

GRANGE VISITOR

Library Agri' College

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

VOL. XVIII, NO. 22.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, NOVEMBER 15, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 430.

FOR MR. MORTON'S ESPECIAL BENEFIT.

The present Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, attorney at law, etc., in an address before the agricultural congress at Chicago recently, gave the farmers of the country to understand that he was extremely sorry that they lived so far apart in the country, and thought a mistake was made that our lands were not surveyed so as to bring our dwellings and farm homes into villages, and suggests that it is not too late to have a resurvey of some of the western states (possibly Michigan included) with this object in view. Just what form this would leave our farms I cannot imagine, unless he would have each farm the form of the space between the spokes of a wagon wheel and thus all center at the hub or proposed village.

This plan of farmers living in villages is very ancient and was adopted in the old world when it was necessary to thus live in a huddled form to protect themselves against invading armies and roving bands of outlaws. Whether the honorable gentleman would have us surrounded by the old stockade or wall and moat, he does not say, but it would be in keeping with his offered plan and no more ancient in conception. He also goes back to an equally remote date for a plan to suggest for our thinking and acting upon all economic questions and those pertaining to our crops and farm management. He wants us to think and act alone and in silence. He believes it to be against our interests to organize Granges, Alliances, Farmers' Clubs, etc. He does not want us to compare notes and exchange ideas. Is he opposed to all kinds of education for the farmer as being unnecessary? That was the old idea.

He evidently wants improvement and progress for everything and everybody but the farm and the farmer. Will he be so kind as to let us have our fairs and picnics and our agricultural papers, if we will agree not to talk or read about railroads, banks, coinage, and all such questions as are none of our business? If he does not want us to have any ideas on these subjects and no opportunities to express them why should he want us to live in villages? How could we keep from talking? and especially if we knew the Secretary of Agriculture did not want us to talk. No, Mr. Secretary, we are American in our ideas, and are trying to live up to date and to keep up with the procession in progress and education pertaining to all business matters, and all questions of government.

The railroads carry our produce to market, the banks solicit our deposits, and we are interested in the quality and quantity of money we get. We are a part of the people and live subject to the laws of our government. We ask no privileges that we do not accord to others.

We cannot give up our homes in the country by the hillside and wayside. And as all things are accomplished now-a-days through associated effort we will continue to get together in Granges, Alliances, Farmers' Clubs, and talk and resolve upon all of the living questions of the day.

You are evidently a professional politician, Mr. Secretary, and think you can handle us best in ignorance, but the thing has gone too far now, and you cannot stop us. "We are coming Father Abraham," Sterling Morton clear the way!

GEO. B. HORTON.

READING FOR THE YOUNGSTERS.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—Agreeably with your suggestion, I enclose herewith a copy of the graded course of reading which has been partially in use in the schools of Oceana county during the past year, and which was unanimously adopted by the teachers and Patrons of the county October 21, 1893.

The object of the graded course of reading, as stated in the introduction, is "to create an appetite for reading good literature; to deepen, beautify, and broaden the child's knowledge; to develop a desire for a high and more useful life; to afford entertainment for the country boy and girl that will make them more contented upon the farm; give them a better idea of life; a clearer conception of citizenship."

WILL HELP F. H. R. C.

Now, the course of reading here proposed matches on grandly to the "Farm Home Reading Circle" so faithfully supported by the VISITOR. Indeed, if the originators of the "F. H. R. C.," will pardon me the conceit, it will lead up to a wider and more universal use of the F. H. R. C., why?

1. It supplies the reading gap between the F. H. R. C. and the boys and girls? Gives them something to read as well as their parents.

2. You must establish the reading of the boys and girls upon proper lines while in the impressionable years of life that they may continue upon those lines when they shall have reached citizenship.

3. Boys and girls will read something, a majority of them something, if not bad, that which will leave no desire to take up the F. H. R. C., when ready to do so through the growth of years; hence a graded course of reading leading up to the F. H. R. C., is not alone practicable, but essential.

