

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

Library Agri'l College

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

VOL. XVIII, NO. 18.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, SEPTEMBER 15, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 426.

## THE INHERITANCE TAX LAW.

A Full Explanation by its Author, Senator Doran.

We are glad to present the following explanation of the leading features of the new Inheritance Tax Law, by its author, Senator Doran. The Grange favored the bill and will now be interested to note precisely the provisions of the law as passed.

Grand Rapids, Mich. Aug. 31, 1893.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GRANGE VISITOR:—I shall be pleased to respond to your request to explain some of the workings of the inheritance tax law.

I do it the more willingly for your paper, as you were so liberal in extending me assistance in the passage of the bill. The law is not aimed to reach the poor, but to collect taxes from the class of persons who can best afford to pay them, and at a time when they will feel it the least, as there are no class of persons who are more willing to pay than the persons who receive large amounts without any labor on their part in the earning of the same.

### MAIN PROVISIONS.

The law provides for a tax of 5% on the personal and real property in excess of five hundred dollars of all persons who transfer by will, or by deed, grant, bargain, sale or gift made in contemplation of the death of the grantor, vendor, donor, or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after such death, and such taxes shall also be imposed when any such person or corporation becomes beneficially entitled in possession or expectancy to any property or income thereof by any such transfer whether made before or after the passage of this act, except when the property passes to the father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of a son, or the husband of a daughter, or any child or children adopted as such, in conformity with the laws of this State, if the decedent, grantor, donor or vendor or to any person to whom any such decedent, grantor, donor or vendor for not less than ten years prior to such transfer, stood in the mutually acknowledged relation of the parent or in any lineal descendant of any such decedent, grantor or vendor born in lawful wedlock, when they are residents of this State, or when the property passes to the direct heirs above enumerated. When the deceased was a resident of the State there is no taxes on the real estate, but a tax of one per cent in excess of five thousand dollars on the personal property after paying the debts:

### THE MEAT OF THE LAW.

In other words, residents of the State who die leaving real and personal property that go to direct heirs, pay no taxes on the real estate and none on their personal property, except the same exceeds five thousand dollars after the payment of their just debts, when if it exceeds five thousand dollars there will be a tax of one per cent. Taxes to collateral heirs and to non-residents of the State are five per cent on all real and personal property in excess of five hundred dollars.

Section three provides that such tax shall remain a lien upon the property transferred, and that the administrators and executors shall be personally liable for such tax until payment; the tax shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the probate court has jurisdiction. The county treasurer shall give the administrator or executor two receipts for the pay-

ment of said tax, one of which he shall send to the State Treasurer, whose duty it will be to charge the treasurer receiving the same with the amount. The State Treasurer shall also seal the receipt so sent him with the seal of his office and countersign and return same to the executor or administrator sending same. No executor or administrator is entitled to a final settlement and discharge from an estate on which taxes are due under this Act unless he has produced the necessary receipt from the county treasurer endorsed by the State Treasurer, except the bond has been filed for the payment of the tax as provided for by section seven of this Act.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Section four provides for a discount if paid within six months of the accruing of the tax, interest to be charged if not paid within eighteen months at the rate of 8% from the accruing thereof. In case of necessary litigation or unavoidable delay interest to be charged at six per cent from the accruing thereof.

Section five authorizes executors and administrators to sell enough of the estate to pay the taxes if there is not enough money on hand. If a legacy or property be not in money the tax shall be collected upon the appraised value thereof from the person entitled thereto before the delivery of the same to him, and the tax to be a lien upon the real property until paid.

Section six provides that in case any tax is paid out of an estate and valid debts should be proven after such payment, the same on satisfactory proof is to be refunded and applied to the payment of the debts, provided the application to refund is made within five years.

Section seven provides for allowing a bond to be given any person or corporation beneficially interested in any property chargeable with a tax until the person beneficially interested shall come into actual possession and enjoyment thereof.

Section eight provides for taxing attempted evasions of the law, in the shape of property bequeathed to executors in excess of legal commission.

Section nine provides that if a foreign executor, administrator or trustee shall assign or transfer any stock or obligations in this State standing in the name of a decedent in trust for a decedent liable to any such tax the tax shall be paid to the treasurer of the proper county on the transfer. No safe deposit company, trust company, bank or other institution, person or persons holding securities or assets of a decedent shall deliver or transfer the same to the executors, administrators or legal representatives unless notice of the time and place of such intended transfer to be served at least five days prior to the said transfer, on the county treasurer and the county treasurer personally, or by his representative shall have the right to examine said securities or assets at the time of such delivery or transfer. Failure to serve such notice or allow such examination shall render such deposit company, trust company, bank or other institution liable for the payment of the tax due upon said securities or assets.

Section ten provides the probate court that shall have jurisdiction. Section eleven provides for the appointment of appraisers by the probate court to fix the value as the basis of the tax.

Section twelve provides how the appraiser shall proceed to appraise the same.

Section thirteen provides for the determination by the judge of probate as to the value of property to be taxed.

Section fourteen provides for the collection of the tax. The treasurer of any county, if he has reason to believe that any tax is due and unpaid after the refusal to pay the same, shall notify the prosecuting attorney of the county in writing, and he shall apply to the probate court for a citation and the levy and determination shall conform to the practice in the probate court.

Section fifteen provides for the issuing of receipts by the county treasurer upon the payment of the tax.

Section sixteen provides the fees of the county treasurer, which are one per cent.

Section seventeen provides that the State Treasurer shall furnish books and forms to judge of probate court in which names, place of death, estimate of real and personal property of every decedent, names and place of residence of the heirs, legatees and devisees, etc.; also the amount of property as shown by inventory in probate court.

Section eighteen provides for the furnishing of reports by the register of deeds and judge of probate of the different counties quarterly to the State and county treasurer.

Section nineteen provides for quarterly reports under oath of the county treasurer to the State Treasurer.

Section twenty provides that all taxes are to be paid into the State Treasury for the general fund.

### BENEFITS.

Section twenty-one defines the words or terms used in the act. I estimate that by the provisions of this bill at least two hundred thousand dollars should be collected each year and paid into the State Treasury for the benefit of the general fund, thus decreasing the State taxes that are to be levied that amount and proportionately reducing the amount that the farmer, artisan, mechanic and laborer has to pay the tax collector each year. The act took effect August 27, 1893.

Very respectfully yours,  
PETER DORAN.

### THE LOAN ASSOCIATION.

An Outline of the Plan of a Building and Loan Association.

HON. C. A. GOWER.

Up to a very recent date it has not been supposed there was anything of interest to farmers in the building and loan plan of investing and borrowing money, and, as at first organized, building and loan associations were adapted only to the needs and conveniences of laboring men in cities, where a large number could easily get together once a week and draw lots for the priority of claim to their united contributions to a common fund. But, in the evolution of the building and loan idea, we now have associations which not only can, but do, meet the demands of the farming community, both as an avenue for profitable saving, and as an easy method of paying off a mortgage. The fundamental idea of a building and loan association is that of co-operation. The merits of co-operation, as applied to ordinary business, have been so thoroughly discussed during the past few years, that they are well understood by every intelligent citizen. It is only recently, however, that this idea, as applied to financial institutions, has been worked out into such shape as to command the confidence of the public. The building and loan association is practically nothing more or less than a co-operative

bank in which every depositor is a stockholder, and which loans money only to its own stockholders.

### SHARES.

The shares of stock in most such associations are \$100, and parties becoming stockholders subscribe for one or more shares, paying for the same by regular weekly or monthly installments. These payments are continued until the amount paid in on each share, with earnings, equals \$100, then stock is said to have matured and the shareholder is paid the par value of his stock. The money thus paid into the association is loaned to other members of the association and these loans in turn are paid back in regular weekly or monthly installments.

The advantages of this plan of handling money are but recently beginning to be appreciated by the public. A man who has \$1 or \$5 in his pocket, for which he has no immediate use, does not ordinarily know of a place where he can put it so that it will immediately begin to draw good interest and where it will be perfectly secure. The chances are, indeed, that while he is waiting for an opportunity to use it to a good advantage, he spends it for something that he could have done without. If, however, he joins with 1000 or 5000 other men, each of whom has \$1 or \$5 to invest, they, together have a sum of money which can be loaned to advantage.

A building and loan association furnishes means for doing just this thing. Moreover, the association provides experts in every department of the work of making loans. So that in the examination of titles, making out of papers and the like, there is no possibility of making fatal mistakes which so often occur when the work is entrusted to parties not skilled in such matters.

### INTEREST.

The amount of interest one is to receive is always important to be considered, and experience has shown that, through the building and loan association, investors do derive much larger returns, in the way of interest, than when they loan money in the ordinary way.

As has been well said, "it is not how much a man earns that makes him rich, but how much he saves, coupled with the judicious investment of these savings." The building and loan is the most profitable plan known for systematic savings. It offers to its shareholders the choicest security,—first mortgages on real estate. The laws of the State allow it to take no other security. The shareholders in a building and loan association are stockholders in a co-operative bank and share alike in its profits. The stock and securities of a building and loan association are absolutely exempt from all taxes, township, county or State.

The larger the association, other things being equal, the more economical will be its management, therefore the more profitable to the stockholders.

### FOR BORROWERS.

We have spoken thus far only of the investing members. The man wishing to borrow is perhaps more interested than the investor in the building and loan plan of doing business, because it is by this means that they are enabled to pay off mortgages on their homes which they have been striving in vain to do by the ordinary methods, or to undertake the building of a home which they would not otherwise think possible. Very many who could never save up \$400 or \$500 to pay off a mortgage, if it were all to be paid at one time,

could pay a few dollars each month without feeling it.

Philadelphia, which is known as "The City of Homes," is where the building and loan association first started in the United States, and it is said that over one-half the homes of that city have been built through the instrumentality of the building and loan association.

### OF HELP TO FARMERS.

We have remarked that the building and loan plan had not been considered as being of interest to the farmer, but, by the advent of the "National Building and Loan Association," the needs of the farming community are adequately met, as was not the case with associations which were purely local in their character.

While the farmer does not, as a rule, find it convenient to make payments weekly or monthly, because the returns from the sale of farm products do not come in regularly, as do the wages of the laboring man or the salary of the clerk or public official, it is altogether feasible for the farmer, when he does have the money, to make payments in advance of such amount as will carry his stock to a date when he will be liable to have other available returns.

Lansing.

### SELLING FOR CHEESE.

J. H. TANNER.

send milk to a cheese factory, is a question often asked in this section where factories are numerous. Our answer is, yes, if the business is conducted in a proper manner. With prices of dairy products as compared with prices of other farm produce, I believe there is no branch of farming that brings as good returns as a dairy. For by keeping cows and feeding all of the fodder and grain raised on the farm we are not only well paid for the same but are able to keep up the fertility of the soil without resorting to the use of commercial fertilizers. As we have patronized cheese factories the past eight years and have been well pleased with the result, we of course favor that way of disposing of the milk, as it can be done with less labor and expense than by making into butter at home, and brings the average farmer better returns.

The first thing essential to success in dairying is the proper selection of cows, and the second proper care of the same. I would not advise a beginner to start with a large number of cows, as there is more or less knowledge of the business that must be gained by experience. A great many men have made a mistake by overestimating the capacity of their farm and keeping more cows than could be profitably kept. These men will say that dairying is not a profitable business, while if they had kept a smaller number of cows and given them a better chance, they would have been better pleased with the result.

Moline.

This is a time for specialties. In every line of business the man who has a good specialty stands the best chance of success. A profitable specialty in the livestock business, and one that is not overdone, is the breeding of high-class dairy cows for family use. In every town and village can be found buyers who are willing to pay exceedingly good prices if they can procure really good cows for home use.—Farmers' Home.

Times like these breed cautiousness. A farmer whose poultry is in the basement of his barn sends us word that even the hens are laying low.—Buffalo Courier.



## Field and Stock.

### FRUIT IN VAN BUREN.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—I cheerfully accede to your request to furnish you some notes relative to fruit in this locality. The interest centers chiefly in grapes, for they are the chief crop grown in this immediate vicinity. South and east of Lawton the land is high, rolling, and the soil is gravelly, sandy loam, in which peaches and grapes flourish admirably. In fact the land is adapted to all kinds of fruits grown in this latitude; berries of all kinds, pears, apples, etc.

Formerly peaches were a leading staple and our station acquired an excellent reputation in Chicago and other markets for the superior quality of the peaches shipped from here. But severe winters and the yellows brought discouragement to the growers, and the greater certainty of grape growing has gradually caused that industry to supplant all others in the line of fruit raising. Peaches are still grown here in considerable quantity, but much less than they were years ago. There will be a good crop this year; shipments have already begun, and will aggregate many thousands of baskets before the season is over.

### GRAPES GOOD.

Grapes are coming forward finely; they are unusually large and advanced for this time of the year. The crop promises to be much in excess of former years. Not only that there is a greater area, owing to the fact that new vineyards have come into bearing, but also that there is a much greater crop upon the vines than common. All varieties promise well, a large yield and of unusually good quality. Thus far, there is not much appearance of the black rot, which last year made serious inroads in the fruit.

A good deal of attention has been given this year, commencing early, to spraying the vines with the Bordeaux mixture, and probably with considerable advantage. But even where vines have not been sprayed, there is not much showing of the rot. The kinds that rotted most last year were Niagara, Worden, Concord, Early Victor, Moore's Early. In fact no kind seemed exempt. They all suffered, in one locality or another.

Concord is the leading kind grown, but many other varieties have been largely set and some of them are here to stay. Others, though much lauded, do not prove desirable on trial.

### MAY BE OVERDONE.

It does look as if the business of raising grapes for market would be overdone. They have been set so largely in New York, Ohio, and elsewhere besides Michigan, that one cannot but apprehend that the production will exceed the consumption. But as with other crops and other kinds of business it must be the survival of the fittest. That is, in those localities where the conditions, soil, topography, transportation facilities, markets, etc., are the most favorable, the business will hold on, while in others, less advantageously situated, there must be ultimate failure. Failure to profit will be followed by discouragement and neglect and final abandonment of the vineyard, thus leaving the field clear to those who are more fortunately placed. The tendency in farming, as in other things, is in the direction of specialties. Those who make a specialty of any line of work come to understand it thoroughly, and in an emergency can withstand greater pressure than can others to whom the occupation is only incidental. So it is with grape raising. We here are making the business a specialty. A large portion of the people are engaged in it. Much of the land in this vicinity is devoted to this purpose. The conditions are favorable to the prosecution of the industry. The fruit produced is of the best quality. Even the Concords raised on the hills near this town are another grape from Concords that are generally produced; they are of such superior excellence. Our facilities for shipping via the Michigan Central R. R., and the T. & S. H. R. R., and Lake Michigan are good, and we have the city of Chicago and the other great cities and towns of the growing northwest for a market, so that it would seem

that the grape growing industry here should be a permanent one.

Formerly apples constituted no small source of income here, but of late the trees have not borne heavily, and this year it is worse than ever, there being very few apples indeed in this vicinity this year; the trees however are looking well, better than they did a year ago.

Other crops are good, though just at present corn, etc., are suffering from want of rain.

C. D. LAWTON.

Lawton.

### INSECTS IN STORED GRAIN.

PROF. A. J. COOK.

The farmers of Michigan have enjoyed a freedom from insect attack of stored grain that has been remarkable and exceedingly gratifying. While the Hessian fly, the wheat midge and a few other insects less well known have infested grain in the field, it has generally been felt that once in the barn and especially if in a rat-proof granary, it was wholly free from risk of injury.

The reasons for this exemption are not far to seek. The fact of our severe winters undoubtedly had much to do with this fortunate riddance. Most of these pests of stored grain are natives of warm climates and cannot endure our severe cold, and so while they plague the more southern farmer, they are not likely to disturb the peace of our husbandmen in the more rigorous climate of the north.

