

# THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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WHOLE NO. 427.

## PURE FOOD.

A Short Statement Regarding the New Pure Food Law, by its Author.

HON. D. D. BUELL.

The Grange put itself on record as favoring pure food, and being one of that noble Order I took the opportunity of formulating a bill that would carry out a "long-felt want" of our people.

While this may come far short of the mark, yet I think that it is a step in the right direction.

In looking over our laws I found that as far back as 1881 the legislature passed a pure food bill, but like a noble ship without a pilot, it has been tossed to and fro, and has not reached the desired haven.

In 1885 the people found that honey was being adulterated, and the legislature passed a bill to shut off that spurious article.

In 1887 *tera alba*, barytes, talc, and many other substances injurious to health were found in candy, and they again in unmistakable terms said that this no longer should be perpetrated. Again in 1889 it was found that spirit vinegar was made and labeled "pure cider vinegar," while there was not the first drop of cider in it. It is this kind of vinegar which has driven the pure article from our state, and those of good authority say that there is no longer a single barrel sold within our borders.

## NOT ENFORCED.

Some one may ask why the laws already enacted were not enforced. I answer, because the complaint must come from the people to the prosecuting attorney. And you know the old saying, "what is everybody's business is nobody's business."

The law now so reads that the Governor appoints a commissioner for a period of two years, and it is this officer's duty to carefully inquire into the dairy and food products, and the several articles which are the necessary constituents of food which are offered for sale in this state; and when he has reason to believe that any such articles are adulterated, impure or unwholesome, he shall procure samples of the same and direct the state analyst to make due and careful examination of the same and report his finding thereon. If it shall appear from such report that the article, food, or dairy product is adulterated, it shall be the duty of the commissioner to make complaint against the manufacturer or vender thereof in the proper county and furnish the prosecuting attorney with the evidence thereon to obtain conviction.

The Governor has appointed Mr. Storrs of Muskegon, who is said to be a man of business ability and tact enough to begin rooting out and making these "bogus" fellows more particular what they sell. He will find them a hard enemy to fight, but I think he has sufficient power to wipe the terrible curse from the state.

Union City.

## QUESTIONS TO FARMERS.

Hon. H. D. Platt sends us the following letters, which are self-explanatory. They will interest every farmer. We should like to hear from many of our readers on the subjects mentioned, especially concerning the last two questions.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, UNITED STATES SENATE, July 15, 1890.

Mr. H. D. Platt, Ypsilanti, Mich.  
DEAR SIR—It is asserted that the business of farming has become unprofitable, and that agri-

culture has been, some years, suffering a general depression. In order to get the truth of the matter the senate of the United States, by resolution, of which a copy is inclosed herewith, instructed its committee on agriculture and forestry to ascertain and report the facts.

Senators Peffer, Roach, and Washburn, as a sub-committee, are charged with that part of the work which relates chiefly to the grain growing and live stock producing states.

The committee desire the co-operation of practical farmers, and, with that end in view, we have prepared some questions which present leading points on which we desire information, leaving correspondents free to suggest others, and to add anything which they think will aid the committee in procuring all material facts in the line of our inquiry.

You have been recommended to the committee as one in every way qualified to assist in attaining the object sought. We have, therefore, taken the liberty of addressing this communication to you, with the request that you answer the questions printed on a separate sheet and inclosed herewith. You are at liberty to add any facts or suggestions which you think will be useful in the investigation.

Permit us to express the hope that you will find it convenient to answer early. Please mail in the inclosed envelope.

Respectfully,

W. A. PEFFER,

Chairman Sub-committee.

1. Please give your name, your state, county and postoffice address?  
Ans. H. D. Platt, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

2. How long have you been actually engaged in the business of farming in the state where you now reside?  
Ans. Thirty years.

3. Are you now living on a farm and are you performing manual labor as a practical farmer?  
Ans. Yes.

4. What are the principal articles produced for market by the farmers in your section of the state?  
Ans. Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, wool and mutton, cattle, horses and hogs.

5. Do the farms produce as well as they did formerly. If not, what is the reason for the change, and when did it begin?  
Ans. Farms well tilled, better. If not they do not in proportion to the neglect given them.

6. Has the value of farm lands in your state depreciated? If so, when did the depreciation begin, and what caused it?  
Ans. They have in proportion to the depreciation in price of farm products.

7. Have the values of farm products in your state fallen in recent years? If so, when did the fall begin, what was the cause of it, and what articles fell most?  
Ans. Yes. Wheat from over production and gambling on boards of trade; wool from that bill obliging us to compete with Australia and the South American states anticipating free trade.

8. Do farmers of your state, themselves, cure and preserve the meats that they use in their families?  
Ans. As a rule they do.

9. Do they produce and use their own fruit?  
Ans. Yes.

10. Are the wheat and corn raised by your farmers ground at neighborhood custom mills as formerly? If not, how do they procure their flour and meal?  
Ans. The mills as a rule refuse

to grind grists but will exchange, giving a certain number of pounds of flour and bran for a bushel of wheat.

11. Do farmers in your part of the state raise more or less live stock than formerly? Whether more or less, what caused the change, and what classes of animals were subject to the change—horses, cattle, sheep, swine?  
Ans. Less cattle and horses because of the competition of the west. More sheep, the surplus to be marketed under one year. About the same of hogs.

12. Are the farmers raising sheep? If so, are the flocks numerous, and are they large or small?  
Ans. The farmers would like to keep large flocks of sheep, but at the price of wool this year (in anticipation of wool's going on the free list) the industry will be killed. No farmer can produce wool in this country at ten cents per pound. Large and small, according to size of farm.

13. What effect, if any, has the interstate commerce law on agricultural interests in your state?  
Ans. It has had the effect to equalize freight.

14. What effect, if any, has dealing in "futures" and "options" had on the prices of farm products?  
Ans. To lower prices, no stability in the market, supply and demand is done away with as it makes it impossible for supply and demand to govern the market.

15. Would you advise the discontinuance of the reports of the Department of Agriculture on the distribution and consumption of farm products? And if so, for what reason?  
Ans. No. Intelligent men should be informed and then they could and would reach conclusions.

16. How does the condition of the farming business in your state during the last few years compare with its condition in former years? If there has been any marked change, whether better or worse, when did it begin, and what caused it?  
Ans. Not so good. A marked change for the worse dating from the general settlement of the west, and accelerated by the disturbing questions of money; after silver was demonetized in 1873, and the reduction of the wool tariff of 1883.

17. If present conditions of agriculture in your state are not satisfactory to farmers, what have you to suggest by way of relief through national legislation? What would you change? What abolish? What establish?  
Ans. I would cause the increase of the currency by the use of silver until the per capita circulation reached at least forty-five dollars (\$45), the limitation being sure to keep it at par with gold; hold firmly to a protective tariff, shutting out entirely shoddy and rags, and limit immigration to desirable persons.

[The answers to the above questions were endorsed by the Saline Farmers' Club, 45 members present and voting.]

## IMMIGRATION.

[A paper read at Traverse Pomona Grange by E. H. Allin.]

Among the many items of interest to the Grange, that of immigration has become of prime importance.

When a human body becomes surcharged with poisonous matter, the fact is made evident to the physician by the retarded or accelerated pulse; so when the body politic becomes corrupted it is shown by the eccentric acts of portions of the people.

Unstability in politics, riots, strikes, murder and anarchy,—all are signs that something is amiss.

Does unrestricted immigration have anything to do with this state of affairs? We think that it is the main cause.

## EVILS OF IMMIGRATION.

Among the evils which may be attributed to the influence of foreigners are the following:—

First, statistics show that insanity is on the increase, and also that a large proportion of the patients are foreigners. Thus the public is burdened by the system of free admission.

Second, when you read of a riot, you will find that the leaders as well as most of the followers are either foreign born, or people who have lived secluded in settlements of foreigners all their lives.

Third, we believe that the drink habit is kept alive by the influence of the foreign element more than by anything else. People of other lands are accustomed to drink freely so far as their means will allow, and when they come to this country where money is easier to get and the liquor more fiery, the influence of all is thrown against restrictive laws, while many fill drunkards' graves.

Fourth, the German or Italian peasant who can scrape enough together to come to this country with, may, in two years, declare his intentions. After the declaration, he may go to the polls, ignorant of all principles of a republican form of government, unable to read the name on his ballot or even to converse with the canvassers; but he may put whichever ballot his fancy may dictate into the box. Thus he becomes an element of corruption in politics.

## PROHIBITION.

But suppose we pass laws to prohibit all immigration, will there be any evils in that course? We admit the principle in law making that the aim should be to secure the greatest good to the greatest number. Now many of our best citizens are foreign born. Many of them are holding important public offices, many are wealthy citizens furnishing employment to hundreds, while foreign laborers have been and still may be useful in opening canals and building railroads and other public works, as well as in settling and improving what would otherwise be waste territory. Besides, if we should pass unconditional restriction laws, we would be doing a great injustice in the practical separation of families. Many an immigrant is carefully hoarding the dimes and pennies to bring over some loved mother, brother or sister. On those such laws would fall with almost crushing severity.

## REGULATION.

The remedy which I would propose is strict regulation. No one who is not of good character should be allowed to immigrate to this country. This can be accomplished by causing a rigid examination of the history of each proposed immigrant in his native country by the foreign representatives of the United States, and the power should be given to return all who have shown themselves unfit, morally or economically, for citizenship. It might be well also to require a deposit of a certain sum as a guarantee of ability to support themselves, the same to be returned when an equal sum has been saved in this country.

By this plan this country would be benefited instead of becoming the dumping ground of paupers and criminals as is the case under the present system.

## AMERICANIZE.

The next thing is to thoroughly Americanize the immigrant. This

should be done before he is allowed to vote, and no one, native or foreign, should be given the ballot until he can not only speak and write the English language, but can, at least, read the constitution under which he is to be governed.

As a further means to the before mentioned end, a strict compulsory educational law should be passed, for there is nothing so potent in blending otherwise discordant elements as the common school.

Each pupil is drawn from his or her particular rut to a higher and broader plane of thought and action; race and sectional prejudice is lost and the future generation is becoming literally "one and inseparable." Some may question the fairness of compelling people to send their children to school; but I ask, is it right to tax both the interested and the disinterested for the support of schools and yet allow people on account of the merest whims to keep their children out of them, sometimes to be dwarfed mentally, morally and physically by overwork and evil associations?

In conclusion, let me say that I think that the whole matter is one of regulation and not of prohibition.

## NOTICE.

ASSEMBLY OF THE PRIESTS OF DEMETER ORDER OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

OFFICE OF THE ANNALIST,  
514 F ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
September 18, 1893.

The assembly of the Priests of Demeter of the Order of The Patrons of Husbandry, will confer the Seventh Degree, or Degree of Ceres, during the Twenty-seventh Session of the National Grange, to be convened at Syracuse, New York, on Wednesday, November the 15th, 1893. The work is assigned for Friday afternoon, 4 o'clock, and Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, November 17th. The ceremonies of conferring the Degree will take place in the Alhambra Hall.

Members who have received the Sixth Degree, or Degree of Flora, are entitled to this Degree, upon the payment of one dollar, accompanied with a certificate, bearing name of applicant, residence, town, county and state, and time and place of having received the Sixth Degree. Where man and wife prefer the certificate in one, it will be so issued, by the assembly, but the fees for the Degree will be the same as though the certificates were issued separately. Parties desiring one certificate, as above, must notify the Annalist, before the meeting of the Assembly.

All Applications must be approved by the Worthy Master of the State Grange, in whose jurisdiction the applicant resides.

Applications, prior to November 10, should be sent to H. H. Goff, Spencerport, New York, who will supply the proper blank forms of application. Subsequent to Nov. 10, applications should be sent to the same Brother (H. H. Goff), but addressed Vanderbilt Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., where personal applications can also be made, previous to, and during the session, until the time of conferring the Degree.

Fraternally,  
LEONARD RHONE,  
High Priest.

JOHN TRIMBLE,  
Annalist.

He loved a young lady from Me.,  
Who looked upon him with disde.  
"What, you for my beau?"  
I don't think you kneau  
Enough to come out of the re."

—Chicago Record.

Field and Stock.

MICHIGAN.

Some Interesting and Instructive Figures Relative to the Importance of Michigan as an Agricultural State.

The following notes are taken from material sent us by Hon. J. J. Woodman. They are well worth studying and preserving.

Population, 1890	2,093,889
Increase in ten years	28 per cent
Property, tax valuation	\$1,130,000,000
Acres in farms, 1893	12,720,619
Acres not in farms	24,254,741

Michigan stands first in yield of wheat per acre, of the wheat growing states; 18 1/2 bushels, 1891.