HIGHER IDEALS.

4. A graded course of reading which shall give them a higher ideal of life; an inspiration necessary to the citizenship in a country governed by free men is not a luxury but an absolute imperative requirement. On this point we would ask the readers of our truly educational paper, the VISITOR, to note carefully the history of the men who have done most for liberty, and see if you cannot trace their inspiration to a few good books. In this connection we submit the names of a few. Lincoln, Washington, Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Bunyan, Burns and Whittier.

In Indiana there are 120,000 young people in the pupils, reading course, while Wisconsin has nearly as many.

The reading course here given incorporates the best features of the courses of reading used in these states.

The pupils learn charity from Dickens, glean elevated thoughts from Whittier and Longfellow, patience and trust from Wallace's Ben Hur.

THE TWO TOGETHER.

As a teacher, I would ask the Grange to consider the two reading courses together. One begins with the child, and introduces it into the realm of pure literature leading on through science, history, and up to the F. H. R. C. We have fixed the appetite for good literature, and the child is now a man ready and much better equipped to grasp and settle the questions threatening our industrial life.

We want to make a plea for the country boy and girl plodding their

way through mud, snow and difficulties to an education. We want to give them an opportunity to become better acquainted with that great inspiring literature which holds our civilization together.

As a Granger, we ask our brother and sister Grangers to weigh this matter carefully before deciding against it.

The following is the outline of the Pupils' Graded Course in Reading, prepared by D. E. McClure, Commissioner of Schools of Oceana county, Michigan, and adopted by the Oceana county Teachers and Patrons' Association, Oct. 21, 1893.

EXPLANATIONS.

Those books marked "A" are to be read by pupils in class in connection with the regular reader. Those marked "B" are to be read to the pupils by the teacher in the grade designated, and subsequently by the pupil, if he desire, as a reward for faithfulness and attention. Those marked "C" are to be read by pupils independently, as outside reading, and reported to the teacher on proper blanks. The teacher will then report to the commissioner the books read by her pupils on blanks prepared for that purpose. These blanks will be kept by the book dealers, and can be had when securing the books, or can be obtained direct from the commissioner.

Every pupil who reads carefully any book of the list herein given, will receive a credit when taking the graduating examination; and as pupils, who become teachers, will have to pass an examination in good literature, the greater number of good books read will add to their teaching ability, and the amount of their credits.

It is suggested that the books be numbered, and when pupils take them to their homes to read themselves, and for their parents to read, a record be kept in a book for such purpose.

RESULTS DESIRED BY A GRADED COURSE OF READING.

1. To create an appetite for reading good literature; to deepen, beautify and broaden the child's knowledge.

2. To develop a desire for a higher and more useful life.

3. To make country life sweeter, less somber; to bring about educational reforms among the people, the sources from which they must come to be effective.

THE COURSE.

FIRST GRADE.

- A. Riverside Primer and Reader, Riverside Literature Series No. K \$1 00
- B. Kate Douglas Wiggin's Story Hour \$1 00

Cost for Grade \$2 00

SECOND GRADE.

- A. Scudder's Fables and Folk Stories, Riverside Lit. Series Nos. 47-48 40
- A. Turner's Stories for Young Children 20

- Cost to pupils for Grade 60
- B. Kate Douglas Wiggin's Christmas Carol 50
- B. Johnnot's Grandfather's Stories 27
- C. Kate Douglas Wiggin's Story Hour \$1 00
- C. Chaplin and Humphrey's Little Folks of Other Lands 38

Total cost for Grade \$2 73

THIRD GRADE.