### CAUSE.

Again these insects have a round of habits, from egg through larvæ and pupæ to mature insect when the eggs are again laid. If the bin or granary has grain in sight at all seasons there will be no hindrance to the easy reproduction and rapid spread of these destroyers. In late years our Michigan farmers have hesitated to sell their wheat, because of low prices, and so the wheat bins have held out a constant invitation to wheat loving insects, to stop and dine. For instance, the weevil remains in the bin only a few months at most, usually only a few weeks, and often but a few days. Within the last three or four years many bins have not known what emptiness meant. This fact, together with the three very warm winters previous to last winter, doubtless explains the fact that many farmers, as I know by frequent letters asking for advice, have suffered not a little, and several have become seriously alarmed by the devastations of insects in their wheat bins. The weevil beetle described and illustrated in the Report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1889, p. 150, is the cause of much of this destruction, and grain moths, which spin extensive webs in the bins and granaries, are a not insignificant second, as the larva, a small caterpillar that resembles the codling moth larva not a little, not only eats the kernels but mats the grain and causes it to spoil.

I have often thought that, in the long run, he who sold his produce as soon as it was ready for market was the gainer. In the consideration of the question in future, one of the arguments that should have weight is this very strong likelihood that insects will attack and seriously injure grain that is long stored in one place. The same argument will hold against keeping clover hay in mow or stack over the second season.

### REMEDY.

In case insects attack wheat in the bin, and it cannot be marketed at once, there is no better remedy than the use of bisulphide of carbon. This liquid is thrown onto the infected grain, and covered at once with an oil cloth or buffalo robe, so as to keep the vapor which forms with great rapidity from passing off. As these vapors are heavier than air they sink and destroy all the insects in the bin. The point to observe is to confine the vapors to the close proximity of the grain, else so much will be required as to be expensive. Again the vapor is very inflammable and explosive, and so no fire, lighted match, lantern or lighted cigar must enter the room till thorough ventilation removes the vapor. Such removal will be rapid upon ventilating the room and the dis-

agreeable odor of the vapor makes it easy to tell when it is present or absent.

Agricultural College.

### MANUAL LABOR AT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

PROF. W. J. BEAL.

[Read before section I of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Madison, Wis., 1893.]

Compulsory manual labor for wages has been tried more or less by many schools and colleges of this country, but by none perhaps, has it had a longer and more thorough trial than at the Michigan Agricultural College. A provision requiring it was made in the state constitution before the college was established and since the first class entered in 1857, thirty-six years ago, the practice has been steadily maintained of requiring manual labor of the students, for wages, for twelve to fifteen hours per week. I must make this exception, viz.: Since the establishment of a course in mechanical engineering, eight years ago, although students of that course have all been required to labor in the shops for eight hours per week, they have received no pay for the work, as it is all educational in its nature.

Since my first connection with the Michigan Agricultural College in 1870, I have uniformly been one of the most tenacious of the members of the faculty to uphold in every way the practical or industrial side of the agricultural course, indoors and outdoors. For eleven years I had charge of the horticulture as well as of botany, and during that time half or more of the students were assigned to me for oversight of their work. During that period and ever since, I have given a good deal of attention to the subject and I assert that there has been no one thing at the college which has been the cause of so much trouble as the compulsory labor, especially where the students engage at ordinary work.

### DIFFICULTIES.

Twelve years ago I stated in the *Michigan Agricultural College* magazine these difficulties, I believe the time will come when compulsory work for pay will be abandoned. I see no reason to change my opinion. With numerous trials by others who are earnest, ingenious and persistent the difficulties still remain. I enumerate some of them:

1. It is often very difficult to find profitable work at some seasons of the year.
2. The interruption of two short vacations in the growing seasons interferes with plans for continuous care of pieces of land.
3. Students all work at the same time of day, beginning at one o'clock p. m., and on this account there are often too many of them to work to advantage. They seldom complete jobs they begin and thus lose interest.
4. As the numbers are large, there have very seldom been enough skillful foremen, so that students get into primitive methods of work and form bad habits.
5. As the student receives pay he is expected to earn something, and this often leads the foreman to keep a man working at what he can do best, as is the custom in most factories, instead of frequently changing the kind of work that the student may gain skill in many directions. Besides he almost always prefers to work at what he can do best, thus ensuring the highest rate of wages. His sentiment is "Put me anywhere that I may perform good work, then I shall get the highest wages."
6. Students are much more sensitive about receiving less than the maximum rate of wages than they are in receiving low marks for recitations in the class. They often stoutly question the judgment of the foreman in placing an estimate on their labor, but usually acquiesce in the grade of marks given for recitations or examinations.
7. Too often he feels that he accomplishes little and is working merely for the name of the thing.

### VALUABLE NEVERTHELESS.

Notwithstanding the defects and difficulties of management, the present system of requiring labor as now carried on at the Michigan Agricultural College is far better than no manual training during the college course, but it has long

seemed clear to me that it could be vastly improved. One reason for requiring some manual labor in connection with a course of study is this. If a student performs no labor during his college course, he is not likely to return to labor when he leaves the college. The athlete who can jump, run, kick, vault, row, swim, skate, or throw a ball better than most of his associates and neighbors delights in these sports, while the man who is unsuccessful in these things makes little effort and never evinces much interest in his own efforts.

The young man who can harness a team just properly, turn a straight and even furrow, shear a sheep quickly and to perfection, build a good hay stack, mark out the land for corn, and run a cultivator so near the straight rows that scarcely a line is left uncultivated, will be proud of his achievements. He will economize time and strength, but make a success of his work.

So in the numerous details of work in horticulture, where much mechanical skill and alertness are required for excellence; while he who lacks training and success in manual operations dislikes the work wherein he displays that lack of skill. The same is true in the class room and laboratory; if after a thorough training under the eye of a skillful teacher the young person becomes proficient in certain directions he enjoys his studies.

### TO LEARN FARMING.

We suppose a course in an agricultural college is to fit a man for farming in some of its numerous departments, but no matter how well he understand the theories of the subject and the sciences pertaining thereto, he is not likely to engage in the business unless he also possess a good knowledge of most kinds of manual operations pertaining to farming, and if he ventures to engage in the business without possessing this manual dexterity he will have many a hard row to hoe, and very likely become discouraged and sooner or later abandon the farm because his training was unsymmetrical and incomplete.

To make the most of manual labor in an agricultural course it should all or nearly all be performed with a view to acquiring skill and not to the immediate financial returns. Skill, in most farm and garden operations, may usually be acquired in many directions if instruction is given and accompanied by necessary practice. This practice is as much a necessary part of a thorough agricultural education as are the clinics for the young surgeon, or the practice with test tube and reagents for the chemist or the correct use of a section cutter and reagents for the student of plant histology. The hand is trained with the eye and the mind, each helping the other, and without both the young person is not well qualified for success.

If a candidate is found already skillful in some kinds of work, I should by all means pass him accordingly and not compel him to repeat the work as a condition of attendance. I should permit or even encourage him to acquire this skill elsewhere than at the college, during vacations or before entering. In case young men have never engaged in farm work, I should insist that they acquire skill in certain operations common to farming before entering the college or in vacations early in the course.

For example, every student before graduating should be at least fairly good at milking cows, but this simple operation need not be taught at the college, any more than arithmetic is taught there. So with numerous other sorts of labor. It is too much to expect a college course to include the teaching of all the elements of the handicraft of agriculture. If students desire to work for pay, and work can be supplied, let them work and be rewarded according to their skill and faithfulness. But this should not be required.

### LABOR EXAMINATION.

You will conclude that my plan would be to exact of every student who enters the agricultural course, without exception, to pass a most rigid examination in the various parts of farm and garden work, not expecting him to receive pay for work while learning how to perform it.

A course of manual training on farm or in garden cannot be so easily and pleasantly managed as a course of practice in shops for the degree of mechanical engineering, but it is practicable. In the shop the student has a definite place to work, rain or shine, and is not exposed to mud or sunshine. The tasks can be more easily defined and perhaps his success more easily gauged by some standard. It is needless to say that the examination for testing the proficiency in farm labor should not be oral nor in writing but consist in actually performing many tasks assigned for the test.

The *Chicago Dispatch* says that Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen has been given a prominent place on the program of the congress of authors to be held in Chicago very shortly.

Self-Sacrifice—"So Timkins has run away with Graymare's wife—and he was a friend of Graymare's!" "He must have been."—*Life*.

No people ever made any money swapping grunts.—*Dallas News*.

### MICHIGAN STOCK BREEDERS.

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

### PROFIT MEANS MUTTON AND LOSS MEANS WOOL WHICH?

We can furnish anything you want in the Shropshire Sheep line. Write, or come, or both.

HERBERT W. MUMFORD,  
Moscow, Mich.

### EUGENE FIFIELD

BAY CITY, MICH.  
Successor to MERRILL & FIFIELD  
Importer and Breeder of  
**HEREFORD CATTLE**  
and **SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**  
Choice stock of both kinds for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

**HIGH-CLASS SHROPSHIRE AT AUCTION**  
I shall offer 100 imported one and two-year-old Ewes, and 40 imported and home-bred rams at auction on Thursday, Sept. 21, 1893. These sheep are all rec'd, both in England and America, are close to the type of the best of the breed, and are royally bred, coming from the flocks of Bowen-Jones, Berry, Inge, Minton, Buttar and Evans. This sale is a regular feature at THE WILLOWS, and not a closing-out sale. [Lunch at 11:30. Sale at 1 o'clock.]  
THE WILLOWS, Paw Paw, Mich.  
GEO. E. BRECK, Prop.

### SPRINGDALE FARM

LANSING, MICHIGAN  
**JAMES M. TURNER, Prop**  
Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle  
Clydesdale and Standard-Bred  
Trotting Horses, Shetland Ponies  
and Shropshire Sheep

### FOR SALE

A few good pigs from the Hillsdale County Herd of Poland China Hogs. Can furnish pairs or trios not asking. Inspection of our herd solicited, or write, describing closely what you want, and satisfaction will be guaranteed. Stock recorded in O. P. C. R.

JOHN BOWDITCH  
Hillsdale, Michigan

### H. H. HINDS

Stanton, Montcalm Co  
Breeder of  
**Shorthorn Cattle**  
**American Merino**  
and **Shropshire Sheep**

### BLACK MEADOW FARM.

Standard-bred Trotters  
Shorthorn Cattle  
Write for  
Shropshire Sheep  
Catalog. Berkshire Pigs  
**F. A. BAKER, Detroit.**  
69 Buhl Block.

### Oakland Poultry Yards.

Eggs for hatching per 13, Banded Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb White, and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 to \$1.50. White Wyandottes and Light Brahmans, \$1.50. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$2.00 per six.  
My yards are all headed by high-scoring males. My stock has won many premiums at all the principal shows in Michigan.  
JAMES MILLER, Jr., Beddow, Mich.

### COLBY STOCK FARM.

Rambouillet Sheep, Galloway Cattle, and Percheron Horses. All stock pure bred and registered. Two Percheron Stallions for sale at a bargain. Spring Rye for Seed.  
Address, L. F. HOAG, COLBY, MICH.,  
or L. B. TOWNSEND, IONIA, MICH.

### M. H. WALWORTH

HILLSDALE, MICH  
BREEDER OF  
**ESSEX, VICTORIA AND SUFFOLK SWINE**  
OF THE BEST

Also American Merino Sheep of choice quality

### SHROPSHIRE HALL STOCK FARM

Has now on sale 50 Registered yearling Rams, 25 Registered yearling Ewes, also imported Ewes and Rams. 1893 importation to arrive in July.

L. S. DUNHAM,  
Concord, Mich.

### SHROPSHIRE FOR '93

Imported, Registered and Unregistered  
References: ex-Gov. Winans and C. S. Gregory, Banker, Dexter, Mich.

Choice Yearling Ram and Ewe Lambs for sale Terms reasonable. We pay half of freight or express.  
**VALENTINE BROS.,**  
P. O. DEXTER, MICH.



# PATRONS' PAINT WORKS

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

MICHIGAN PATRONS "Buy direct from Factory" at full Wholesale Prices and save all Middlemen's Profits.  
**O. W. INGERSOLL, Prop.**  
Oldest Paint House in America  
241-243 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn

Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints  
Indestructible Cottage and Barn Paints  
Sample Color Cards, "Confidential" Grange Discounts, Estimates and full particulars MAILED FREE. Write at once.

## Brain Work.

CONDUCTED BY "TYRO."

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

### VII.

#### ORIGINAL PUZZLES.

No. 32.—Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. A fabric of silk or wool with ribbed surface. 3. To answer. 4. (Mus.) Repetition. 5. Folded backward. 6. A copy. 7. A fold. 8. A word of no meaning. 9. A suffix forming nouns of action. 10. A long space of time. 11. A letter. Foxboro, Mass. CHANE.

No. 33.—Transposition.

Two neighbors, who long had been severed By dispute o'er a flock of geese, O'er a PRIMAL of wine endeavored To ratify terms of piece.

Each FINAL all words in wrath spoken, Each granted the other's demand, And oft touched their glasses in token Of renewal of friendship's band.

Too oft! For their spirits were heated By spirits unbridled; and encore The same old dispute was repeated, And they parted worse foes than before. Fields, Ohio. LORRAINE.

No. 34.—Square.

1. Fine linen of a pale red color. 2. French antiquary; 1707-1760. 3. One of the joists framed between a pair of girders in matted flooring. 4. Locality, Saginaw Co. Mich. 5. The European robin. 6. A term applied to a class of envoys (Unab.) 7. To make close. T. HINKER, Bangor, Pa.

No. 35.—Charade.

The PRIME was a TOTAL man, indeed, And ever appeared to be in need, His coffers though were filled with gold, Not any were FINE to make him see That it were better that he should be More free with his wealth so old.

He'd go without food from morn till night And then from his neighbors get a bite To save a nickle or two; A pitiful sight for one to behold, Yet once so different I am told, Ere he so sordid grew. Brooklyn, N. Y. ZAIDA.

No. 36.—Left Rhomboid.

Across: 1. Town of Austria-Hungary. 2. A slight fever. (Cent.) 3. To inclose. 4. Furnishes with new masts. 5. An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms. 6. Obtained by violence. 7. Town of Egypt. Down: 1. A letter. 2. A musical syllable. 3. A boy's nickname. 4. To stray. 5. A goddess. 6. Destitution. 7. Fights. (It) 8. Observed. (Obs.) 9. Schisms. 10. Employ. (Obs.) 11. A veteran. 12. A relation of degree. 13. A letter. G. WHIZZ, Belton, Tex.

#### SOLUTIONS TO BRAIN WORK.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| No. 15.     | No. 16.     |
| B           | COS         |
| MAR         | SOUTS       |
| MILES       | SANNUPS     |
| MONISTS     | CONSTRAN    |
| MINISTRAL   | FOUNTAINPEN |
| BALISTRARIA | STURIONNES  |
| RESTRAINT   | SPANNED     |
| STRAINS     | SIPED       |
| SARNS       | NES         |
| LIT         | N           |
| A           |             |
| No. 17.     | No. 18.     |
| P           | M           |
| PAS         | MAS         |
| MARTS       | TARTS       |
| MARRIED     | TEKTIAN     |
| PARDONERS   | MARTINMAS   |
| PARROTGREEN | MARTINGALES |
| STINGIEST   | STINGAREE   |
| SEEKRESS    | SAMARES     |
| DRESS       | NALES       |
| SET         | SEE         |
| N           | S           |
| No. 19.     | No. 20.     |
| P           | A           |
| HAP         | ALT         |
| CARES       | ALTOS       |
| CENTRES     | ASTERTS     |
| HANDICAPS   | ALTERNATE   |
| PARTICIPIAL | ALTERNATIVE |
| PERCIFORM   | TORNARIAE   |
| SEAPORT     | STATION     |
| SPIRT       | STIAN       |
| SAM         | EVE         |
| L           | E           |

But for the "word of no meaning," No. 32 would be a very neat affair. We trust our solvers will excuse us for admitting it. "Cleopatra" and a '6 months' subscription to the VISITOR for the first best lists of answers to puzzles published in September. Contest closes October 10.

