

GRANGE VISITOR

Library Agri' College

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

VOL. XVIII, NO. 17.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 425.

CLEARING THE MUDDLE.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—I am glad to see the article from Mr. Hodgman; the more so that it is couched in gentlemanly language.

Four cases of present taxation are given me, and I am asked what each one should pay, and why?

Then follows his opinion that the single tax would bear unequally, not taxing personal property and in other ways. As Mr. Hodgman has not read Mr. George's works it is necessary for me to state certain underlying principles, all of which will be better understood by reading those works. Land and labor are the great factors in all production. I use the term land in its economic, or general sense, as embracing things as creative power has placed it here, the soil, rocks, trees, streams, etc. Labor is the active, land the passive, factor. All exchange is but a secondary form of production; as land and labor must first be the things to be exchanged. Capital is but labor's assistant, as the spade enables labor to better dig up the soil.

Thus, the measure of the welfare of all men primarily depends upon their freedom of access to land.

Denied this freedom, and we have despotic Asia, Europe or America, for men must go to the land holder for work, and life.

The proposition is that by the taxation, not of land, but of land values, this power of monopoly will be largely destroyed; as men will not hold land from their fellows unless it is profitable. There has been no surer and safer method for vast accumulations of wealth than this.

Daniel Webster, on the 20th day of December, 1820, at Plymouth Rock, said: "The freest government, if it could exist, would not be long acceptable, if the tendency of the laws were to create a rapid accumulation of property in a few hands."

No other form of monopoly could permanently exist were it not for land monopoly, as land is the very first consideration in every and all kinds of business transactions.

Again, what is the object of all taxation? I mean just taxation? Simply for the proper conducting of public matters, and in the common interest.

Taxation should be equitable. Is it, today, equitable?

The Grand Traverse Herald, two or three years ago, said: "It is a grave question, this of taxation, and is one that, as yet, our legislators have not been able to solve."

Said Gov. Oglesby of Illinois, "Our system of taxation is a ridiculous failure."

Need I multiply?

What's the matter?

We have taxed energy and thrift instead of opportunity. Tax windows and houses darken. Tax houses and they become poorer. A tax on the products of labor makes them dearer, destroys quality or destroys the production—according to the tax. What of the effort made in the direction of pure food? This the inevitable result unless the tax is shifted; does the working farmer shift his tax? Now, tax land values and what the result? It becomes cheaper. Does not common sense tell us to tax that which cannot, like personal property of certain kinds, take wings and fly away at the approach of the tax-gatherer?

Land is out of doors, its value usually well known. A comparatively few could do the work and a whole host of tax gatherers, spies and informers done away with, thus in itself, relieving the community of a large burden. As now, the

tax gatherer's nose is poked into everybody's private affairs, and perjury and lying is on every hand. Build a house, taxes; barn, taxes; make any improvement, thus beautifying and bettering the earth and men are punished by taxes. They not only pay once, but all through life for these things.

Not only the value of land cannot be hidden, but a grand and humanitarian object is accomplished. Land, the primary means of all labor, can not be monopolized. Land cheapens, and the real users can get it easily. Thus we destroy the great primary power of *some to live on the labor of others*. If to thus live be a wrong, then the greatest means of all to that end is wrong.

"Confiscation." It confiscates the power to enslave others really as ownership of the body.

Carlyle says, "That which fundamentally distinguishes the slave, is that he labors under coercion to satisfy another's desire."

Under the single tax the real users would not be injured, as they would be taxed according to the value, measured by all other land values, and no other taxation; but land speculators would have to use or disgorge. This is why they raise the cry of confiscation. Homes are needed everywhere, but cannot be obtained except the price of avarice is paid.

Again, land being held for a rise in value, who makes that value? What but the presence, labor and needs of the whole surrounding community? If the community makes that value, does it not belong to the makers? And, if so, why should not the state take that value in taxes? I put it in another form: as taxes are made necessary by population should not the state take as taxes the value made by that population?

Land values are not a myth. Wherever there is population, there, alone, are land values. I take the scientific term, "Economic rent," it is here a veritable fact, and none can escape its payment. Now it is paid to individuals who are vastly enriched thereby yet should not be. We propose to divert this rent from private pockets to the public use, and for the general good.

Your questions: I could not tell you in dollars and cents what you would pay under the single tax but can say that your tax would be proportional to the value of your land as compared with the other land of the county or state. If the land held by the three or four was all the land accessible to the people of the county, then *that land should bear all the taxation. As it would be the only means of life to the people there.* The ownership of that land would give autocratic power.

Personal property you have a right to yourself. On that right is based all and the only right of property. That which you create by your toil is yours against all the world, no man, even the state, has a moral right to your property except by gift or exchange.

Not so the land. No man created it, only creative power placed it here, and for the use of all. All have a right of use, none of monopoly. The few have now got it and the many are slaves.

"Protection." Human beings need protection. Not property. Today property is more than life. Look around you, is it not so?

Under this wise taxation that would leave to every man his own, the need of protection would fast disappear, as opportunity would be open to all and only the mentally unsound would try to steal or rob. If I am wrong in my views, I

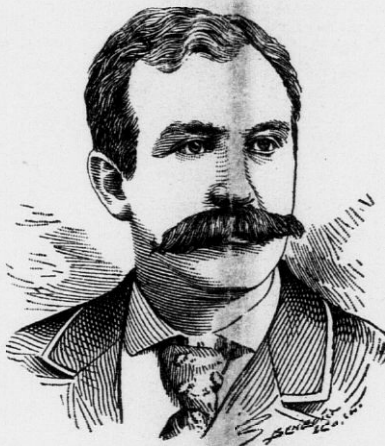
shall welcome the one who points out the pathway of truth.

L. UNDERHILL.

Old Mission.

PRESIDENT GORTON.

We present a cut of the new president of the Agricultural College, Lewis G. Gorton, of Detroit.



President Gorton believes in making of the college an *agricultural* college. He believes in taking boys from the farm and turning them back onto the farm as educated farmers—book farmers, if you please—but as men who will carry to their business the same intelligence, progressiveness and culture that they would to the law or medicine. His aim will be to make the course *practical* as possible, and to make everything bend toward the one end of the institution.

He has faith in the farmers. He is himself farmer born and bred, owns a farm, sympathizes with farmers, knows their needs. He believes that they are coming to the front as a political and social force. And as president of the college he wants to work with them and for them in bringing this about.

He believes in the Farm Home Reading Circle and thinks it will be a great power for good.

If President Gorton has the executive skill, tact, perseverance, to carry out these ideas, the college truly will be blessed. It will however take time. Meanwhile let the farmers all come to the support of the college.

FREE COINAGE.

It is quite wonderful to note how much leading journals and influential writers and speakers rely on the want of investigation and consequent lack of knowledge of their readers and hearers regarding the silver question.

Harper's Weekly is sowing about as much error as any journal in the land. It is eminently aristocratic in its ways, and its editorials favoring the gold standard, are written in a very plausible, condescending way—sort of treating the silver side as only advocated by two sorts of men—either very foolish people, ignorant of what the state should do, or knavish ones, purposely misleading the voters.

The Detroit Free Press, jolly old sheet, in its issue of July 14, falls into the same method of treating silver advocates. I quote its language:

"A correspondent at Marshall writes the Free Press inquiring whether the charge is true that the silver dollar was demonetized in 1873 by a conspiracy on the part of the gold bugs, and without the knowledge of most of the members of congress who voted for it.

"The charge is not true. It has been made many times in one form or another since 1875, and is one of the stock arguments of silver men and bimetallicists in support of their theories and claims. In a measure, possibly, it may be true that many members of congress who voted for the demonetization, so-called, did not know what they were doing; but that was their own fault, and was probably due to the condition of things which will be noted hereafter.

"There never was, probably, a piece of legislation, the purpose and purport of which was more thoroughly discussed in congress than this same conspiracy."

In view of the facts this is remarkable language; if the bill was thoroughly discussed in congress—important as it was, how could so many members of congress be ignorant of its demonetizing clause?

The first manifestation of a purpose to demonetize silver in our country, was shown at the Paris International conference of 1867. Samuel B. Ruggles, an active member of the chamber of commerce of New York, a delegate, and John Sherman, then chairman of the finance committee of the United States senate, were the persons most concerned in it.

Correspondence between them shows that Mr. Sherman was then, May 18, 1867, in favor of the single standard, and he and Ruggles were endeavoring to influence France to abandon the impossible effort of making "two standards of value," as Senator Sherman put it. This was before Germany demonetized silver, and Sherman was evidently acting in harmony with German capitalists.

In June, 1868, Mr. Sherman made a report to the United States senate, in favor of "a single standard exclusively of gold," and during each of the two succeeding congresses, introduced bills to that effect.

Bear in mind, reader, do not forget that the effort to demonetize silver was not made because it had ceased to be at a parity on the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold; it was not because silver was too plenty, for it was then even of greater value as compared to gold than the legal ratio made it. Neither was it demonetized because the people would not take nor fully recognize its value as money.

Bear in mind also, that representatives of this government at the Paris International conference in 1867, did their best to influence France to demonetize silver.

These are important facts to keep in mind when you hear people talk about being in favor of bimetallicism, "only they want a dollar's worth of silver in a dollar." These, with other considerations, fully show that the only reason for the disparity in value, now lies in the unwise and fraudulent policy which led our government to fall in with the views of English and German leaders, whose avowed ideas in demonetizing silver were to make gold dearer. They wanted to create a scarcity of money, and it was solely in the interest of the creditor class, and those who have stated incomes and salaries they did it.

I ask the men who are now opposing the demonetizing of silver, to stop and think long enough to learn that silver was not demonetized because it was too plenty, nor because it could not, and had not been maintained at a parity with gold, and they will see that the avowed object in demonetizing, was that prices might be made less, or money dearer.

But was there a conspiracy to demonetize silver? Did congressmen know about it?