- A. Hans Andersen's Stories for Children, Riverside Lit. Series Nos. 49-50 40
- A. Mrs. Wright's Nature Reader No. 1 25
- A. N. S. Dodge's History Stories, No. 1 36

- Cost to pupils for Grade \$1 01
- B. Kate Douglas Wiggin's Story of Patsy 50
- B. Stories of Industry 30
- C. Kate Douglas Wiggin's Bird's Christmas Carol 50
- C. Hawthorne's Wonder Book, Riverside Lit. Series Nos. 17-18 40

Total cost for Grade \$2 78

FOURTH GRADE.

- A. Hawthorne's Little Daffydownilly and Biographical Stories, and Longfellow's Children's Hour, Riverside Lit. Series Nos. 29-10-11 50
- A. Mrs. Wright's Nature Reader, No. 2 25
- A. N. S. Dodge's History Stories, No. 2 36

- Cost to pupils for Grade \$1 11
- B. Six Stories from Arabian Nights, Samuel Eliot, Ed. 28
- B. Black Beauty 30

Total cost for Grade \$2 30

- B. Johnnot's Stories of Heroic Deeds 30
- C. Hawthorne's Fingertale Tales, Riverside Lit. Series No. 22-23 40
- C. Little Lord Fauntleroy \$1 40
- C. Louisa M. Alcott's Little Women \$1 00
- C. Little Men, Louisa M. Alcott \$1 00

Total cost for Grade \$3 89

FIFTH GRADE.

- A. Hawthorne's True Tales from New England History, Riverside Lit. Series Nos. 7-8-9 45
- A. Longfellow's Song of Hiawatha, Riverside Lit. Series Nos. 13-14 40
- A. Mrs. Wright's Nature Reader, No. 3 25
- A. N. S. Dodge's History Stories, No. 3 36

- Cost to pupils for Grade \$1 41
- B. Scudder's Seven Little People 90
- B. Coffin's Story of Liberty \$2 10
- B. Samuel Elliott's Poetry for Children 75
- C. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Queer Little People \$1 20
- C. The Eight American Authors for Young People \$1 05
- C. American Authors for Young People 70

Total cost for Grade \$8 11

SIXTH GRADE.

- A. Burrough's Birds and Bees, Holmes' Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle, Lowell's Under the Old Elm, Riverside Lit. Series, Nos. 9-23-15 50
- A. Lockhart's Courtship of Miles Standish, Riverside Lit. Series, No. 2 25
- A. Warner's A-Hunting of the Deer and Other Papers, Riverside Lit. Series, No. 37 15

- Cost to pupils for Grade 90
- B. Coitia's Old Times in the Colonies \$2 10
- B. Thurston's Succession of Forest Trees and Wild Apples, Riverside Lit. Series, No. 27 15
- C. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin 50
- C. The Story of a Bad Boy (Aldrich) \$1 20
- C. Sarah Orne Jewett's Playdays \$1 40
- C. Wallace's Ben Hur \$1 05
- C. Dickens' David Copperfield 35

Total cost for Grade \$8 15

SEVENTH GRADE.

- A. Whittier's Snow-Bound, Among the Hills, and Songs of Labor, Riverside Lit. Series, No. 4 25
- A. Franklin's Autobiography, Riverside Lit. Series, Nos. 19-20 40
- A. Bryant's Sella, Thanatopsis and other poems, Riverside Lit. Series, No. 34 15
- A. Scudder's George Washington 75

- Cost to pupils for Grade \$1 50
- B. Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, Riverside Lit. Series, No. 45 15
- B. Franklin's Poor Richard's Almanac, Riverside Lit. Series, No. 21 15
- C. Coffin's Building the Nation \$2 10
- C. Kate Douglas Wiggin's Betty Leicester \$1 20
- C. Sarah Orne Jewett's Timothy's Quest \$1 00
- C. Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice 15
- C. Cooper's The Spy 90

Total cost for Grade \$7 20

EIGHTH GRADE.

