaged tissue. If applied directly, they will so stimulate absorption as to almost completely prevent swelling and discoloration. They are also effective for pain in the stomach and bowels, as in colic, dysentery, cholera morbus and for pain resulting from indigestion. Nothing will give quicker relief for acute rheumatic pain. They are good in all kinds of inflammation, like boils, as they make the best kind of poultices. They are also excellent in colds, pneumonia and pleurisy. The only counter indication is in case the heart is affected, when the application of hot fomentations to the stomach or liver is apt to affect the action of the heart. That being the case, it is a good plan to put a cold cloth or an ice bag over the heart while giving the hot treatment.

When there is chronic torpidity of the liver or inactivity of the bowels and digestion is slow, hot fomentations applied over the stomach, liver and bowels daily for a short time will prove very beneficial, and in chronic rheumatism they stimulate absorption and aid in relaxing contracted tendons.

Now for the material and how to give them. Any large pieces of heavy flannel will answer for fomentation cloths, but two pieces of heavy blanketing, each one yard square, are the best. If not at hand, sew smaller pieces of old flannel together to make pads of the required size; the one to be used wet should be two or three thicknesses, if of common flannel, but the one to be used dry need not necessarily be so heavy unless the skin is very tender or the water is used very hot. However, there is seldom danger of getting the water too hot. The object in having heavy flannel is that it best retains the heat and the cloths have to be changed less frequently. Spread one of the fomentation cloths dry over the seat of pain, and dip the other, after folding it into a long roll, into a pail of water as near the boiling point as possible. Retain a hold upon the extreme ends of the folded cloth, and after the central portions are thoroughly saturated, begin to twist and wring with a firm grip. With a little practice, a cloth can be wrung very dry in this way without injury to the hands. Shake it out a little and then place it up-

on the dry flannel, quickly wrapping the dry cloth over the wet one. By thus using a dry cloth to envelop the wet one, danger of wetting the patient's clothing and the bed clothing is avoided and the steam heat through the dry cloth is more agreeable to the patient and hotter water can be used than if the wet fomentation was applied directly to the skin. In about five minutes, wring the wet cloth again from the hot water and apply as before, and keep up the process from about twenty minutes to half an hour. The water in the pail will need heating up once or twice meantime in order that the applications shall be sufficiently hot. Woolen cloths may be heated in a steamer and applied the same way. Or, lacking other conveniences, fold a wet cloth between two newspapers and throw it on the stove for a few minutes when it will be found to be admirably heated.

When the fomentations are removed, sponge the surface by hand in cool water for a minute or two for the sake of toning up the skin. This is a very important matter and must not be neglected, for if the skin is left relaxed, one will be almost sure to take cold. A piece of ice wrapped in a thin cloth may be used in place of cold water if the fomentations have been prolonged. Dry carefully and guard against exposures.

A few further practical treatments will be given in a subsequent article.

#### HOW TO BEAUTIFY THE HOME.

(Read at Farmers' Institute by Emma L. Loomis, of Scottville.)

It has been said that "man is the bread-winner and woman the home-keeper."

Home not only means a dwelling place but all that pertains to a dwelling place. Dryden says, "Home is the sacred refuge of our life." While man may sow the seed and reap the harvest, woman must put the fine art of making the bread and the many substantial and delicacies pertaining thereto, whereby the family food is provided. Eatables being one of the necessities of life, a thorough knowledge of how to prepare food is essential for the home-keeper.

The bread-winner depends largely on nutritious food for the physical strength needed in his labor. Near my childhood home lived an old lady who was known as "Aunt Cinda." In her early married life she wanted her husband to know that she was a good cook; so constantly supplied her table with rich cake and highly seasoned pastries to the exclusion of meat and vegetables. His work being chopping in the woods he felt the need of more substantial food. One cold morning he said, "Cinda, suppose you boil the pot for dinner today." When he came at the noon hour he found the big dinner pot boiling, but not the meat and vegetables that he expected; this being her way of proving to him she was able to plan her work without his dictating, a plan we would not recommend by any means. The highly seasoned food had not given good digestion or sweet temper to the home.