Those who assert with the Free Press, that there was no conspiracy, unfortunately have the records of congress in flat contradiction of their statement.

Not to take overmuch space, I pass many facts, and call attention to these leading ones as conclusive that congress did not know what it was doing in February, 1873, when silver was demonetized and the House of Representatives, as a body, did not know what it had done as late as April 14, 1874, when Mr. Hoar, of Mass., offered the following resolution:

"That from and after the first day of September, 1874, nothing but gold and silver coin of the United States shall be a legal tender in the payment of any debt thereafter contracted." Ten Massachusetts representatives voted for this resolution—the members generally not seeming to understand that the resolution would be useless if silver was already demonetized. January 14, 1875, it appears from General Grant's message of that date, that he did not know silver was demonetized, for he recommended one or more new mints in order to coin the silver necessary to transact the business of the country.

The debates in congress, which took place after 1873, show that such men as Senators Conkline, Blaine, Voorhees, Howe, Boggs and Allison disclaimed knowing the bill demonetized silver, and Mr. Kelly said, May 10, 1879, referring to the silver bill: "All I can say is that the committee on coinage, weights and measures who reported the original bill, were faithful and able, and scanned its provisions closely; that as their organ I reported it; that it contained provisions for both the standard silver dollar and the trade dollar, never having heard until a long time after its enactment into law of the substitution in the senate of the section which dropped the standard dollar. I profess to know nothing of its history, but I am prepared to say that in all the legislation of this country, there is no mystery equal to the demonetization of the standard silver dollar of the United States. I have never found a man who could tell just how it came about, or why."

Remember this is the language of the chairman of the committee on coinage. At another time, March 9, 1878, he stated in the house that he did not believe three members of the house knew the bill demonetized silver.

In view of such testimony, what is the sense of the Free Press insisting that the charge is not true that there was a conspiracy to demonetize silver.

Possibly it may hope to escape on the theory that we cannot prove there was a criminal conspiracy, but the evidence is overwhelming, that from a moral stand-

point a great fraud was perpetrated on the nation. To say that members of the senate and house ought to have known what they voted for, does not answer the charge. We admit that they ought to, but we insist that the men, journals and papers of every kind who persist in keeping the advantage which gold men acquired through the mistake or negligence of congressmen on a matter of such vital importance, are hardly honest. I cannot see why, if they are in good faith, they refuse to consent to place gold and silver on the basis they were before the error was committed. That would be fair and honorable. Then, if time should demonstrate that the interests of the whole people, not merely the fortunate class, requires that we should demonetize silver, it would be time enough to do it.

A question arises as to whether the people have really profited by this silver fraud. Is it possible to suppose there is anyone foolish enough to think that we should have the present money panic if silver had not been demonetized in 1873? Let us see one of the results: Sir Archibald Alison tells us that as a result of England demonetizing silver in 1816, cotton sunk in three months to half its former price. Within six months all prices had fallen one-half, and for three years showed no signs of improvement. Bankruptcies increased in 1819 more than 50 per cent over the number for the year previous. The owners of land, who in 1819 numbered 160,000, were, as the historian informs us, reduced in seven years to the number of 30,000, and one person in every seven of the population was obliged to be supported by organized charity.

How exactly this compares with our present condition except in point of time. It was the result of demonetizing silver. Our trouble has been by various shifts, delayed. Prof. Commons, of Johns Hopkins University, the Voice tells us, has made a study of the currency question, and concludes that the standard of measures has doubled in the last twenty years, thus doubling the burdens of debtors; and that prices have reached the lowest point of the century.

What margin is there now for the farmer? Wheat in Iowa is selling at 48 cents per bushel; the best wool at 18 cents per pound. Only the things which are scarce bring anything like fair prices.

A farm mortgaged for half its cash value, will be almost sure to be taken on the mortgage, for the interest and principal cannot be paid and a living for an ordinary family, out of the proceeds from an 80 acre home. An earnest free coinage man said to me, that 25 years hence we should have no individual ownership of land, except as very wealthy men and corporations own large tracts; that all the small holdings will be absorbed, and the owners turned into tenants working the land on shares or at cash yearly rents. It does not look to me quite so bad as that, but the drift is certainly that way. Our United States Senate is merely a millionaire's club. It is controlled by wealth, and wealth is as selfish as poverty, having the power to legislate for itself, it will do so, and has done so. America, is, however, full of earnest, thoughtful citizens. If we can only reach them, and the majority really made to see the truth, I believe they will follow its lead, and as far as possible remedy the evils which have come to us from unhealthy legislation.

LEMUEL CLUTE.

Ionia.

CROP REPORT.

Northern Section—The past week has been favorable for harvesting. Spring crops are all gathered in good condition and farmers are busy threshing. Rain is needed for plowing. The cloudy weather has been beneficial to all crops. Rain of 24th was of great benefit to potatoes and pastures. Berry picking is still in progress in Marquette county, and apples look well with not many falling.

Central Section—The drought still continues and all crops in need of moisture are in poor condition in most sections. Corn is getting prematurely ripe and in some places is being cut in consequence. Pastures are getting in poor condition. Buckwheat is making a fair showing on flat land. Bean harvest is well commenced in Livingston county. In Tuscola county plums and pears are a light crop, and apples are scarce and of a poor quality. Grapes are in excellent condition. Kent county reports a light rain on Thursday which helped pastures and meadows. Corn is being cut, and threshing nearly all finished.

Southern Section—Drought continues to prevail generally. It is too dry to plow. Some corn is being cut up to save the fodder, and seeding will be late on account of dry weather. Light showers in Van Buren county and a fine rain in Berrien county on Thursday will help corn on low lands, also pastures, but on uplands the rain came too late to be of much benefit. The heavy dews have helped corn and especially root crops. Meadows are poor. Buckwheat on low lands looking well and beans a good crop. Most of the threshing is done. Peaches and pears are small unless watered or irrigated. Grapes are looking finely.

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.

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Postal Jottings.

Bro. Mayo has finished his work in Grand Traverse county and is now working in Benzie county. He has met good audiences and I have heard many words of commendation. I believe his visit to this part of the State will result in much good to the order.
 TRAVERSE.

Capitol Grange is holding a contest, the brothers against the sisters.

Sister Mayo has been in Illinois and Indiana on a Grange lecturing tour.

Victor Grange is to have a "revival" meeting soon. They have good material for Grange work but need help.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died at his residence in Augusta, Washtenaw county, August 3, 1893, Bro. Asa M. Darling, aged 69 years, a member of Fraternity Grange No. 52. The Grange loses a noble brother, the church a hearty supporter, the community a good citizen.

Died at her residence July 17, 1893, Sister Rosella Fowler Seager, aged 21 years, a member of Working Grange No. 509.

"Resolved, That by the death of Sister Fowler Seager, we have lost a faithful and earnest member of our Order."
 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. 27.—Double Letter Enigma.
 ONE along "the forest ways"—
 TWO my eyes "are bent"
 On vistas where my "true love" strays—
 COMPLETE I am content.
 Salem, N. H. PROTEUS.
- No. 28.—Hexagon.
 1. Extravagantly. 2. The plant louse. 3. Portions of the kingdom. (Eng.) 4. Lapwings. 5. Possession. (Law.) 6. A pin set in the face of a dial. 7. To snatch. COLUMBIA.
 Waterman, Ill.
- No. 29.—Hexagon.
 1. A pronoun. 2. A species of tea. 3. A groom. 4. A small rodent animal of the genus *Spizax*. 5. A mollusk of the genus *Verita*. 6. A rat. (Obs.) 7. To cover with tents. SOLON.
 Waterman, Ill.
- No. 30.—Charade.
 I was giving her a lesson.—See?
 But her sol-fas were not quite the thing
 So, ere she began again to sing,
 I asked her to give me, one two three.
 At Christmas-tide I sought for a gem,
 Nor diamond, nor ruby, nor pearl,
 Should tell my deep love for the girl,
 I sought in all (Obs.) fit for a diadem
 Washington, D. C. WALDEMAR.
- No. 31.—Rhomboid.
 Across: 1. Town Bacs-Bodrog Hungary. (Bij.) 2. Village W. Flanders, Belgium. (Bij.) 3. A disease of the hair. 4. Town Lumburg, Netherlands. (Bij.) 5. A rate. (Obs.) 6. Flemish philologist: 1592-1657. 7. Queen. DORIS.
 Down: 1. A letter. 2. A sweetheart. (Obs.) 3. To anger. 4. Small fishes. 5. French historian, d.-1799. 6. Exalted. 7. French chemist: b.-1804. 8. Deadly exhalation. 9. One of a certain religious sect. 10. A fish of the ray family. 11. Born. 12. To perceive. (Worc. Supp.) 13. A letter.
 Brooklyn, N. Y. PHIL O. SIPHER.

- ANSWERS TO BRAIN WORK III.
- No. 9. CASTOFF No. 10. Ruin-run,
 AGUIRRA
 SUNNIES
 FINIEST
 ORIENTE
 FRESTON
 FASTENS
- No. 11. No. 12.
 P C
 BARAK COR
 BUSTLES LORET
 PASTILLES LAMPERS
 PARTICIPATE COMBOLOIO
 CALLIDITY CORPOREALLY
 KELPIES REELECTED
 SEATS TROATED
 STY SILED
 E OLD
 Y
- No. 13. No. 14.
 P V
 SAP LOS
 RENES PACED
 RAMADAN PINITES
 SEMIMETAL LANIFICAL
 PANAMERICAN VOCIFERATED
 PEDEREROS SEIREMES
 SATIRES DECAMPS
 NACOS SATES
 LAS LES
 N D

PRIZES.
 For first best list of answers to puzzles published in Sept. "Cleopatra." For second best list the Visitor 6 months. Send in your answers early, please.
 TYRO.