- A. Longfellow's Evangeline, Riverside Lit. Series, No. 1 25
- A. Dickens' Christmas Carol and Cricket on the Hearth, Riverside Lit. Series, Nos. 57-58 40
- A. Irving's Rip Van Winkle and Other Essays, Riverside Lit. Series, Nos. 51-52 40

- Cost to pupils for Grade \$1 05
- B. Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech and Other Papers, Riverside Lit. Series, No. 32 15
- B. Washington's Rules of Conduct, Riverside Lit. Series, No. 24 25
- C. John Fiske's War of Independence 65
- C. Scott's Lady of the Lake, Riverside Lit. Series, No. 53 30
- C. Tennyson's Emancipation, Modern Classics Series, No. 10 40
- C. Bayard Taylor's "Lars," Riverside Lit. Series, No. 16 15
- C. Montgomery's Leading Facts of American History 95
- C. Jane Andrew's Ten Boys Who Lived on the Road from Long Ago till Now 50

Total cost for Grade \$4 40

This covers the ground up to the ninth grade which pupils enter when graduating from the district schools, and the course of reading has been continued to the twelfth grade in the high school. The plan pursued in district schools is to have the eight grades—a district school library. How to get the money, do you ask? Hold school entertainments, get the patrons out, and interest them, and the money comes easy enough. We have demonstrated this in 60 schools in Oceana county.

D. E. McCLURE.

A PLEA.

Grattan, Nov. 5, 1893.

Please excuse me for writing again so soon, but really we could not say as much as we wished to on the postal card. Now what we wish to speak of in particular, is of our GRANGE VISITOR. We don't think our words will be more potent than our State Master's or the editor's, for they have fairly begged and implored the Patrons of Michigan to subscribe for the VISITOR and contribute to its columns in order to make it a permanent success.

Can we, my fellow Patrons, afford to have our Grange organ

go to the wall for want of support? We say emphatically, *no*. It has been through all these past years, the life blood of the Grange, the educator of farmers and school teacher, dealing with questions of vital interest on various subjects that pertain to the welfare of the agricultural class. It has fought our battles for us, it has helped to make the farmer take more interest in the laws that pertain to his calling, and above all it has helped to make an army of better men and women who are laboring with zeal for the welfare of our order and the agricultural class in general.

Can we say more for our VISITOR than we have? We trust we have said enough to induce every good Patron in Michigan to help set the GRANGE VISITOR on a firm foundation for the future, if words have any weight.

We have a few suggestions to make. If each Grange can't get five new subscribers or more, then appropriate money from the Grange treasury or the social fund if you have one, or we might solicit small contributions among our members,—any laudable way will do, but remember the subscribers must be forthcoming. After obtaining what funds we can, then let us select such of our neighbors and friends who do not take the VISITOR and send in their names for six months or a year as new subscribers. By so doing we think we shall be sowing the good seed by the wayside which would spring up and bear an hundred fold. It might at least be the means of bringing in some new recruits into the Grange. Don't you think the plan a good one? I do, and hope to make the plan work in our Grange, if we can't do any better. Rally around the VISITOR, the champion of our rights, is the sincere wish of

AUNT KATE.

CROP REPORT.

The area of wheat sowed this year compared with acreage sowed in 1892 is estimated as follows: Southern counties, 75 per cent; central counties, 77 per cent; northern counties, 91 per cent, and State, 77 per cent. The reduction in area here indicated is not greater than it was reasonable to expect, and is due in part to low price, and in part to the dry weather.

Wheat is doing fairly well. It is small because late sowed, but is yet growing, and but little damage has been done by insects. Less than a dozen correspondents in the southern counties report damage by insects. Compared with vitality and growth of average years the average condition is as follows: Southern counties, 88 per cent; central, 90 per cent; northern, 93 per cent, and State 89 per cent. The per cent for the southern counties is the same as in 1891, but five points above the condition November 1, 1892.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in October is 1,127,516. The number of bushels reported marketed in the three months August, September and October is 4,654,020, which is 787,117 bushels less than reported marketed in the same months last year.