Good health being one of the essentials to a well ordered home, much thought should be given to preparing health giving food. The ability to work with hand or brain depends largely on the food we eat.

Americans have neglected this subject perhaps more than any other people. As they have been able to gain more of wealth their tables have been loaded with costly food without regard to health, hence the poor classes, who could not afford such richly flavored viands, are strong and healthy, able to do hard work, without which we as a people could not prosper.

The subject of healthy food is being studied by our home-keepers more these later years. Our Woman's Christian Temperance Union with a membership of more than 154,000 in this country alone, has for years had "Health" as one of its departments, which includes the study of the laws of health, in relation to food, dress, cleanliness, exercise and ventilation. This society reaches now all the countries of the world, and women are making a study of subjects which before only received a passing notice at most. Clothing our bodies with comfort and convenience for work and exercise is a subject being much agitated. And for home-

keepers the idea of equal warmth to all parts of the body gives food for much thought and brings into activity woman's ingenuity to plan in a good cause. The adage, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," is an excellent watchword for home-makers. Cleanliness goes far toward good health, and each member of the household needs to make use of its advantages. The wife and mother cannot be responsible for all the misdeeds of the entire family.

A farmer's family usually take sufficient exercise for health; a judicious study to know the right kind of exercise and how to avoid the opposite would be helpful. We would warn against making or allowing a weakly one in the family to sit idly by and not take proper exercise to assist nature in gaining strength and health.

In many homes ventilation is thought to be non-essential. It takes so much fuel to warm the house we can't afford to warm outdoors. Please remember it takes more fuel to warm the feet than the head. Let us keep the feet warm and head cool if we have to keep a window lowered at the top to do it. Sleeping rooms should be large and airy, even at the expense of small parlors.

Allowing that we have a good home (the bread-winner of course will provide that), and the members of the household in good bodily health, we find at healthy mental growth requires more care than physical health. Purity of thought is harder to attain than purity of action. Into this care we bring school life. Teachers can seldom be provided in the home, hence the necessity and blessing of public schools, where the mental development is trained; this tests the home influence in the way of obedience, industry and choosing associates.

To provide happiness and pleasure for the members of the home is one of the responsibilities of the home-keeper, yet she cannot do this alone; one may plan many little pleasures that need coöperation to carry out.

A flower garden may be a source of great pleasure, yet it needs more care than mother or sister can always give. We become interested in what we work for; so if all work for a mutual pleasure they will enjoy the work and its results.

The youth of the home add to its pleasures as well as cares, and keep the older ones from growing old in heart if they do in grey hairs and wrinkles.

A plain person looks better well dressed, so a plain farm house looks better well painted and furnished, not necessarily expensive furniture, but labor-saving machinery, convenient arrangement and comforts for home life; these with books and periodicals, and give the home-keeper her share that will be helpful to her as the agricultural paper is to the farmer. Music is a source of home pleasure. In many of our country homes we find musical instruments, but where they are not there are always voices to give forth happy and inspiring songs.

Pictures and fancy bric a brac that loving hands like to make will beautify the home and make happiness and pleasure welcome guests. No intruder of sin or vice would find a welcome there. A home beautified with health, physical and mental, would surely partake of a moral atmosphere where the guest of divine love might abide, blessing and beautifying the home, preparing its inmates to dwell in that home not made with hands eternal in the heavens.

We were not asked to give a model home, and have not tried to do so, but have tried to give some suggestions or thoughts that will help to beautify our homes as we find them in our own country.

Until twenty years of age my life was spent on a farm, and to me that particular place is one of the dearest spots on earth. In some homes we find worry and work fill the place of peace and plenty. To lessen worry and make work bring plenty, to add to peace and make plenty a pleasure we would suggest a careful study of the topics presented in this paper.

We hear it said that "as a people we are growing weaker and wiser," but let us strive to grow stronger and wiser, and be able to beautify our homes in the best sense of the term.