First in the value per acre of farm crops generally.

First in hard wood forests and hard wood manufactures.

First in the production of peppermint oil, more than all the rest of the country combined.

First in value of farms per acre in the following great agricultural states, as the table will show.

Michigan	\$36.15
Illinois	31.87
Indiana	31.11
Wisconsin	23.30
Iowa	22.92
California	15.19
Minnesota	14.45
Oregon	13.50
Missouri	13.47
Nebraska	10.65
Kansas	9.98
Washington	9.82
Montana	7.97
Arkansas	6.16
Mississippi	5.86
Texas	4.70

Third in value of sheep and wool, only Ohio and California leading her.

The Agricultural Report, 1890, page 333, gives the market value at the point of production of an acre of the leading grains and hay in the following states:

States.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Hay.
Michigan	\$13.16	\$13.40	\$10.44	\$13.22
Ohio	13.16	12.42	9.73	12.71
Indiana	10.84	11.36	7.88	11.35
Illinois	9.38	11.32	8.95	10.26
Wisconsin	11.04	10.03	8.68	9.21
Minnesota	10.86	9.31	8.63	6.76
Iowa	8.63	7.56	7.31	6.39
Missouri	8.94	9.23	6.96	9.38
Kansas	7.96	9.41	6.64	5.55
Nebraska	7.98	6.87	5.78	4.82
Dakota	5.97	4.52	7.29	5.10

In barley and buckwheat Michigan also leads all the northwestern states in value of production per acre.

The Agricultural Report, 1891, page 332, gives the average value of live stock per head, in the states named for the past ten years.

States.	Horses.	Cows.	Steers.	Sheep.
Michigan	\$81.00	\$31.00	\$26.00	\$2.75
Ohio	72.00	31.00	26.00	2.73
Dakota	76.00	28.00	24.00	2.24
Minnesota	76.00	26.00	22.00	2.42
Nebraska	73.00	29.00	24.00	2.24
Wisconsin	72.00	27.00	23.00	2.18
Iowa	68.00	27.00	23.00	2.55
Indiana	67.00	29.00	23.00	2.50
Illinois	74.00	30.00	25.00	2.04
Kansas	63.00	27.00	23.00	2.04
Missouri	54.00	23.00	19.00	1.85

Reducing butter and cheese back to milk, the report shows the number of gallons per cow annually marketed, as follows:

States.	Gal.
Ohio	328
Indiana	241
Iowa	215
Dakota	159
Michigan	325
Illinois	240
Nebraska	187
Missouri	135
Wisconsin	267
Minnesota	216
Kansas	160

The states west of Buffalo, north of the Ohio river, and east of the Rocky mountains make up the granary of the world. Excepting California, they are the only states raising a surplus of grain.

Michigan leads them all in the value per acre, at home, of the leading grain products. As is well known, Michigan is also the leading fruit state of the country. No state can produce a greater variety of crops, and her mineral, forestry and fishing interest, help materially to give a profitable home market.

The marked advantages enjoyed by Michigan farmers are superior soil, climate and market. More than one-half her territory is wild land, yet railroads have penetrated every section of the state; and her 2,000 miles of coast line offer unequaled transportation facilities. In addition, she has plenty of good timber, good water, good neighbors, and is seldom molested by cyclones, floods, drouths or grasshoppers. A failure of crops has never been known.

MICHIGAN SOILS.

In connection with the statements made above it will be of interest to make a few quotations from Bulletin 99 of the Michigan station by Dr. Kedzie, regarding the soils\* of Michigan:

No state in the union has suffered more in reputation from false statements and ignorant misrepresentation than Michigan. At the time of its first settlement, to the popular apprehension the far-off and unknown Michigan was only, and would forever remain, the home of the wolf, the Indian and ague. By the white man it was uninhabited and uninhabitable. In a report made to a religious body in regard to the feasibility of establishing missionary stations in order to christianize this heathen wild, it was stated that the project was impracticable, "because only a narrow strip along the border of the territory was inhabitable, the interior being a vast and impenetrable swamp."

In his address at the laying of the corner stone of the new capitol in 1872, Hon. W. A. Howard made the following extract from the report of the surveyor general of Ohio, bearing date Nov. 30, 1815: "The country on the Indian boundary line, from the mouth of the great Auglaize river and running thence for about fifty miles is (with few exceptions) low, wet land, with a very thick growth of underbrush, intermixed with very bad marshes, but generally very heavily timbered with beech, cottonwood, oak, etc.; thence continuing north and extending from the Indian boundary eastward, the number and extent of the swamps increase, with the addition of numbers of lakes from twenty chains to two or three miles across. Many of the lakes have extensive marshes adjoining their margins, sometimes thickly covered with a species of pine called tamarack, and other places covered with a coarse high grass and uniformly covered from six inches to three feet (and more at times) with water. The margins of these lakes are not the only places where swamps are found, for they are interspersed throughout the whole country, and filled with water as above stated, and varying in extent. The intermediate space between the swamps and lakes, which is probably near one-half of the country, is with a very few exceptions a poor, barren, sandy land, on which scarcely any vegetation grows, except very small scrubby oaks. In many places that part which may be called dry land is composed of little short sand hills, forming a kind of deep basins, the bottoms of many of which are composed of marsh, similar to the above described. The streams are generally narrow and very deep, compared with their width, the shores and bottoms of which are (with a very few exceptions) swampy beyond description; and it is with the utmost difficulty that a place can be found along which horses can be conveyed.

"A circumstance peculiar to that country is exhibited in many of the marshes by their being thinly covered with a sward of grass, by walking on which evince the existence of water or a very thin mud immediately under their covering, which sinks from six to eighteen inches from the pressure of the foot at every step and at the same time rising before and behind the person passing over. The margins of many of the lakes and streams are in a similar situation and in many places literally afloat. On approaching the eastern part of the military lands towards the private claims on the straits and lake, the country does not contain so many swamps and lakes, but the extreme sterility and barrenness of the soil continues the same. Taking the country altogether, so far as has been explored and to all appearances, together with the information received concerning the balance, it is so bad there would not be more than one acre out of one hundred, if there would be one out of one thousand, that would, in any case, admit of cultivation."

From the number of persons who have continued to decry Michigan in whole or in part it would seem that the surveyor general of Ohio had a large family. But as settlers poured into the new territory, they were surprised and delighted to find, instead of impass-

able bogs and sterile sand-hills, a region of wonderful beauty and fertility. Thus one county after another was rescued from the supposed dominion of chimeras dire, and pronounced to be the best farm lands on which the sun shines. But who shall say how many persons have been deterred by such ignorant and reckless assertions from making their home in the best state in our union? Sin drove the first pair from the primal Eden, but ignorance has barred out thousands of their children from many an earthly paradise.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When we cast our eyes upon the map of our country we are struck with the unique position which our peninsula occupies in comparison with other lands in the same latitude and mark how Nature clasps with her protecting arm of water the "beautiful peninsula" and pours out the vast "unsalted seas" a rampart against the cold. Its geographical position and surroundings point it out as eminently fitted for productive industry, while its easily available water carriage will save it from the blighting influence of monopoly in transportation. The watered stock of railroads find more than a match in the water ways of our system of lakes, drowning out monopoly of transportation. Michigan is planted on the highway of nations—the highway of commerce that must last as long as grass grows and water runs. Such a region must occupy a prominent position in the world's industries and commerce, unless these exceptional advantages are offset by unusual disabilities.

LUMBERING VS. FARMING.

The vast wealth of Michigan in lumber has so filled the public eye that it could not see the greater wealth of its soil. Men seemed to assume that the better it was for agriculture—as if a soil that could sustain such a wonderful forest growth must be incapable of growing anything but wood. As a consequence men seeking for new lands to make new homes have turned their back on rich soils, well watered lands, available markets, available transportation, schools and churches, security and civilization, to seek in the far west their resting place amid the alternate parching heat and deadly cold, and the wild disorder, discomfort and insecurity of border life. They reached for sunset and grasped a shadow. The great mass of these restless wanderers have rejected Michigan for a home because they were ignorant of this region—of its soil, productions, capabilities for cultivation, and its adaptedness to make desirable homes.

CITY OR COUNTRY—WHICH?

September marks the period when many young men leave the farm for college, looking to that as the door that leads them forever from the old homestead out into the great world where their chances for success in life are to be vastly improved. It is to this class, many of whom are just now hesitating which direction to take and which course to pursue, that the Gazette wishes to take into its councils for a short time, asking only a brief hearing of its presentation of the situation.

GROWTH OF CITIES.

For many years past our great cities and the industries which cluster around them have been making enormous growth and rapid development and the opportunities and calls for bright young men have indeed been great. There is no need of denying that from the money standpoint many of our best young men have succeeded better by leaving the farm than they would have done by remaining upon it. Nor will the flow of young men to the cities ever cease from the very nature of the case. Our cities absorb and use up human life just as they do animal life and material products. Horses raised on the farm drift to the cities to be worn out there; so many bright minds pass in the same way from the quietude of the farm to the hurry and worry in the city. The farm is the best place for raising boys; the city wears them out the most rapidly. Its very methods of existence make it impossible to breed and rear the best beings for its own existence.

PROFESSIONS GLUTTED.

Heretofore our cities have largely been able to absorb and utilize the graduates from our institutions of learning, from the post graduate of the university, with his Ph. D. degree, taking up the professions or entering the laboratory of manufacturing establishments, down to operators and book-keepers from telegraph and business colleges. A small percentage of the above have secured lucrative positions; the majority have only entered a treadmill existence where they are worn out without care or mercy from their employers. Still the crowd from the schools has been for the most part absorbed. Can it be in the future? The daily press tells us that in Germany a society has just been formed the object of which is to secure positions in other countries for worthy graduates of German universities—that Germany is overstocked with university men who cannot find the means of making a living. The same is true of England and France.

THE GRADUATES AND THE FARM.

With our stream of young men pouring from the college halls to the city the struggle grows harder and harder, and only a few at best can hope to reach the top. Under the circumstances why should not our farmers' sons who are about to enter college give agriculture and its possibilities a fair consideration before deciding against it? Today the country is not in need of more doctors, lawyers, or professional men generally; it is overcrowded with these. On the other hand there is a real demand for trained men in agriculture. Country communities are overstocked with doctors, but there is a dearth of intelligent, cultured farmers—men who make a success of their own business and who give stamina and character to country life. Our country communities today stand greatly in need of well-trained, well-prepared young men who will bring to them what country life must have in America before it shall reach the measure set to it by the very nature of things. To the young men who will bring to the work this training and preparation and an earnest desire to be helpful to their fellow men there is every promise of success. Under their care the fields will grow richer and the homestead a principality. Each can rule his own domain without fear of strikes or suspicion that some competitor a little sharper than he is about to drive him off the field. Bank failures will enter little into his daily thought or care. In every meeting of the community his counsel will be sought and he will be as a light to the neighborhood. To accumulate money in large amount the city still offers the only opportunity; to lead a life of general helpfulness to his fellow men the country offers by far the largest opportunity and our college student can turn his face in this direction with every prospect of success before him.

OWN LAND.

In England when a man acquires a competence his first move is to secure land, and the man with the smallest holding is looked upon with envy by the less successful. In America many a young man has come to despise the old homestead and to look upon broad acres of rich soil as something that may be parted with as readily and with as little thought as a trader changes horses. The present era of financial distress will mark the first genuine improvement in appreciation of the average American citizen for a holding of mother earth. No matter how much the drop in city lots farms are not going to depreciate. No one that can hold on now is giving up his farm because of hard times, but is holding to it closer and more firmly, realizing that it is the surest possession held by men.

To the young man about to enter college who has a genuine love for live stock and who feels happiest when in the fields with them and the growing crops, *The Gazette* most earnestly urges a continuance and cultivation of this quality. It is all right to go to college and get the best education possible, but turn that education in the direction of agriculture and the sciences that cluster around it. Study everything with the object in view of returning to the farm, taking the

old homestead in care if possible, or acquiring another equally good, and devoting a life to usefulness in the rural community. There is not one chance of failure here where there are a hundred sure to come in the city.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

That farmers have suffered from unjust legislation no one will deny. Much of it was the result of combinations before the farmers had any efficient organization and before they realized the extent of the injuries inflicted. With the Grange organization much has been done to counteract and remedy such legislation and to protect the interests of the farming classes, but very much remains to be done and new dangers are constantly threatening the farming interests. Hence it is that organization among farmers is more of a necessity at the present time than ever before.—*Grange Homes.*

Place sheep in a close, poorly ventilated sheep pen, and keep them there for a few weeks before the killing, and the mutton of every one will be tainted with this woolly flavor.—*E. P. Smith.*

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.