The statistics of land in farms in May of this year, as shown by returns made by supervisors, are as follows: Total number of farms in the state, 141,235; acres of improved land, 8,366,022; acres of unimproved land, 4,347,877; average size of farms, 90.02 acres.

The statistics of wheat, corn and oats raised in 1892, and acres of wheat in 1893 as shown by the farm statistics, are as follows: Acres of wheat, 1,622,244; bushels, 25,284,190; yield per acre, 15.59 bushels. Acres of wheat in May 1893, 1,582,127. Acres of corn in 1892, 700,570; bushels of ears, 34,593,245; average per acre 49.39 bushels. Acres of oats in 1892, 825,833; bushels, 24,638,787; average per acre, 29.84 bushels.

JOHN W. JOCHIM,
Secretary of State.

Ypsilanti Grange, acting on suggestions of late VISITORS, is beginning its season early, by discussing measures advisable to bring before State Grange and planning its winter's work. It will meet in the afternoon hereafter. "Electricity at the World's Fair" and "Lessons of the Season" are its next topics.

Field and Stock.

THE DAIRY SHOW.

The Michigan Dairy Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition.

HON. E. N. BATES.

The majority of the people who visited the world's fair did so for the purpose of seeing something strange or unusually large, and very many things of the usual type or order were passed by without more than a glance.

To all such an exhibition of dairy goods would not have any special interest. This was proved over and over every day by the questions asked by the visitors at the dairy building. The stock questions were, "Where is that big cheese?" or, "Where is that log house made of butter?"

The specialist is always on the lookout for some hint or fact in his particular line that he can turn to his own advantage, and for this reason you would find men who were interested in sheep hanging around the wool exhibits, and talking about quality, tariff, etc. Those who were engaged in horticultural pursuits would be found examining more closely the exhibits of that class, either in the state buildings or in the great hall devoted to that exclusively. So also those who were interested in dairying found much to interest them examining that class. The big cheese was simply a monstrosity, and the log house, or farm scene made from butter, was a work of art, and as such showed wonderful patience and skill.

THE TYPE OF CHEESE.

Examined in this light the Michigan exhibit of cheese and butter was full of interest because of its peculiarities.

The type of cheese made in Michigan was not at all to be compared to the cheddar cheese made in Canada, Wisconsin, or New York. They were made to export, or for a trade that demands a close made, long-keeping cheese, while the Michigan product is almost exactly the opposite, being a soft, porous, and short-lived article, and let it be distinctly understood that these qualities are not an idea that the Michigan dairymen are trying to force upon the people but are characteristics that are demanded by the trade.

We noticed that the New York cheese exhibit had some of the same kind, also a few in several of the other states, and the fact leaked out by even those who were good judges of cheese and were also opposed, theoretically, to these qualities, that they suited the local trade best.

BUTTER EXHIBIT POOR.

The butter part of the Michigan exhibit was not as well represented as it should have been.

Very many creamery men expressed entire indifference on the subject of being represented by a sample of their product, while others were quite enthusiastic and contributed for each month's exhibit; notably among this number was G. W. Reed of Stanwood, who scored the highest of any Michigan exhibitor for September butter.

In the matter of show of dairy goods Michigan stood as one of the smallest. A good show of any kind is expensive and can only be secured by a generous outlay of money, and this the commissioners of Michigan did not have. Illinois spent nearly three times as much in decorating her show cases as Michigan's entire exhibit cost, including cost of services. New York paid almost as much for her cheese shelves as Michigan's entire outlay. So if any of the Wolverines were disappointed in their dairy show at the great Columbian Exhibition, we would say, we cut the garment from the cloth provided and had enough left to sweep the floor, after the show was over.

Moline.

DAIRY FARMING VS. GENERAL FARMING.

JAS. V. ORTON.