A beautiful dress will not hide

an ugly disposition, a gold watch and broadcloth will not cover the marks of vice and sin, neither will costly furniture and draperies alone beautify the home. Educated common sense will go farther to reach happiness and prosperity.

#### THE EDUCATION OF A COUNTRY GIRL BY HER OWN EFFORTS.

Read by Mrs. A. Ayers of Lansing at Capitol Grange farmers' institute.

The education of girls is not now a problem unsolved. Since they have been admitted to such colleges as our State University they have proved that what man can do, woman can, and sometimes with an advantage on the side of the woman.

Our professors will tell you that the "co-ed" will arrive at results instantly by intuition or her own natural brightness, that takes the male student hours to reason out.

In these days most of our farmers can send their girls to college, supplying everything that is necessary the same as professional men do in our cities. Money seems to be the open sesame, of course given average brain and intellect, almost making what was once said there could not be "A royal road to learning."

In the first place what do we mean by an educated girl? There are so many lines, along any one of which a girl might trace her course of education. Shall we take one of these and show how a country girl can educate herself, or shall we take an illustrious example of the lady who during the next four years is to be "first lady in the land," who under all circumstances makes no mistakes, and as an ideal, shows that it may be attained.

Any one of our country girls may aspire to that position in this age of easy transition. What should be her training for that position, and how attained? In the past this position has been attained by marriage with a President, but it may in the future be attained by woman herself and conferred on her husband making him, "first gentleman in the land."

Let us see what has been the training of the men in the highest positions. If we look at their early work it has almost invariably been that of teaching. Then if the training of a man as a teacher fits for the highest position, so will that of a woman.

While in the ideal we have chosen our future first lady has not been a teacher, I know she is fitted for it, but circumstances have not permitted, until now she is both mother and teacher.

Some day I will give you a paper on what I consider woman's true vocation, that of teaching. Then how can the country girl by her own efforts educate herself for the vocation of teaching?

A country girl is the daughter of a farmer. If that farmer is fortunate enough to live in our vicinity his daughter could easily educate herself at our Agricultural College. But supposing she is not near a college, she can from our country teachers get that assistance that will enable her to pass the lowest grade of examinations, and by teaching a few terms get enough money for her expenses at the Normal School, and so learn the art of teaching or imparting the knowledge she has gained. With a diploma from the State Normal School she is eligible to the position of teacher in any of our city schools, or she can by confining herself to one science and making a specialty of it, become a professor in an advanced college. So we see the possibility of great things for our country girl. It is true she has a starting point in her home with her parents. We will take another case where a country girl through some misfortune is thrown entirely upon her own resources and is without a home.

In this case she can go to one of our cities and get a place as a domestic (and our country girls are in great demand). While earning money in this way she can attend one of the public night schools or the evening session of a business college and work her way up—not without a good deal of individual effort—but those are the girls that make their way, those are the girls who are truly educated, and by their own efforts. Those are the girls that a business man wants in his office, the girls that are of use in the world, not the girls who have had everything handed out to them but those who have had this training and discipline. These are the

girls who will hold the high positions in the future, and if elected president of this country or chosen companion of a man who is president will add lustre to the place.

A girl to succeed must get the marriage business out of her mind, set her ideal higher than to be housekeeper for a man, and aim for the best. If marriage comes to her in after years, it will be the union of two persons, equal, conferring equal favors, with the same ideals and ambitions. But until it does come to her in this way, push the thought away in the future and nothing is impossible to our American country girl. Our girls are at a premium among the girls of the nations, they are sought for everywhere, not only where they have money, but for their bright intelligence, their enterprise and the training of their minds and characters.

A young lady friend of mine in Brantford Ont., Sarah Jeannette Duncan, has worked her way up, first through the different stages of journalism. Now her books, "A Social Departure," and "An American Girl in London" have a world wide fame.

She has lately married the British Consul at Calcutta, but I think we shall hear from her again, in the field of literature.