I have just received from the flock of Mr. J. Bowen-Jones and other eminent English breeders 100 imported yearling ewes and 25 yearling rams. Some of these ewes have now been bred to some of the best stock rams in England, and the others to our own best rams. The rams will weigh from 275 to 300 pounds and shear from 12 to 15 pounds at maturity, and the ewes will weigh from 150 to 210 pounds and shear from 9 to 12 pounds at maturity. All are recorded both in England and America. Orders by mail given careful attention.

THE WILLOW, Paw Paw, Mich.

Geo. E. Breck, Propr.

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 akin. 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 Catalog. Shropshire Sheep 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, hens and pullets score 90 to 95. My stock has won 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., F. O. DEKATER, MICH.

\*For Analysis of Michigan Soils send to Secretary of the College for the bulletin.

# 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, Est. notes and full particulars  
MAILED FREE. Write at once.

## Postal Jottings.

[We desire to make this department the Grange news column. Lecturers, secretaries and correspondents will favor us and all Patrons by sending in frequent notes about their Grange work, brief jottings concerning some topic discussed, or plans for work. Let us make this column of special interest to Patrons.]

DOUGLASS GRANGE, NO. 650,

is in a very prosperous condition and is continually taking in new members. We are holding a contest which is a great help as well as a benefit to the Grange. Every meeting is well attended and much interest is shown. The Grange Aid Society is prospering and doing good work.

GEORGE PORTER,  
Lecturer.

DAVISBURG GRANGE, NO. 245,

while perhaps not flourishing as we could wish, is neither dead nor sleeping. While we have undergone a thorough weeding out of careless and disaffected members, we feel that we can depend upon our present ones as in perfect sympathy with the objects of our Order. We have a most efficient corps of officers, hold our meetings regularly and have very interesting sessions. At our last meeting nearly every member was present, and all took part in the discussion upon the benefits of the agricultural fair to the farmer. It seemed to be the universal opinion that as generally conducted they are an injury rather than a benefit, on account of their low moral status and numerous catch-penny affairs, designed to entrap our growing boys and draw attention from the alleged purpose of the fair, i. e., an interest in agriculture. At our next meeting we take up the subject of "Life Insurance in the Grange."

We hope to be able to report better growth in the future, but are not at all disheartened now.

MRS. JAS. TAYLOR.

## THE HARVEST.

Ashland Grange, No. 545, mourns the death of Sister Irene Rockel, who died of diphtheria.

ALLIE RICH,  
Secretary Ashland Grange.

Died at her home in Arcadia, Sister Delila O. Russell, aged 48 years. Sister Russell was chaplain of Arcadia Grange, No. 500.

## 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.

### VIII.

ORIGINAL PUZZLES.

No. 38.—Anagram.

Ha, ha! how is the noble personator?  
Detroit, Mich. NANCY LEE.

No. 39.—Prize Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. Precedence. 3. Goals. 4. Those who halter (Cent). 5. To beat. 6. Punitive. 7. Town of Brit. Ind. 8. An ugly fish. 9. Submitted. 10. To offend. 11. A letter.  
Belton, Texas. G. WHIZZ.

No. 40.—Double Letter Enigma.

The sonant waves of "Nature beat,"  
"In vibrant," sentient TWO,  
Where voices fall of joy COMPLETE  
"And PRIME" each tale for you.  
Salem, N. H. PROTEUS.

No. 41.—Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. To draw. 3. Boxes. 4. Town of France. 5. To chew. 6. An engine. 7. By the poll. 8. A tide. 9. An animal. 10. A succession of years. 11. A letter.  
Park Side, Ill. MYSTAGOGUE.

No. 42.—Mutation.

NEAT POLE.

Hunter in ambush lay  
And the TOTAL they slay.  
Detroit, Mich. LILY MAY.

No. 43.—Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. A kind of moccasin. 3. A resinous substance. 4. A small castle. 5. Those who write marginal notes. 6. Taking a prisoner. 7. Scolding (Obs.). 8. A stream running in opposite direction to the wind. 9. Threefold. 10. A swamp. (Cent.) 11. A letter.  
White House, N. J. "CALO."

No. 44.—Anagram.

'TIS HARD STRIFE. I PART ON SEA,  
E'en though your heart is filled with sorrow,  
To know "the friend who now is high,  
Will be far distant on the morrow."  
"Say not, I pray, the hard good-bye:  
(It ever rings a funeral knell)  
And so, I plead, O, speak it not;  
In tenderest strain breathe this farewell—  
Dear friend you'll never be forgot.  
Pala, California. ADELANTO.

ANSWERS TO BRAIN WORK, V.

No. 21. Quodlibetarians and diurnalists will delineate on bombyxes, aspices, sauguisugas and all vermicarous species.  
No. 22. Sea-mew.

No. 23. No. 25.

I GNU GAMELEG  
GLAND APALONA  
GLITTER MARA TTI  
GLISTENED ELAT ION  
INATTENTION LOTIONS  
DENTILS ENTONIA  
REINS GA INSA Y  
DOG

No. 24. "Little Women" by Louisa M. Alcott.  
No. 26. Rugged grudge.

PRIZES.

"John Halifax, Gentlemen," for best list of answers to puzzles in October issues. Two small prizes to be awarded by lot among those sending one or more correct answers. Please be prompt.

TYRO.

## READING FOR CHILDREN.

Graded Course of Reading for Country Schools.

D. E. M'CLURE, COM. OF SCHOOLS FOR OCEANA COUNTY, MICH.

Books are the great fact of modern civilization, its finest expression and summation.

The attempt to control and guide the reading of the children of the state into right channels is a most worthy and patriotic one, and contemplates three great ends to be accomplished:

1. To create an appetite for good literature; to deepen and widen the children's knowledge.
2. To create a desire for a higher and more useful life.
3. To make country life sweeter, less sombre; to bring about educational reforms among the people, the source from which they must come to be effective.

In speaking to these points, as they occur, I desire to say that any reading course must look, largely, to the future for results. The reading course should seek to people the children's mental kingdom with good associates, as carefully selected as parents select good social companions for their children. That we may do this successfully, we must place ourselves in touch with the child's mental likes and dislikes. To do this, we must not proceed blindly. If a child has an appetite formed for trashy, harmful literature, and we must confess there are many such appetites, it will not cure the appetite by removing the harmful reading unless we prescribe something that will catch and hold his attention. If he asks for a fish and we give him a stone, he will hurl it back at us with compound interest added.

If a girl is reading "She," it will not cure her appetite for such reading by giving her "Lights of Two Centuries;" we must bridge the chasm between good and bad literature with something near enough like what she has been reading to hold her attention—give her "Ben-Hur" and you have her. By careful attention children can be gradually brought into touch, made acquainted, lead into the green fields of an uplifting literature. They are now ready to occupy the conditions named in our second point. The desire to do something for the uplifting and bettering of society will find expression in kindlier treatment of every child of humanity with whom they come in contact.

### THE BEST EFFECTS.

In discussing the last point named, we approach it with fear and trembling, lest we may not be able to make ourselves understood, much less felt. We are pleading now for that great and grand army known as the boys and girls of the country. To these boys and girls, country life seems dull and wearisome compared with what they know or have learned of the seductive glamour of city life. Into the city, our boys and girls are flocking; some to useful, honorable lives; some, and a great some, too, to lives of crime and shame.

Into the work-weary life of many of the country boys and girls, plodding their way to school in mud, snow and sleet, the charm and sprightliness of an interesting book comes like the benediction after a long, dull sermon.

On selecting books for the boys and girls of the country, we must keep in mind, ever, that they are to be entertained as well as instructed. Unless our books contain entertainment for the country boys and girls, the graded course of reading will not accomplish results commensurate with the hopes awakened.

### ENTERTAINMENT.

The great need of the country boys and girls is proper entertainment, for entertainment they will have, be it good or bad. Parents, which shall it be? Let this not be lost sight of in selecting the reading that is to leave the perfume of

noble resolve in the minds and hearts of the future citizens of America. Do you say you cannot afford reading entertainment for your children? You cannot afford to go without it.

Turn your thoughts back to the 15th of June, 1215. A great army of farmers are assembled in the meadow of Runnymede. General Fitzwalter is commander. When the sun goes down this great army has won a great victory; that victory is the "Magna Charta" won from John Lackland, king of England. The Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation made true the doctrine of Magna Charta, and the school house was the loom in which died to make true the Declaration, to make possible the Emancipation. Since the school house has been such a factor in our civilization; since the intelligent growth of farm and home are dependent upon the country schools, should we neglect any factor of help?

### FOR PARENTS.

Then let it be remembered that the books for our country boys and girls must be such as to awaken the attention and secure the cooperation of parents:

1. That the books may be secured.
2. That the spirit of educational reform may be kept green among the people from whom must come educational reformers. To the country boys, poorly clad and poorly booked, to all children, the graded course of reading comes with hope and food for a glorious future.

So the matter of selecting the reading for the country boys and girls becomes a study too deep and far reaching to treat carelessly. As a factor in the better education of the boys and girls, as a means of raising them to a broader, higher, purer plan of living, no one, competent to judge will question; and as a factor in the problem of educational reform, its importance must not be underestimated; as a means of making country life sweeter, more inviting, it must be measured.

The commissioners of the state, working with the teachers, school officers and patrons can raise this effective help to a better country education, if they will.

"Let us then be up and doing with a heart for any fate,  
Still achieving, still pursuing, learn to labor and to wait."

## THE FARMER'S GREATEST BURDEN

The greatest wrong that falls on the masses and aids in intensifying all other wrong, is the liquor traffic. This terrible infamy renders about 2,000,000 of our people incapable of doing their share in producing the things that make life comfortable. This is a loss which all feel and share. The liquor traffic wastes and destroys annually \$1,500,000,000, which is a clear loss to the whole people. Were this amount spent for the necessities of life, clothing, food, homes, farms, to pay debts and lift mortgages, open up new enterprises, set in motion and establish new industries and enlarge those already established, the gross amount of the nation's wealth would be greatly increased, as well as the happiness and comfort of the individual, and of farmers most especially.

How many of the necessities of life would this \$1,500,000,000 purchase? These:

6,000,000 suits of clothes @ \$12 each	\$72,000,000
6,000,000 overcoats @ \$8 each	48,000,000
12,000,000 pairs shoes @ \$2 per pair	24,000,000
24,000,000 pairs stockings @ 25c per pair	6,000,000
60,000,000 hats and bonnets @ \$2 each	120,000,000
60,000,000 yards muslin @ \$8c	4,800,000
60,000,000 yards calico, etc., @ 8c	4,800,000
30,000,000 yards flannel @ 40c	12,000,000
6,000,000 yards carpet @ 75c	4,500,000
Tape, thread, buttons, etc.	6,000,000
6,000,000 barrels flour @ \$5	30,000,000
600,000,000 pounds meat @ 10c	60,000,000
3,000,000 tables @ \$2	6,000,000
3,000,000 beds @ \$2	6,000,000
3,000,000 tons coal @ \$2.50	7,500,000
6,000,000 chairs @ \$1	6,000,000
3,000,000 bureaus @ \$10	30,000,000
3,000,000 pounds sugar @ 5c	15,000,000
3,000,000 bedsteads @ \$6	18,000,000
3,000,000 pairs blankets @ \$4	12,000,000
5,000,000 volumes of books @ \$1	5,000,000
5,000,000 periodicals @ \$2	10,000,000
Church and benevolent expenses	60,000,000
Total	\$514,000,000
985,400 homes and farms @ \$1,000	985,400,000
Total annual increase of wealth	\$1,500,000,000

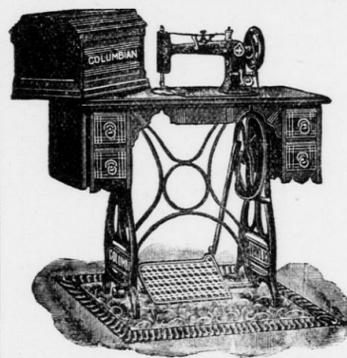
—Exchange.

## Our New Offer

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF BUYING

# A Sewing Machine



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

FOR

## \$21.00

WE WILL SEND A MACHINE WELL NAMED  
**THE COLUMBIAN.**

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

FULLY WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

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

All wearing parts are case-hardened steel, possessing great durability. 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.

The Balance-Wheel and many of the fine parts are nickel-plated, with other parts finely enameled and ornamented, giving it a rich appearance. The improved automatic bobbin winder is so simple that a child can easily operate it—winding the thread automatically on the bobbin as evenly and regularly as the thread on a spool. This valuable attachment renders possible a perfect control of the shuttle tension, and all annoyance resulting from shuttle thread breaking while the machine is in motion, which is common to many machines, is entirely obviated.