TYRO.

## THE NEW YEAR.

Another New Year now we see,  
"Tis eighteen hundred ninety-three:  
And if we look with careful eye,  
Our daily tasks we may espy.

And if we would be great and wise,  
Improve each moment as it flies;  
Devote each leisure hour we find,  
To study, and to improve the mind.

In January, we may find  
Full many an hour, to store the mind  
With useful knowledge, and to make  
Our plans, our future course to shape.

For February, much the same  
As January we shall claim;  
With banks of snow and winds so bleak,  
We gladly near the fireside keep.

In March, the days are lengthening;  
And we begin to think of Spring,  
With all its cares (and pleasures too),  
For summer brings much work to do.

Warm April showers bring forth the leaves  
Upon the plants, and shrubs, and trees;  
The flocks, and herds, now roam at will,  
To pluck the herbage from the hill.

Bright May, in gorgeous colors dressed,  
More beautiful than all the rest;  
Is crowned with flowers, a queen might wear,  
And with their fragrance fills the air.

June, month of roses; lovely June,  
Thy fleeting hours will pass too soon,  
With all thy wealth of emerald green,  
And birds in all their beauty seen!

July the golden harvest brings;  
The voices of the reapers ring  
With merry shout o'er hill and glade  
While low the golden grain is laid.

August completes the work begun,  
With harvesting and threshing done;  
The fragrant hay, secure from harm,  
Awaits the winter's cold and storm.

The ripened fruit September brings,  
And many other offerings;  
Which God our Maker has designed,  
To be a blessing to mankind.

October sees the fruit and corn  
Stored up in cribs and cellars warm;  
The withered leaves are scattered round,  
In wild profusion on the ground.

November casts the last brown leaf  
Upon the ground, in silent grief  
That winter's snows so soon are seen,  
In place of summer's brightest green.

December comes with hoary head  
Reclining on his snowy bed.  
The last sad remnant of his race,  
He dies and others take his place.

Farewell, old year, farewell to thee;  
Then eighteen hundred ninety-three,  
No more can claim, on history's page,  
The last date of our Savior's age.

Then we'll bid adieu to the old year,  
And o'er his memory drop a tear;  
Then turn with joy to greet once more,  
A new year's day, in ninety-four.

And thus our lives like the new year,  
Are filled with hopes, and memories dear;  
And when from earth we're called away,  
May we greet with joy the endless day.  
—MRS. A. C. LAWRENCE.

## UNION PICNIC.

The Patrons of Lenawee and Hillsdale Counties hold their Annual Union Picnic at Bawbeese Lake.

The union picnic of Lenawee and Hillsdale county Granges was held on August 29, at Bawbeese park, Hillsdale. There were present, among others, Bros. Whitehead, Horton and Butterfield. The Wheatland band and Fruit Ridge glee club were on the ground. Both Granges were well represented, estimated attendance being over 1,000. The program as published was excellent and well carried out and gave universal satisfaction. We were all "Jolly Farmers" and there was lots of music in the "Old Tin Horn" that day.

Bro. Hutchins' paper goes to the VISITOR.

### THE MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Bro. Horton, State Master, made an impressive address on the "Benefits of Farmers' Organizations." He said: "We live in an age wonderful for its achievements in science, arts and inventions, and in all departments of education, and of improvements in all business methods. We have reached a higher plane in all the walks of life. How has this condition of things been attained? By concentration of thought, effort and action, a combination of forces. Personal effort is limited; not so with combination of intelligent effort. And this is a law recognized in the lowest as well as in the highest forms of government, and even in all animal creation. And indeed there is no such thing as absolute abstract individuality. We are all in everything more or less moved and influenced by others. But never before has combination been utilized as at present. Now in a year is accomplished by combination of effort what would take an age by unorganized individual effort. Those of like occupations combine and that which was a pigmy yesterday becomes a Hercules today. The most powerful organizations are those of the greatest concentration and the strictest discipline. The individual that is left out goes under.

"The conditions of the times demand a farmer's organization for mutual good and self defense. His wishes must be regarded and his voice heard and influence felt in legislation and congress, and this can only be accomplished through organization.

"We cannot rely upon the press for information or to secure our ends in legislation, it is too one-sided and unreliable. But farmers' organizations become schools and places of discipline for the very ends we seek, and they will also give us all the advantages of social culture enjoyed by our city cousins. They are places where the college graduate can utilize his Greek and Latin and himself receive intellectual culture.

"If the farmer neglects these opportunities his interests will be disregarded by others and legislated against, then complaint will be useless. Such an organization should not be confined to sect or place.

"The Grange is the only such organization of a national character that has stood the test of time; great and grand, but not as great as it would be if farmers all

realized their opportunity and obeyed the call of duty."

### BRO. WHITEHEAD'S SPEECH.

Mortimer Whitehead, National Lecturer, spoke on the "Object of the Grange and what it has accomplished." He held the audience with marked attention for nearly two hours, and as a popular speaker he is rarely excelled. Among other things he said: "Places far removed were bound together by this great organization.

"It was not antagonistic to other callings but sought to build them up.

"It was a school, and outsiders could see by the program and exercises of the hour what it is accomplishing. One million such Grange meetings, small and great, were held in the United States last year and an idea could be gathered of its results.

"It was a permanent organization and ranked with public schools and churches.

"The old idea was muscle; the new idea was brains.

"The old idea was to educate one now and then to make sharp lawyers and to fill professions. The new idea is to educate all. The Grange has a stump speaker for every stump in the land.

"The old way was every individual for himself. The new way is organization, combination. The old way will do no longer. The only way bad organizations can be overcome is by good ones. The individual cannot do it any more than Mrs. Partington could sweep the tide back with her broom.

"If farmers do not organize they won't have as much sense as the bootblacks of New York, or the heathen Chinese, or the birds or even the donkeys, for they will form themselves into a ring with heels out for self protection when attacked by wolves.

"The Grange educates for producers, for business, for speakers and orators and legislators; it educates the higher manhood and teaches him his rights and duties as a citizen.

"There is not a single measure that it has asked for in the last fourteen years but what it has secured. And they are secured now a great deal easier than they used to be. They have learned to come down almost like Crockett's coon without firing.

"The railroads were supreme and charged what they pleased for passage and freight. We secured the inter-state commerce law, and with it a decision from the supreme court that will stand for all time,—that the creature is subject to the will of the people.

"It secured the discontinuance of patents on sewing machines and saved to the people three hundred and thirty millions of dollars in twelve years.

"It secured the passage of the oleo-margarine law for the north, and the cordage and baggage law for the south.

"It secured the law to stamp out pleura-pneumonia, and a commission to secure better sale for our produce abroad.

"For fourteen years it labored to secure a Secretary of Agriculture. It succeeded, and today the interests of agriculture are on a par with any other department of our government.

"It is now working for an anti-option law. It will be secured, and the great gambling den wiped out. Those who voted against it we have on a string, they are spotted.

"A Chinaman learning of us thought he would make a corner on rice in China; at the end of one week his head was chopped off and the corner busted. That is the way they do in China with their rascals. There has not been a bank failure there in four hundred years. We have political heads to look after."

A resolution was passed looking to the permanent organization of counties of Branch, Hillsdale, Jackson, Lenawee, and Williams Co. of Ohio, for the purpose of holding an annual union picnic.

W. KIRBY.

## Our New Offer

### THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF BUYING

# A Sewing Machine

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

FOR

## \$21.00

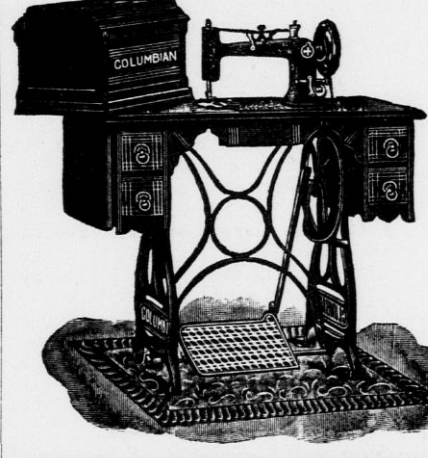
WE WILL SEND A MACHINE WELL NAMED

### THE COLUMBIAN.

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

FULLY WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

As additional evidence of the general superiority and wearing qualities of the "Columbian," it is warranted for ten years. The "Columbian" will out-wear any two of the highest priced sewing machines in the world.



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

Extra attachments in a velvet-lined case, sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Ruffler with shirring plate, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths) and Binder, 1 Braider (Foot and Slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

Each machine is supplied with the following additional accessories: 1 Hemmer and Feller (one piece), 11 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Screw-Driver, Oil Can filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. The Book of Instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

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

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

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

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

IT IS WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

Address, with the money,

GRANGE VISITOR, LANSING, MICH.

## Farms in Isabella County

AVERAGE ABOUT SEVENTY ACRES EACH.

Beautiful homes, large barns, fruitful orchards, neat country school houses and churches, thriving villages and a handsome city, prove the prosperity of the people. The schools and colleges of Mt. Pleasant are excellent. Oats, clover, sheep, potatoes and fruits for general farming, corn, hay and rich pastures for dairying and stock raising, have made many farmers well off; others are prospering, and so can you. Unimproved lands, valuable timber lands, partly improved farms, and farms highly improved, and choice city property for sale for really low prices.

For samples of descriptions of such property as you may desire and feel able to buy, please address COOK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

## The Hand-Made Harness Co., OF STANTON, MICH.

E. D. HAWLEY, Pres. WM. H. OWEN, Treas. O. MOORE, Sec'y.

Retail their own make of goods at wholesale price. We make a specialty of \$20 double team work harness and a \$10 single harness. We guarantee satisfaction, and prepay freight on five sets. By permission we refer to Hon. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton.

## PATRONS ATTENTION

### AGENTS WANTED

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

In reply to this adv. mention this paper.

## INCUBATORS & BROODERS

Brooders only \$5. Best and cheapest for raising chicks; 40 first premiums; 3,000 testimonials; send for catalogue.

G. S. SINGER, Box 537, Cardington, O.

## G. BYRON STONE

Specialist in Surgery



Olivet, Eaton Co., Mich.

I make a specialty of Castrating the Ridgling Horse, and Spaying the Kicking Mare. I Castrate Colts without the use of ropes, cords, clamps or fire irons. Spay all kinds of domestic animals, Capon Fowls; Dehorn Cattle, File Horses' Teeth and I will go any distance provided a club of sufficient size is secured to pay me. I guarantee satisfaction in all cases or no charges. Write for circular.

Illustrated Catalogue FREE. BEST FARM SCALE

3 TON \$35. Other sizes proportionately low ON TRIAL-FREIGHT PAID-WARRANTED OSGOOD & THOMPSON, Binghamton, N. Y. J. C. GOULD, Agt., Paw Paw, Mich.

## For Sale!

A LARGE

Peach and Plum Orchard

In Oceana County, near Shelby.

160, 120, 80 or 40 acres.

For terms and particulars address

THE GRANGE VISITOR, Lansing, Mich.



## THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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

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

Office, Room 19, Old State Building.

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

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

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

### Grange Headquarters

At the World's Fair, Chicago, Rooms 9, 10, 11, Live Stock Pavilion, near southwest corner of the Implement Department, Agricultural Building.

Miss Alma Hinds, Office Secretary.  
Call there for all information of interest to Patrons, and for a badge of identification.

### A WEEKLY VISITOR.

It has been in the minds of many friends of the VISITOR, for a long time, that it should as soon as possible be made a weekly paper. The arguments for this advancement are numerous and plain and need no repetition. Suffice it to say that such a movement would mean a great step of progress both for the VISITOR and for the Grange of Michigan.

While the circulation of the VISITOR has been constantly and steadily gaining since its removal to Lansing, thanks to the hearty aid of many Patrons, the executive committee has not felt that the list is large enough to warrant any change of the kind mentioned. But in response to inquiry from Worthy Master Horton, the members of the committee have expressed themselves willing to vote to make the VISITOR a weekly paper, as soon as the list comprises 5,000 paid up subscriptions.

On the strength of these replies, we have undertaken our fall and winter campaign and will aim for nothing less than the making of the VISITOR a weekly. It may take a few months, it may take many months, but we shall not give up pushing things until we get what we are after.

Now, as always, we must rely on the Granges to act as agents. To give additional incentive to them, we have decided to let the campaign take the form of a contest between the Granges of the state. As a "starter" we have sent to all the Granges in the state circulars describing our plan, and asking that agents be elected at once. We trust that this will be done.

We are aware of two things that will hinder this work. One is hard times; the other, that Patrons do not usually get "down to business" until later in the season. As regards the first we allow two six-months' subscriptions to count as much as one full year subscription. As to the second we shall make the contest as short and sharp as possible. There is no use in letting anything of this kind drag.

We trust that Patrons will realize the importance of the step we are taking and will fall in line to our aid, as they have done many times before. We are not prepared to announce premiums as yet, but will try to do so in the next VISITOR. Below is the circular sent to the Granges:

THE GRANGE VISITOR A WEEKLY PAPER.  
Lansing, Sept. 8, 1893.

#### Worthy Master:

Many Patrons desire to see the VISITOR make its visits every week. No doubt many advantages would result. Among them are:

1. More news; probably the market reports.
2. Get better and more profitable advertising.
3. Help to get subscribers among those not members of the Order.
4. Create new interest in the paper. Make a better paper all around.
5. All this would help the Grange.

The trouble has been that the Executive Committee have not felt that the list of subscribers is large enough to warrant such action. But in response to letters from Worthy Master Horton the majority of the committee have expressed themselves willing to vote to

make the VISITOR a weekly as soon as the list reaches

5,000 ACTUAL PAID-UP SUBSCRIBERS. This means about 1,500 new names. But we are going to have them. After consultation with Worthy Master Horton the following plan has been adopted.

I. We must rely on the Granges for help. We know from the experience of the last spring and summer that Patrons are our best workers, because they are interested.

II. We desire and urge each Grange to appoint a VISITOR agent at this meeting, who will take charge of the canvass.

III. We propose to make this a contest among the Granges. Briefly stated the plan is as follows:

1. Our object is 5,000 names on our list.
2. The Grange getting the largest number of new names before the close of the contest will have a large flag or a prize of equal value. The second best will have a smaller flag or its equivalent.
3. Each Grange in that county from which the largest number of new names is sent during the contest will receive a prize.

4. Each Grange receiving 40 other prizes, and which sends in more than five new names, will receive a prize.

5. Complete list of prizes will be announced later in the VISITOR or by circular.

6. A new name will mean one not on our list August 1, 1893, or later.

7. In each issue of the VISITOR will be published the list of Granges sending in new names, with number sent to date. Thus each Grange will know just where it stands in the contest.

#### NOTES.

1. Two six months' subscriptions will equal a full year's subscription, and will be counted as one new name.

2. Agent should be selected at first meeting after this is received.

3. He should keep accurate record of names sent.

4. Contest opens Sept. 11. Probably close in December.

5. "Work" the fairs. Send for samples.

6. If anyone says hard times, ask him for a six months' subscription—25c.

7. Please have this read in Grange.

8. Begin now.

#### Push the VISITOR.

You will be interested in page 7.