The secretary of agriculture is in receipt of a communication from Mr. Alfredo Solf, United States consular agent at Chiclayo, Peru, stating that by request of several of his farmer friends in that section he desires to obtain information as to where in the United States he can secure representative animals of the best European breeds of cattle and sheep. He inquires particularly for the Durham or Short Horn, Holstein and Swiss breeds of cattle, and for the best English sheep, uniting large production of mutton with good quality of wool.

ONE TOO MANY.

[CONTRIBUTED.]
 Poor old man is poor old Jones,
 He walks the street and he walks it alone.
 He often asks for a crust of bread,
 Or perhaps a place to lay his head.
 Nobody cares to give him a penny,
 Poor old man, he's one too many.

There in the crowd stands old Mrs. B.,
 She gazes around at each family;
 She wonders why she stands alone,
 She wonders why she has no home;
 Why others have friends and she not any,
 Homeless and friendless, she's one too many.

In a little old hut lives old Mrs. D.,
 Her eyes are blind so she cannot see;
 The companion who loved her is now no more,
 Her children have gone to the other shore.
 They were Tommy, and Charlie, and sweet little Emma,
 Blind and alone, she's one too many.

In Mr. P's family is a little bound boy,
 No father or mother has little Ben Joy.
 Mr. P's children will play with each other,
 For kind words and kisses they go to their mother.
 But scoldings and scoldings, they all go to Benny,
 Poor little orphan, he's one too many.

A little cripple girl with children at play,
 She's cross 'cause she's sick, is this little Jennie Gray.
 She's always in the way, 'cause she cannot get out,
 They run over her, the robust and stout.
 None of them cares for little Jennie,
 Poor little lassie, she's one too many.

The one too many's, what a world for them!
 No home, no love, not even a friend
 To speak a kind word, to cheer or to bless,
 By little acts of kindness or perhaps a caress;
 Or a word of encouragement, or some little advice,
 Which constitutes much of the happiness of life.

And yet the time may come we know not,
 That one too many may be our lot.
 Oh, Father we pray Thee, thou Infinite One,
 Prepare for the one too many's a home.
 Grant them, dear Father, thy infinite love,
 Give them a place with the angels above.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN THE GRANGE.

[Read at Olive Centre, by W. M. Jacques.]

WORTHY MASTER AND PATRONS—It has become a fixed principle in the minds of all intelligent people that no party or organization can originate and grow to any great proportion without a cause for its origin, therefore the present status of the Grange is proof conclusive that there existed a just cause why farmers should unite for the purpose of upholding their position in society. The usefulness of the Grange is becoming more apparent every day; and its healthy growth from year to year is good proof that the society has not reached the acme of its usefulness. For it is the history of all organizations that they must progress or go down. The reason of this is that when progress ceases it shows that the cause of its origin has also ceased. But the steady growth of our order must be an indication that there is yet much for Grangers to accomplish. Of course education is one of our main purposes, but it seems to me even that should be carried on in a manner that will show that we have a purpose in view. If the object is to fit farmers so that they will be able to better do their duty as statesmen, then it would be a good plan to have more discussion on those measures which we recommend through our legislative committee, and if they were discussed more before their passage, Patrons would be more likely to recognize them when they come back to us as issues, which we are called upon as citizens to either reject or ratify. It looks inconsistent to see Patrons condemn as citizens what they helped to recommend as Patrons. Yet this is no uncommon occurrence, and if it should become known to legislators that Patrons are not united on the measures which their legislative committee ask for, we would fail to be recognized as we now are, for they would have nothing to fear from us in that case but the small majority instead of the whole Grange as they now look at it. We also try to have Patrons elevate their minds above taking offense when a question arises on which they do not agree with other Patrons, and argue them from the standpoint of reason and not allow passion to control them.

I for one, would like to see economic questions discussed in the Grange in a non-partisan way. For instance some think farmers must seek relief through trade regulations or in compelling railroad companies to charge less freight, while others think best to adopt that course which will induce the consumers to come nearer to the producer, which is the course that will doubtless give relief to the farmer; if the distance is short between the consumer and producer, the farmer can dispose of a large amount of perishable produce that he could not send to a distant market.

I can see no reason in having farm produce carried long distances to market, and the goods we receive for them brought long distances to us. The freight bills and middle men's profits must enter largely into the cost to the receiver at either end of the route, and cause the producers in both places to receive less for his care and toil, and the carriers and traders have a chance to leach from the producers much that should be left in their hands. I think it should be the study of Grangers to try and solve the problem of what would be most likely to induce manufacturers to locate more among the farmers. A small bonus would no doubt be a profitable investment. If one fourth of the money that is paid by the farmers of this county in freight in one year (on articles that should be consumed here), should be collected and offered as a bonus to some firm to start a woolen factory in our county, it would be quite an inducement to any enterprising manufacturer and it would not take the employes of a large factory long to consume enough of our produce to balance the bonus and save a like amount in freight. The policy of shortening the distance between the producer and consumer also lessens the chances of litigation, which usually come through common carriers, transfer companies and commission men. It would also cut off many drones who now eat from the same pile, and grow fat on the sweat of some other men's brow. In conclusion I wish to say I think it should be the study of the Grange to adopt that course which will make as many of those cut-offs as possible, such as needless freight bills, drones in general, and the flow of coin from this to some other country for labor which can be just as well done here.

THE FRENCH PEASANT.

The steady field laborer is very orderly in his habits and has a good dose of common sense. Each province has marked characteristics of its own. The Bretons, for instance, are staunch, enthusiastic Catholics and royalists, a stubborn race with a will of its own; excellent sailors, poor agriculturists and true patriots. The Provençal, on the other hand, has much of the Andalusian in his character; something too of the Irishman, witty, poetical, improvident, grandiloquent, hot-headed, smelling of garlic and personated in Daudet's inimitable *Tartarian de Tarascon*. The Norman peasant is suspicious, miserly, cautious, a good bargainer, who has never yet been known to commit himself by a decided year or nay. The Northern man is clear-sighted in business matters and not overburdened with heart or imagination. He would let his house burn to the ground without caring to see the blaze provided it were insured.—From "The French Peasantry," by the Marquise de San Carlos, in *North American Review* for August.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.

There is more reading done in our farm neighborhoods than in our cities; and the good typical farm home has its newspapers always and its magazines quite frequently. Nor are the district schools so inferior, though their quality varies much from year to year. With a good teacher in charge, the country district school is better than the city graded school, because it is more free from mere machinery and better adapted to develop the individuality of pupils. Hundreds of men and women of high standing and wide experience today are thankful for the little wooden country schoolhouse of their childhood days, in which the educational methods pursued were infinitely more scientific and valuable than those now followed in many of our city schools.—*Albert Shaw in Sketch of Leland Stanford, August Review of Reviews.*

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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.

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THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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

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

Office, Room 19, Old State Building.

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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.

CLEARING THE ATMOSPHERE.

"It's an ill wind," etc., is as applicable to the financial situation as to many other disastrous events. In seasons of notable prosperity the credit system is apt to be stretched, business men are apt to take on too large loads, banks and others are liable to speculation. When the pinch comes these are the first to go to the wall. Such a depression as the one now passing has at least this mission that it teaches men the wisdom of prudence and the unsafety of speculative operations. And about every eighteen or twenty years business gets in just such shape, and this condition is itself a precursor and forerunner of greater or less ultimate disaster. When times brighten men will start off cautiously and with less business bravado.

RAILROADS AND RATES.

The attitude of the railroads regarding world's fair rates is not the first instance that they have forgotten the debt they owe the people. They get their very existence, afterward their sustenance, from the people. Then they virtually proclaim themselves free and independent, and the people get nothing except what the people pay for. In the case in point, the railroads have put rates where they thought they could make the most money. From a business standpoint that policy may be susceptible of good defense. But the fair is an educator in many, many ways. It is an especial treat and of special educational value to the ones who can afford to pay only the very lowest rates to see it. The only way is by rail. The roads can do as they please, but have they no duty in the matter? Is it not laid upon them in some measure to put facilities instead of obstacles in the path of the people's advancement?

A BURNING QUESTION.

It's a pity that when the silver question is settled the matter of foreign immigration cannot be taken up, discussed, and disposed of in a decisive, patriotic, liberty-loving way. That it is important all admit. We have had recent examples of the effects of our neglect to settle the question years ago, in the bread riots in New York, the labor riots in Detroit, and the anarchistic displays in Chicago. In all cases the trouble arose from foreigners—men who could not speak the English language. Such men come to this country imbued with the idea that true liberty means "do as you please," and that this is a land of true liberty. They have come to us faster than we can assimilate them, and we are socially ill as a consequence. Every little while they make trouble for us.

We want "America for Americans," and we don't want foreigners any faster than we can Americanize them in speech, thought and patriotism. And especially we do not want the criminal and ignorant.

The force of public opinion has shown itself in compelling congress to deal with the silver question. Let it be equally earnest in starting a demand for dealing with the immigration question.

NOT OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Notwithstanding the low price of wheat and wool and the severe drouth, the farmers may perhaps console themselves with the fact that at least they are not out of employment. No one has shut down the mill and told them there is no work for them. They do not have to go before a wealthy mayor for aid. They are not found marching up and down the road proclaiming anarchy and waving the black flag. And they ought to thank Heaven that they are not idle when hundreds of thousands are idle; that they are not hungering when thousands know not whence shall come the morrow's crust; that they are not evicted from their homes because they have not paid the rent.

On the contrary many of the unemployed of the cities are seeking houses in the country, where rents are low, and where they think that they can get enough by odd jobs to make the cheaper living.

It would be a grand thing for farmers who grumble if they could be put into many a city working-man's place for a week or so. They might appreciate as never before the advantages they possess as farmers, and think less of the drawbacks.

The farmer still has plenty of work, and perhaps it is not a bad thing that it is so.

IS IT BEST?