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

The driving-wheel on this machine is admitted to be the simplest, easiest running and most convenient of any. The machine is self-threading, has the very best tension, and is made of the best material, with the wearing parts hardened, and is finished in a superior style. It has veneered cover, drop-leaf table, 4 end drawers and center Swing drawer and finished in oak or walnut woodwork. Price including one year's subscription \$21. Sent by freight, charges prepaid. Give name of freight station if different from postoffice address.

We prepay the freight.

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

## AT OUR EXPENSE

Could Anything be Fairer?

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 157, 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 Veterinary 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

3 TON \$35. Other sizes proportionately low  
ON TRIAL—FREIGHT PAID—WARRANTED  
936000 & THOMPSON, Binghamton, N. Y.  
J. C. GOULD, Agt., Paw Paw, 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 alone 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.

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.

See the article on "Pure food."

Don't forget the Postal Jottings.

Have you appointed your VISITOR agent?

Do you want the VISITOR a weekly? Will you help get enough new names to make it such?

Remember that we want a big list of new names before Dec. 1. Don't wait till after the holidays.

You will be interested in the article entitled "Questions for farmers." Let us hear your views.

Read Miss Manning's interesting account of the Detroit Home for Discharged Prisoners, and its needs. Can you help?

Those interested in the work of the agricultural colleges will find food for thought in the description of the Minnesota school, in this issue. Is any such course practicable or desirable in Michigan?

ATTENTION, PATRONS!

Owing to various delays we are unable to furnish, in this issue, a list of premiums for the VISITOR campaign. But that need make no difference with your work. We can't urge too strongly the necessity of getting to work at once. Only two Granges have as yet sent in names for the contest:

Rome Centre, No. 293..... 2  
Mt. Tabor, No. 43..... 1

Several others have appointed agents. Have you? If not won't you do so at once? And agents, will you not get to work at once? Start the ball rolling now.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Board of Agriculture has more money to spend for institutes this winter than ever before. The fund for this purpose is still too small, but if the farmers keep persistently asking for more, it may in time become adequate.

However the board will be able this winter to extend the work considerably over past years. Every agricultural county in the State should have an institute this winter. Pomona Granges will do well to take the matter in hand at an early day and provide for a general farmers' institute. Ask for help from the college, and try to get a regular college institute. Apply early to Hon. A. C. Glidden, Paw Paw, for the college aid; but whether you get it or not hold an institute in your county.

ADVERTISING THE GRANGE.

We believe one thing that keeps the Grange from making greater growth is the fact that farmers as a body do not understand its purposes. They have been prejudiced at some past time against the Grange, and they do not take pains to see that they are right or wrong in that prejudice.

However, it may be partially the fault of the Grange itself that this lack of knowledge exists. Too many of us are inclined to jog on

in our Grange work, realizing that much good comes from it, and thinking that everybody else realizes it. Perhaps if we would talk about the Grange more, advertise it more, boom it more, we would get better results when we try to increase its membership.

TIME OF HOLDING STATE GRANGE.

The usual time for holding State Grange, in our northern states, is in December. Recently a few states have changed the time to October. Whether or not it is policy to make all the constitutional changes necessary in such a step, it may not be unwise for us of Michigan to think about the matter a little.

By the present arrangement we lose most of November and December to genuine Grange work. It need not be so necessarily, but the tendency is to wait until after State Grange before the real work begins. Then the winter is half gone. If we would begin the season's work as soon as delegates to State Grange are elected; discuss questions that we wish to see come up at State Grange; seek to make things "hum" during the two months preceding that meeting, it would add greatly to our efficiency. But will we do that?

If Grange officers will start the ball rolling right away, one of the chief objections to a winter meeting will be removed.

PUBLIC MEN AND PRIVATE RIGHTS.

High public station invests a man's private life with especial interest. He has climbed thus high—how did he do it? How does he live, and what does he read, and what sort of a wife has he? Ancestry, and the cut of the garments; height, and church membership; gait, and number of children—all are incongruously mingled as items of interest. This curiosity does not spring from the bad. It is a sort of crude expression of sympathy and brotherly feeling.

But sometimes, in the popular mind, public office gives the people a right to peer behind the curtains of privacy. Reporters harass and interviewers annoy to the purpose that Mr. Smith, and Mrs. Jones, and Miss Brown, and "you and I and all of us," may sit uninvited at the Senator's table, or examine his bank account, or be present at his daughter's wedding, or open his closet door.

Public men must expect annoyance and even subjection to impertinence. Nevertheless an application, on the part of the people, of the golden rule couldn't do any harm.

GRADUATING FARMERS.

The agricultural colleges do not yet seem to have found their places in the system of education. Their friends are not agreed as to their aims, and their enemies are equally at odds to find reasons for fault finding. Some would make industrial universities of them; some favor a course of general education for their students; others would graduate farmers only. Some opponents condemn because the colleges are too "high toned;" others because the standard of education is too low. So it goes, and the problem remains unsolved.

May we venture a few thoughts on this mooted question?

And first, the agricultural colleges should graduate farmers and men of allied pursuits. If they do not, pray what excuse have they for existence? Here we run against the man who says the college is to make men—what the men afterward do for a living is a minor affair. Well, we do want the agricultural colleges to train men, but we want them to train men for the

farm. The farms of our country need trained men. Then, with this need staring us, and the colleges built for supplying the need, why train the men for doctors and lawyers, or anything but farmers?

We do not mean that a college should be condemned because it graduates men who do not follow farming. We do mean that every study in the course, every effort of each professor, the advertised policy of the institution, should be toward making educated, broad-minded, successful farmers. This should be a cast-iron policy. If any man thinks he can be a better lawyer for the training that this implies, we would not bar him from the course. There are, too, many boys who do not know when they enter college what they want to follow for a life work. Others still would follow farming if there did not some other work open that seemed to promise better returns in money and opportunity. But in spite of these hindrances we would dye the words "For educating farmers" in the college design and nail it to the mast-head. Then the enemy would know where to find us. We would at least not be sailing under false colors.

TWO VETERANS RETIRE.

The Michigan Farmer has been sold to the publishers of the Ohio Farmer.

For many years the Gibbons Bros. have, through the Michigan Farmer, stood by the farmers of our state. They have sacrificed financial gain from specious advertisers, and have borne the brunt of many a harsh attack, in order to be loyal to the farmers. And it is to be regretted that too many of the farmers have not, in their turn, been sufficiently grateful to them for their work. And while we have not always been able to understand the more recent attitude of the Farmer towards our Agricultural College we believe that the editors still had the interests of the farmers at heart.

"Bob." and "Ben." Gibbons can leave the field of their work with the knowledge that their efforts in behalf of the farmers of Michigan have not been in vain, either in practical results or in the appreciation of our best and most influential farmers.

The new owners of the Farmer are men of capital and successful experience, and promise to push the paper still further to the front.

A LESSON FOR CITY PEOPLE.

Most urban dwellers probably would spurn the idea that they may learn any valuable lessons from their cousins of the farm. But however that may be there can be no doubt that in at least one way some city people may gain a valuable lesson from the lives, habits and customs of the average ruralists. We mean the lesson of simplicity.

False education, sudden wealth, rapid social changes, have grown a class of people who swell in purple and strut in laces. Luxury, indulgence, irregularity, fashion, are less ignoble manifestations of the same spirit among many really worthy men and women. In all however the artificial is in the ascendency. Nature is maltreated in waist, foot, stomach, conscience. "Life is a festival only to the wise," said Emerson; but whatever may be meant by that, life is made a perpetual banquet and ball only by the unwise. For even the solid pursuits of sober men often partake of the nature of gigantic illusions, and their followers, like the Cynic in Hawthorne's "The Great Carbuncle," but grow warm in body, mind and soul, and die in the attainment. The glamour of false ambition, false pride, false success,

casts about its baleful light all too freely.

The lesson to learn is nature's own. Simple, easy, effective are her modes. So with her results. Beauty really is simple and comes not from overexertion or adornment. Grandeur is but tremendous simplicity. So too with nature's children. Simplicity appeals to the common people. The heart-strings of humanity are attuned to a short scale. The simple, direct words of the orator; the plain, sweet, homely notes of the singer, the home songs of the poet—these touch men's feelings most. So if men will learn to rest more, and rush less; to pursue the real, not phantoms; to keep close to nature; to bathe in life's ocean, not dabble in its shallows—would our American life be richer and more fruitful.

In many ways farmers lead this simpler life. With what result? Why judges, senators, presidents, come from their ranks! Plain food, regular hours, pure air, produce clear brain and strong arm no less surely than their opposites befog and dull. Many city people recognize the value of this idea of simplicity in the training of their children. They take them to the country residence for the summer, they diet them on bread and milk, they let them roam the hills. Many wealthy men are even purchasing farms near the city, and making the suburban home their chief residence. Such men and women are getting their senses.

THE READING CIRCLE.

The preliminary circulars of the Farm Home Reading Circle are out and are probably in the hands of many of our readers. The first duty of all who read this article is to drop a card to Prof. F. B. Mumford, Agricultural College, Mich., asking for full particulars concerning the courses. Don't fail to do this at once. The courses have all been revised and are in much better shape than last year. The experience of the spring and summer has shown how several changes could be made to advantage, and such changes have been made. The college has assumed full responsibility for the course and proposes to push it to the front.

We sincerely hope that Patrons will make the most of this Farm Home Reading Circle. It was established by the efforts of the Grange, and should be patronized by the Grange. It is right in line with Grange principles and objects.

Lecturers will find it to advantage to base occasional programs upon some of the books of the course. Indeed if the majority of the Grange can be induced to read in the circle, lecturers can get an almost constant supply of material without trouble—a new era for lecturers!

An impression has gone abroad that a circle must be formed in order to take up the course. Such is not true. The best thing about it is the fact that the man who lives in the very darkest corner of the woods can get as much out of the work as anybody else can. Of course if small circles can meet occasionally and talk over what has been read, so much the better. But that is not the primary idea of the course. Individual work is the key note of this work.

In these times of fifty-five cent wheat many will say that they cannot afford to take the course. But there are several things to be said on the other side. The books are obtained at greatly reduced cost, cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere. They are standard books, the very best that can be

obtained on the various subjects. It does not cost much to start. The first book of each course is quite inexpensive. Almost any farmer can save enough in a few weeks, by denying himself some unnecessary things, to buy the first book. By the time he gets that read times will be better.

The VISITOR proposes to have an F. H. R. C. department, in which some of the books will be mentioned and reviewed, and notes of interest be furnished. One feature of the course will be the facilities for asking the college professors questions about what is read. If you wish to ask these questions through the VISITOR they will be answered in this new department. There may be many things in the books that you question, or what you read may stimulate new ideas and queries, and these avenues for replies should prove of great help to many a farmer.

Some may get the impression that it is a big undertaking to start this course. But it isn't. Decide which course you prefer. Other things being equal take the first one; buy your book; begin on page one and read right through. If you can read two hours a day, good; if but an hour, do that; if half an hour, so much time well spent; if ten minutes, better than nothing. You will be surprised to see how a little time each day will count in the course of a few weeks. Don't try to make too big a business of it. "Begin; keep at it!" will be the F. H. R. C. motto.

GENERAL NOTICE.

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Ann Arbor, Sept., 25, 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. 127, 145, 256, 424, 425, 472, 648.
- Benzie—1 Rep. 503.
- Berrien—2 Rep. 14, 49, 43, 80, 81, 84, 123, 188, 194, 382, 693.
- Branch—1 Rep. 88, 96, 97, 137, 152, 136, 95.
- Calhoun—1 Rep. 65, 66, 85, 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, 107, 108, 182, 269, 273, 274, 286.
- Huron—1 Rep. 666, 667, 668, 678, 680.
- Ingham—2 Rep. 115, 241, 262, 289, 347, 235, 540.
- Ionia—2 Rep. 174, 175, 185, 192, 270, 272, 640.
- Jackson—1 Rep. 45.
- Kalamazoo—1 Rep. 674, 664, 692, 697.
- Kalamazoo—1 Rep. 8, 16, 24, 49.
- Kent—3 Rep. 19, 39, 63, 110, 113, 170, 219, 222, 337, 340, 348, 563, 634.
- Lapeer—1 Rep. 246, 448, 607.
- Lenawee—2 Rep. 167, 212, 276, 277, 279, 280, 293, 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—2 Rep. 141, 245, 257, 259, 267, 275, 283, 443, 395.
- Ottawa—1 Rep. 30, 112, 313, 421, 458, 639, 652.
- Otsego—1 Rep. 682.
- St. Clair—1 Rep. 491, 528, 463.
- St. Joseph—1 Rep. 22, 178, 215, 303.
- Saginaw—1 Rep. 574.
- Sanilac—1 Rep. 417, 549, 566, 654.
- Shiawassee—1 Rep. 160, 252.
- Van Buren—2 Rep. 10, 32, 36, 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.