Ask us some questions about loan associations.

Read about "a huge meeting" up in Oceana. The teachers and Patrons work together for good to both.

Kalkaska postoffice gets 35 VISITORS regularly. Not many offices in southern Michigan can beat that.

Send in lists of names to whom you wish sample copies of the VISITOR sent. You send the names, we do the rest.

Bowne Center Grange, No. 219, has appointed as VISITOR agent Bro. A. Clarke, and will enter the contest for first prize. Who next?

Senator Doran's explanation of the inheritance law will interest all our readers. It was one of the measures advocated by the Grange last winter, and it is due in no small degree to their efforts that it became a law.

#### GRANGE CONTESTS.

Grange contests may be made valuable helps in wakening a Grange, but care is needed in conducting them. They must not be overdone lest there be a relapse into a worse condition than before. A contest should be so arranged that the result will be a steady, healthy growth, after it is over. Above all, a contest should never seek numbers merely. Quality is above quantity, in the Grange as elsewhere. A contest is valuable chiefly to make a start in work. There ought always to be enough energy left to keep right on working.

#### WHY?

Mothers and fathers are often worried into bearishness by the unceasing questioning of their children. But it is a trait to be guided and not to be quenched. For by it and because of it have worlds been discovered, inventions made, philosophies constructed. The new world would still be forest had the spirit of investigation been stifled. Our machinery would have remained without form had the word why been bereft of power. All down the ages have earnest men asked this question of nature, of history, of religion, of science,

of art. And the answer has come in our modern civilization.

Do not drown the whys of the children.

#### THE FINANCIAL END.

The Grange has a mission to farmers from a financial standpoint. That is not now its greatest work, but is important. While some of the older members of the Order in Michigan, remembering perhaps the rock on which the old ship once struck, are not favorable to the introduction of financial schemes, there is a growing feeling among the younger membership that at least the matter should be agitated.

The form which these ideas takes seems to lie along the line of an insurance and beneficiary organization within the Order. It is urged that such a plan would appeal especially to the younger members, to the young farmers who are struggling for home and competence and who, while thus engaged, wish to make provision for accident or death.

Insurance has been tried by the Grange in several states, and with fair success. We suggest that lecturers make this one of the leading subjects for discussion this fall, so that all Patrons may have an opinion on it.

#### FARMERS' LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Something more than a year ago, Bro. J. H. Brigham, our National Master, said to the editor of the VISITOR that he believed that a possible form of relief for the farmers of our country might be the offering to them by the Grange of the privileges of a farmers' loan association. Shortly after that time he appointed a committee of the National Grange to make a study of the subject. That committee reported at the last session of the National Grange, and in this issue we publish a part of their report.

We also publish an important article on the general plan of loan associations. It is written by Hon. C. A. Gower of Lansing, and will give to those who are not acquainted with the workings of such associations an accurate idea of them. If there are any points not fully understood, Mr. Gower will be very glad to answer them through the columns of the VISITOR.

This article and the committee's report will furnish all with a fair idea of the subject. Let us discuss it in Grange and see if we think it will be feasible and helpful.

#### DELEGATES TO STATE GRANGE.

The time is near at hand for the selection of delegates to the next State Grange.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the delegates should be the very flower of the Grange. Patrons are sufficiently interested to see to it that going to State Grange is not a reward of desire, but of merit; that a brother is not elected merely because he wants to go, but because he is especially fitted to go.

We do wish, however, to make a plea for the younger members of the Grange. We do not want to see a State Grange entirely of young people, but we do most decidedly desire to see a larger proportion of them than common. The Grange needs their enthusiasm, their eagerness to work, their inventive skill.

One of the serious problems of the Grange confronts today is how to supply the places of the old Grange "war horses." So many brothers and sisters who have served the Grange nobly for years, are passing out of active life. The ranks must be filled and with

young people. Then send a good proportion of young Patrons as delegates to State Grange, that they be interested and instructed in the great work before them.

#### COLLEGE EXTENSION.

University and college extension work, of which we hear much, is a move of the centers of higher education toward the masses. Formerly these institutions have held the attitude of calling to their bosoms those devotees of learning whose ambitions, means and earnestness were sufficient to impel attendance. The newer movement reverses the process and sends forth itinerant teachers, that perchance they may find many along the highways and byways of common life and may call them to the feast set at Learning's table. In other words the endeavor is to hold classes in cities and towns on various subjects of higher education, to which shall come many who cannot attend college, but who are eager to learn. This movement promises much good.

Apparently, however, in these plans of our universities, there is no particular provision for the farmers of our land. They try to reach working men and other dwellers in cities, but the movement does not as yet include the rural classes.

But nevertheless there is a real college extension movement on foot, for the benefit of farmers. The idea of our universities was anticipated by our agricultural colleges years ago in the formation of farmers' institutes. These carry the work of the colleges and stations directly to the farmers. In later years short courses have been held at some colleges and are really a form of extension work. And now we have the reading courses, illustrated in Michigan by our own Farm Home Reading Circle, which carry out the extension idea still more minutely.

We fear that many farmers, and some of the agricultural colleges as well, do not fully appreciate the importance of this work. Great as is the work of the colleges in graduating young farmers, it is necessarily limited in its results. Even if our own college graduated each year two hundred students, and if all of them went back onto our Michigan farms, they would be but "as a drop in the bucket." The colleges and the farmers must make the most of the reports, the bulletins, the institutes, the reading courses. These form a large and growing part of the true work of the colleges, and must necessarily be important factors in the solving of the problem of agricultural education.

#### BEAUTY ON THE FARM.

So many people see only the cords of wood in a beautiful forest, the dollars to be harvested out of a field of waving grain—and a sunset they never observe. Such people call lovers of the beautiful dreamers and think them soft-headed.

Farmers live in the very bosom of nature and yet too many never feel her heart throbs.

"A yellow primrose on the river's brim,  
A yellow primrose is to them,  
And it is nothing more."

Not perhaps that farmers err more than other human beings in this respect, only that their opportunities are better. For while they live a life of toil, over their heads, and under their feet, and in the air they breathe, are messages of beauty. City people often long in vain for these things that farmers have every day, but too seldom appreciate. Everywhere, when men come to their senses in the mad rush they pursue, they seek once more the quiet beauty of the hills

and streams they heartlessly ignored in their younger days.

We talk of beauty as if it were unusual and only for the few. Whereas we miss living truly just so far as we miss being beautiful in thought, deed and speech. Nature teaches us our best lesson. She is beautiful always, in some form. In the life of spring, in the death of autumn, in summer and in winter, there is always something to admire. Thus she reveals man's destiny. In the millenium all things will be beautiful, because perfection always is beautiful. Then there will be the perfection of beauty, physical, mental, moral; and man's externals will correspond to these attributes, for in the aggregate man reflects his character in his surroundings.

We shall not see this millenium, but we can aid its advent. Let us get it firmly fixed in mind that amid all the struggles for bread, amid all the turmoil of life, we have still the privilege of seeing and enjoying the beautiful.

Soon the forests will be dressed in their gorgeous autumn robes. Mothers and fathers, teach your children to look upon these garments as God given, as a part of the loving Father's plan for man's joy. Teach them nature's beauty in leaf, flower, hill, dale, cloud, and sky. Teach them to look through these and beyond them to the beauty of the love and care of the One who made all so beautiful.

#### GRANGE INSURANCE.

The annual meeting of the New York State Central Organizations of Co-operative Fire Insurance, was held in Syracuse, Feb. 16, 1893. The meeting was well attended, being represented by about fifty companies, and was very interesting. Matters of great importance were discussed and satisfactorily disposed of. All of which goes to show the usefulness and need of continuing the organization. The secretary's report shows a steady increase in the number of companies and aggregate amount carried by them in this state. Whole number of companies reported was 90, carrying \$140,000,000. Seventy-nine companies have sent complete reports (a complete report is one that has been sent for three years, so that comparison with stock companies can be accurately made) with average aggregate risk of \$118,418,607, on which the loss and expenses have been \$588,029 for three years on 79 companies, showing an average loss of \$4.96 on \$1,000 for three years, a saving to policy holders of co-operative companies in the state of about 34 per cent, which amounts to about \$302,924, all of which goes to prove that co-operative insurance is a success, and that farmers have the ability and may organize for business purposes with success if properly managed on business principles. The Hon. A. C. Bundage was elected president, and J. H. Theall secretary and treasurer, by a unanimous vote. The next annual meeting is to be held in Syracuse.—Leonard Gage in *The Husbandman*.

#### TO BENEFIT FARMERS.

We are informed that the last Indiana legislature undertook to amend the laws permitting building and loan associations to do business so that farmers could share in their benefits. These associations were started chiefly to aid mechanics and townsmen who draw cash salaries at regular intervals. The dues and interest moneys were to be paid weekly or monthly. This did not suit farmers so well as they must depend upon sales of crops for funds to meet such dues. The law allows quarterly, twice a year or yearly payments, which are far more convenient for farmers. The extension of this principle of co-operative investments and loans to rural neighborhoods would be of great benefit to those who live on farms.—*Rural New Yorker*.

#### 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.

It is said that 1,500 acres will be planted to cucumbers about Highland, Oakland county, next season. The crop yield is from 100 to 250 bushels per acre and selling at 45 cents they beat wheat as a cash producer.



GENERAL NOTICE.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Ann Arbor, Sept. 9, 1893.

According to the books of this office the following Granges are entitled to send delegates to the County Convention, to be held on Tuesday, October 3, 1893, by virtue of section 3, Article 4, By-laws of Michigan State Grange;

- Allegan—2 Representatives, 37, 53, 154, 247, 248, 296, 338, 364, 390, 407, 520, 669. Antrim—1 Rep. 470, 676, 691. Barry—1 Rep. 17, 256, 425, 472, 648. Benzie—1 Rep. 503. Berrien—2 Rep. 14, 40, 43, 80, 81, 84, 123, 188, 382, 693. Branch—1 Rep. 88, 96, 137, 152, 136, 95. Calhoun—1 Rep. 63, 66, 129, 200, 292. Cass—1 Rep. 291, 42, 695. Charlevoix—1 Rep. 689. Clinton—2 Rep. 202, 225, 226, 358, 370, 439, 456, 459, 659, 677. Eaton—1 Rep. 67, 134, 360, 619. Genesee—1 Rep. 387, 694. Grand Traverse—1 Rep. 379, 469, 663. Gratiot—1 Rep. 307, 391, 521, 500. Hillsdale—2 Rep. 74, 106, 108, 182, 269, 273, 274, 286. Huron—1 Rep. 666, 667, 668, 678, 680. Ingham—1 Rep. 241, 262, 289, 347, 235. Ionia—1 Rep. 185, 192, 270, 272, 640. Jackson—1 Rep. 45. Kalaska—1 Rep. 674, 664, 697. Kalamazoo—1 Rep. 8, 11, 16, 24, 49. Kent—3 Rep. 19, 39, 63, 110, 170, 174, 175, 219, 222, 337, 340, 348, 563, 634. Lapeer—1 Rep. 246, 448, 607. Lenawee—2 Rep. 167, 212, 276, 277, 279, 280, 383, 384, 509. Livingston—1 Rep. 336, 613. Macomb—1 Rep. 403, 657. Manistee—1 Rep. 557. Mecosta—1 Rep. 362. Montcalm—1 Rep. 318, 441, 650. Muskegon—1 Rep. 372, 373, 585, 546. Newaygo—1 Rep. 494, 495, 545. Oceana—1 Rep. 393, 406. Oakland—1 Rep. 141, 245, 257, 259, 267, 283, 443. Ottawa—2 Rep. 30, 112, 113, 313, 421, 458, 639, 652. Osego—1 Rep. 682. St. Clair—1 Rep. 491, 528, 463. St. Joseph—1 Rep. 22, 178, 215. Saginaw—1 Rep. 574. Sanilac—1 Rep. 417, 549, 566, 654. Shiawassee—1 Rep. 160, 252. Van Buren—2 Rep. 10, 32, 60, 158, 159, 346, 355, 610. Washtenaw—1 Rep. 52, 56, 68, 92. Wayne—1 Rep. 268, 367, 368, 389, 618, 636. Wexford—1 Rep. 633, 690.

By the neglect of some secretaries, quite a number of Granges stand now upon our books disfranchised.

We shall add to the list all that may report up to the last moment practicable, and delegates duly elected, who at the convention present a receipt for dues for the quarter ending March 31, 1893, should be allowed to participate in the work of the convention.

Pomona Granges will bear in mind Article 1. Section 5 of Pomona Grange By-Laws which reads:

"Each Pomona Grange shall be entitled to representation in the State Grange by one brother and his wife, if a member of a Pomona Grange, but each Pomona Grange shall bear the expenses of representatives so sent by such Pomona Grange."

JENNIE BUELL, Secretary.

NATIONAL GRANGE MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, 514 F STREET, N. W., Washington, D. C., September 9, 1893.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In accordance with the provisions of its constitution and the resolution adopted at the session of 1892, the twenty-seventh session of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will be held in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., commencing on "the first Wednesday after the second Monday in November" (15) at eleven o'clock a. m.

The sessions of the Grange will be held in Alhambra hall. Accommodations for the National Grange have been secured at the Vanderbilt Hotel (as headquarters) and Globe Hotel, at the rate of \$2.00 per day each, including heat and light.

By order of Executive Committee, JOHN TRIMBLE, Secretary, National Grange.

GRANGE LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Quotations from the Report of the Committee of the National Grange on this Subject.

Co-operation has attained an international character. At the great national co-operative festival held at the London Crystal Palace last month, fully 30,000 people were present, including delegates from continental Europe, as well as from all the large English cities. This festival was of special interest to farmers and those interested in farming for two different reasons. Co-operation has extended rapidly among farmers, even to a greater extent, during recent years, than among laborers and the population of cities, who appear to be somewhat contented now that they have established co-operative stores for cheapening the necessities of life. Efforts

to induce manufacturers to adopt co-operation have not been successful, but it is claimed that its success among farmers has done much to prevent their tendency to migrate to towns. Through co-operation they secure cheaper prices for their implements, oil-cakes, feed stuffs and fertilizers, and the gigantic co-operative festival just held is but the forerunner of an extended system to be adopted by the English central chamber of agriculture.

Many fraternal associations have sprung up, based upon some form of life insurance and have attained large membership. Many of our states maintain Grange Fire Insurance Companies, which are of wonderful aid to the farmer. The neighboring state of New York has been notably successful in its mutual co-operative companies of all characters.

Perhaps the most marked illustration that this country can give, is in its building and loan associations, which are quite generally distributed throughout the large towns and villages.

OF HELP IN TOWNS.

The state of Connecticut has 16 of them. Maine has 33, and other states in like proportion, all of which have greatly contributed to build up the towns in which they are located, and beyond this have aided the builder, generally a wage earner, to erect and pay for a home from his limited income, teaching him the value of small savings.

These organizations having different forms of association for their detail, are all similar in one respect, the object being to provide a systematic plan for safe and profitable investments of the savings of their members, and to accumulate a fund from which, in turn, to loan to members of the association when in need, thus enabling them to secure homes, and to free mortgaged homes by the payment of small amounts in regular installments.

The committee, to whom this subject was submitted for consideration, would respectfully report that they have, since they were named in August last, been carefully considering the matter.

Correspondence has been established with many associations, the official heads of which have been interviewed as well as the members, books submitted for examination, and as much information obtained as it is possible to do without the practical experience which comes from membership.

GOOD FOR FARMERS.