It is not always the case that a person engaged in one kind of business should be writing upon that branch of business with the intention of inducing others to engage in the same vocation, as usually there are more or less things con-

nected with his success that have cost him much thought, experiment and often some money, and, therefore, not anxious to divulge, especially to the public. But the farming community, and especially our state dairy conventions and national dairy papers and some of our shrewdest and most successful dairy managers are constantly making public their methods and their successful experiments, in order to, if possible, assist others on to success.

CLIMATIC ADVANTAGES.

We think there are climatic advantages in dairy farming which are not favorable to grain raising, and in fact no branch of farming is so little affected by the freaks of our climate as dairying. If the frosts are later in spring than usual, or come earlier in the fall, the happy dairyman is not affected. It makes but little difference in his rations, or in his care and housing of his cows. If the weather is exceedingly wet in spring, or unusually dry in July and August, it will make no difference to the man who has figured out the problem and made ample provision for just such necessities, and knows that it is much cheaper and more profitable to furnish abundant and nourishing food for his cattle in the stable at any time of the year than it is to let them destroy more with their hoofs in tramping over the pastures to secure what forage they need that is required for their sustenance. The average keeper of cows is almost entirely at the mercy of the weather, and is today lamenting over his hard lot and how unprofitable the poor cow is. This is all occasioned by his failure to provide proper food for his stock during the severe drouth of the past summer. Such a man is a very poor dairyman, has not yet got hold of the very first principles of stock raising, namely, good and abundant feed all the time. He keeps cows more for the name of it, perhaps, and lets them grub for themselves as an old farmer once told me he did.

FORESIGHT NECESSARY.

If in passing down the street we should see a friend putting coal in to his cellar in the month of July while the thermometer stood in the nineties, would you feel like laughing at him or commend him for his foresight, and for anticipating the cold weather which is the natural order of things and which is sure to come?

The greatest shrinkage in the milk product occurs during such dry spells as we have had this season and are apt to have every season and just before winter feeding begins, and yet there are many dairymen whose flow of milk scarcely varies at all during these times.

If we could but remember during the past twenty or more years we would note the fact that dry weather and sometimes a hard drouth occurs during the months of July and August and cold and disagreeable weather in November, and yet how few apprehend it by full provision to meet the exigency, and yet it can be easily done.

An acre of corn will furnish food sufficient to keep a cow from 125 to 200 days, and is worth the most when it is in possession of all its juice; and yet how few farmers go into their corn fields and give their cows a good ration of this most succulent food when it is the most needed. The great fact still remains that with proper food, warm stables, pure water and good care, a good herd of cows is a profitable and permanent source of income for its owners, during all times of the year and all kinds of weather.

Moline.

THE PINE BARRENS.

The Problem of the Waste Lands and Pine Plains of Michigan.

[Read before the Michigan Dairymen's Association, by Hon. S. S. Walker of St. Johns, Mich.]

The study of the question before us and the adoption of some plan or system in relation to its stump and plains land are surely subjects that should interest the state. It is not only for the future, however, that these questions should be studied. If, as I think, it is a fact that the present system, or rather, want of system, is expensive, extravagant and the cause of an annual and continuous waste of money in considerable amount, besides inducing conditions that may

be still more detrimental, it would seem that the time is ripe for a thorough study of the subject and the adoption of such a system as will save this annual waste of money and lay the foundation for the future advantage of the state.

THE PINE PLAINS.

It is probably a fact that Michigan was originally timbered with a greater amount and more valuable timber than any other area of the same size in the union. This timber has mostly been removed, giving place in many sections to our finest farms. In many cases, however, particularly of the pine lands, the timber has been removed, the lands abandoned, no taxes paid, although annually assessed, advertised and returned to the state as unpaid and unsold. The expenses of this assessing, advertising and sale are paid by the state at a large annual outlay. This is a part of the problem before us. The fact that some of these lands have been occupied and made into farms and others will be, does not affect the general statement, for no one of observation deems it possible that the greater part of these lands will, within reasonable time, be other than waste lands. There are other large tracts of plains, of such character that they are conceded to be worthless under any known or practicable system of husbandry. Many acres attractive in appearance, and in some ways resembling the valuable "oak openings," were settled upon the homesteader or cash purchaser and, after weary years of unrequited labor, were abandoned and through fruitless taxation became an expense to the state. The primary school system and the Agricultural College, both in the trusteeship of the state, are holders of considerable areas of these lands. Many sections are held by the land grant railroads, and, although nominally held at prices that would indicate good land, they are practically out of the market, as they are covered by the mortgages on the roads and could not be disposed of at less than the listed price, if there were buyers at any price, which there are not.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTATION.