The Lecture Field.

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

A. J. CROSBY, JR. Tpsilanti, Mich.

HOW TO BOOM THE GRANGE?

- 1. Get the VISITOR into every family in your neighborhood.
2. Begin a Grange library and keep adding to it each year.
3. Use the local papers constantly to advertise meetings and to explain the objects of the Grange.
4. Hold occasional open meetings and take your neighbors.
5. Strive to get the best people in your community to join you.
6. Help to get a Grange in every township in the state.
7. Remember the Declaration of Purposes and the VISITOR "platform."

"Are there any additions or corrections to the above?"

F. H. R. C.

MOTTO—"Begin; keep at it."

We purpose having a short department devoted to the interests of the Farm Home Reading Circle. We believe this circle can be made a wonderful power for good to farmers and we hope the Patrons will take hold of it earnestly. It is to aid in forwarding the work that we begin this department. We expect to have short notes on methods of reading, reviews of the books and all other information of interest to members of the circle.

We hope our readers will feel free to ask questions through this department and also to give their experiences as helps to others.

THE FARM HOME READING CIRCLE.

The Farm Home Reading Circle has been carefully revised, new circulars have been issued, a special appropriation has been made for its benefit and the course is in every way prepared to accomplish great good during the coming winter. There are already a large number of farmers and their families who have availed themselves of the opportunity offered. We desire to increase the number of members during the coming winter by an addition of at least one thousand new members.

You will notice an outline of the course as revised. Full information concerning the aims, conditions of membership, and general details of the course may be obtained by addressing a postal card to the secretary.

We desire especially that the Grange, which was largely instrumental in securing this course, and which has always led in every good work for "promoting the welfare, advancing the interests and elevating the characters of its members," take hold of this matter and help to make it a success.

We suggest that every person who reads this send at once for the circular giving all the necessary information. Don't stop with receiving the circular. Select a book,—send in your application for membership,—and remember you are one of several hundred who will be reading in F. H. R. C. You cannot afford to let this winter go by without making an effort to know more about your business, and increase your stock of knowledge.

Five classes are outlined in the course. Each class includes five books. We believe anyone can complete one of these classes in a year by a little steady effort. The classes are elective and anyone completing three of the classes will have finished a three years' course and will be entitled to a diploma. Now let us all do something this winter to brighten our lives and help us to take broad, liberal views of our surroundings. Whatever else you do, include at least the reading of one book in F. H. R. C.

F. B. MUMFORD, Secretary.

The following is the revised course.

- CLASS I.—SOILS AND CROPS.
1. First Principles of Agriculture. (pp. 116-116.)
2. Soils and Crops.
3. Talks on Manures.
4. Silos and Silage.
5. Land Drainage.
CLASS II.—LIVE STOCK.
1. First Principles of Agriculture. (pp. 116-250.)
2. Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.
3. Stock Breeding.
4. Feeding Animals.
Any one elective.
5. Dairyman's Manual, Shepherd's Manual, Harris on the Pig, Horse Breeding.
CLASS III.—GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
1. Practical Fruit Grower.
2. American Fruit Culturist.
3. Ornamental Gardening.
4. Insects and Insecticides.
Any one elective.
5. Gardening for Pleasure, Winter Greenhouses, Propagation of Plants, Home Floriculture.
CLASS IV.—HOME MAKING.
1. Helps for Home Makers.
2. Anna Maria's Housekeeping.
3. How to win.
4. The New Womanhood.
5. How the Other Half Lives.
CLASS V.—POLITICAL SCIENCE.
1. Elements of Political Economy. (Ely.)
2. Political Economy. (Walker.)
3. American Commonwealth. (2 Vols.)

A GRAND BENEVOLENCE.

HELEN L. MANNING.

The name of Mrs. Agnes d'Arcambal is inseparably connected with the noble work which she has been doing for that conspicuously neglected class, discharged convicts. The "dangerous element" in society must be recognized and dealt with wisely, if respectable people are to be safe, and what policy is so wise as that which makes the criminal into a self-respecting, God-fearing man? With no place to call home, no one ready to give employment and old "pals" waiting to allure to haunts of vice and deeds of violence, can anything else be expected than that the old manner of lawless living will be resumed by those who have served a penal sentence and have just regained personal liberty? To guard against this tendency and to give the men one more chance, has been the aim of "Mother" d'Arcambal for more than twenty-seven years past.

A LIFE DREAM.

It took years for this good woman's dream of an Industrial Home for Discharged Prisoners to materialize, but at last it was established in East Detroit and it has already given temporary shelter to over 700 men, until they could be put upon their feet and some kind of honest work secured to them. It is a critical period in their lives and they need encouragement and hope and to be led to trust in the strong arm of Him who came to seek and to save that which was lost. They need something useful to occupy their hands, and here broom making and caning chairs is carried on. They need something to occupy their minds pleasantly in the evening to counteract the allurements of the saloon, and here are plenty of good books and papers to read and a piano as well for those who are musically inclined. Mrs. d'Arcambal has won the confidence of the Detroit business men to such an extent that through them she places her "boys" in positions where they have a chance to begin life over again. The wardens and other prison officials work in conjunction with her, and when the prison doors open, the released man is at once directed toward this refuge unless it may be that he has a home and friends waiting to help him.

The story of Mrs. d'Arcambal's life work for the criminal classes is graphically told in a little book called "Pebbles and Pearls," which she will be glad to send by mail to any one for fifty cents. It is well illustrated and contains much of incident which is pathetic and humorous. She is a member of the National Board of Corrections and Charities and her work is recognized for its great worth all over the United States. Nay, more; K. Tomeaka of Hakksido, Japan, superintendent of the moral educational work for five prisons in that country, is in correspondence with Mrs. d'Arcambal and he hopes to establish a like home of industry for discharged prisoners in the Sunrise Kingdom.

HELP NEEDED.

But we must remember that the

Detroit Home of Industry is not state institution, and has no endowment fund. The broom factory pays a part of the current expenses and the remainder is contributed by generous hearted friends throughout the state. Mrs. d'Arcambal herself devotes her entire time to it without salary, having a small private income which enables her to do this. The present financial depression is being severely felt by this and other charitable institutions, and so now is the time to put forth a little extra effort, and if it means some self-sacrifice the reward will be all the greater of treasure awaiting us by and by. Money, in however small amounts, will be thankfully received and acknowledged. Bedding, clothing, provisions, groceries, vegetables and pork will be gratefully received and the Home will willingly pay the freight.

YOU CAN HELP.

Here is a chance for the farmers of a neighborhood to help by clubbing together and sending a few barrels of vegetables or a barrel of pork or beef. Mrs. d'Arcambal, Detroit Home of Industry, is sufficient address, or things may be sent to the treasurer, Mrs. George H. Smith, 66 Stimson Place, Detroit. The Michigan Association for Discharged Prisoners is now an incorporate body, and one excellent way of showing interest is to join this association. Any one may become a member by remitting the annual fee of one dollar to the treasurer, as noted above. Now friends, the case is before you. What are you going to do about it?

Battle Creek.

KNOW YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

(Read Aug. 29, at union meeting of Lenawee and Hillsdale county Granges at Bawbeese lake, by J. Weston Hutchins of Hanover.)

An ancient philosopher of the palmy days of Grecian glory took for his motto the significant phrase "Know thyself." Modern poets have repeated the sentiment until self knowledge has seemed the acme of human wisdom.

But the philosophy which considers man only in his individual relations, touches but one phase of his complex life. Higher than Grecian wisdom, more potent than modern philosophy, are the teachings of the inspired Paul, "No man liveth unto himself."

OPPORTUNITY DECISIVE.

With life comes opportunity. A kind Providence places within reach of every one the chance of making that life a blessing to himself and to the world.

But the position the individual shall occupy, the sphere in which he shall move, and the degree of success achieved, depend largely on knowing when to act, when circumstances are favorable, when there is such a conjuncture of events as to make all things tend to the desired end. "There is a tide in the affairs of men," says Shakespeare, "which taken at its flood leads on to fortune."

If life with us shall be a disappointment and a failure, it will be so not because we have had no chance, not because luck has been against us, but in most cases because we have failed to be prepared for and to know our opportunity. "The great secret of success in life," said Lord Beaconsfield in his address to the young men of Liverpool, "is for a man to be ready when his opportunity comes."

But the question which we wish more especially to consider at this time is: What are the opportunities open to the farmer and his family? What may they fairly consider as within their reach?

AMASSING WEALTH.

Farming does not present an opportunity for amassing great wealth. The extent of its operations are necessarily restricted. Its details are of such a character that fixed rules, applicable to all circumstances and occasions, cannot be given. So much depends upon the weather and the condition of the soil and crops that directions for the morrow's work can never be safely given today. It requires the constant exercise of the farmer's judgment to avert disaster. It has been well said that the best fertilizer a man can apply to his farm is his own shadow. In other words, the most successful farming is under the immediate supervision of the farmer himself. Experience has proven this true. Most of the great farming schemes which have

monopolized the broad acres of Uncle Sam's freehold for the building up of some landed aristocrat have come to financial ruin, much to the satisfaction of the people.

The profits in farming, never large, have in these later days diminished until the farmer can never hope to be rich.

On the other hand, farming faithfully, systematically, intelligently followed gives better assurance than almost any other business of gaining a competence, a home and home's comforts; a place where in peace and plenty, the closing days of life may be wisely and happily spent. "Make me neither poor nor rich" was the prayer of the wise man of old; and no class or profession can expect its fulfillment with greater certainty than the farmers of today who know and use their opportunity.

NATURE'S TEACHINGS.

The farmer comes in direct contact with the forces of nature. His income is from the brown soil at first hand. His gain is no man's loss, and his success assures the prosperity of all other legitimate business. He strikes the keynote that sounds through all the commercial world. With crops abundant and prices remunerative his song of contentment and plenty is caught up by toilers in every sphere and echoed by every wheel and spindle. When failure comes to the farmer the harmony is broken and discord and disaster mark the progress of the business world.

Standing thus at the source of the world's supply, furnishing the raw material that shall in its finished forms, feed and clothe the millions, the farmer fills no mean place in the ranks of humanity. Such an opportunity for usefulness to the world should be to every one an incentive to strive for the highest success attainable, not alone for the personal advantage gained, but also that he may well and worthily fill the station to which his tastes and the providence of God have called him.

IDEAL HOME LIFE.

Farming has in it the possibility of the ideal home life. The farmer's work is at home. His wife should be his business partner. Their work is more closely related than it could be in almost any other vocation. Each must know and forward the other's plans, there must be perfect oneness of purpose and oneness of interest to secure the highest success. But here lies a danger. The oneness may become one sided. The need of union of effort and agreement of plan is conceded. The husband is ambitious and has his plans for the future. The wife is anxious to be his helpmeet, anxious to contribute her share toward the common success. Gradually the husband's will becomes supreme. Her opinion is seldom asked and when given voluntarily has little weight. Her plans, her aspirations are as dreams of long ago. Faithfully she does her part in the struggle of life, but her life, her purposes, are absorbed in the life and purposes of another. Farm is added to farm against her best judgment, though it means years of self-denial and deprivation on her part, though it makes impossible the home life which had been her hope and inspiration all these years. God help us, brother farmers, to ask ourselves what opportunities have these loyal wives of ours to plan for themselves, to act without constraint, to be in every way partners with us in life's work and not mere housekeepers. Broad acres cannot make a home. Home should give to each of its members opportunity for growth, for development, a chance to make the most of the life which God has given. Let us see to it that we, as far as possible, are giving those in our homes this opportunity.

THE FARM CHILDREN.

The children from our farm homes should go out into the world prepared to succeed. Not because of superior advantages for frequently these are wanting. Not because of superior natural abilities, for these they cannot claim. But because there is no place in all the green earth where industry, self-reliance and integrity can be taught a child with better results than on a farm. The statesmen, the scientists, the leading men and women in every pursuit, twenty-five years from now, are today in farm homes. History warrants us in expecting this. The

brilliant array of well known names in every calling and profession who were born and reared beneath a farmer's roof give encouragement to every young person to press on.

"Not enjoyment and not sorrow Is our destined end or way, But to act that each tomorrow Finds us farther than today."