There are those who believe that the Grange can do good, increase its membership and add to its influence, by starting beneficiary or loan associations. The National Grange last winter passed a resolution on the subject. Some states already have insurance, a part of the Grange privileges. Shall we try in Michigan anything of this sort? Van Buren county has taken the lead in the agitation and we have the following report of the discussion. Let other counties and all Subordinate Granges take the matter up. Perhaps there is much in it for us.

We quote from a letter from the Lecturer of Van Buren county.

The discussion on "Beneficiary Organizations within the Grange," was cut short by a heavy storm bursting suddenly upon us and ended the afternoon session. Discussion is briefly as follows: We must do something to hold and draw membership from the class of people who are the life and strength of our Order, the young farmers of the state. This class of people are looking for a substantial return for any investment of time or money they may make. These young farmers are looking and devising ways and means to provide for their families in cases of necessity or accident. We cannot compete for membership with other orders who offer the same inducements we offer together with a beneficiary or life insurance organization. From all parts of our county comes the demand for a move of this kind. Such an organization composed of the agricultural class entirely can be run with less expense to its members than any similar order.

A member who had traveled through the state: "The feeling that the State Grange should organize a beneficiary order within the Grange prevails to a great extent among the Patrons in the state."

Another brother: "This is purely a speculation and don't favor it. Every attempt of our State Grange in a speculative line has ended disastrously."

A large number of Patrons were present who were mostly young people and in the evening session adopted a resolution asking the State Grange to organize a bene-

ficiary organization within the Grange.

THOUGHTS ON THE FAIR.

One can't help noticing the people at the fair, nor help hearing them express opinions on the value of various exhibits. Many are merely curiosity seekers. They look at the big, the little, the queer. And of course such find plenty to see. The big tree, the big diamond, the queer people on the plaisance are of abiding interest. When these people get home they can remember all the statistics in connection with these big things, and they can tell little else. Now no one objects to seeing or being interested in the curiosities. We all like to see these things. The question is, when there is so much to learn, shall we spend so much time with freaks? The fair is full of freaks, but they are not the best part. They show what man or nature may do, but not the ordinary every day processes. So let us pass them by with less attention than we are tempted to give.

Many people, too, are heard to remark, "Oh, let's go on, I am not interested in that." If one has very limited time that may be the better way. But is that the way to learn, merely to see that which you have seen before and of which you know considerable? Beyond a certain limit such a view is narrowing. There are such vast fields in which other men are interested, there are so many departments of endeavor, that he who is interested in only one or two has not very broad tastes certainly. Should a farmer confine himself to the agricultural building and stock pavilion? Naturally he will see the most there of which he knows, and rightly should put in a good deal of time there. But what vast interests are bound up in electricity, mining, transportation, manufactures, art, foreign buildings. Shall we be narrow and see only the little that is in our world of work? No, let us see what other men with different tastes are trying to do, and how they do it.

And really, is knowledge the chief thing to be gained at the fair? Perhaps to a man who is well read, has seen much of the world, has knowledge in many different branches, the new things seen may give added stores of information. But to the person who has not had those advantages, either because of youth or lack of time and money, the great value of the fair is not so much in the knowledge gained as in the inspiration gained. One sees how much there is to learn, and resolves that he will learn more than he now knows. He sees how small a part of the work of the world his share is, and he resolves to do his own work better. The mere gaining of facts is not the chief thing, but a broader outlook and a stronger sympathy for our brothers in other lines of work.

One of the things that we most need to study, and one of the things that as farmers we probably will most neglect, is the art side of the fair. The gardening, the architecture, the sculpture, the painting, are things we know little about and most of us will say we care less. But never again will we see such a collection of beautiful paintings, and never again probably will we behold such a wonderful collection of beautiful buildings. And don't you know that we need more of the art side in our lives. So many of us have cold, barren, desert sort of souls. We see only the useful, the money side. But that is not all of life, God made the Garden of Eden beautiful; the whole earth teems with beauty. Let us get more of it into our souls. And the fair is a wonderful place to study it. Go on the grounds some Sunday when there are few people present. Spend a couple of hours about the peristyle and the lagoon east of the fountain. Here is a group of buildings unequalled in the world for beauty. Can't you get something out of such a scene? Won't you be a better man for it? Don't miss the art side of the fair.

And after all what is the philosophy of the fair? What is it for? What excuse has it for existence? Is it to make money? Is it a monstrous advertising scheme? Is it an educational institution? It is

all these, but it is more. It is a history of man's achievements. It is the story of man's triumphs. Written in letters that are easily read, we are told of man's progress and success. "The proper study of mankind is man," and here you have the book opened before you. The more you study the more you are amazed, the more you stand in awe of what the mighty brain of man can do. A wonderful history truly! And this is the fair.

FAT STOCK EXHIBIT.

DEAR SIR—Please give the widest possible publicity to the fact that the date for closing entries for the Fat Stock Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition has been extended to September 20. The exhibit begins October 16 and closes October 28.

It is sincerely hoped that this exhibit will be, as every indication points at this time, in keeping with the magnificent exhibit of breeding animals now in progress.

Address all entries to the chief of the Department of Live Stock, World's Columbian Exposition. Copies of the official premium list can be had by addressing the Chief of the Department at Jackson Park.

Very respectfully yours,

W. I. BUCHANAN,

Chief Department of Agriculture,
(In charge Dept of Live Stock.)

COMPTROLLER ECKELS ON THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The present financial depression differs materially from any that has heretofore occurred in our history. The strain has been of unprecedented length and great severity, but there has been nothing approaching a panic, such as characterized other years under similar circumstances. More significant is the fact that throughout it all there has been manifest no unusual excitement, despite the general distrust in the stability of our moneyed institutions evidenced in every portion of the country; the daily failure of banks, national, state and private; of great commercial enterprises, trust companies and corporations and manufacturing establishments. No stronger proof than this could be had of the vast resources of the country and the available wealth of the people. It demonstrates that no matter how bad the outlook there can be no general bankruptcy and distress as that of 1837, 1857 and 1873. In all the circumstances surrounding the present situation it is equally at variance with other periods of liquidation. It has developed at a time when there is an abundance of agricultural produce and of manufactured product on every hand. Ordinary business in mercantile lines is up to, and in some trades above, the standard of the same months in times of marked prosperity, while the actual amount of money in circulation *per capita* is as great as that of recent years. Not less worthy of note is it that, in a majority of the failures that have occurred in legitimate lines thus far, the assets reported of the failed concerns have been largely in excess of their liabilities and of such a character as to cause comment that institutions holding them should have been forced to suspend.—From "The Present Crisis," by the Hon. James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, in *North American Review for August*.

SKILLED LABOR ON THE FARM.

When speaking of "skilled labor" reference is generally made to that used in some of the mechanic arts. Farm labor is not classed as that requiring special skill or dexterity. It has been the prevalent notion that almost any one could be a farmer and that farm labor might be performed by a low class of workers. The changes of the last quarter of a century have demonstrated that farming is now if it was not formerly, an occupation which requires, to be followed with success, much intelligence, foresight and energy. The ignorant, slow, shiftless farmer is fast going to the wall under the pressure and competition of these times and he will soon be driven out if he cannot be reformed. The shiftless farmer must go. He must give way to the enterprise of the time and mortgage or sheriff sale will do the business.

But the change and improvement

in the farm and the farmer will demand a better class of labor. Good work can not be done by ignorant laborers with unskilled hands. A very large portion of the expense of farming is for labor. It is much the largest element of cost in producing all farm crops. A loss in this from using that which is slow, ineffective and not thorough will make the difference between success and failure. Of course where the farmer is himself intelligent, skillful and is so situated that he can oversee and direct the labor of his farm, he can use poorer labor with less liability to loss, but it is a great strain on the energy of the farmer. It is the multitude of small items that must be attended to and these same little things that the unskilled laborer neglects or performs indifferently.

That it is difficult to secure intelligent, active men with quick minds and deft hands to do the work of the farm is the experience of farmers generally. This arises from several causes and one is that such labor is not long contented to work for others and soon seeks the cheap lands of the west to make a farm. This has and may continue for some time to make good farm labor scarce. The same cause prevents the better class of farm laborers who emigrate from Europe from engaging on the farms of others, but their enterprise and energy enable them to press on to the new lands west to make farms of their own. But the farmer is himself largely responsible for the scarcity of good labor. He has not discriminated sufficiently in the matter of wages between good efficient labor and poor and inefficient labor. He pays about so much per month to all regardless of what one can do or another cannot do. He knows very well the difference between a man who can do good work, who is quick and good tempered, can run farm machinery and keep it in order; that he is worth twice as much as one who is slow, awkward, abusive to stock and teams, careless and indifferent. But the latter will get nearly or quite as good wages as the former, which is not encouraging to good work to say the least.

If the farmer wants good skillful labor he must pay for it and encourage such laborers, discriminating well between such and that which is not good. This will do much to bring a change. And if farm laborers expect in the future to get good wages or to get work at all they must prepare to do good work, to be careful, active, thorough, good tempered and ready. Physical strength, brute force, is not the main requirement in the farm laborer at the present time. True he needs to be healthy and enduring, but skillful hands have the advantage over mere strength and one who can do work well will be preferred and better wages paid. The farmer himself must also learn to be more skillful so that he can teach his laborers, for that is the only way in which many can expect to learn.

Many agricultural colleges are failing to do what they ought for their students, by neglecting to instruct them in the manual labor of the farm. Educated farmers are wanted but the failure to educate the hands as well as the mind will be so much loss. The farmer needs to know how to do work himself, though he may employ others to do it, in order to know when it is well done by others and to show them how when they cannot or do not know how. No one would expect to employ a foreman in a machine shop who was not himself a skilled workman. Scientific knowledge is needed, but hands trained and skillful must put in practice the teachings of science. To the occupations requiring skilled labor must be added that of farming.

I. H. B.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

The Lecture Field.