The committee perceive that great advantages can come to the members of our Order of Patrons of Husbandry by accepting a plan similar in its general aspect and conditions to this building and loan association. They would therefore recommend that the National Grange approve of the idea of the formation of savings and loan associations throughout the states, each one to be in accordance with the laws of its state, and confined to small localities to encourage small savings among the farmers, and aid them by small loans when needed, the secretaries to report to the Secretary of the State Grange, he to the Secretary of the National Grange. This, of course, would not be compulsory, but simply for mutual exchange and information.

They would further recommend that this National Grange appoint a committee to formulate a plan, with all necessary blank forms for the information of associations of this kind, and report the same to the next session of the National Grange.

The committee see in this subject a purely co-operative plan, which will secure to members of the Order means to gradually escape from their mortgages and to build up their homes from the small savings which are now neglected or unnoticed because of their minuteness.

In connection with this subject they are lead to believe that in most sections of our country there is an unemployed capital existing in small sums, which, if it can be brought together, will, in the aggregate, reveal an amount which will gradually lighten the mortgage burden now existing, and beyond this, aid those who have small savings to securely place them where they will be earning a suitable profit beyond the aid they give a needy member of the Order.

Fraternally submitted, GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN, J. D. CLARDY, A. P. REARDON, J. B. LONG, O. E. HALL, W. A. GIFFORD, N. J. BACHELDER, AARON JONES, E. W. DAVIS, Special Committee P. of H. Loan and Investment Association.

MISTAKES.

[Extracts from a paper read by M. F. Carleton at the Farmers' Institute held at Memphis, Mich., Feb. 16, 1893.]

Mistakes are occurring every day. They occur more or less in all classes of society, and with all persons young, old, poor, rich, noble and ignoble; none is always exempt, but all are alike liable to make them. They are sometimes comical in their results, and often serious to those who make them, and very often to others. Some occur through carelessness and thoughtlessness, others after close and serious study, and may be termed errors of judgment.

It is a mistake to worry and fret over matters that we cannot help, because it only makes us and others miserable, and accomplishes no good result. If matters go wrong that we might make go right, it is folly to grumble and growl about them. It would be more to the point to set about removing the difficulty, and get rid of the cause of the trouble.

It is a mistake to expect or wish

even, that all should think alike in all matters, for that would be contrary to the design of our Maker. If all had the same idea of color, and color was regulated accordingly, there would be no variety, and beauty would be destroyed in sameness. Again, each would want to know just what his neighbor did and no more. Thus the spirit of inquiry and search for greater depths of knowledge would be checked, and if a certain mean to accomplish an object fails, it would be a failure for all time, thus progress would be checked forever.

It is a mistake to consider a thing impossible of accomplishment because we cannot see how it is to be done. When Columbus had employed all the arguments he could command, to induce those who had the means to assist him in carrying out his idea of discovering a new and shorter route to the Indies, he produced an egg, and asked those with whom he was pleading to make it stand on the small end. They tried and failed. He took it and putting it down hard enough to break the end a trifle, it stood, thus conveying to their minds his idea of leaving the hitherto traveled course and breaking a new one. And thus it has ever been since the creation. There have always been failures innumerable before success was finally reached. There have also been many successes far in advance of even the theorist's ideas. Their ideas have been considered visionary, and they themselves looked upon as crazy or foolish, but now we realize that the world owes much of the blessings it enjoys to these visionaries.

It is a mistake to expect to understand all things. Experience proves this. One may study medicine and practice it all his days and still will have to acknowledge that he is far from knowing all about it. One may study mechanics and work at it a life time and still be in great ignorance even of its principles, let alone the application of them. The farmer, born to his profession, bred in it and spending his full three score years and ten in study of and labor in it, is more than surprised to find how little he knows of the power that produces his crops, and gives him large ones, under what seems to him unfavorable circumstances, and failures where he calculated all things in order for large ones. And thus it is, we are surprised to find how little of the world we know, or of the matters pertaining to it.

It is a mistake to impugn the actions of others. How often we hear A say of B, I would not have done so. The question is, how does he know whether he would or not. There is a motive governing all the actions of man, that may be good or bad. A man's intentions are what he should be praised or censured for.

It is a mistaken idea that all that is necessary to make a good farmer is a good, stout, healthy frame. The fact is that brains are just as essential in successful farming as in any other profession.

It is a mistake to expect to make anything by feeding scrubby stock, either for milk, butter or beef.

It is a mistake for farmers, or any other persons, to go in debt for anything, except perhaps it may be the necessities of life. Many a farmer has been ruined by going in debt for machinery before having a place to care for it when not in use, the costliest of such being housed under a tree or in a fence corner.

It is poor economy for a farmer to burn "fresh" wood, that is, to have to stop and cut it every day, especially in the busy season, when he should be doing something else or resting from the toil of the day. Besides, it is so much better for the wife to have dry wood at hand when she needs it.

It is a mistake to neglect little things. It is the collection of pennies that makes dollars and so on up to thousands. The basket is filled with grain, fruits or vegetables, slowly but none the less surely. A drop of water at a time will eventually fill the bucket, and a leakage of a drop at a time will as surely empty it. The field is plowed furrow by furrow, but will

ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO. Advertisement for carriages and harnesses, featuring illustrations of various carriage models and text describing the quality and variety of their products.

surely all be plowed if the work is continued. A single nail picked up and put into the pocket, thoughtlessly perhaps, may supply the place of a broken buckle tongue and much valuable time be saved, and perhaps a serious loss averted. A board or rail or post supplied where another is broken or decayed, will often save a crop or other property from damage or total destruction.

It is not a good plan to wait until a job is commenced before counting the cost; better look after the price of everything necessary first and then size up your pocketbook or bank account. Don't make haste to get rich. If you don't succeed in finding a bonanza, don't sulk and fret about it, but remember that it is the slower growing trees that are the hardiest. The rapid growing timber in summer yields quickly to the frosts of winter. Whatever you undertake to do, do with a will, though progress may be slow. This question of little things is of much moment, not to the farmer alone, but to all. "Pay little debts, the larger ones will look out for themselves," is a motto adopted by many successful men, and a good one for us all. Don't forget the little acts of kindness, the kind words; they go far towards human happiness.

It is a serious mistake to wait until the horse is stolen before locking the stable. In other words don't wait until your work is driving you before doing it. Anticipate what is to be done and have everything prepared and ready for work when needed. Put tools in order, mend breaks in them before they are wanted for use. When you think of a tool that you will need, make a note of it, so that you can procure it without having to go on purpose to get it. A few moments of thought will often save many steps and much inconvenience. It is a mistake to leave tools just where they are used, or put them away broken and unclean. Have a place for everything and insist on things being put in their places. It will not take so much time to do so as to hunt for them when out of place and for the time perhaps lost. There is no place where a place for everything, and everything in its place, counts for more than on the farm, and next to this is doing work at the proper time. The farm is a poor place to carry out the sayings or advice of Josh Billings, "Never to do anything today that you can put off until tomorrow," and that other one, "If you have anything to do before breakfast, eat your breakfast before you do it."

It is a very pernicious doctrine to preach that honesty is the best policy. Much better to preach be honest because it is right. Never promise a reward to a child as an inducement to do right. Rather teach it to do so because it is right, which should always be reason enough. The hope of a reward for doing a piece of work, or for doing it within a certain time, often stimulates the zeal with which one works, but should never be the sole motive. "Plow deep" is a motto that if followed literally, often is a mistake. The soil should be understood thoroughly in order to know just when to plow deep, which many have learned to their cost.

Good people often err by being too strict with their children, denying them pleasures at home that their youthful natures crave. Many a child has been driven from home and ended a miserable life in some penal institution, who might have been an ornament in society and a comfort to his friends had he been allowed to enjoy amusements at home. It is very much better to have one's girls and boys playing checkers or cards in presence of

the family than in some cold barn, shed or saloon. Parents will lose nothing if they take a little interest in these games with their children, if it does take a little of their time. The harm is not in the cards or checkers, or ball or bat. Recognize the fact that your child requires amusement, and instead of denying it, encourage, direct and control, in a manner that will in future years be remembered with pleasure.

"Do your best to make, of all places your children may visit or call, Home the most pleasant and happy—the sweetest and best of all."

A HUGE MEETING. Grange and Teachers' Meeting in Oceana County.

The Oceana State Teachers' Institute closed with a great meeting of the teachers, Grangers, and fruit growers of Oceana and Newaygo counties. It was one of those feasts that is good for the soul, and that makes one glad that he is permitted to live amid such scenes and in a locality where such meetings are possible. The Patrons from Hesperia drove through the heavy, dusty roads, a distance of from 20 to 25 miles, to attend this meeting.

Free dinner was served at Hedges' hall. After dinner the people gathered at the opera house, which was soon filled.

After a song by the Cranston choir, Neil McCallum of Hesperia, gave a very interesting and instructive talk on "Apple Culture."

Mrs. Mary Robertson of Hesperia read an exceptionally fine paper on "Home Influences."

After another song Mr. F. N. Jones of Flower Creek gave a very interesting talk on "How grading the farmers' schools makes the education of farmers' children genuine and cheap."

O. F. Munson of Claybanks then read a paper on "How the reading of good literature makes the education of farmers' children genuine and cheap." These papers were followed by interesting talks by D. E. McClure and H. R. Patengill.

After another song by the choir, Mr. A. L. Scott of Hesperia treated the subject, "The farmers' enemies," in his usual clear and forcible manner. Insects, boards of trade, grain gamblers, traveling agents, all got their just dues.

Wm. Barry led in the discussion and advised farmers to work together against these enemies.

Mr. A. Adams then read an interesting paper on "The future of peach and plum culture in Oceana county."

Mrs. Tibbits then recited an original poem, which was the subject of much praise by all who heard it, especially when one stops to consider that she is aged and blind.

After another song the meeting adjourned, formed in companies and visited the various peach orchards around Shelby and feasted eye and appetite on the abundance of luscious fruit.

At 7:30 p. m., the meeting was again called to order by president McClure, and after a piece of music by the choir Major Geo. W. Woodward gave an address of welcome, after which Hon. Henry R. Patengill gave an address, "The wealth of the nation lies in her homes, farms and schools." Words would fail to add anything to the praise of this address. It is simply sufficient to say, that it was one of the best ever delivered in this county.

All sang "America," and the great meeting was at an end, but the influence which it had upon all who were present will continue to live far into the future.

O. F. M.

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



## Woman's Work.

### DAN'S WIFE.

Up in early morning light,  
Sweeping, dusting, "setting right,"  
Oiling all the household strings,  
Sewing buttons, tying strings,  
Telling Bridget what to do,  
Mending rips in Johnny's shoe,  
Running up and down the stairs,  
Tying baby in his chair,  
Cutting meat and spreading bread,  
Dishing out so much per head,  
Eating as she can, by chance,  
Giving husband kindly glance;  
Toiling, working, busy life,—  
"Smart woman,  
Dan's wife."

Dan comes home at fall of night,  
Home so cheerful, neat and bright,  
Children meet him at the door,  
Pull him in and look him o'er;  
Wife asks "how the work has gone?"  
"Busy times with us at home!"  
Supper done—Dan reads at ease;  
Happy Dan, but one to please!  
Children must be put to bed—  
All their little prayers are said;  
Little shoes are placed in rows,  
Bedclothes tucked o'er little toes;  
Busy, noisy, wearing life,—  
Tired woman,  
Dan's wife.

Dan reads on, and falls asleep,—  
See the woman softly creep;  
Baby rests at last, poor dear,  
Not a word her heart to cheer;  
Mending-basket full to top,  
Stockings, shirts, and little frock;  
Tired eyes and weary brain,  
Side with darting, ugly pain—  
"Never mind, 'twill pass away!"  
She must work but never play;  
Closed piano, unused books,  
Done the walk to school,—  
Brightness faded out of life,  
Saddened woman,  
Dan's wife.

Upstairs, tossing to and fro,  
Fever holds the woman low;  
Children wander free to play,  
When and where they will today;  
Bridget loiters—dinner's cold,  
Dan looks anxious, cross and old;  
Household screws are out of place,  
Lacking one dear, patient face;  
Steady hands—so weak, but true—  
Hands that knew just what to do,  
Never knowing rest or play,  
Folded now—and laid away;  
Work of six, in one short life,—  
Shattered woman,  
Dan's wife.

—KATE TANNATT WOODS.

### WIN IF YOU CAN.

Win if you can,  
Go ahead, work with a will,  
Run the race like a man,  
Never keep still  
Till you've gained the day;  
You'll find the best plan  
Whether at work or play,  
Is to win if you can.

Yes, win is the word,  
Though it's spelled with three letters,  
Yet you cannot afford  
To change it for better,  
Then work with a vim,  
Strive while you can  
To keep things up trim,  
And win if you can.

Be honest and upright,  
Work with a will,  
Strive with your might  
Your place to fulfill;  
Do your work well,  
Work with a plan,  
Let everything tell,  
And win if you can.

Never say fail,  
But to try it is plain,  
Let your work be hale  
In sunshine or rain,  
In the Grange or at home  
On sea or on land,  
Like a dog with his bone,  
Hold fast if you can.

—ELIZABETH DOWNING.

Camden.

### HOW TO GIVE A PACK.

Although cold baths and cold packs were used very frequently in the early days of the water cure movement, they are used sparingly now, and water treatment as a rule, means warm or hot water. A blanket pack which envelops the whole body is a general treatment which is sometimes made to take the place of a full bath. It is a good treatment in the commencement of a fever to induce perspiration and break up the attack and also during a fever as a means of reducing temperature. In the cool stage, a hot blanket pack should be used and in the height of fever, a cool blanket pack. As it is sometimes a nice point to determine which form of treatment will produce the most favorable results, I will quote a professional opinion given by the editor of *Good Health* in a recent issue:

"While cold water is useful as a means of reducing a high temperature in fever, there are many cases of fever accompanied by a high temperature, in which the use of cold water must be forbidden as not only harmful, but actually dangerous. It is not very difficult to distinguish between cases in which cold water may be useful, and those in which it should not be employed. It is only necessary to remember that in fever there may be, and usually are, two forms of disturbance in relation to the heat functions of the body: The rise of temperature, or fever, may be due either to an increased production of heat, or a diminished elimination of heat, or to both these causes combined. When excessive heat production is the cause of the rise of temperature, the skin will be found hot and flushed, and the patient's temperature will remain above normal notwithstanding this fact, and even in the presence of profuse perspiration. If the rise of temperature is due in whole or in a large part to the diminution or elimination, the surface of the skin will be cold, or at least not

hot, and its appearance will be likely to be more or less shrunken and purplish, indicating a diminished activity of the circulation in the skin. This condition is likely to occur in the later stages of severe febrile disease, especially in typhoid fever in the second or third week. It also occurs in rheumatic fever, and in typho-malarial fever, also sometimes in erysipelas and other febrile disorders. In such a case, the application of cold would not only demand circulation of the skin still further, and so increase the rise of temperature in the interior of the body, but it might do serious and even permanent or fatal injury, by producing an intense degree of congestion in the liver, lungs, nerve centers, and other internal organs. A short, warm bath, sponging the surface with hot water, the application of fomentations to the spine, a large hot enema, and in severe cases, best of all, the hot blanket pack, afford suitable means for bringing the blood to the surface, and thus increasing the elimination of heat and lowering the temperature.

"Some years ago the writer was called to see a little girl of four years suffering from an acute infectious disease. The child was found unconscious; had been in a state of stupor from which it could not be raised, for several hours. Its face was pale; breathing heavy, the skin cold, and the child seemed to be in a state of almost complete collapse, from the intense poisoning occasioned by the ptomaine peculiar to the disease. Notwithstanding the temperature was found to be 104.5°, no antiphotogenic measures were employed, but instead, the child was enveloped in a woolen blanket wrung from water as hot as could be safely applied, wrapped outside with moist blankets, then wrapped in dry woolen blankets, and left in the pack thus applied for an hour. At the end of this time a hot enema was administered, and fomentations were applied to the spine. A profuse perspiration appeared; the temperature rapidly fell, so that at the end of two and one-half hours, it had nearly reached 101°, and in a few days the child was well. If the mistake of applying cold water had been made, the child would doubtless have been buried instead. The writer has observed many similar cases, in which the application of heat, or some of the means above suggested, has been a most efficient means of lowering high temperature."