Whatever may be their chosen calling—and may we be forgiven for wanting all the boys to be farmers and all the girls to be farmers' wives—whatever may be their chosen calling, if we who are parents appreciate and use our opportunities, if we realize and are true to our responsibilities, these children in our homes will never regret that their early years were spent upon the farm.

THE FARMER HIMSELF.

But it is hardly satisfactory to the farmer to be told that though his children may go out from their country home to secure the highest prizes life may offer, for himself he can never hope to stand the intellectual equal of men in more favored pursuits, that his life of toil renders him incapable of close mental application, and that with the moderate material success which he may possibly achieve, and the joys and comforts of his home life he must rest content. Such seems to be the accepted opinion even among the farmers themselves. But is it true? Must the farmer who works his own farm necessarily be a mental dwarf? What are the requirements, the qualifications necessary for intellectual growth? The first and most important is an overmastering desire for knowledge, a thirst which is never quenched, a hunger never satisfied; which makes present attainments but a stepping-stone to higher results and more active progress and gains with every advance a broader view and a more determined purpose. May not the farmer possess this desire? Who better than he before whose eyes nature continually spreads out her panorama of wonders, inviting him to observe, examine and know? Who better than he whose success depends upon compliance with Nature's laws; whose every operation should be in harmony with her requirements?

CRAVING FOR KNOWLEDGE.

Young man, young woman upon the farm, have you such a desire, such a craving for knowledge? Cultivate that desire. Do not be discouraged. Remember that many of the world's greatest men and women have come up through much tribulation and in spite of obstacles to intellectual power. Stand in your place. Your opportunity is there. Then, though life may not be what the dreams of youth have pictured it, still press on, accept the situation, and out of disappointment wring success.

The farmer has more leisure, more opportunity for reading and study, if his tastes are in that direction, than he could have in almost any other active business. The winter months in our rigorous climate seem especially adapted for this purpose. If not everything, at least much is possible to him who wills.

GOOD TRAINING.

But there are some peculiarities of the farmer's calling which tend to develop the mental faculties in certain directions, giving a strength of mind and correctness of judgment which, though it does not take the place of the culture of the schools, is of almost equal importance. The many-sidedness of his business, the variety of work which he must perform, now tilling the soil, now manufacturing the raw material into articles of commerce, now in the market with his products—all these help to give him that breadth of view and correctness of judgment characteristic of the farmer.

Continued on page 8.

How's This!

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

Woman's Work.

HYMN TO THE NIGHT.

I heard the trailing garments of the Night, Sweep through her marble halls!

I felt her presence, by its spell of night, Stoop o'er me from above;

I heard the sounds of sorrow and delight, The manifold, soft chimes,

From the cool cisterns of the midnight air My spirit drank repose;

O, holy Night! from thee I learn to bear What man has borne before!

Peace! Peace! Orestes-like I breathe this prayer! Descend with broad-winged flight,

A VACATION.

How can Farmers' Wives Obtain One?

(Read at meeting of Detroit and Bay City Council.)

Solomon says, "There is no new thing under the sun," but should the farmers' wives rise up in a body and demand a vacation, it would be something entirely new, a surprise to everyone, and the old saying would necessarily be laid on the shelf, for we have yet to learn that it is customary for farmers' wives, generally speaking, to take any vacation.

This is an age of progress, and we rush with the rapidity of thought from one subject to another, one duty to another, and we all need rest, and farmers' wives need it as much as any other class of workers.

Who has not read of the noted Carey sisters? Beloved by all for their gentleness, goodness, and entertaining qualities. Of Phoebe Carey, it is said, that each day she would retire into perfect quietness, until her mind and body were rested, and yet she was neither farmer's wife or mother of a growing, restless young family.

The farmer's wife, if she be a good home maker and housekeeper, must necessarily be occupied in doors most of the time, with both hands and thought planning for the improvement of the farm, and her particular farmer. She often tires of the walls that surround her, that seem to hedge her in, but this is her acknowledged sphere.

At such times as these, if she could look forward to a week or two, or even three days, of absolute rest, to be free from worrisome care and ceaseless economy, she would be more encouraged to keep up a brave spirit. Remember that she is shut in the house, that the work of dish washing, cooking, sewing, give no rest or stimulus to the intellect.

Her work is not great things; if it were, and she could look back at them and say, see what my patience and perseverance have wrought, then indeed she might take heart; or if she could peer into the future and see how well she has builded in the rearing of noble sons and daughters, then too, there might be some consolation just now. But, as the days pass, what she does one day she must do the next, what is done one week must be done the next, and this may be repeated for the months and years. Should she broach the subject of a vacation to her farmer, he is more than likely to say, why, haven't you just had a vacation? Meaning their Sunday school or neighborhood picnic, possibly an excursion, where if she did go, she had to exert herself to the utmost of her ability for two or three days prior to the event in order that her husband, children and self, should be suitably clothed, and the hamper or haversack be filled with a bountiful supply and as delicate a compound as their friends, who may sit down to lunch with or beside them. Then taking

care of the little ones, waiting on the hungry farmers, caring for the eatables, if so fortunate that any be left, that there is really no rest for the farmer's wife, and she is glad enough to see the home loom up in sight on their return, although she knows that two or three days must be filled with extra work to straighten out the kinks that have been caused in the household machinery by her absence.

And this her husband calls a vacation? It was for him absolute rest, for did not he take his wife along, and, unintentionally, it may be, let her attend to all the little details that made the day so pleasant for himself?

By all means, farmers' wives, go away from home to take your vacation, you can not get the needed rest at home, for, if you should try Miss Carey's plan, just after you have turned the key in your door, and dropped into an easy chair, with the thought that an article in the last magazine may be enjoyed now, you will be wanted, for the men must have their lunch an hour earlier, or a wagon load of company is at the door, or the youngest has fallen down the back stairs and must be bound up and comforted, or the pigs are in the garden, or, "Mamma, the setting hen has come off with only two chickens; what shall we do with the other eggs?"

Whatever it is, the farmer's wife must be there to direct, and help to bring order out of confusion. If, instead of locking your door, you had stepped on the cars and been whirled away, or had laid whip to horse and been beyond call, they would have got along very comfortably without you; just as they will when you have laid down to take your eternal vacation. Then, too, you would not have been harassed or burdened with those extra occasions that occur in every, even well regulated farmer's families, while your nervous system was all unstrung and crying out for rest.

Our husbands' occupation keeps them for hours every day in the open air. They are associated with men who know more than themselves. They grow in intellect. Their work develops all their faculties. There are times when their work is done, and they can take entire rest. How can they understand that what seems to them our ill-temper, fault-finding and irritability, is really the cry of exasperated nerves, that have borne too strong a tension, the result of too close confinement, and faculties dwarfed by not coming in touch with the outside world.

If we only could get the longed for rest and change by vacation, how refreshed, lovable and cheerful we might be on our return, to help surmount even difficult emergencies, that usually make us appear like aged women before we are in the prime of life. We quote a few lines from a farmer's wife in Good Housekeeping:

"The work will be easier next week, she said: The extra baking is done and the bread is the most I shall do in that line; Master Ned Has a brand new suit; no patches he'll need, I shall get quite a rest—I need one indeed! I will read my new book—and try over that song That Isabel lent me—I've kept it so long I'm really ashamed to return it! It's wrong To neglect social duties—but then I've no time To spare for society, arts nor for rhyme, But I'll 'catch up' next week with some of these matters, And garnish both inside and out of the platters! "But those air castles came down with a smash As Jimmy came in 'broken out' with a rash, And she heard a wild yell and a horrible crash! From the pantry it came—Johnny lay 'midst the wreck, And had broken his arm instead of his neck. But time healed the wounds and hope came, again, To dwell a brief space with this mother of men."

"The work will be easier next week, she said, The west wind is warm, the clover is red, I'll try a brisk walk, 'twill help my bad head; These hopes had possessed this good housewife before, And as often been dashed upon fate's strong floor; But as 'hope springs eternal,' she gathered them up, Thinking some day to quaff from a high, brimming cup."

Alas! her experience was like ours; and if it were not for the sweet messenger hope, we would indeed be despondent.

But you say a vacation away from home costs so much; indeed it does; so do doctor's bills, and funeral expenses, and our farmers courting new wives costs, too, for wives they will have, and so, sisters, let us take the vacation that will keep us young and entertaining, and may help keep the doctor and undertaker at a distance; give us a chance to enjoy our homes and husbands more for having been away and let our farmers court us anew every time we return, for by our absence they will have learned to more fully appreciate us, besides an occasional outing is much more pleasant, and not any more expensive to take than doctors' prescriptions, "squibs and pills," or

the sombre show of a funeral cortege.

Now then, as we have decided it is best to take a vacation, where shall we go? And when shall we start? Shall we go visiting? It would be a change but it is hard work, for you must be wide awake, bright, alert, ready to talk on all the news of the day, which you know you haven't kept up with. No! Don't go visiting.

If we would get the worth of our money and time we have chosen to spend, let us take to the hills or mountains, or quiet lake resort, where we can lay our hands in our lap and feel that we have for a few days leisure to enjoy the beauties of hill and valley without the ever recurring thought of what shall we prepare for the next meal, we will enjoy letting others minister to our wants and appetites.

Let us look along the months and see when we best can be spared from home. January follows so closely after the Christmas holidays, that it is half gone ere we have recovered our breath; then follow the annual meetings of W. C. T. U., W. H. M's, ladies' societies, social gatherings and Grange installations, with the mercury seeking the bottom of the tube, besides keeping the hearthstone bright, and the school children comfortably clothed, and lunches prepared, we cannot leave in January. Making over old garments, cutting and sewing carpet rags and rugs, mending socks and mittens, attending surprise parties, which mean both pleasure and preparation, writing essays for council and farmers' institutes, why! February is the shortest month of all the year, and it has gone all too soon, we won't speak of going now. But here comes blustery, breezy, slippery March, and every time we step out doors the wind tries his pranks on us and we draw back to catch our breath, fasten the hairpins in our switch again, and grasp our skirts more firmly, and we prefer to stay where we are than "fly to dangers we know not of." Did you ever think of going in April? Nine chances in ten but there will be a washout on the very road you intend to travel, besides it is housecleaning time, the grain bags must be mended, the wee lambs must be cosseted, the early chickens cared for, and the young calves must have their hay tea, no time in April! Ah, here comes balmy, lovely month of May, with its birds and flowers, its new surprises every day, in its bursting buds and bits of green in orchard and garden. The house must be painted, doors hung anew, windows washed, carpets shaken, early garden made, door yards cleaned, and we are so busy. June, glorious June is here, queen of the months and year, why can not we go in June? Everything in nature is so lovely then; even the weeds look pretty and surprise us by their rapid growth, but the busy wife must hasten the summer's sewing, oversee the garden, tend the poultry, make the golden butter, that holds the scent of the clover, feed extra help, for sheep shearing and haying, besides, I'll whisper it low, the pocket book is depleted and will not be reinforced till "after harvest." July with its heat and thunder storms, and all the city cousins in upon us, with harvesting, haying and small fruits, that leaves no time for fleeing. August, hot and sultry has come, more harvesting, more small fruits, more hired help, beside all through these months run the care of poultry and milk, work that worries the life out of more than one farmer's wife each year. After the harvest and threshing, then sisters, keep getting ready but keep quiet, for if they should mistrust you, the whole family down to the cat and dog would break out with mumps, measles, chicken-pox, or something worse. Then after the threshing and second load of grain has been marketed, ask for pocket money, for of course the purse was empty long ago, and don't be afraid, take every cent your farmer will be willing to give, and spend it too with a clear conscience. Hasn't the hired man been paid? Why not you have a share? Then grasp your satchel, say very firmly, I'm going to take a vacation, kiss them all around, throw care to the winds, and then get right up and dust!

Mrs. J. J. SNOOK.

Rochester. It is said that there are 9,000,000 children in the Sunday schools of this country.

ANOTHER WHACK.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—I hope all the brothers do not feel the same in regard to woman's work as the one who wrote the article in the VISITOR of May 1. He thinks the kitchen should be large, light and airy, but how many are? The average farm kitchen is usually planned by the farmer himself, who is sure he knows more about the wants of a woman in that line than she can possibly know herself, and the result is that the smallest, darkest "cubbyhole" in the house is made the kitchen. It may have one small window to let in air and light, and opening toward the barn, so that she can get cooling (?) drafts. This door does not often have a good screen, and if it does, we never knew a man who could possibly hold a few minutes' conversation through a screen door, but he must stand in the door and have the door wide open to admit every fly that is lurking around for a chance to get in and roost on those spotless white curtains.