Lecturers of Pomona and Subordinate Granges will confer a favor, by sending their P. O. addresses to me, that I may be able to send them direct when desired.
Ipsilanti, Mich. A. J. CROSBY, JR.

A RALLY CALL.

WORTHY LECTURERS—The summer with its press of hard work and confining duties, which so often make attendance small with interest weakened in Grange meetings, is nearly passed. We do not doubt that you have been doing good work with extra effort as your implied duty showed the necessity in doubled tasks when others lag or shrink from helping you. But we know there are appreciating ones around you, whose kind words of praise and cheer we so gladly echo back to you again as your recompense. While it seems hard perhaps, to call out to the strained toiler and point to work ahead, surely 'tis ours. We so plainly realize the great importance and even necessity of a faithful performance of the lecturer's duties, we must rally again as if fresh and strong until other willing hands take the burden.

Now commence earlier this fall than before to review your plans of programs. Put in as amendments what was done last winter and get it going much earlier than ever before; there are no election campaigns in the way; the field is yours. We think it well to go personally to some who have not been out, and plan with them the work you want them to do. Many persons will aid you if you ask them personally, and at times tell them what to do, and even how, when a general invitation or the leaving them to their own selection of the part they shall take will result in your being left alone in the end. World's fair visitors are good material to work on now, and members are eager listeners to their descriptions.

Do not wait. Lay out your work for the fall and winter systematically, and live up to your design. If you have not already, I would divide the members into sections with a good worker as leader of each, these sections to number from five to twelve people, so as to have from four to eight sections, and everybody in somewhere. Then each leader and their section will fill an evening, and as much independent of your help as possible, while you should be always on the alert to "file into line" at any meeting if a failure should occur. And don't forget the jottings for the VISITOR; tell us all the news.

The Reading Course which was adopted last winter and came out so late that but few classes were started, is now just the thing to commence early getting up a class. Pick out your course, get your books and be in good working order by the time the evenings get longer. If you are not supplied with circulars of information about the course, you should send at once to Prof. F. B. Mumford of the Agricultural College, who will gladly assist you.

We hear good reports of very successful meetings conducted by the lady officers in the adapted season—Ceres, then Pomona will show up the harvests in good shape.

At every appropriate time don't fail to let grange light and influence reflect on the unconverted.

Many times they can be called to your assistance and strengthen the ties that bind us. Assured that your labors will bring in good harvests.

I remain fraternally yours,
A. J. CROSBY, JR.
Novi, August 16, 1893.

BRO. WHITEHEAD AT LANSING.

The counties of Clinton, Eaton and Ingham united in a grange and farmers' picnic, at Lansing, Aug. 28. The meeting was attended by about 2,000 farmers and was presided over by Gov. Rich. The address was made by Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange, who held the interested audience for nearly two hours. The following are brief notes of the lecture:

The more the Grange is explained the better it will be received. When farmers are prosperous the whole nation is prosperous; when the farmers suffer, the whole country suffers, as a result, today the farmers are suffering and the nation with them. The farmers are

in bad condition. We believe this is caused by neglect of proper legislation for farmers. There is a remedy for the difficulties is to make the farmer prosperous by legislation, for if you can legislate money out of the people's pockets you can legislate it into them.

The Grange is here to stay. We need it, it has a place; and we would as soon expect to see our churches and schools go to pieces as to see the Grange wiped out. The Grange is respected more than ever before, and is gaining every day in power and members. The corner stone of the Grange is "In union there is strength." The objects of the Grange are, first, organization; second, education. Farmers need to organize. All other work is organized. So must the work for farmers be organized.

The trouble is the farmers are like bees, they delude themselves with the idea that they are working for themselves, when they are really working for the millionaires.

Legislation has helped to put us in bondage in this way. In 1850 there was 9,000 millions of wealth in this country; in 1880, 45,000 millions; in 1890, 65,000 millions. In 1860 the farmer owned two-thirds of it, in 1880 one-third, in 1890 less than one-fourth. In our boyhood days there was one millionaire, Astor. Today there are 4,500. Thirty-one thousand people own three-fifths of our wealth.

The Grange is fighting dishonesty, trusts, monopolies. It believes among other things, in election of senators by the people. The Grange has accomplished great things for the farmer. The inter-state commerce law is one of its children. The oleomargarine law was pushed by the Grange. The department of agriculture was for many years a pet scheme of the Grange, and its work for four years was conducted by a Patron of Husbandry—"Uncle Jerry." Its work has been of untold value to our farmers, in getting markets opened for our products, in scientific experiments, in raising the respect of others for farming.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Continued from last issue.

And daily are we reminded of these failures. The failures of both school and grange. Reminded that "popular education" has not accomplished all that has been fondly hoped for. That men are still led blind to the best interests of society and themselves, through political and party prejudices. That dogmas still blind and superstitious still deter us from the investigation of the laws of nature and the realities of the life around us. Reminded that the wealth that should go to feed, clothe and educate labor is still used in the construction of the most formidable armaments the world has ever seen, to maintain the oppressions of the aristocracy and the old dogma of the "divine right of kings to rule."

The extremes of wealth and poverty are still widening. That lawlessness and crime have not diminished as they should. Reminded of the fact that education has made "polished rascals," and the "implements of wisdom have been made the weapons of folly." That society is conscious of these facts and disappointed at the results.

But draw the picture of the failure, dark as you will, the reverse side has a brightness that far surpasses the gloom of the failures. No gulf so wide as the darkness between man emerging from barbarism and the light that guides the footsteps of the people of the nineteenth century.

And, regretting as we must these failures that follow the defects in our system of education, let us remember that perfection is never to be hoped for. And yet, perhaps, we have now but the shadow of what man with his power to reason may yet attain to. And that the civilization of the world has seen only the twilight of the coming dawn of day. This we do know, that knowledge is the true source of happiness. That the past had its wrongs and its evils that none of us care to go back to, and that the future is filled with well-grounded anticipations and hopes for our children.

And here, perhaps, you will allow me a suggestion to our teachers, and if I am wrong the question will be open for discussion. It is this: The prime defect in our methods of teaching, has been the training of

that faculty of the mind that we call memory, rather than reason and observation. We are taught to read. Reading conveys to our minds what some one calls truth. It may be falsehood. And we are left without any systematic method of determining whether it is true or false. To me this seems a serious defect. Observation, memory and reason should be taught to work hand in hand. Learning to observe closely, then to reason from cause to effect, by logical methods of conclusion, is one of the finest methods of training the memory as well as enlarging the capacity to reason. The mind that can formulate and successfully put in practice a system of education of this kind, commencing with the first lessons of childhood, would confer a blessing on the world that even the "art of printing" has not surpassed.

We have all learned, however, years ago, that it is much easier to point out defects than it is to remedy them. But rents in the veil of darkness have wrought wonderful transformations in the past, and that which appears dark today may be light tomorrow.

Remember that what we are reaping in sunshine and gladness, men of the past have sown in suffering and sorrow. Grand and heroic men, amid torture and death, have dared to lift the veil of darkness that we might see. Recanting on bended knees they have still dared to proclaim that the "world moved." In prison walls they have dared to drink the poisoned cup in defence of the light that none but them could see. Burning his books and threatening him with the tortures of the stake Guttenburg's courage gave us the art of printing. Braving the sneers of ignorance, and the ridicule of the wisest of the age, facing the dangers of an unknown ocean, quelling the mutiny of his seamen, and wondering at the variations of his compass, the vision of Columbus pierced the darkness, through which no eye but his could penetrate, and sailed onward to the shores of a New World. Amid his own people, to whom he had brought wealth, honor and renown, he died in poverty and want. Four hundred years later, the people of another race, another nationality and another language are building his monument, in the heart of the new world he gave to them.

In this new world our lives have been cast. And surely they have been cast in pleasant places.

Cast where

"Those who toil bravely are strongest;
Where humble and poor become great;
Where from the brown-handed children,
Shall grow mighty rulers of state."

"Where pen of the author and statesman,
The noble and brave of the land,
The sword, and the chisel, and palette,
Shall be held in the little brown hand."

Cast in a land where schools are free, where the press is free, and where no tortures of fanaticism are staring us in the face.

Cast in an age when intelligence is transmitted over the mountains and under the sea with the rapidity of lightning, and we are borne over land and sea on the wings of steam.

Cast in a land of libraries, newspapers, liberty, light, school and grange, and in their name friends and neighbors, teachers and Patrons, we bid you one and all, once more a cordial welcome.

WESTERN POMONA.

The August meeting of Western Pomona was held with Hudsonville Grange. Our meeting was called to order at one o'clock with Worthy Master M. S. Smith in the chair, Mrs. Thos. Wilde as Lecturer.

The first subject—"The Silo and its Contents," was given up for this meeting, the leader being absent.

"How much can a farmer be benefited by going to the world's fair?" This subject was generally discussed by those present who had attended the fair.

Different ones were benefited in different ways. All who attend the world's fair have some special object in view before they go, and it is from these specialties they derive the most benefit. Therefore it is impossible to tell how much a farmer may be benefited.

"Market Gardening" was the next subject. Mr. G. W. Densmore gave a long and interesting talk on this. The idea was advanced by some members present that the general farmer give up

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A fine speed program with \$2,500 in purses is announced. Over \$1,000 in prizes will be given in the 10 Bicycle Races. Liberal premiums for everything. For Premium Lists, etc., address C. L. WHITNEY, Secretary, Grand Rapids, Mich.

trying to have a garden, and depend on the market gardener for his supplies. This discussion was interesting, and we wish we could give it verbatim.

"How can we destroy the rose bug that is eating our peaches?" by T. M. Waite. The remedy given was tobacco.

The evening meeting was given over to "Grange Legislation," interspersed with music and recitations.

Grange was called to order the next morning in the fourth degree. This was a business meeting. The two sessions held the day before were open sessions.