A few general directions as to the method of giving a pack: The temperature of the room should be between 70° and 75° F. Prepare the bed by spreading over it a heavy comfortable and inside that, a woolen blanket. Let the patient be disrobed and wrapped comfortably in a blanket while waiting. Take a woolen sheet, dip it in very hot water so that it shall become thoroughly saturated except at the ends. It can then be wrung very dry by keeping hold of the ends—two persons will do it to the best advantage. Spread this upon the bed, let the patient lie down upon it and wrap this and the other covers quickly and snugly over. If it is to be a sweating bath in breaking up a cold or in the first stages of a fever, place rubber bags or bottles filled with hot water at the feet and along the body. A compress wrung from ice water should be placed on the patient's head and frequently renewed. The pack should last from twenty to forty minutes, or until free perspiration is induced. Then begin to lighten the covers and remove the hot appliances. When perspiration is considerably diminished, gradually and carefully sponge the surface with warm water to which a little salt has been added, or warm witch hazel may be used instead. Only a small portion of the body should be uncovered at a time and the drying off and rubbing should be very thorough and then the part wrapped in a warm, dry flannel blanket, removing of course the wet one by degrees. If the patient is strong enough and a spray attachment is convenient, a brief spray, quickly followed with a dry rub and warm clothing, may be substituted for the sponge bath.

Water drinking should be very copious during the continuance of the pack, preferably hot water. By this means the skin and other excretory organs will be excited to increased activity. Precautions

against taking cold must follow any warm treatment. To take a hot bath for the purpose of breaking up a cold and then to go out into cold air or to sit in a draught, is to invite a fresh cold which will be likely to be worse than the first. —HELEN N. MANNING in *Farmers' Review*.

### A PLEA FOR FLOWERS.

[Extracts from a paper read at Memphis Institute Feb. 16, 1893, by Judge Harris of Port Huron.]

You will say perhaps that there is no use in growing flowers, they don't pay. And what of that? Is the great end and aim of life to make money? Is there no other worthy object or purpose in living? A thing of beauty is a joy forever, and most people love to see flowers: I have been surprised many a time as I traveled the country or wandered through the streets of the city to see so few places where flowers are grown, and when a place was met with where flowers were grown in profusion, what a bower of beauty it was when compared with places where there were none!

A little ground, a little labor and a little expense will wreath a home in a crown of glory, making glad not only the hearts of the owners but every passer by.

My little garden has given me and those around me a world of pleasure. My wife is the manager, the boss of it, so that I take but little credit to myself on account of it, but we have the flowers.

Last spring she obtained, as often before, a few ounces of sweet peas. They were carefully planted, early, in good rich ground, and a plain cheap trellis rigged for them to run on, and for three months or more our garden and our home was fragrant with the odor of sweet peas, and our neighbors' homes were odorous too from the same fountain. Verily, it is more blessed to give than to receive.

A neighbor's daughter, a maiden, was upon her dying bed, and every day a bunch of sweet peas or a bouquet of pure white lilies or an elegant rose found its way to her bed to cheer her dying moments and to remind her of the beautiful beyond. She crossed the dark river, and on the day of her burial, as if on purpose for that event, a large red rose came out, and it was laid on her pillow by her cheek, helping to make her gloriously beautiful even in death. Why, it paid for the work I had done in raising those flowers, to have them used to cheer her last hours and to adorn her for the tomb.

### DOES IT PAY?

Did it pay to grow those flowers? I would not have done it for money, and I would not have been without them for money. Verily it paid.

And a bed of pansies, what a thing of beauty with all its rich elegant variety of colors; and a bed of zinnias, gorgeous as a peacock's plume; and the dainty little daisy, peeping out of its bed of green, makes one think of an angel's eye; and the stately, queenly rose in all its almost endless variety. How can people live without the rose, and the peony? I hav'n't adjectives enough to go around but it don't matter, for flowers are all in the superlative degree anyway. And even the despised sunflower has a place in my garden, for I love to look on its rich golden color and see it outstare the sun. The gorgeous dahlia, the modest fragrant pink, the crocus breaking through the ground even before the snow is gone, the gorgeous aster with its multitudinous colors, the stately tulip, the morning-glory full of glory indeed, and the delicate, pearly white, deliciously fragrant little lily of the valley must not be overlooked. And lots of others more numerous than I can tell, any one or all grown with but very little trouble but paying richly for a good deal of trouble.

All these toil not neither do they spin but even Solomon with all his good clothes could never match them. And it's a world of pleasure to give away flowers. Almost every day the little urchins in my part of town want a posy. I recollect one day a little fellow sung out to me, "Please, Sir, will you give me one of those double sunflowers?" Of course I responded and handed it to him over the fence, and to see the smile on his face widen out into a broad grin paid well for the big sunflower. Then why don't we grow flowers, flowers to gladden our own hearts and the hearts of

our wives and our children, and our neighbors as well.

We are told to earn our bread by the sweat of our brows, but we are not told to toil all our lives long to lay up a pile of filthy lucre for some body else to have the handling of after we are gone.

### HOW TO DO IT.

And but little of the real work of growing flowers need be on you men. Encourage your wives and your daughters and your sons, to grow them. Set apart for them what ground they want. Put it in good shape. Let them have money enough to buy a few plants and a few seeds. Furnish papers and magazines that tell how to grow flowers. Subscribe for "Success with Flowers," a little magazine costing 25 cents a year, (I am not agent so you will not think I am seeking to make a raid on your pocket books) give them all the aid you can in the growing of flowers, and the next thing you know there will be beauty all around you and bouquets on the table and on the mantle and in your sick room if you happen to be sick.

Possibly you will be too far gone in your thick-skinned hardness to enjoy these things, and this reminds me of a picture I saw in my younger days. It was the picture of an old hayseed striding over a flower bed which his wife or daughter had managed to get started. He was apparently one of the kind that sell from their farms all they can, what they can't sell they give to the pigs, and what the pigs won't eat they live on. He did not believe in flowers. In the picture there was't a tree or a shrub in sight save under his feet, and he was taking special pains to travel over that flower bed made and worked by his wife or his daughter, who seemed to have as much of an eye for beauty as his brutish nature would permit. I always felt as though I wanted to thump such a man. He wasn't of as much use on earth as one of his fat pigs. They could be eaten, but as for him—well—men are not cannibals, and such a man isn't fit to have a wife or a daughter.

Do any of you refuse to set apart for your wives or your daughters a few feet or a few rods of ground out of your acres for them to grow flowers on? Do you refuse to make the ground deep and rich? Do you refuse them plants and seeds or the money to buy them with? Shame on such a man!

### AS AN INVESTMENT.

Why only a few days ago I was reading of a miserly landlord with several houses to rent, and at the proper season he always made it a point to send manure and seeds to his tenants and encouraged them to grow flowers and shrubs. He did it as a business investment. It added to the value and attractiveness of his places and gave him a better class of tenants. With him, flowers paid. But whether they pay or not in a money point of view, they do pay in a higher and nobler sense. They make us wiser and better. They give us pleasure that money cannot give. It's not all of life to live nor is it all of life to grow flowers, but it is a very pleasant part of it.

Then grow flowers on the farm, in the cities, in the villages, wherever there is a patch or even a flower pot of earth. Make pleasant, cheerful, joyous, your surroundings and your homes. Make glad with the sight of flowers the hearts of your neighbors, your friends, the wayfarer passing by, even the hearts of your enemies, if you have any, and in this manner heap coals of fire on their heads. One lady said that she had never tried coals of fire but she had tried hot water and that didn't work. I wonder if she had ever tried flowers.

Make happy all around you, friend or foe, for I know of no higher, better, holier aim in life than to make those around us happy, happy, happy.

### TAKE TIME TO LIVE.

[Read at Wheatland Grange.]

In reading the opinions of foreigners on our habits as a people, we Americans discover the fact that we are looked upon as an intelligent, thorough-going nation, but we are also considered a very speculative, money-loving people.

We are judged by Wall street, by our Vanderbilts and Goulds; in fact, the many are judged by the few. But are we not, generally speaking, becoming altogether too

desirous of getting rich? Do we not too often see men bow down before the god of gold with all his iron chains, chains that sometimes crush out all the better impulses of the soul, leaving only the sordid desire for gain.

In this busy land merchants rush to their homes, swallow in great haste their meals, then back again to their stores for fear of losing a customer. Lawyers, doctors, farmers and mechanics live in this whirlpool of haste, and we women are not exempt from it.

Many farmers' wives are toiling their lives away that they may be able to add a little to the pile for a rainy day, not realizing the fact that if age should find them in wealth and luxury they would not enjoy it if they smothered the nobler aspirations of the heart in their all absorbing work.

It is a God-given privilege to be able to work, and we who work know how labor sweetens rest, but it should not be the highest aim of our existence—this never-ending grind of toil that we may accumulate wealth. There is a higher and holier end in view. It is not all of life to live. If business men would take more time for the innocent enjoyments of life there would be fewer broken down men in our land; men bent and gray before their time. If fashionable women would spend less time at their mirrors and more of it in the cultivation of mind and heart, there would not be so many "wrecks" in society.

If farmers and their wives would make way for more home amusements for their children there would be less leaving of the farm and flocking to the cities for employment by the youth of our land. We must take time to live in this fast age, to live, in the highest sense of the word, in the enjoyment of those things for which the noblest part of our being yearns.

When business men as a class learn to begin each day's labor by asking the blessings of a kind Father upon their work, and then transact their business with an eye to the rights of God and their fellowmen, the most successful business era in American history will have been reached. When farmers realize the need of more culture in their homes, instead of so much work, when through the heat and the toil of the day they think of the pleasant home and dear ones waiting their coming, when they thank their God as they return at evening that their lot is cast in this glad, free land, then indeed will their home coming bring happiness.

But how may we farmers' wives arrange matters so that we may have more time for the improvement of our minds and those of our children? The washing and ironing must be done, and the house must be kept clean, and the baking and boiling and stewing must be attended to; then there are little stockings to be darned, and the little jackets must be mended, and oh! how busy it keeps us. But sisters, the fault lies to a great extent at our own doors. We must learn to economize time; and to do this, we need not let our children go with uncombed heads, nor treat our husbands to undarned stockings or muddy coffee. We can make our clothes and those of our children with a view to the ironing. We can dispense with a few of the furberlows. Let good sense, the neatness and fit of a garment and the harmony of colors make up for the lack of tucks, ruffles and puffs.

We may also keep our houses neat and clean without becoming mere machines. Why, there will be stoves to polish, and floors to scrub, and furniture to shine, long after our tired hands are forever at rest.

Let us get more good books for ourselves and our children. These book treasures which they collect through life, one by one, like mile stones along the way, will be more precious to them in after years than gold or jewels. And as each day dies

"The night shall be filled with music,  
And the cares that infest the day,  
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,  
And silently steal away."

JENNIE OAKS.

Church's Corners.

The revenue of the United States is now falling short of meeting expenses about \$300,000 a day, so greatly have our imports declined since the depression began.

Baby Ruth has a sister. Rumor says Mrs. Cleveland has suggested Naomi as a name she would like for the child.



Is a book containing illustrations, prices and descriptions of 30,000 articles in common use, a book that will show you at a glance if you are paying too much for the goods you are now buying,

WORTH ANYTHING TO YOU?

Is it worth the 15 CENTS in stamps required to pay postage or express charges on a copy?

THE BUYERS GUIDE AND CATALOGUE (issued every March and September) is the book we are talking about; you are not safe without a copy of the latest edition in the house.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

111 to 116 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

In writing mention THE GRANGE VISITOR

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Officers National Grange.

MASTER—J. H. BRIGHAM, Delta, Ohio. LECTURER—E. W. DAVIS, Ross, Cal. SECRETARY—MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, 1618 Q. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Executive Committee.

LEONARD RHONE, Center Hall, Pennsylvania. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Michigan. X. X. CHATTERS, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

MRS. H. H. WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Michigan. MRS. C. ELECTA BOWEN, Woodstock, Conn. MRS. E. W. DAVIS, Santa Rosa, California.

Officers Michigan State Grange.

MASTER—G. B. HORTON, Fruit Ridge. LECTURER—M. T. COLE, Palmyra. SECRETARY—A. J. CROSBY, Jr., Ypsilanti. ASST. SECRETARY—J. H. MARTIN, Box 442, Grand Rapids.

Executive Committee.

J. G. RAMSDALL, Chn., Traverse City. H. D. PLATT, Ypsilanti. THOS. MARS, Berrien Center. W. E. WRIGHT, Coldwater. R. H. HINDS, Crystal, Montcalm.

Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange.

Mrs. Mary Sherwood Hinds, Stanton. Mrs. Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek. Miss O. J. Carpenter, Dimondale.

General Deputy Lecturers.

MARY A. MAYO, Battle Creek. HON. J. J. WOODMAN, Paw Paw. HON. C. G. LUCH, Coldwater. HON. PERRY MAYO, Battle Creek. HON. THOS. MARS, Berrien Center. JASON WOODMAN, Paw Paw. A. D. BANK, Lansing. C. L. WHITNEY, Muskegon.

County Deputies.

D. H. Stebbins, Atwood, Antrim Co. C. V. Nash, Bloomfield, Montcalm. R. B. Reynolds, Dund, Benzie. Geo. Bowser, Dow, Barry. James D. Studley, Union City, Branch R. V. Clark, Buchanan, Berrien. J. W. Emmert, St. Johns, Clinton. Mary A. Mayo, Battle Creek, Calhoun. Wm. Clark, Charlevoix, Charlevoix. Mrs. Bina Wiley, Cassopolis, Cass. Isaac Russell, Easton, Eaton. John Passmore, Flushing, Genesee. E. O. Ladd, Old Mission, Grand Traverse. Mrs. E. D. Nokes, Wheatland, Hillsdale. D. H. English, Fitchburg, Ingham. F. W. Havens, Fitchburg, Ingham. J. A. Courtright, Duck Lake, Jackson. Robert Dockery, Rockford, Kent. J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo. Hiram Bradshaw, North Branch, Lapeer. Fred Dean, Brighton, Livingston. E. W. Allis, Adrian, Lenawee. Geo. H. Lester, Crystal, Montcalm. D. R. Van Amburgh, Bear Lake, Manistee. Jessie E. Williams, Big Rapids, Mecosta. J. S. Lawson, Disco, Macomb. Will G. Parish, Flat Rock, Monroe. T. F. Rodgers, Ravenna, Muskegon. W. W. Carter, Ashland, Newaygo. Robert Alward, Hudsonville, Ottawa. R. H. Taylor, Shelby, Oceana. D. Murlin, Vernon, Shiawassee. A. W. Canfield, Hartsuff, St. Clair. Wm. B. Langley, Centerville, St. Joseph. Geo. Edwards, Birch Run, Saginaw. M. C. Kerr, Carsonville, Sanilac. Helen A. Fiske, Lawrence, Van Buren. John E. Wilcox, Plymouth, Wayne. John A. McDougal, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw. R. C. Norris, Cadillac, Wexford.