The stove should be a polished mirror! A finely polished stove is an ornament to any kitchen, but remember, brothers, that it takes much of a woman's time and strength. After an hour's hard labor has been put upon the stove by the already tired kitchen woman, please see that you do not defile it with tobacco juice, harness oil or some kettle of potatoes to be cooked for your favorite swine.

Floor spotless white! What woman is there that does not pride herself upon her clean kitchen floor, even if the boards are rough and warped? We have seen a kitchen scrubbed as clean as hands could make it, and then there was a pair of boots that would walk over the floor, with mud from the field or filth from the barnyard and stamp it off at every step. Of course it may require but a few moments each morning to pick up and put in order many things that give a disorderly appearance, but they will not stay in order. Boots and shoes will stand where they are pulled off; mittens and gloves lie around the stove after they are dry; hats, caps and coats find a place on the lounge, and papers, books and magazines generally remain where they are thrown. Only a woman's hand can put these things in their proper places.

The meals are of much importance. The brother undoubtedly thinks all the Lord made a woman for is to scrub, dig and clean and pick up after him and cook just what he likes. None other is fit to eat. The brother thinks there is no need of the kitchen work being made any lighter and easier and he looks with suspicion upon the present tendency of women wishing for any mental culture.

The brother thinks because our grandmothers did their work without any of the present conveniences that we should. But why should we any more than the stronger sex? Would our brother be willing to plow with a wooden plow and an ox team? Or would he cut his grain with a sickle just because his grandfathers did? I think not; neither should we keep in the old way. In conclusion I would say that the lighter the work is made for the housewife the happier the home will be. A SISTER.

THE LITTLE "IFS" THAT SHAPE OUR LIVES.

(Read before the Allegan County Council.)

Persistently and perseveringly this little word if appears to us at all times and places, creeps into our lives and homes, and at times seems to utterly defy all rules and regulations. The newly wedded pair, who are all the world to each other, say "if we can only be spared to each other how happy we shall be?"

Happy parents of a family of dear little ones say anxiously to each other "if we can only keep them all with us;" and the children say themselves "if we can only have father and mother everything will be all right." Later, when the family are approaching manhood and womanhood, the parents, who have watched them anxiously and noted each one's peculiarities, think "now if they can only become settled in life without forming any bad habits, or being lured into any of the numberless pitfalls that swallow up the young and inexperienced."

Alas! The sad faces, and sadder lives, throughout our country tell

how often only a part or none of these hopes and dreams have been realized. Look at the asylums, the county houses, state prisons and other similar institutions in our land, what a sermon they preach on the ifs of humanity!

One of the earliest lessons taught by a wise mother was to preface every announcement of anything we intended doing with "if nothing happens." Whenever we forgot we were gently reminded until it became "second nature" to us. Thus early in life we were led to reflect on how much the little ifs have to do in shaping our lives. If nothing happens, or if something happens, is the making or marring of the lives of all humanity, its weal or its woe. Can there be any other word so small that contains so much?

In the morning we say we will accomplish this or that "if nothing happens" to disarrange our plans; and we sometimes think for an instant, if we could only peer into futurity a wee bit, how nicely we could arrange matters. But a wise provision of Providence has ordered it otherwise, and we continue to map out our future life work and the inevitable ifs keep making it either pleasant or painful, gloomy or delightful. Think of it, the destiny of a human being, the turning point of a life!

The father and mother of a gifted son sadly exclaim "if our son would only let drink alone he could take his place among the most intellectual of our land." And just here it is our honest conviction, that if intoxicants of all kinds were at once and forever banished from the earth, the worst if of all, the one that destroys the happiness of millions of human beings would become annihilated.

The face of a dearly loved schoolmate constantly comes before us in connection with this subject. She was beautiful, intellectual and high-spirited. Her likes and dislikes were intense; her ideal of manhood was exalted, and her friends and relatives predicted that she would remain unmarried to the end of her days. If she only had how much better it would have been! While visiting a relative in another state she met a man who appeared to be in every respect a perfect gentleman. He possessed that courtly deference to woman-kind that so surely attracts and fascinates them. That one chance meeting was the turning point in her destiny. They were married and her husband was her idol. But he proved to be the embodiment of selfishness. Her utmost efforts to please him were rewarded with fault-finding and sarcastic bitterness. He even so far forgot his manhood as to strike her in the face. She no longer lives with him, but their son seems to a great extent to have inherited his father's disposition, so she cannot expect much comfort or happiness from him, but she sadly thinks "if we had never met."

What a multiplicity of ifs presented themselves during the rebellion. Countless persons were thereby brought into prominence who in all probability would otherwise never have been heard of, military leaders of every rank, brave men and cowards. How many there are who even after all these years, when thinking of loved ones who never returned, will sadly exclaim "if there had never been any war," while not a few date from those terrible times the beginning of a life-long happiness.

If the son of the late Cyrus W. Field had regarded his own honor and that of his distinguished father as he should have done, how differently he would have conducted himself, and the father's life would not have gone out in sadness and grief.

If—but it is useless to enumerate farther. The daily lives of us all are being slowly but surely shaped into things of beauty and worth, or into distorted caricatures of humanity by this omnipresent if.

"If every one were wise and sweet, And every one were jolly; If every heart with gladness beat, And none were melancholy; If none should grumble or complain, And nobody should labor In evil words, but each were fair To love and help his neighbor; Oh! What a happy world 'twould be For you and me, for you and me!" "And if perhaps we both should try That glorious time to hurry, If you and I—just you and I—Should laugh instead of worry; If we would grow,—just you and I—Kinder and sweeter hearted, Perhaps in some near by-and-by That good time might get started; Then what a happy world 'twould be For you and me, for you and me!" MINNIE W. EDGERTON.

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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., Fort Wayne, Ar., Kalamazoo, Ar., Grand Rapids, Ar., Grand Rapids, Lv., Cadillac, Traverse City, Petoskey, Mackinaw, Ar.

Sleeping cars for Petoskey 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.

College and Station.

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

A PRACTICAL COURSE.

In Minnesota they have a Successful "Short Course."

Minnesota has been trying a short course in agriculture. The college year lasts from about Oct. 15 to March 30, and there are three years in the course.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—In answering your letter I will take up your questions seriatim:

1. Our course now covers three years of six months each. It was originally designed to do the work thought essential in two years, but with the preparation most of the students had upon entrance this proved impracticable.

2. We opened our school four years ago with seventeen students. There are now one hundred five enrolled and between thirty and forty more have made application for entrance.

3. The requirements for admission are specified in the Annual which you will find enclosed. Good scholars who have completed the common school course as marked out by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for district schools, and have done the work faithfully, will have no trouble in gaining admission.

AIM.

4. The aim of the school is to take actual farmer boys direct from home, the district school and farm work, and give them a sound, practical training in the principles of agriculture and allied sciences, including arithmetic and the English language, with a view to disciplining their minds, broadening and strengthening them as citizens, and especially to cultivate their taste for rural pursuits, pointing out the best methods and developing skill in their practice.

REASON DEVELOPED.

The reason why each step is taken is impressed upon the students that they may be strong, self-reliant and well qualified to distinguish between the false and true in theory, thus saving the time that would be otherwise lost in useless experimenting.

5. The school is intended for those whose lives are to be spent on the farm, and the terms have been so arranged as to include the time when they are most at leisure and can best be spared, that is to say from the middle of October till the first of April.

6. The boys come altogether from the farm. I do not know of a single student who is not the son of a farmer or is not intending to become a farmer himself.

So far we have graduated forty-one. One is dead. All the rest I think, without exception, are engaged in some branch of farm work. Most of them are managing their own farms or helping carry on those of their fathers.

7. The prejudice against scientific farming is losing its grip in this state. The school is gaining in popularity every year.

PRACTICAL WORK.

8. The boys get most of their practical work, that is they do most of the actual manual labor on their farms at home and come back in the fall loaded to the gunwales with practical questions which are answered clearly in a practical way, mostly from the results of the experiments made on the experimental farm which is carried on in connection with the school, the students getting the

benefit of whatever is learned there.

In the matter of dairying, however, the work is done by the boys themselves individually, each one beginning with the milk just as it comes from the cow, and performing all the necessary operations up to the time when the gilt edge butter is packed in the tub ready for sale, all the time familiarizing himself with the use of separators, milk tests and all the improved apparatus which science has brought to our aid.

There need be no better evidence of the value of the training which the boys receive than the fact that their butter stands the test of the most critical markets and brings the very highest price.

LIVE BOOKS.

In studying live stock, the text books used are the animals themselves. The state herds and those of neighboring breeders are carefully examined and studied, the best types receiving especial attention and each good point being scrutinized and dwelt upon till the professor in charge is satisfied that the lesson is understood in all its bearings.

9. To sum up: The object of this school is to send out each year to the farms of the state as large a number as possible of strong, manly, self-reliant, self-respecting young men, who shall be able to do all ordinary business, and that part of the world's work which may fall to their lot in a proper way and, above all, to manage their farms wisely and formulate such plans for the future as will bring about the best results; to avail themselves of the most suitable methods which circumstances permit and skillfully carry them out, giving careful attention to the minutest details.

With a promiscuous lot of boys gathered in from city, village and country, representing every trade, profession and calling, to say nothing of those without any calling, this cannot be done, but with the class that we get it can be done and is being done.

That the same progress which has characterized this school from its first inception will continue is now, it seems to me, beyond question.

Yours very truly, W. W. PENDERGAST.

St. Anthony Park, Minn.

THE BABCOCK MILK TEST.

The first and highest use of the test, we believe, is in discriminating between the different members of the dairy herd. Heretofore cows have been largely bought and sold on their merits as judged by their appearance and by pedigree.

7. The prejudice against scientific farming is losing its grip in this state. The school is gaining in popularity every year.

8. The boys get most of their practical work, that is they do most of the actual manual labor on their farms at home and come back in the fall loaded to the gunwales with practical questions which are answered clearly in a practical way, mostly from the results of the experiments made on the experimental farm which is carried on in connection with the school, the students getting the

FOR ACCURATE WORK.

In the second place the test is of great value in showing how closely

the skimming and churning are being conducted. At this season of the year scores of farmers are setting their milk in such way as to leave from 10 to 50 per cent of all the fat in the milk. The cows have produced the fat and the dairyman has drawn it with the milk from the cow, carried it to his dairy and set it, and because of imperfect apparatus he is losing that which comes so near being his own.

AT THE RIGHT TIME.

The Babcock milk test came at a time when the very life of factory dairying was threatened. Patrons were delivering milk at the creamery and receiving pay for it by the hundred-weight regardless of what it contained. Such a system tended to make men dishonest in every possible direction.

This little machine was the invention of one of the leading dairy authorities in America. It comes from one of our agricultural experiment stations and shows better than any other way what our experiment stations may do for the farmer provided they study his wants and interest themselves in the living questions of the day.—Breeders' Gazette.

The value of sheep to the farm is perhaps not understood by many farmers. It is an old proverb that wherever the foot of the sheep touches the land it is turned into gold. Sheep husbandry has a value to make the land more profitable, more productive, at a less expenditure than any other animal kept on the farm.—Kansas Farmer.

Enjoyment of the boasted comforts of country life should be the watchword of every home. The boy who is compelled to sleep in a hot attic, while the cool bedroom remains closed, awaiting no expected visitor, will not value his home, and why should he? The best is none too good for the owners—the parents and their children. Farm and Fireside.

What is money that we should worship it, and what are large farms to us when we form habits in their acquirement that prevent us from getting the best of life? The younger members of the family cannot see the worth of a life that is one continual "grind," and then comes unrest and a longing for the attractions that they think are seen in towns.—Exchange.

An agricultural writer must of necessity repeat facts. The average rural reader is skeptical about new things in these days of farm writers, whose words profusely conceal a lack of real ideas. One fact will bear constant reiteration. If you don't know what your crop actually cost, you can never know prosperity. You can no farm that you will know, if only sufficient pains be taken. Will you do it?—American Farmer.

It might be well to think of winter shelter for the hogs and plan to provide something that will help save heat and feed during the winter.—Stockman and Farmer.

Fully one-third as much milk is ruined by untidy dairymen as is used economically. This wastage is caused by uncleanness that is the result of indolence.—American Dairymen.

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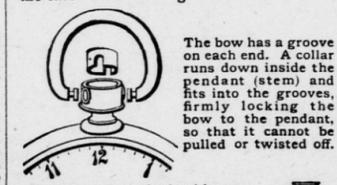
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- Kept in the office of Sec'y of the Michigan State Grange. And sent out post-paid on receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary. Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred... \$0 75

KNOW YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Continued from page 5.

istic of our successful farmers. Add to this the necessity for the most careful and correct observation in all that pertains to his calling and you have developed that which has become proverbial as the farmer's good, hard, common sense.