There were reports from nearly all the Granges in the jurisdiction of the Western Pomona, and with one exception they were encouraging.

Business, reports, music, recitations and singing made three hours pass all too quick. Before closing a vote of thanks was extended to Hudsonville Grange for their kindness. We went home feeling that we had been amply repaid and wishing that the whole world was composed of just such pleasant people as we found at Hudsonville.

MRS. H. J. AUSTIN,
Secretary.

FROM GRANGE HEADQUARTERS.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—The Rumford or New England kitchen, a Massachusetts exhibit, is situated just south of the Anthropological building, and is under the management of Mrs. Robert H. Richards and Mrs. John J. Abel. It is a practical illustration of domestic science and is a part of the Massachusetts exhibit, in the bureau of Hygiene and Sanitation. Unlike most other exhibits where culinary arts are practiced and the cooked products are given away, this exhibit is a concession and sells its prepared food. They cook and serve plain substantial foods and meats, etc., and put up lunches. It is not run for profit but charges are made to cover cost of maintenance. It is a scientific and educational exhibit. Upon entering this kitchen one is impressed by the fact that all available space is utilized, as the various departments would indicate. There are samples of food, charts and diagrams illustrating methods of important facts in connection with food, models of some of Count Rumford's inventions, a library containing his works, a kitchen laboratory table with indispensable apparatus and utensils designed for home use, and samples of food prepared especially for very sick people. In this kitchen will be found the Aladdin oven, a modern convenience which will do all the necessary work with just some one to prepare the food. A lady remarked that all she had to do was to put her meal over and give it no more thought until meal time. It is a great thing, though as yet rather expensive as the oven complete costs about \$30, but taking into consideration the great saving of fuel, it would soon be a saving, it requiring but the fuel of one ordinary sized lamp to do the cooking of a large family. The large package of beans all ready to put in at night would be done to a turn and be genuine Boston baked beans without any question when wanted

in the morning. It certainly illustrates a real improvement in the art of cooking which unites the advantage of economy with wholesomeness and will increase enjoyment in eating.

In the north end of the manufactures building, main aisle, can be seen the largest telescope in the world, made by Messrs. Warner and Swasey, for Yerkes, and will be presented by him at the close of the fair to the university of Chicago. Like everything else connected with this great exposition this instrument exceeds in size and magnifying power all of its predecessors. The lens is 4 inches larger in diameter than the Lick telescope and its cost was \$40,000. The tube is 48 feet long and the telescope weighs 75 tons. It will bring the moon within one hundred miles of the earth. Its entire cost is estimated at over \$100,000.

The great live stock exhibit is on in the horse and cattle sections and runs until Sept. 9. In the acres of barns just completed are now gathered such an exhibit of horses and cattle as has never before been seen. The full truth of this statement is conceded by the oldest inhabitant and the most experienced traveler. The exhibition of standard bred and thoroughbred horses will not be held until the fat stock show which occurs in October, but with these exceptions it is understood that all breeds of improved horses on the face of the globe are here represented. In cattle all known breeds of recorded cattle except Sussex, are now on exhibition. The stock pavilion is the largest arena in the world, and here is where the daily exhibits will be held. The members of our Order who can utilize the dates above indicated will find a rare treat in the way of fine cattle and horses for their inspection.

ALMA HINDS,
Office Secretary.

Chance for Our Readers.

If you can make eighty words from letters contained in the word "MON-TREAL" you can have a free trip to the World's Fair and return, as the publishers of that well known magazine, "DOMINION ILLUSTRATED" offer to pay expenses to Chicago and return to the first person in each State sending a list of not less than eighty words as above. This is a popular way of attracting attention to a leading publication. A host of other valuable prizes will be given to successful contestants, and every one able to send a list of sixty words or over will be awarded a prize. As prizes are equitably divided among the different States persons residing in any locality have an equal opportunity of securing the free trip to Chicago, or one of the other valuable prizes for their State. The publisher of "Dominion Illustrated" has already given away in previous contests seven upright pianos, four Shetland ponies, two trips to Europe, two to World's Fair, and many other princely gifts. Thousands of dollars are being expended for the purpose of increasing our list of yearly subscribers. "Dominion Illustrated" is the leading and longest established magazine in British America (larger than Harper's, Century, Scribner or Cosmopolitan). We have no unfulfilled promises to explain, having never broken faith with the public. Send twelve U. S. two-cent stamps with list of words for sample number of this elegant and profusely illustrated (96 pages) magazine, containing full particulars of this liberal prize distribution. Send promptly as date of postmark decides. Address "DOMINION ILLUSTRATED," Y. M. C. A. Building, Montreal, Que.

You help the VISITOR; that helps you, because we can keep improving the paper.

Woman's Work.

THE BLUE JUNIATA.

Wild roved an Indian girl, bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters of the blue Juniata,
Swift as an antelope through the forest going,
Loose were her jetty locks, in wavy tresses flowing.

Gay was the mountain song of bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters of the blue Juniata,
Strong and true my arrows are, in my painted
quiver,
Swift goes my light canoe adown the rapid river.

Bold is my warrior good, the love of Alfarata,
Proud waves his snowy plume along the Juniata,
Soft and low he speaks to me, and then his war-
cry sounding,
Rings his voice in thunder loud from height to
height resounding.

So sang the Indian girl, bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters of the blue Juniata,
Fleeting years have borne away the love of Alfarata,
Still sweeps the river on—the blue Juniata.
—Old Song.

CANNING PEACHES.

MRS. SAMUEL BUSKIRK.

Canned peaches should occupy so broad a place in the kitchen closet that they can form a generous part in the household's daily fare, adding not only to the delicacies of the table, but greatly to the health of the family. There is no fruit that retains its delicious flavor through the process of canning as the peach and if properly done will delight both the eye and the palate.

White peaches are finer flavored than yellow but do not look near so rich when canned. They should be ripe yet firm and the sooner they are used after picking the better, so it is well to have cans cleansed, tops fitted, upturned, edges pounded down, then tested before the fruit is ready.

The earthen crocks with bale are nice to cook fruit in for canning. They will not discolor the fruit and hold heat, allowing the crock to be carried to a table to fill the cans. They are cheap and with a number sufficient to cover the heating surface and help to pare, rapid work can be done and fuel saved.

Place in each crock a cup of granulated sugar and same of water, when hot place in enough peaches for two quarts, cook quickly, when tender with a silver fork lift carefully in can or cans, fill with the syrup and seal. The quantity of syrup should be increased or lessened according to the juiciness of the fruit.

A few kernels out of the pits added to a can makes it relish better. Small or soft peaches that are worthless for other purposes make excellent marmalade or peach butter when pared, cut fine and cooked soft with only water enough to prevent burning. Pass through a sieve or otherwise reduce to a pulp, then add a pint or less of sugar to a quart and return it to the fire and cook a half hour or so according to the heat, stirring often to prevent burning, then can.

A number of dishes can be gotten ready and all attended to at the same time.

Paw Paw.

IN THE MAGAZINES.

Choice Clippings from a few of the Recent Magazines.

FURNISHING THE KITCHEN.

Few women are strong enough to keep a bare floor properly scrubbed, and a carpet absorbing the odors and greases of cooking is an abomination, therefore it is a good plan to buy brown oilcloth for the kitchen floor, as it shows wear less readily than other colors and blends better with the woodwork, writes Helen Jay in an article on "Furnishing a Moderate Home" in the September *Ladies' Home Journal*. To be sure this seems like a little thing, but attention to details is an essential in the harmonious evolution of a home. In buying this oil cloth the housewife's labors will be lessened if enough more is bought to cover the closet floors. Few kitchens are commodious—for this reason a flap table which, when not in use, can be folded up and fastened against the wall, is a positive boon. If not obtainable in the shops one can be easily made by taking a dressmaker's stationary cutting board as a model. The top of this table should be covered with white marble-cloth, and if the closet shelves are covered with the same material they can more easily be kept clean and sweet. Besides this table two chairs are needed for the kitchen. They should be made entirely of wood, as cane seats are treacherous things and repairing them expensive work.

Small cooking utensils are kept in better condition if hung. A wide painted board, made after the model of the small keyracks sold in fancy shops, can be hung by means of picture hooks fastened in the top edge back of the table. On it small hooks such as are used by upholsterers can be screwed in rows. There is no better harbor for knives, spoons and small tinware. Back of the sink should hang the dishpan, soaprack and small scrubbing broom. The ordinary kitchen has two or three closets. It simplifies the work to devote each of these to a definite purpose. For instance, in one place the ironing-board, irons, etc., in another everything used in baking, and in a third the paraphernalia of the ordinary work.

DICKENS.

It has long been understood by the public that Mr. Dickens the elder was the original of the inimitable Mr. Micawber. Archdeacon Froude, father of the historian, who had a parish in the south of Devonshire, once told me that old Mr. Dickens, having settled in his parish, was keeping a country inn there in the early days of the popularity of his son Charles. One morning the good in-keeper waited on his rector and said he had come to ask a great favor. His son Charles was about to pay him a visit. Charles was accustomed to the best society in London, and his father wished to provide for him something of the same kind: would Archdeacon Froude do them the honor of dining with them to meet Charles? Archdeacon Froude was delighted, of course, to meet the great novelist, and the dinner—one of homely profusion—went off very agreeably.

I have sometimes thought that Sam Slick's receipt for portrait painting might be applied to Dickens' mode of treating his characters. "Exaggerate the chief feature and put in the rest as you will." And yet I can hardly bear to say a word of disparagement of the man to whom we owe Mr. Pickwick, Dick Swiveller, the Marchioness, the two Wellers, David Copperfield, Pip in "Great Expectations," Miss Tox, Dot, Tiny Tim, and so many other characters henceforth integral parts of English life and literature, nor do I think that anyone whose memory cannot reach, as mine does, beyond the days when Dickens wrote, can fully appreciate what the world owes to him. In spite of his exaggerated sentimentalism,—nay, partly perhaps by reason of it,—he brought the high to take interest in the lowly. The current of the world's thought was very different before he wrote from what we now find it. Many of the sentiments that he expressed and which are now mere platitudes were novelties when I was in my teens. He was the father of the philanthropic movements of the present age, and that he lived and wrote has been a blessing to the world.—*Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer, in September Lippincott's.*

THE POSSIBILITIES OF PRAYER.