Another Brantford girl, an Indian maiden whom I met when I was East last month, is the daughter of Chief Johnson of the reservation there, and is achieving a wide reputation by her poems on Indian life, and her rendering of them on the stage shows the extent of her perseverance in that specialty and she is sought for by all the Canadian cities. These are but two examples of my own knowledge and many more might be cited.

The advantages for the education of a girl are increasing every year. Let her but just make the effort and success will follow. The Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, and the future Armour Institute in Chicago, afford advanced training in the arts for both boys and girls. Wealthy men are every year giving fortunes for the education of our girls and boys, the results of which will be seen in the people of the nation of which we are so proud.

When the question is asked, can a country girl educate herself without assistance, we answer that she can, and to any extent that she may desire.

#### THE IDEAL GARRET.

In some roomy old farm house, even the atmosphere of which is suggestive of antiquity, do we find our ideal garret. Round, possibly dusty windows furnish the necessary amount of light, admitting it through filmy, cobweb draperies; broad old lounges and ancient sleepy-holly chairs, minus legs or arms, extend to you a cordial invitation to make yourself at home in their cozy depths, and read or dream away a long rainy afternoon. The dark corners are occupied by mysterious looking trunks, which seem fairly begging you to examine their contents, and huge chests with broken hinges and bulging sides overflow with the cast-off finery of many generations. High, solemn-looking, four-posters and queer old-fashioned desks whisper stories of the time when our great grandfather was young, and first brought his bride to this old home, which was then just entering on the first years of a long life.

Piles of books, many of them coverless, and bearing the marks of countless families of ravaging mice and rats, adorn many shelves and odd corners, the remains of old libraries banished from the lower regions to give place to new.

The rafters are hung with bunches of herbs of every kind, their delightful fragrance penetrating to the most remote and secluded corner, and making of this garret of our dreams in all respects an ideal.

L. M. ADAMS.

"That Miss Hawkins never gets things right," growled Henderson, on the hotel piazza. "Do you see that tall tree over there? Well, I told her I remembered the time when that tree was so small I could jump over it, and how do you suppose she told it to Maud Jenkins?" "How?" "Said I told her there was a time when I was big enough to jump over it."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Many show their teeth when they grin, but few grin when they have to show them to a dentist.—*Philadelphia Times.*

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Revised List of Grange Supplies

Table listing various grange supplies and their prices, including Michigan State Grange, Porcelain ballot boxes, Secretary's ledger, Treasurer's receipts, etc.

GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

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

Table showing train schedules for Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, including GOING NORTH and GOING SOUTH routes.

Sleeping cars for Petoskey and Mackinac on No. 3 from Grand Rapids.
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College and Station.

CORN.

[Bulletin Purdue University Station]

1. The earliest planting of corn has given an average yield of about two bushels more per acre than any other planting, and over 12 bushels more than the latest planting.

2. The highest average yield has been obtained from the thickest planting (stalks about eleven inches apart in the drill-row), but if the crop is to be husked it will be better to have the stalks twelve to fourteen inches apart.

3. The average results of a two years' experiment indicate the desirability of deep plowing of corn.

4. Shallow cultivation of corn has given better results than either medium or deep cultivation.

5. Shallow running corn cultivators have produced higher average yields than those which deeply stir the soil.

6. A judicious rotation of crops, involving grains and grasses, has produced average yields of corn 13 per cent, of wheat 37 per cent, and of oats 41 per cent larger than continuous grain growing.

7. Stable manure has produced far better, and far more lasting effects on the yield of corn than commercial fertilizers.

8. In experiments thus far, applications of commercial fertilizers to corn have generally proved unprofitable.

9. Modern applications of stable manure to corn have produced almost as good yields of corn the first year as heavy dressings.

10. Stable manure has seldom returned a profit from its use the first year, but the aggregate increase in yield of the several crops benefited has generally been sufficient to insure handsome profits.

11. The date of planting in 1892 had little if any effect, here, on the length of time required to mature crops.

12. Varieties of corn differ much in earliness, yield, proportions of stalk, ear and shelled corn, as well as in the per cent of barren and smutted stalks; and these variations in characteristics give a wide range of adaptation to the specific purposes of corn growers.