The opportunities for gaining a knowledge of all that pertains to his profession or to his duties as a citizen were never so numerous or so valuable as now. The agricultural press, the farmers' institutes, the experiment stations with their regularly issued bulletins of information and discovery, the short winter courses in agriculture at many of the agricultural colleges, courses of reading adapted to his needs like our own Farm Home Reading Circle, and last but not least, the farmers' organizations like the Grange, which train him in the use of the knowledge elsewhere gained—all these helps leave little to be desired in the way of assistance.

NOT NARROW.

The farmer's sphere is not a narrow one. If he chooses he may become intelligent, he may be broad-minded and progressive. All that is best and highest in manhood, all that is purest and truest in womanhood, may flourish in his home to cheer and bless the lives of its inmates. Around him as he toils are the beauties of nature; tree and flower and waving grain, the hum of insects and the song of birds. Through the day there stretches above him in endless variation the limitless panorama of cloud and sky, of sunshine or of storm, infinite in its variety of form and figure, its beauties never repeated. "There is not a moment of any day of our lives," says Ruskin, "when nature is not producing in the sky scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory. \* \* \* And every man, wherever placed, however far from other sources of interest or of beauty, has this doing for him constantly." The farmer's life may be an isolated one, he may toil on in obscurity and alone, but if his soul is attuned to the music of nature he may learn by the use of his powers of observation and reflection to appreciate her matchless harmonies, may drink deeply from those fountains of knowledge whose waters flow in such lavish profusion around him and from this communion with nature be led at last to that higher communion with nature's God.

THE FARMING CLASS.

Such are the opportunities afforded the individual farmer. Such are some of the results within reach of himself and his family. Out of these possibilities, gradually developed, has grown up in the past beneath the protecting folds of our country's flag and the fostering care of her free institutions, the farming class of today. Home loving, peace loving, law abiding, patriotic, they constitute the great majority of the middle class of our population who are the pride of America and the strongest guarantee of the perpetuity of her free institutions. Better than the serried ranks of Europe's marshaled hosts, more to be relied upon than naval armaments or munitions of war, their existence in their present condition is a pledge that "government of the people, for the people, and by the people" shall still endure.

LACK OF ORGANIZATION.

But in one important particular the farmers of today are failing to keep abreast of the age. They lack organization. Dependent chiefly on individual effort for success, dwelling on that happy plane where the gnawings of hunger are never felt and the cravings for immense wealth can never be satisfied, they have failed to see the need for a union of interests and influence. The past may not have required it. But conditions are constantly changing. Measures and methods of the past are valueless in the pressure and competition of the present. This is the day and age of organization. The influence of the individual is no longer appreciable; organization is the lever that moves the world. In business, in politics, in every department of Christian effort is this fact apparent. Shall the farmers alone neglect to use this

means of influence? Something has already been done. The Grange and other similar organizations have accomplished a great work. But how small is their influence compared with what it might and should be.

Great financial, social and moral questions are under discussion. Their settlement may be postponed, but it cannot be long delayed. Their numbers alone place upon the farmers of the nation the responsibility for the decisions reached. Statesmen, legislators, and wily politicians are inquiring, "What do the farmers want?"

To the intelligent, level-headed, conservative farmers of our day an opportunity is afforded, as never before, for making their power felt in legislation. But only by united effort can their influence be made effectual.

Shall we not then through our Order and individually emphasize the demand: Organize, educate. In the great struggle that is upon us, be prepared for and know your opportunity.

"Once to every man and nation Comes the moment to decide, In the strife 'twixt truth and error, For the good or evil side."

THE FARMER'S RECORD.

In every crisis of our country's history the farmer has stood at the front. From that memorable day when at Lexington and Concord

"The embattled farmers stood And fired the shot heard around the world," all down that glorious record, to Valley Forge and Yorktown, at Vicksburg and Appomattox, and on a hundred other blood-stained fields his self-sacrifice, his devotion to country, his readiness to defend the home that shelters his loved ones has been again and again exemplified. Let us not forget our heritage.

In these days of peace when moral stamina rather than physical courage is needed, when back bone is of greater value than avoirdupois; in these days that try men's souls, let us see to it that we be not found wanting.

Notices of Meetings.

LENAWEE POMONA.

The next meeting of Lenawee County Pomona Grange will be held with Fruit Ridge Grange October 5, 1893. A good program will be prepared for the afternoon session. All fourth degree members are invited to be present.

P. H. DOWLING, Lecturer.

INGHAM POMONA.

Ingham County Pomona Grange will be held with Cedar Grange October 13 and 14. Program will be announced by circular. This is the first Pomona of the season, let us make a good start.

R. L. HEWITT, Lecturer.

WESTERN POMONA.

The next meeting of Western Pomona Grange will be held at Herrington with Ottawa Grange, October 12 and 13. Special invitation to fourth degree members. Public session the first day; the following is a part of the program:

- Essay, Mrs. Samuel Stauffer. "Farmers' loan associations," Tom. F. Rogers. Essay, Mrs. H. Hudson. Essay, Mrs. H. J. Austin. Essay, Lafayette Alward. Recitation, Mrs. Higgins. "The benefits of the Grange to the young," Mansor Smith. Essay, Mrs. E. Smith. "Grange insurance," Styles Marvin. MRS. THOS. WILDE, Lecturer.

KENT POMONA.

The next session of Kent County Pomona Grange will be held with Whitneyville Grange on Wednesday, October 25. The forenoon session will be opened with business of the Grange. The afternoon meeting will be an open one and the public are cordially invited. The program will be as follows:

- "The World's Fair," Worthy Master W. C. Denison, and others. "Our live stock interests," Bros. Holt and Peterson. "Is the Grange successful in carrying out its declared purposes?" Sisters I. D. Davis, Adams and Bros. Campau and Davis.

"What effect is the enlargement of woman's sphere likely to have on the homes of our country?" Sisters Holt and Peterson, and Brothers Best and Martin.

WM. T. ADAMS, Lecturer.

NEWAYGO COUNTY POMONA GRANGE, NO. 11,

will be held with Enslly Grange on Wednesday and Thursday, October 11 and 12, 1893.

Program.

- "Furnishing a Kitchen," by Mrs. Wm. Hillman. "The Farm as a training school," by J. H. Haskins. "The rights of parents and children," by Mrs. M. E. Lewis. "The Law of Retribution," by Wm. E. Gould. "What is now needed in the Grange," by Neil McCallum.

- Recitation, by Miss Allie Rich. "Is the existence of only two great political parties in our country desirable?" by A. L. Scott. "Farm management of cattle," by Wm. Hillman. "Free Coinage," by A. Terwilliger and M. W. Scott. "Crop reports," by L. Reinoldt. "Is our system of taxation a ridiculous failure?" by S. V. Walker and W. C. Stuart. Recitation by Miss Minnie Carter. "Beneficiary organizations within the Grange," by Charles Haskins. "What is the country doing for the boys who wore the blue?" by A. Flynn. Recitation by Miss Emilie Houlding. W. W. CARTER, Lecturer.

The Eaton county fair to be held at Charlotte, October 3, 4, 5 and 6, is to be a hummer this year. The society is offering \$1,500 for horse races, \$200 for bicycle races and \$3,000 in premiums. As there is no state fair this year, the Eaton county people are attempting to give the patrons of their fair something just as good for half the money. Half rates are made on the C. & G. T. and M. C. R. R. roads.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Will Patrons who have copies of Proceedings of State Grange sessions previous to 1890, please communicate with me and confer a favor?

JENNIE BUELL.

Ann Arbor.

THE MAGAZINES.

In the October Ladies' Home Journal the editor discusses with much earnestness several phases of the woman question. "The Routine of Housework" is very practically written of by that excellent authority, Miss Juliet Corson, and Miss Elisabeth Scovel gives much sensible advice on "The Rewarding of Children." Altogether this number of the magazine, with its exquisitely illustrated cover by Frank O. Small, will be found particularly attractive. Published by The Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia for ten cents per number and one dollar per year.

The complete novel in the October number of Lippincott's is "The Hepburn Line," by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. It is a pleasing tale of an old Kentucky family and a neglected heroine who comes to her own at last.

The eighth in the series of Lippincott's Notable Stories is "A Deed with a Capital D," by Charles M. Skinner. Other short stories are "Poor Yorick," by Robert N. Stephens, and "The Pass'n's Grip," by Roswell Page; both are illustrated.

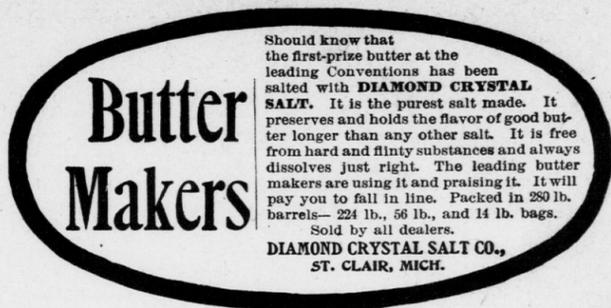
The second edition of the Cosmopolitan for September brought the total edition up to 211,000 copies, without doubt the largest edition of any magazine in the world for this month. It remained for The Cosmopolitan to have the World's Fair treated in a single number by twelve different writers. As the exposition of 1893 must remain one of the leading events in the history of the United States, the most distinguished men were asked to prepare this magazine volume, which is destined to become valuable as one of the most perfect descriptions of the World's Fair. Among the number of those who contribute are our only ex-president, Walter Besant, the most distinguished of the English literary men who visited the exposition, and a host of others. Besides the usual fiction, including a story by Mark Twain, entitled, "Is He Living or Is He Dead," and the regular departments, The Cosmopolitan contains nearly one hundred illustrations devoted to the World's Fair, including eleven full pages. It is pronounced one of the most remarkable of the publications as yet issued regarding the Fair. It is a completely illustrated guide or souvenir, as one prefers to call it, by the most famous writers of the day, put before the reader at the price of 12 1/2 cents, and more than the equal of the books of the Fair which sell for seventy-five cents and one dollar.

THE OCTOBER ATLANTIC.

Contents.

- "The Man from Aidone," A tale in three numbers, I.-III. Elizabeth Cavazza. "The Undertime of the Year," Edith M. Thomas. "The Isthmus and Sea Power," A. T. Mahan. "After—The Deluge," Annie Eliot. "The Tilden Trust, and why it Failed," James L. High. "Two Modern Classicists in Music," in two parts. Part one, William F. Aporthp. "Tone-symbols," I. Arpeggios. II. Harmonics. III. Octaves. IV. Fifths. I. V. Fifths. II. VI. Undertones, John Hall Ingham. "His Vanished Star," VI.-IX. Charles Egbert Craddock. "Love is Dead," Marion Couthouy Smith. "The Hayes-Tilden Electoral Commission," James Monroe. "The Gothenburg System in America," E. R. L. Gould. "The Permanent Power of Greek Poetry," Richard Claverhouse Jebb. New Books on Music. The German Allies in the American Revolution. Comment on New Books. The Contributors' Club.

It was on a train going through Indiana. Among the passengers were a newly married couple, who made themselves known to such an extent that the occupants of the car began to make sarcastic remarks about them. The young people stood the remarks for some time, but finally the groom, a very large man, stood up and confronted the passengers with these remarks: "Yes, we're married, just married. We are going 160 miles farther on this train, and we're going to 'spoon' all the way. She's my violet and I'm her sheltering oak. If you don't like it you can get out and walk, so there." It is needless to say that they were left in peace for the rest of the journey.—Exchange.



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.

THE F. A. & I. U. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Licking Co., Ohio, August 18.

Mr. G. W. Ingersoll: Dear Sir—I have used and sold your paint and find it all O. K. Painted my own house about 15 years ago, and it is looking better today than most buildings painted with the paints commonly sold in the markets which were painted only three years ago.

Respectfully yours, D. D. Woods.

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

Practice summer pruning in a very limited manner, for positive harm is done by pruning trees and shrubs when they are growing. An old idea of summer pruning the grapes was to cut away the leaves and branches to let the sunlight get into the fruit so it would ripen more readily. Other fruits have been pruned in the same way, but the truth is, more harm is done than good. The vitality of the plants is weakened which is a greater loss than a little sunlight.—Prairie Farmer.

Dirty pens, and anything which comes handy for feed, will never bring a hog to a profitable market. Do not make the hog eat a bushel of filth in order to procure his bushel of grain. A clean feeding floor is not difficult to have, and your grain will go further and the health of your hogs will be better for having it. Dish water is not a very hearty food, and does not quench the thirst as a good supply of pure cold water will. Mouldy corn is not "just as good" for the hogs as is sound corn.—The Western Rural.

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