Revised List of Grange Supplies

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

And sent out post-paid on receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary. Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred, \$0.75. Secretary's ledger, 85. Secretary's record, 85. Treasurer's orders, bound, per hundred, 85. Secretary's receipts for dues, per hundred, 35. Treasurer's receipts for dues, per hundred, 35. Applications for membership, per hundred, 50. Withdrawal cards, per dozen, 25. Duplicates, in envelopes, per dozen, 25. By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies, 10c; per dozen, 1.00. "Glad Echoes" with music, single copies, 25c; per dozen, 3.00. Grange Melodies, single copy, 40c; per dozen 4.00. Opening Song Card, 2c each; 75c per 50; 100, 1.25. Rituals, 7th edition (with combined degrees), 25c each; per dozen, 2.75. Rituals, 5th degree, set of nine, 1.80. Rituals, Juvenile, single copy, 15. Rituals, Juvenile, per set, 1.50. Notice to delinquent members, per 100, 50. American Manual of Parliamentary Law, 25. Digest of Laws and Rulings, 25. Roll books, 15. Sample package co-operative literatures, working tools, staff mountings, seals, ballot boxes and any other grange supplies. Address MISS JENNIE BUELL, Sec'y Mich. State Grange, ANN ARBOR MICH.

College and Station.

The Professors at the Michigan Agricultural College have consented to answer in their departments, all important questions asked of them through the VISITOR.

THE MICHIGAN COLLEGE.

Interesting Notes Concerning the Work in Various Departments of our own College.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

Silage cutting began September 4, and 35 acres have been put into the silos. The early cutting was partly due to the condition of the corn from the drouth. Some on low ground had also been touched by frost. Two acres of a southern dent variety known as Mammoth White Surprise, went about 14 tons of fodder to the acre, actual weight. The farm is testing about a half dozen varieties of silage corn. All the corn is drilled 3 ft. 8 in. apart, two kernels in a place, 18 inches apart in the row.

An accidental experiment in oat smut afforded a good object lesson in favor of the hot water treatment. In sowing a field of oats last spring one end was sowed broadcast with the wet oats, after hot water treatment. The other end was drilled with oats, dried after similar treatment. There was not quite enough seed to sow the field, a strip being left in the center, and for this were taken untreated oats from the bin. When the oats were grown this strip was easily discernible, there being from 8% to 12% of smut in it, while the ends were practically free from it. As between the two ends there was no perceptible difference.

There are more students on the labor roll of the farm than for some years before.

There are 15 acres of rape on the farm that is in good condition considering the dry weather, especially that on muck land. About 150 lambs will be purchased soon to pasture off the rape, leaving them on two months. Prof. Mumford says they will be expected to gain 20 pounds apiece in that time.

There will soon be provided work in dairying for students. The department owns, among other appliances, a DeLaval baby separator and will fit up a room especially for dairy purposes.

The department begins the new year with almost a new corps of workers, Prof. Clinton D. Smith, formerly of Minnesota, is professor of agriculture; Mr. F. B. Mumford, assistant agriculturist of the station here, has been promoted to the assistant professorship of agriculture; Mr. A. T. Stevens, a member of the last graduating class, was appointed to Prof. Mumford's former position.

BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Beal attended the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and American Society, for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, and read papers before both bodies. "Methods of killing quack grass," "Mixtures for lawn grass," and "Manual labor at agricultural colleges," the latter being found in another column of this paper.

The department is working away at the smuts. The beneficial results of hot water treatment for oat and barley smut has been shown by the killing of practically all the smut in specimens which had been artificially infected to the amount of fifty per cent. In corn smut a new line of treatment has been begun. To date there is no known remedy for corn smut. The treatment being pursued is merely in cutting out the smut as it appears. It will take several years to arrive at results, the present season's work being but a beginning.

The herbarium is now in good shape; 7,000 species were added this last year. It is the best herbarium in any agricultural college in the country and is the best in existence in this country west of the Alleghanies, with the possible exception of the one at the Shaw gardens, St. Louis, Mo. When it is remembered that an herbarium is the botanist's "reference library," the importance of such a valuable one as this can be appreciated.

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Kedzie received the following letter from a fruit grower, and he kindly sends the letter and his reply to the VISITOR for publication. It may be of interest to

many of our readers. The letter and the answer explain themselves:

Prof. R. C. Kedzie, Agricultural College, Mich.

DEAR SIR—I send you by express today a box of soil from a field that fails to grow a crop of fruit. It has been treated as follows:

It had grown large crops of strawberries, etc., until about four years ago. I set a man to put unleached ashes on it, directing him to put on at the rate of a hundred bushels to the acre. They were unleached and very strong, being from town furnaces, beech and maple. I sowed it to buckwheat and had an enormous crop which I plowed under and sowed to rye this made a wonderful growth and set strawberries in spring and they failed, later in the season many died outright.

One year ago I planted to turnips and had an immense crop. This spring I set to strawberries and they are doing nothing, many having started well and then died. It has been kept cultivated and the ground moist. Last winter I put on at the rate of one hundred loads to the acre of rotted manure and gave a top dressing after plants were set. Land by the side of it is doing splendidly, the latter having same manure last winter. Will you kindly tell me what is the trouble?

DEAR SIR—Your letter and box of soil came at the time the College was taking a vacation to visit the World's Fair, hence the delay in this matter. Mr. Rossman has just completed the analysis of the soil, which shows a rich soil—too rich apparently for your strawberry plants. A manuring of 100 bushels of hard wood ashes per acre, followed by 100 loads of manure, seems excessive for small fruits. The large crops of grain and turnips show what the land can do with such gross feeders. If you will raise corn or potatoes to tone down your land you can probably get strawberries to thrive, unless some insect or fungus is at the bottom of the trouble. The difficulty is quite unusual, but apparently you have fed your land too richly for the best results in fruit growing.

Yours truly, R. C. KEDZIE.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Prof. Taft arranged with six fruit growers, last spring, to experiment with fertilizers and fungicides in growing grapes, peaches and plums. The results are not all in yet, but probably the fertilizer experiments will not be so valuable because of the drouth. The spraying of peaches for leaf curl was entirely effective. For rot of peaches and plums, and for the shot hole fungus of plums, which has destroyed so many trees in this state, spraying was effective if put on in time.

Various fruit growers, some of them skeptics in the matter of spraying, have tried it for leaf curl and are now convinced that it is the thing, having obtained good results in spite of the dry weather. It has been clearly shown that strawberry leaf blight can be prevented by spraying.

There are in the state about 100 testing stations for strawberries, raspberries, apples, peaches, plums, cherries and pears. Some of the newer and untried sorts are sent to these growers about the state for trial. Results are reported to the college. Much good is expected from this line of work.

GENERAL.

The total number of students enrolled is 235. Of these 85 are freshmen, and of the freshmen 50 are in the agricultural course.

Artificial stone walks are being laid. \$3,500 were appropriated for the purpose by the last legislature. This sum will build about half the amount required.

There will also be built a hospital, to cost \$2,500, and a foundry, to cost \$1,500.

This year the college gets \$19,000 from the general government, under the last Morrill act. It is worth while to note that the people of this state pay for nothing at the college except for buildings and repairs; "Uncle Sam" does the rest.

PROFESSOR SHAW.

Prof. Thos. Shaw, of the Ontario Agricultural College, and one of the contributors to the VISITOR, has accepted the position of Professor of Animal Husbandry in the Minnesota Agricultural College. He has been but five years at Guelph, but has in that time done much for the interests of the college and Ontario agriculture. The college has grown materially in numbers, and the experimental work has been greatly enlarged and improved. Some of Prof. Shaw's most valuable work has been done in connection with the study of rape culture. He was a pioneer in this work, and his investigations were considered of such value to the farmers of this country that our department of agriculture went to Prof. Shaw as

the authority in preparing a bulletin on the subject.

We wish Prof. Shaw every success in his new field of work.

EIGHTY NEW STRAWBERRIES.

[Bulletin 100, Michigan Station.]

In the preceding notes many varieties are spoken of as promising except that plants rust badly. The Bordeaux mixture is an effectual remedy for this disease. Varieties which under ordinary conditions rusted so much that but a small portion of the crop ripened properly, were sprayed in the fall, early in the spring and again after blossoming, and were almost free from rust. So the fact that a variety, otherwise good, rusts badly is not so serious a fault as it would be did we not have so simple and effectual a remedy available as the Bordeaux mixture.

SUMMARY.

The following grouping shows, in a small space, our opinion of the varieties tested here the past season.

GROUP I.

Varieties possessing points of excellence superior to those of the average berry and which seem deserving of a place among the best sorts.

Clyde, No. 1 Allen, Weston. Greenville, No. 2 (Fascht), Yankee Doodle. Leroy, No. 3 (Stayman).

GROUP II.

Varieties having many points of merit but requiring a further trial to determine their place:

Afton, Gypsy, Pawnee. Beauty, Huntsman, Smeltzer's Early. Belt of Lacrosse, Standard. Beverly, No. 3 (Belt), Stevens. Brunette, No. 2 (Cameron), Swindle. Clark's Early, No. 26 (Little), Tom Walker. Fairmount, No. 6 (J. S.), Williams.

GROUP III.

Varieties possessing some good points, but of medium merit only:

Accomack, Leviathan, No. 4 (J. S.). Alabama, Little Monroe, No. 34 Thompson. Bickie, Lincoln, No. 77 Thompson. Cameronian, Jones Seedling, No. 18 Little. Cheyanne, Katie, No. 42 Little. Clark's seedling, Magnate, No. 2 J. S. Dutter, Mystic, No. 3 J. S. Glenfield, Neptune, Ohio Monarch. Harmon, No. 3 Allen, Primate. Hattie Jones, No. 3 Fascht, Southard. Hermit, No. 6 Cameron, Westlake. Iowa Beauty, No. 13 Cameron, Surstlawn.

GROUP IV.

Varieties having little or no merit: California, E. P. Roe, Nigger. Dayton, Estelle, No. 1 (Engle). Dr. Moraire, Hyslop, No. 31 Haynes.

Boy vs. Farm.

We often come across the following well-meant but not very well-considered advice: "Try and keep the brightest of the boys on the farm. It will afford plenty of exercise for his brain and for all the knowledge he can accumulate." The latter sentence is undoubtedly true enough, but is the first always sound? We think not. Every boy, bright or dull, has his destiny to fill. He may not at first strike out on the right track, but sooner or later he must drift into it, and if it is not to be on the farm, the more inducements you hold out to keep him there the longer will he be in finding it. He may be ever so bright, and yet not suited to be a farmer. Farmers as well as poets are born to their calling. There is some one thing a boy can do better than anything else, and he will not be content until he finds his place. Woe to the man that is out of place, whether it be what is called a high or low one; and we believe that if he does not pursue the calling for which he is suited in life, he must begin to work out his destiny in another—for no one else can do his task or act as a substitute in his place. Find out the bent of your boy if you can, and smooth the way before him. Don't make a drudge of him for the sake of keeping him on the farm.—Mirror and Farmer.

Every one who has the care and cleaning of horses realizes the annoyance that comes from wet and dirty animals, resulting from lying down where there is an accumulation of urine and manure upon a tight floor. To remedy this a very good way is to make the floor of strips instead of plank or cement, as is sometimes the case, and in such a manner as to prevent the escape of urine. We have seen it recommended to use strips of inch board six inches wide, setting them on the edge and keeping a space between each two strips by pieces of lath, so there will be no retaining of water on the floor. Instead of using inch stuff, we would make the strips at least two inches wide, and believe there will then be no obstacle in the free passing of the urine. The floor will then be kept dry and there will be less danger of a horse lying down in urine, as may be the case on a tight floor with the bedding kicked away.—Germantown Telegraph.

GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

Aug. 27, 1893.—Central Standard Time.

Table with columns: GOING NORTH, No. 1, No. 3, No. 5, No. 7. Rows include Cincinnati, Lv., Richmond, Fort Wayne, Ar., Fort Wayne, Lv., Kalamazoo, Ar., Kalamazoo, Lv., Grand Rapids, Ar., Grand Rapids, Lv., Cadillac, Traverse City, Potoskey, Mackinaw, Ar. GOING SOUTH, No. 2, No. 6, No. 4, No. 8. Rows include Mackinaw City, Lv., Potoskey, Traverse City, Cadillac, Grand Rapids, Ar., Grand Rapids, Lv., Fort Wayne, Ar., Fort Wayne, Lv., Richmond, Cincinnati, Ar.

Sleeping cars for Potoskey and Mackinaw on No. 3 from Grand Rapids. Parlor car to Mackinaw on No. 5 from Grand Rapids. Sleeping cars, Mackinaw to Chicago, on No. 4. Sleeping cars, Mackinaw to Cincinnati, on No. 6. Nos. 1 and 4 daily south of Grand Rapids. Nos. 2 and 8 daily north of Grand Rapids, Sundays only. All other trains daily except Sundays. C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. Ag't, Grand Rapids.

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

W. J. BEAL, President. A. A. WILBUR, Vice President. C. H. OSBAND, Cashier.

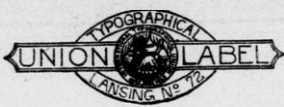
We transact a general banking business. Pay interest on time deposits. If you have any banking business come and see us. In writing mention THE GRANGE VISITOR.

SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISING! If you wish to make and save money by advertising anything, anywhere, at any time SUCCESSFULLY at reduced rates, be sure to see or write. JOHN DAWSON & CO., General Newspaper Advertising Agents. 11-20 COLLOR BLOCK, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Your Watch Insured Free. A perfect insurance against theft or accident is the now famous Non-pull-out BOW.

Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia. the oldest, largest, and most complete Watch Case factory in the world—1500 employees; 2000 Watch Cases daily. One of its products is the celebrated Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases which are just as good as solid cases, and cost about one half less. Sold by all jewelers, without extra charge for Non-pull-out bow. Ask for pamphlet, or send to the manufacturers.





Notices of Meetings.

CLINTON POMONA. The next meeting of Clinton Pomona will be held at Elsie, Sept. 27. The program follows:

- Welcome address, Master of Elsie Grange. Response, Bessie Andrus. Paper, Jas. Jewett. Remarks, Mr. Meacher. Paper, Lecturer Elsie Grange. Song. Selection, W. T. Tillotson. Paper, Marion Botsford. Recitation, Mrs. Jewett.

HURON POMONA.

The date of Huron county Pomona Grange will be changed to Oct. 5, on account of date of Huron County fair being changed, which would bring the Pomona on the last day of the fair. The place of meeting will be as heretofore stated at Colfax Grange.

Mrs. R. NUGENT, Secretary.

NEWS NOTES.

The total amount of State taxes in Michigan for 1893 is \$1,931,214.69, or 1.7 mills on the dollar.

At the recent labor congress in Chicago, Richard T. Ely of the State University of Wisconsin, spoke of the state ownership of railroads. He strongly declared that the government purchase of the railways of the United States is a practical reform. The purchase would give the property far greater value than the government bonds issued to pay for them, because the consolidation of the roads would at once increase enormously their value.

The home rule bill passed the commons by a vote of 301 to 267. The closing scenes were marked by a great ovation for Mr. Gladstone. In the Lords the bill was thrown out by a vote of 419 to 41. This is the end of the agitation for the present. Probably an appeal will be taken to the country soon. In many circles the vote of the Lords is taken to portend their ultimate overthrow when the people come to express their own will.

The European situation has taken on its annual warlike spirit. Whether any trouble will come cannot be presaged. The aggressions of France in Siam have stirred up the English, and the parade of German soldiery in the city of Metz, in the former French territory, is sort of a red flag affair. Russia and Germany are having trouble with their tariffs and Italy hates France.

The G. A. R. had a successful reunion in Indianapolis. Capt. Adams of Massachusetts was elected commander. The ranks are beginning to thin, the death roll is growing longer, and before many years the Grand Army will be but an item in history.

Probably the most important congress of all those held at Chicago this summer, is the congress of religions. It is the first time in the history of the world that such an event has taken place. An effort will here be made to show that all religions can in some degree unite upon the essentials and need not quarrel over the non-essentials.