Considering how long prayer has been in use in the world and how much human energy it has engrossed, it seems a remarkable thing that there should continue to be such uncertainty about its effects. When a boy throws a ball over a wall he cannot tell precisely where it is going to land, but he is sure it went over and that it will hit something. When a doctor gives medicine he cannot be certain of its effect until the patient has shown it, and he cannot always be sure then; nevertheless he knows the medicine was an actual force and that it did something, though other forces may have neutralized its action. But when a man of average sentiments prays, he is not sure whether or not anything has gone out from him which has had any effect outside of his own range of perception. He is sure that his own mind has worked in a certain manner. If other persons have heard him pray he may be convinced that his uttered sentiments have affected their minds, but beyond that everything is foggy and uncertain. That is an unsatisfactory state of things, with which prayerful persons ought not to be satisfied. If prayer is worth using at all, and great numbers of intelligent people are convinced that it is, it is worth using with the utmost intelligence and the highest

attainable skill. The kind of prayer in which the petitioner asks for everything he can think of in the hope that some of his supplications may reach the mark, is as much out of date as those doses affected by doctors of the last generation, in which a lot of drugs were mixed, not for their combined effect, but in the hope that the right one might be among them, and might find its way to the right spot in the patient. Perhaps clumsy doctors do that way still. Not so the masters of medicine. Their diagnoses make plain to them what they want to do; then if they use a drug at all it is sent to accomplish that particular purpose. So, in this enlightened generation, the prayers of the great prayer-masters should be rifle shots sent by an understood force at an ascertained mark. Whether they hit or miss should depend upon comprehensible conditions. If a savage fires at the moon with a rifle, he may be surprised at not hitting it; but a man who understands about rifles is not surprised. He knows what may be expected of them. So it would seem it should be possible to understand prayer. From "Possibilities of Prayer," by Edward S. Martin, in *North American Review for August*.

NATURE'S LACE WORK.

In the cultivation of ferns there are a few cardinal rules to be observed, writes Nancy Mann Wadde in the September *Ladies' Home Journal*. Almost all ferns, with few exceptions, love shade and moisture; the sunshine may wither the fronds, and the plant never again recover its tone. In potting the pots should be filled a quarter of the way up with broken pieces of crock, then filled with sand, leaf-mould, a little loam and charcoal. They thrive best in an open soil. Never water the fronds of the gold and silver variety; in fact it spoils the appearance of some ferns for their fronds to be sprayed.

THE WORST SLUMS IN THE WORLD.

A few days after my arrival I was fortunate enough to meet a group of earnest social reformers, who were discussing the condition of the lower strata of Chicago life. One of them, a friend of mine connected with a university settlement in East London, and well acquainted with the darkest districts in the metropolis, startled me by saying that he had found worse slums in Chicago than he had ever seen in London. "Our rookeries" he said, "are bad enough, but they are at least built of brick or stone. Here, however, the low tenements are mostly of wood, and when the wood decays or breaks away the consequences are more deplorable than anything we have in London."

This was the testimony of a visitor. It was confirmed by the testimony of resident sociological experts. One of these was a lady, at present engaged by the national government in investigating and reporting on the life and homes of the poor in Chicago. The awful state of things she described greatly surprised me, and I suggested that it was due to the presence of the large foreign element.

"On the contrary," she replied, "the very worst places in the city are inhabited by native Americans." And she showed me the official chart of one of the lowest streets, on which the tenements were marked white when occupied by native Americans, black when occupied by foreigners. The rooms to the front which possess the worst character were white.

These carefully ascertained facts knock the bottom out of the complacent assurance which I have since so often heard expressed, that foreigners were responsible for the darkest shades of Chicago life.

"Is this state of things allowed by law to exist?" I asked.

"Certainly not," replied the lady; "it exists in flat contravention of every municipal ordinance."

"Can nothing be done to enforce the law?"

"The very men whose duty it is to enforce the law are the nominees of the classes interested in violating it."

"Can you not rouse the churches to combine and put a stop to this municipal corruption?"

"The churches!"—the lady spoke with infinite scorn—"the

proprietors of the worst class of property in Chicago are leading men in the churches. I have more hope of arousing the poor Polish Jews to a sense of their civic duty and opportunity than the churches. The Poles, poor as they are, and ignorant, do want to lead a decent life."—From "The Civic Life of Chicago," by an Englishman, in *August Review of Reviews*.

THE LAW OF RETRIBUTION.

Is corporal punishment ever justifiable? It is, exactly as a surgical operation is justifiable when all other means have been tried and failed, writes Elizabeth Robinson Scovill in a thoughtful article on "The Punishment of Children" in the September *Ladies' Home Journal*. To whip a child for every trivial offense renders him callous and blunts his sense of right and wrong. If he wantonly inflicts pain on others he must be made to feel pain himself. It is the stern law of retribution whose working he cannot escape in after life. Willful cruelty, persistent disobedience, may be punished thus, but it is a serious matter to run the risk of arousing the passions rather than of convincing the reason.

TALMAGE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

I know there are women of most undesirable nature, who wander up and down the country—having no homes of their own, or forsaking their own homes—talking about their rights, and we know very well that they themselves are fit neither to vote nor to keep house, writes the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage in an article headed "Male and Female Created He Them," in the September *Ladies' Home Journal*. Their mission seems to be to humiliate the two sexes at the thought of what any one of us might become. No one would want to live under the laws that such women would enact, nor to have cast upon society the children that such women would raise. The best rights that woman can own she already has in her possession. Her position in this country at this time is not one of commiseration, but one of congratulation. The grandeur and power of her realm have never yet been appreciated; she sits today on a throne so high that all the thrones of earth piled on top of each other would not make for her a footstool. Here is the platform on which she stands. Away down below it are the ballot box and the congressional assemblages, and the legislative hall.

THE RIGHTS OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN.

There is little doubt that the rights of the parent do infringe occasionally on the rights of the child, and that, in the absence of of any standard, the child becomes a creature of circumstance. He can be fed unwholesomely, kept up late at night, dressed like Lord Fauntleroy, dosed with pernicious drugs, and humored into selfish petulance at the discretion of his mother. Worse still, he can be suffered to waste away in fever pain and die, because his parents chance to be fanatics who reject the aid of medicines to trust exclusively in prayer. But granting all this, fathers and mothers have still their places in the world, and until we can fill these places with something better, it is worth while to call attention now and then to the useful part they play. It is perhaps a significant fact that mothers, simply because they are mothers, succeed better as a rule in bringing up their children than other women, equally loving and sensible, who are compelled to assume their duties. The old fashioned plea, "I know what is best for my child" may be derided as a relic of darkness; but there is an illuminating background to its gloom. I am not even sure that parents stand in absolute need of all the good advice they receive. I am quite sure that many trifles are not worth the serious counsels expended upon them. Reading or telling a story for instance, has become as grave a matter as choosing a laureate, and many a mother must stand aghast at the conflicting admonitions bestowed upon her. Read fairy tales. Don't read fairy tales. Read about elves. Don't read about ogres. Read of heroic deeds. Don't read of bloody battles. Avoid too much instruction. Be as subtly instructive as you can.

Make your stories long. Make your stories short. Work the moral in. Leave the moral out. Try and please the older children. Try and charm the younger ones. Study the tastes of boys. Follow the fancies of girls. By degrees the harassed parent who endeavors to obey these instructions will cease telling stories at all, confident that the task, which once seemed so simple and easy, must lie far beyond her limited intelligence.—From "In Behalf of Parents," by Agnes Repplier, in *North American Review for August*.

INVESTING IN ONE'S SELF.

Every man who has ever made a real success has valued himself far above all his possessions, and has been willing to invest freely in everything obtainable that could add to his power and resources as a man. A pitiable sight, truly, is that of a young man clinging timidly to a little property fearful of losing it, eager to increase it, and unwilling to take enough stock in himself to invest his paltry dollars in an education, in travel, or in those things that would give him power either to command money or to be useful and happy without it. Personal success requires individual development. And the young man who is too mean to value his own culture and preparation for life more highly than the money that would buy him advantages, never makes a useful citizen or finds a satisfactory career. Spending money on one's self, and investing money in one's self, are often very different things. The young man who lays hold firmly upon the distinction will be wise.—*Albert Shaw in Sketch of Leeland Stanford, August Review of Reviews*.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OF AUTHORS.

I will go farther, and say that I know of no other class nor profession in which religion, such as there is, is less a matter of form or custom, or in which it is more based upon intelligence, sincerity and the desire to live better and more useful lives, writes John Habberton in a pertinent article entitled "The Religious Beliefs of Authors" in the September *Ladies' Home Journal*. Few men of any class but the "experience" cranks are given to talking of their inner life; but even were authors to unbosom themselves to the world on this subject their talk would not convince any one. Every one, from pastors down, judges men's religion by their lives, and it would be impossible, by this method, to bring an indictment for irreligion against American authors. The creed of some individual writer may not meet with the views of some individual critic, but classes are not to be judged in that way.

THE FARM AS A TRAINING SCHOOL.

It remains true even today that the farm is the chief and the best school for the training of capable men that exists in this country. It is otherwise in Europe, where one does not find a class corresponding to the independent American farmer. But with us the farmer is a superb trainer of boys. His lads are learning real things, while the town boys too often are merely studying in books the pale reflection of things.