13. Two hundred and fifty lots of beet seed were tested in every part of Indiana during 1892, under directions from the station.

14. Owing to the exceptionally late spring, heavy rains, and dry weather in summer, the conditions for growth were unfavorable and abnormal.

15. As high as 15 per cent of sugar was developed in some beets, though the average was much below this.

16. Injury to beets by blister beetles was remedied by sprinkling the plants with one ounce of saturated solution of ammonium arsenite in ten quarts of water.

17. Beet leaf-spot disease was materially diminished by applications of Bordeaux mixture.

CAPONS.

[Bulletin Geneva, New York Station.]

While capons continue to command so much higher prices than the average of poultry of the same weights it will probably be found more profitable to caponize surplus cockerels of the larger breeds after the high broiler prices of spring and early summer have dropped—especially where cheap food is available. With the fancier, of course, whose time is occupied in the production of breeding and exhibition stock, the earlier the surplus chicks are disposed of, the better.

The labor required in feeding capons is less than with young chicks. The cost of caponizing is small where expert services can be obtained and an expert should be employed where possible. The methods of operation can be learned from the printed instructions accompanying several of the different sets of instruments advertised and sold, but any one endeavoring to teach himself should operate on several dead cockerels before attempting to operate on a live one.

The largest breeds will be found the most profitable for capons, and it is useless to caponize cockerels of the smaller breeds.

Skim-milk can be profitably fed to capons and, if sweet, in large quantities. If sour, very little should be fed. It is very important that the dishes from which milk is

fed should be cleaned often and scalded occasionally.

A variety of food should be given to capons as well as to other fowls, and rations somewhat similar to those fed in these experiments will give good results. With equally good lots of birds, rations differing somewhat (but not excessively) in the proportion of nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous constituents will not make much difference in the growth.

The cost of feeding capons after they have nearly reached their full size is approximately 5 cents per day for each 100 pounds live weight. The advisability of holding those of middle weight breeds after reaching seven to eight pounds weight or the larger breeds after reaching nine to ten pounds weight will depend upon the prices to be obtained.

VARIATIONS IN MILK.

[Bulletin Illinois Station.]

The object of this work was to get an exact record of the performance of different cows: To note what influence, if any, the changes in weather, season and feed actually had on these cows; their variation in live weight and in quantity of milk; the chemical composition of the milk in different parts of the period of lactation; how the composition was changed by any accidental or normal occurrence during the every day life of a cow for one year; the relative sensitiveness of different cows to the same cause or influence; to what extent the richness of milk was changed by a very large quantity of concentrated feed; and whether any or all the variations which might be noticed in the quantity and quality of the milk, applied to each of the cows included in this trial.

The butter fat was the most changeable constituent of the milk. The per cent of solids not fat was quite uniform. Both were higher in the last part of the period of lactation than in the first when the cows were fresh and the maximum quantity of milk was produced.

As the activity of the milk glands gradually declines until the flow of milk ceases, the formation of the fat seems to hold out better than the other constituents of the milk. Calculations of the total amount of milk and of butter fat were made from one, two, three, and four of the weights and tests of each month. The results so obtained were found to be in many cases 99, and in no case less than 90 per cent of the totals found by the daily weights and tests.

A gradual increase of the grain feed from 12 to 24 lbs. a day per head and the change from stable to pasture feed each increased the yield of milk, but had very little if any effect on its quality.

THE MOLE.

[Bulletin Oregon Station.]