The congressional situation remains unchanged. The senate still delays, the silver men seeking to force a compromise measure by their policy of delay. Meantime business is picking up, with the Sherman law still in operation, and a tariff revision committee at work. These things seem to show that neither in the purchasing clause nor in the tariff agitation, can be found the sole causes of the hard times.

CROP REPORT.

Lansing, September 8, 1893.

The drouth now prevailing in southern Michigan is without a parallel. There has been no general rain since about the 22d of June. Light showers have afforded only temporary and local relief. The average total rainfall in June was below the normal, and there was a further deficiency in July. Complete returns for August have not yet been received, but the weekly bulletins of the State weather service indicate that the average rainfall for August was about one-half the normal.

At Lansing an accurate record of rainfall has been kept at the office of the State Board of Health since and including 1879. This record shows a total rainfall in July of this year of 0.98 of an inch, and in August of 0.73 of an inch, a total for the two months of only 1.71 inches. The least amount recorded for the same months in any former year was 2.61 inches in 1887. The average for the two months in the fourteen years previous to 1893 is 5.91 inches. Compared with this average the deficiency in 1893 is 4.20 inches.

At the State Agricultural College in 1864 the rainfall in July and August amounted to 1.65 inches. The least amount recorded for the two months in any year since 1864, previous to 1893, is 2.39 inches in 1887.

The severity of the drouth has been greatly increased by bright sunshine. There was very little cloudy weather during July and August. The percentage of sunshine is uniformly reported in excess of the normal.

Of course it follows that crops of all kinds have been seriously injured. Corn is being cut to save the fodder. The potato crop will be light. Meadows and pastures are dried up, and in many

cases are believed to be ruined. Clover sowed this year, except in the most favorably located fields, is entirely killed out. Ploughing for fall wheat, except on the lighter soils, is practically impossible. It now seems probable that the wheat area of this State will be greatly reduced, on account of drouth as well as low prices.

Threshers' returns of about 65,000 acres of wheat threshed, secured by correspondents, show that the average yield per acre in the southern counties is 15.77 bushels, in the central 14 bushels, and in the northern 11 bushels, indicating a total yield in the State of more than 24,000,000 bushels, or 15.33 bushels per acre.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers since the August report was published is 1,248,869. Of this amount 519,709 bushels were marketed in July but not reported until late in August, and 729,160 bushels were marketed in August. Adding the amount now reported marketed in July to the amount previously reported for the twelve months ending with July, gives a total of 14,822,056 bushels marketed in the wheat year, 1892-3.

JOHN W. JOCHIM, Secretary of State.

A NOTABLE ADDRESS.

The fourth annual auction sale at the Willows stock farm, Paw Paw, Michigan, is to be held this year on Thursday, September 21, at which time 100 imported one and two year old ewes and 40 imported and home-bred rams will be offered. These are all high class sheep, recorded both in England and America and guaranteed breeders. Before the day of sale the ewes will have been bred to some of the best rams of the breed, and these sheep are now drawn and especially reserved for this sale, which will be held inside with comfortable seats and arrangements.

The 1893 feature of this sale is to be the presence of Mr. J. Bowen-Jones of Ensdon House, Shropshire, England, who is the president of the English Shropshire Society and one of the most eminent and successful of English farmers. He is a man of broad culture and every inch the gentleman. He conducts a farm of 700 acres, on which are 600 registered Shropshires and 100 Herefords. The annual expense of this farm is over \$10,000 and is conducted so as to make it financially successful. Mr. Bowen-Jones is a member of the county council, a position of considerable importance, and also a member of the executive committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which conducts the largest agricultural show in the world. At 10:30 o'clock Mr. Bowen-Jones will address the visitors for an hour upon "Stock breeding in England," and as this is and has been for many years the foundation of English agriculture and the only thing that has saved it from decadence, the address given by this gentleman should be of more than usual interest, and all breeders of live stock and representatives of agricultural papers are invited to be present. For full particulars as to sale, catalogues may be had on application.

A REVOLUTION AFFECTING READERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

A subject which has received much discussion in all parts of the country during the past month has been the possibility of the The Cosmopolitan's succeeding in its new move of selling the magazine, unchanged in size and even bettered in quality, at the price of twelve and one-half cents, instead of twenty-five cents, as formerly. The August Cosmopolitan, for instance, was illustrated by a long list of famous artists, including Rochegrosse, Hamilton Gibson, Guillonnet, Kemble, Schwabe, Saunier, Goodhue, Meaulle, Alice Barber Stephens, and the late Wilson de Meza. The publishers in part explain how it is possible to keep up a pace of this kind by their announcement that the Christmas edition will exceed 200,000 copies, and that in consequence of these large editions, they are obliged to raise the advertising rates from \$200 to \$300 per page—fifty dollars per page more than has ever been charged by any of the leading magazines in this country. This move of The Cosmopolitan would look as if the American people had been quick to appreciate the effort to furnish them a magazine of the highest class, at a price so unusual and so small as to be almost nominal.

Criminal History of Ten Years.

- 1. "In the Gloaming."
2. "Silver Threads Among the Gold."
3. "My Grandfather's Clock."
4. "White Wings."
5. "Annie Rooney."
6. "Down Went McGinty."
7. "Comrades."
8. "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay."
9. "After the Ball."
10. "Daddy Won't Buy me a Bow-wow."

—Chicago Record.

"What can I do for you?" he asked of the caller. "I came to collect for the ventilating fan we put in for you." "Oh—er; I see. I'm sorry, but we are not cashing any drafts at present."—Washington Star.

His First Restaurant Dinner.—Waiter—"Your're not gwine t' forgit de waitah, sah?" Silas Haymow—"Not much. I never forgits a face after I've once seed it. If yer ever up near Bristol drop in. I'll be glad to see yer."—Puck.

Trials of the Middle Aged Beau.—"Why are they not married?" "She objects to marrying him till she is older." "Doesn't he agree to that?" "Yes, but she objects to waiting till he is older."—Life.

Johnnie—"Mamma, Are twins doubles or halves?" "Mamma—"Why, doubles, of course, darling. Aren't you and your brother Tom, two whole dear boys? You are not half boys. Haven't you two round curly heads?" Johnnie—"Well we may be doubles on heads, but we're halves on apples."—Harper's Young People.

The World's Fair Grange

Corner of 93d Street and Saginaw Avenue (519 93d St.), South Chicago.

TWENTY MINUTES RIDE FROM THE FAIR BY ELECTRIC CARS. 5 CTS. FARE. NO OTHER BUILDING WITHIN 500 FEET. NO DANGER FROM FIRE. PLENTY OF FRESH AIR. QUIET AND COOL.

ANOTHER CUT IN PRICES. If the Railroads won't do it the Grange will.

- Rooms with 1 double Bed, \$0.75 per day, 37 1/2 Cents each person.
Rooms with 2 double Beds, \$1.00 per day, 25 Cents each person.
Rooms with 3 double Beds, \$1.50 per day, 25 Cents each person.
Meals 25 Cents.

Suit of seven rooms (seven beds) furnished for housekeeping, \$5.00 per day.

HOW TO REACH THE GRANGE. From the Fair grounds take a Grand Crossing & South Chicago Electric Car on Stony Island Ave. at 64th St. Fair gate. If coming in by Mich. Central R'y, get off at Burnside or Grand Crossing, and take Electric Car to South Chicago. If coming in by Mich. Southern R'y, get off at South Chicago station, and walk four blocks west on 93d St.

Address,

R. O. DUNNING, 519 93d St. cor. Saginaw Ave., South Chicago, Ill.

A GLIMPSE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The passenger entering Chicago from the east by any of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL trains will observe, after passing Kensington and Grand Crossing, that the tracks are gradually elevated until, from a point of view some twenty feet above the level, he sees to the right an assemblage of domes, towers and spires rising above the trees between the railroad and Lake Michigan. These are some of the colossal and magnificent palaces of the World's Columbian Exposition, far surpassing, not only in number and magnitude, but in beauty and artistic harmony of design, any assemblage of buildings that the world has ever before seen.

First to be noticed and directly in front of the railway station where the MICHIGAN CENTRAL trains will enter the Exposition, rise grandly the four square pavilions of the Administration building, crowned by its great dome, 260 feet above the ground,—"almost as lofty as that of St. Paul's in London," says Mrs. Van Rensselaer, "and almost as graceful in outline as that of the Florentine Cathedral." In front of it stands the magnificent bronze fountain by MacMonnies, facing the great basin in the center of the great court, upon which front the Agricultural building and Machinery Hall on the south, and the palaces of Mines and Mining, Electricity, and of Manufactures and the Liberal Arts on the north. The domes and towers of these buildings may be seen in the distance, and particularly the great arched roof of the last named building, the largest in the world. It covers an area of more than thirty acres—three times that of the largest building of the great Paris Exposition of 1889.

As the train approaches more closely to the grounds, the Transportation building is clearly seen to the left of the Administration building. It covers, with its annexes, fourteen and a half acres of ground, and its massive arched doorway, elaborately decorated and known as the "Golden Portal," is one of the most striking external features of the Exposition.

Next to the left is the Horticultural Building, a thousand feet in length, and with a central pavilion, under the glass dome of which is grouped the finest known collection of bamboos, tree-ferns and palms.

Northward, and still nearer to the train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and noble structure, first of all to be completed, and the architect, artists and decorators of which were all women. It will be filled with the fruits of the genius, skill and labor of the women of all nations.

Crossing the Midway Plaisance, which connects Jackson Park on the east with Washington Park on the west, and in which are located a section of Paris, a street of Cairo, Irish, German, Austrian and Turkish villages, a Dutch East Indian settlement, ice, sliding and spiral electric railways, and numerous other interesting features, of some of which the traveler may get a glimpse as he dashes by. On the right, grouped at the north end of Jackson Park, are the various State and Foreign buildings of diversified architecture and representing an expenditure of millions of dollars.

No passing glimpse of the World's Fair, however, nor the most detailed and glowing description that can be penned, can give any idea of its surpassing size and extent, the splendid harmony of its design, or of its rich artistic sculpture and decorative features. Nothing but frequent visits and careful observation can do it. But while every passing traveler will surely resolve upon this, he will also surely be thankful that he is journeying upon the MICHIGAN CENTRAL, the only Eastern line that gives him such a passing view, or that takes him directly by and in full view of Niagara Falls, the great natural wonder of the world.

SURPRISED AND PLEASED.

June 3, 1893.

MR. O. W. INGERSOLL: I painted a good residence with your Ready Mixed Paint and I must say I was happily surprised at the excellent, beautiful gloss it had. I have followed painting many years, never did a job that gave better satisfaction than that did. I feel perfectly safe in recommending your paints to all customers who intrust their buildings in my care.

Fraternally yours, G. S. TAYLOR.

[See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.—Ed.]

"The Silver Problem" discussed in the September number of the North American Review, by Andrew Carnegie, whose article will be entitled, "A Word to Wage Earners," and by Sir John Lubbock, M. P., who will write on "The Present Crisis."

Butter Makers advertisement with circular logo and text: Should know that the first-prize butter at the leading Conventions has been made with DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT. It is the purest salt made. It preserves and holds the flavor of good butter longer than any other salt.

GRANGE DIRECTORY.

Patrons Will Find These Firms Reliable and Can Get Special Prices From Them.

H. R. EAGLE & CO., Farmers' Wholesale Supply House, 68 and 70 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

The Smith Implement & Buggy Co., 22 and 24 East 3d St., Cincinnati, O. has a contract with Grange of Ohio and Indiana to supply their state and furnish goods at wholesale rates when the order comes under the seal of the Grange.

A. R. HICKS & CO., PALMYRA, N. Y. are the official furnishers of badges, working tools, seals, staff mountings, and all supplies. Illustrated catalog on application.

PIANOS Special inducements all the time. Send for Catalogues, etc. Direct to Weaver Organ & Piano Co. Factory, York, Pa. Place seal of your Grange on your letter paper, or send trade card to secure benefit of special manufacturers' prices direct to Grangers.

LUMBER GEO. WOODLEY, 242 South Water St., Chicago, Ill. Wholesale Lumber dealer. Solicits correspondence with members of Michigan P. of H. and Alliances who contemplate building. Write for price lists.

The Honey Creek Grange Nurseries have been under contract with the State Grange of Ohio for over ten years, and have dealt extensively in Indiana and Michigan also. Special prices sent to anyone under seal of the Grange. Give us a trial. We can save you money. Address Isaac Freeman & Son, Rex, Ohio.

PATRONS' OIL WORKS. DERRICK OIL CO. F. G. BELLAMY, Prop'r, Titusville, Pa. Lubricating and Burning Oils of the highest quality, at wholesale prices. Try our Elite Burning Oil, made specially for family use. Write for prices. Address DERRICK OIL CO., Titusville, Pa.

Will \$500 Help You Out? If so, you can have it! We offer you the Sole Agency for an article that is Wanted in Every Home and INDISPENSABLE in Every Office, something that SELLS AT SIGHT. Other articles sell rapidly at Double the Price, though not answering the purpose half so well. You can make from \$500 to \$700 in three months, introducing it, after which it will bring a Steady, Liberal Income, if properly attended to. Ladies do as well as men, in town or country. Don't miss this Chance. Write at once to J. W. JONES, Manager, Springfield, Ohio.

Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest 200,000,000 acres of wheat and grazing lands open for settlement in Manitoba and the Great Northwest, including the famous Edmonton District and the great Saskatchewan Valley, which are now opened by railroads.

THE FINEST LANDS to be had in North America, and good climate. Where stock pick their living the year round and thrive.

FREE FARMS OF 160 ACRES given to every male adult of eighteen years and over, and every female head of a family. Special rates given to intending settlers. For maps, pamphlets, testimonials of Michigan farmers who have been there, and further information, address A. R. CODE, Gen'l Agt., Box 635, Saginaw, E. S., Mich.

TWO GOOD FAIRS. The Flint industrial fair holds its meeting Sep. 19-22. It is the fair of eastern Michigan.

The Ionia district fair association holds its fair Sept. 26-29. This fair is in a rich district and has a large attendance.

"If you will allow me to interrupt you a moment," called out a solemn-faced man in the audience, "may I ask what position you take in regard to the binomial theorem?" "It's a thiev' conspiracy between the gold bugs and the Colorado mine owners!" thundered the orator, his eyes flashing fire, "and I'm ag'in it!"—Chicago Tribune.

Favorite Lines

to the Summer Resorts of Northern Michigan

TRAVERSE CITY ELK RAPIDS CHARLEVOIX PETOSKEY BAY VIEW MACKINAC ISLAND; TRAVERSE BAY RESORTS

CHICAGO and WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY

DETROIT LANSING and NORTHERN RAILROAD

The West Michigan now in operation to Bay View, is the ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO CHARLEVOIX

Through sleeping and parlor car service from Chicago, Detroit, Lansing and Grand Rapids to Petoskey and Bay View during the summer months.

THE SCENIC LINE Over forty miles of beautiful lake and river views north of Traverse City. Send a stamp for new Summer Book. TRY IT WHEN YOU GO NORTH THIS SUMMER.

FRANK TOWNSEND, Agent, Lansing. Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Grand Rapids.

AJAX DYNAMITE!

FOR STUMP BLASTING. We are bound to introduce our AJAX in your locality, and to do so will CHEAP. Goods guaranteed. No better sold. Try us on prices. Ajax Dynamite Works, BAY CITY, Mich.

COMPLETE MANHOOD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT. At last a medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc. Every Man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK. It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. If convenient enclose ten cents to pay postage alone. Address the publishers, ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PRESSES OF ROBERT SMITH & CO., LANSING, MICH.