The farmer boy knows early about land and soils; about crops and their rotations; about the seasons and the weather and the signs of the sky. He grows up in familiar acquaintance with the animals. He owns a dog, he has a favorite horse, he rides wild colts, he feeds the horned cattle. He helps in the planting and in the harvesting. He is usually versed in wood lore and knows trees and plants, birds, squirrels, rabbits and ground hogs. He hunts with a gun and goes fishing. He develops superb health. He helps repair the fences. He learns about tools and masters the complexities of farm machinery. In short, the range of his practical knowledge becomes very great.—*Albert Shaw in Sketch of Leeland Stanford, August Review of Reviews*.

That was a very wise editor who replied to a correspondent who asked, "What is the best stock for a poor man with a little money to invest to buy?" that investigation of the market convinced him that "soup stock" was the safest and most nourishing.—*Harper's Bazar*.

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Revised List of Grange Supplies

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

Table listing various grange supplies and their prices, including Porcelain ballot marbles, Secretary's ledger, Treasurer's record, etc.

GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

June 25, 1893.—Central Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

Table showing train schedules for Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad going north, including destinations like Cincinnati, Richmond, Fort Wayne, etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Table showing train schedules for Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad going south, including destinations like Mackinaw City, Petoskey, Traverse City, etc.

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

THE TIME TO CUT CORN.

[Bulletin Iowa Station.]

The analyses show that the plant first elaborates material and then uses this material largely in forming the ear; and that the full formation or complete ripeness of the ear, results in considerable loss of the nutrient matter in stalk and blade—the loss being about twelve per cent on field weight and seventeen per cent on dry matter.

Our conclusion is that the corn we have under consideration should have been put in shock between September 27, and October 6.

Generalizing, we would say, that the time to commence cutting corn is when the blades and husks have begun to dry, and that the cutting should be finished when half the blades and husks have dried up.

Considering the value of the stover, the importance of having the ears as ripe as possible, and the large size of the Iowa cornfields, the crying need of the Iowa farmer is a machine that will harvest his corn crop with the same facility as the present self-binder harvests the smaller grain.

DORSET HORN SHEEP.

[Bulletin Virginia Station.]

Our own experience, while very limited, has been encouraging. The sheep are easily kept, docile and quiet, nicely shaped, and the best of mothers. We would also add another feature not mentioned in experiences given, yet a fact well-known to breeders, they have but little fear of dogs, and often will drive them from the field—the ewe, when caring for her young, showing at times the greatest courage in this direction.

GRAIN FOR CATTLE AND SHEEP.

[Bulletin Utah Station.]

- 1. Cattle and sheep can be successfully fed on grain alone for very long periods.
2. Cattle and sheep fed on grain alone make a pound of growth on as few or less pounds of grain than hogs will.
3. Cattle when fed on grain drink but little water, void a large ratio of it as urine, and probably vaporize less of it by lungs than when receiving hay or coarse food.
4. The stomachs of sheep and cattle weigh less when fed on grain; the first stomach notably so.
5. The first stomach of sheep and cattle receive fine foods but do not fill up, nor quite half fill. The animals practically cease ruminating when fed grain alone.
6. The vital organs of a steer slaughtered weighed quite differently from those of cattle heretofore slaughtered, especially so in regard to blood, which weighed more, and more notably so for lungs, which weighed less, and is the first notable instance in the experience of the writer of the variation of lungs due to food.
7. These relations of food to the development of vital organs should receive the careful attention of physiologists, notably in relation of food to human health.

STOVER.

The Composition and Digestibility of the Different Parts of Corn Fodder.

[Bulletin Maryland Station.]

- 1. All parts on the corn plant contain valuable food materials, the dry matter having nearly the same composition.
2. The corn stubble and husks contain 60 per cent of the total digestible matter produced by the plant, and the blades only 11 per cent of the total digestible matter.
3. Corn husks or shucks contain 72 per cent of digestible matter.
4. Corn stubble or butts contain 66.5 per cent of digestible matter.
5. Corn blades or leaves contain 64.2 per cent of digestible matter.
6. Topped corn fodder [stover] contain 55 per cent of digestible matter.
7. There is more digestible matter contained in the corn fodder from one acre, than in the corn ears from one acre.

8. The corn fodder, or stover, from one acre, yields as much digestible matter, as two tons of timothy hay.

9. There is enough digestible matter produced by the corn fodder grown in the southern states, to winter all the live stock existing in those states, if it were properly preserved and prepared in a palatable form.

10. By cutting and crushing the corn stalks, cattle will eat and utilize nearly all of them.

11. Corn fodder [stover] furnishes a food rich in digestible carbohydrates.

12. Corn fodder, when fed alone, will nearly maintain cattle, but should be supplemented with some food rich in nitrogen, when feeding for the production of growth, flesh or milk.

FERTILIZERS FOR WHEAT.

[Bulletin Geneva Station N. Y.]

a. Previous crops.—The most favorable crops to go before winter wheat are rape, legumes, especially clover, as well as poppies and early gathered hoed crops.

For summer wheat late gathered hoed crops, such as Indian corn, beets, potatoes, etc.

b. Fertilizer.—90-180-260 lbs. Superphosphate, plus 180-290-350 lbs. Thomas-Slag or Bone meal, and 130-260-530 lbs. Kainit per acre.

Upon a heavier soil: 44-90-130 lbs. Muriate of Potash, and 90-180-260 lbs. Chili-Salt-petre.

c. Additional suggestions.—For winter wheat, it is very important that the potash and phosphoric acid be applied in the autumn, and at the latest, plowed under at the time of sowing. On the contrary only 1/3 to 1/2 of the nitrogen should be spread in the fall, which is more than enough to give the crop a good start and enable it to winter well. The manure thus applied can be in the form of the slow working sulphate of ammonia, stable manure, green crops, dried blood, guano, etc. The rest of the nitrogen can be applied in the spring as a top-dressing in the form of Chili-Salt-petre.

THE BEST DEHORNER.

[Bulletin Cornell Station.]

The results of all the experiments made at this station lead us to believe that the use of caustic potash is by far the easiest, most humane and most certain method of securing hornless cattle. The best time to apply preventative reagents is early in the life of the animal, just as soon as the little horns can be distinguished by the touch. Caustic potash comes in the form of round sticks about the size of a lead pencil. It may be had at any drug store and should be kept from exposure to the air as it rapidly absorbs moisture.

The manner of applying caustic potash is as follows: The hair should be closely clipped from the skin and the little horn moistened with water to which soap or a few drops of ammonia have been added to dissolve the oily secretion of the skin, so that the potash will more readily adhere to the surface of the horn.

Adhere must be taken not to moisten the skin except on the horn where the potash is to be applied. One end of a stick of caustic potash is dipped in water until it is slightly softened. It is then rubbed on the moistened surface of the little horn. This operation is repeated

from five to eight times, until the surface of the horn becomes slightly sensitive. The whole operation need take only a few minutes and the calf is apparently insensible to it. A slight scab forms over the surface of the budding horn and drops off in the course of a month or six weeks, leaving a perfectly smooth poll. No inflammation or suppuration has taken place in any of the trials we have made. The results of these experiments warrant the following recommendations:
1. That for efficiency, cheapness, and ease of application, stick caustic potash can be safely recommended for preventing the growth of horns.
2. The earlier the application is made in the life of the calf, the better.

PROSPECTS FOR FRUIT.

[From August Report of U. S. Statistician.]

Apples.—The reports of August confirm the outlook of July. The drop then continuing has been extremely severe and a further decided decline in condition is the result. The indication that the commercial crop would be very light is reduced by this subsequent evidence to a certainty. In many States the crop can now be said to be a total failure, as, for instance, Ohio, with its percentage of condition down to 13, and Indiana with 15. It is unnecessary to dwell upon this unpromising outlook, and the opportunity for contrast has grown considerably less. At the time of last report New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland were pointed out as exceptions to the general rule of low conditions, as also were the Pacific coast states. At this report New Jersey and Maryland, of the former section, and Washington of the latter, show very decided losses, while the July percentages of Delaware, Oregon and California, alone are more nearly maintained.

Peaches.—A drought has prevailed over the eastern part of the country for the greater part of the time since our last report, and has affected to some extent the prospects of the peach crop. A reference to the July report of this division will show that a bountiful harvest of this fruit was indicated in New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and returns still point to a large crop. The excessively dry weather, however, has caused the earlier fruit to ripen prematurely in many sections, affecting the quality quite seriously. This has been the case more particularly in Maryland, where a decline of seven points is shown. Here and there local showers have relieved this condition, and a general rain at this time is much needed to insure fruit of the highest quality. It is safe to say that a much longer continuance of these unfavorable conditions will cause great damage.

Peaches have rotted on the trees in Georgia to an alarming extent, and but a small part of the crop indicated by the earlier returns will be harvested. In Ohio the conditions have still further declined, and the drop in Michigan has worked a like result there.

California has declined but four points, and reports generally show a good crop of excellent quality.

Grapes.—The returns show a prospect of an abundant crop of grapes, especially in sections of commercial importance. The dry weather has had a tendency to keep in check the spread of rot and mildew, though in some sections it is doing considerable damage. A comparison of the percentages will show that those of July have been generally well sustained. The raisin crop of California is reported as being excellent.

The butter industry of the United States is of immense importance. In round numbers, there are from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000 worth sold annually in each State. In 1890 Illinois produced 95,000,000 pounds, worth about \$20,000,000; Wisconsin 45,000,000 pounds, worth \$9,000,000; Iowa, 100,000,000 pounds, worth \$21,000,000; Minnesota, 42,000,000 pounds, worth \$8,000,000; Michigan, 40,000,000 pounds, worth \$7,500,000.

The capital of all the national (and registered) banks in 1885 was \$640,000,000, while the assessed value of the cows in the country was \$700,000,000. It is estimated that there were 1,200,000,000 pounds of butter manufactured in the United States during 1890. The annual dairy product exceeds in value that of the lumber, wheat and iron interests combined.

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