The plan of the mole's burrow is exactly the same except that the main runway may not be as deep, and in addition to what is shown in Fig. 4 there frequently is an additional burrow close to the surface, forming that characteristic ridge often seen on our lawns and among our garden plants. Furthermore we have never found a mole's branch burrow open, except where it has been made beneath the snow. Upon the melting of the snow the open hole is seen. This characteristic, even if there is no ridge caused by the surface burrow, will at once enable one to tell whether he is troubled with a gopher or mole, for the last made branch burrow of the gopher is often open, and in fact at certain hours in the day the occupant may be seen thrusting his head out, while busily engaged in getting rid of the earth which has accumulated within. This the mole does not do, and although we often see his mound moving before our eyes and visibly growing larger, the little depredator is concealed below. His minute bead like eyes, concealed beneath the velvety fur, but present nevertheless (this applies to this particular species, there are forms where the integument covers the rudimentary eye) would be of little service to him above ground; indeed it probably avails him very little in his wanderings below the surface, as his sensitive snout and delicate sense of smell are his chief guides in searching for food. As a rule the mounds

of the mole consist of more finely pulverized soil than do those of the gopher, but they may be as large or larger than those of the latter. The burrows of the mole are, of course, smaller than the gopher burrows.

VALUE OF GOOD FEEDING.

[Bulletin Minnesota Station.]

To the farmer these results mean that for every six and one-half pounds of barley or corn fed to a pig weighing 250 pounds, about six pounds are used up mechanically, in the body, and only about half a pound goes to make flesh. The chief benefits that are derived from the food, come from the small amount that is in excess of that required for maintenance. These figures show how unprofitable it is to deal out small or unbalanced rations for fattening mature animals since a certain amount must go for supplying fuel and doing work, and nearly all above this amount is made into flesh. It is economical to feed a liberal ration.

DAMAGE FROM RUSSIAN THISTLE.

[Bulletin U. S. Dept. Agriculture.]

In the badly infested area more than 640,000 acres are devoted to wheat-raising. The average loss on this land that may be attributed to the Russian thistle alone can not be less than five bushels per acre, and 3,200,000 bushels of wheat at the minimum price of fifty cents per bushel (which is considerably less than the average price) indicates a loss to the farmers in the two Dakotas of \$1,600,000. The loss in other crops, the injuries caused by the spines and the fires caused by the plants jumping fire-breaks will bring the total loss to something more than \$2,000,000 for the year 1892.

These figures may seem alarming, but they are based on conservative estimates. If they are alarming to the farmers it is well, for it is only when alarmed that most men will take effective measures to avoid danger.

CARROTS FOR DAIRY COWS.

[Bulletin Oregon Station.]

The question is often asked: "Are carrots good for dairy cows?" While we have never had an opportunity to use them in a butter dairy, they are constantly fed on the College farm to cows which furnish milk to the boarding hall, and no complaint is made as to taint, or quality of milk. It will be seen, in the table showing the composition of roots, that carrots do not contain as high a proportion of digestible carbohydrates. Bran, shorts, ground oats or oil meal would assist in making a good milk ration, when carrots are fed. For young calves and colts, and for older horses, carrots are a most excellent food to keep the digestive organs in a healthy and vigorous condition.

VINEGAR EELS.

[Bulletin North Carolina Station.]

I send you a small bottle of vinegar which has worms in it. Please let me know if these are always present in vinegar, or if they are unwholesome.—J. S. D., Creek, N. C.

(Answered by Gerald McCarthy, Botanist Experiment Station.)

The sample of vinegar contains "vinegar eels" (Vibrones aceti). Their presence is caused by too much exposure of vinegar to the air, and probably by bad or unskillful handling of the fruit from which the vinegar was made. Heat the vinegar until it is scalding hot—about 160 degrees F.—at which temperature keep it for half an hour, then strain through cotton sheeting, barrel and bung it tightly. Do not boil the vinegar, as that will injure the quality. After being treated as indicated, the vinegar will be perfectly wholesome, though not quite so strong as might be.

A match doesn't know enough to keep in when it rains. At all events, it is sure to go out if it is wet.—Boston Transcript.

Cadby: "I'd like to marry Miss Riche on one account." Faddy: "What's that?" Cadby: "Her bank account."—Harvard Lampoon.

He: "Do you think you could ever love a poet enough to marry him?" "Well, I might, if he were very rich and promised to swear off."—Life.