The experiments being made by the state through the Agricultural College as to the "plains" are of great interest, and it is to be hoped will result in pointing out crops that may be grown to some purpose on some of these lands; but it is quite too much to expect them to become desirable homes for our people. There are, however, possible uses to which they may be put that are worth considering. These lands are annually visited by numbers of hunters and sportsmen, and the quantity of game taken is considerable. It is noticed, too, that the venison obtained is uniformly in good condition from feeding on the natural grasses and herbage growing on them, and this leads one to think that, perhaps, these lands have an adaption for the purpose of game preserves and stock ranges. In visiting the stock ranges of the west one observes that only in very rare instances the feed compares with the pastures of our farms, and he naturally concludes that their great value is due to the great extent of the ranges.

ADAPTATION FOR SUMMER GRAZING.

While the character of our winters precludes the use of these lands in exactly the same manner as the great ranges of the west, we are possibly so situated that, if they are at all adapted to the purposes of a summer range, they can be well utilized.

In the other portions of the state lands are almost entirely devoted to the raising of grain, corn and grass, and there is frequently a large surplus of hay, straw and corn fodder that the stock kept is unable to consume. It seems that a good business might be done by summering the surplus and growing stock on the ranges of these plains and stump lands, and driving them back to cultivated lands after the season is over, to consume the surplus hay, straw and fodder. The summer ranges would constantly be increasing in fertility by the manure dropped in the season, while the older lands would also be kept in their present condition, if even their fertility were not increased, by the manure made during the period of consumption of these fodders, thus adding to the wealth of the country, by the in-

crease of the quantity of stock grown and fitted for market, and the increased fertility of these now worthless plains. Probably this could not be profitably done on a small scale, but the selection of a suitable range and the gathering from a neighborhood of the surplus stock in the spring, to be driven to the ranges for summer pasturage, and the returning of the stock at the end of the season, would seem entirely practicable.

NEW COMMISSION PROPOSED.

I have indicated some of the possible uses for these lands; others will doubtless occur, and surely the whole subject is deserving of very careful and thorough study and consideration. For this study and consideration, I would suggest an act of the legislature appointing a commission with considerable powers, say a commission of five men—who are broad viewed, fair minded, enterprising and, at the same time, wisely conservative—to take this whole subject into consideration. I should say that this commission should consist of a farmer, a lumberman, a scientist, a lawyer and a business man. The commission should be authorized to have all the information and help needed from the Auditor General's office in the study of the question of the taxes and tax sales, and from the office of the Secretary of State such information as has been there accumulated. The county records and the services of the county surveyors of the different counties should be at the command of the commission for such assistance as might be needed from them. The commission should be authorized to confer with the land grant railroads, should there seem to be occasion in the prosecution of their studies, and, in fact, should have every facility for making a thorough and exhaustive study of the whole subject.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.

It should make a report to the legislature embodying the results of its studies, and should formulate such bills for the consideration of the legislature as would seem desirable in the endeavor to make the most of the situations observed.

It seems more than likely that the commission might arrive at the conclusion that the state should reacquire the title to the abandoned stump and plains land, thereby saving the annual waste of the assessment, advertising and sale of these lands. Possibly it might discover that certain of them were adapted to the growth of timber, and devise plans whereby the state might wisely plan for the coming generations a supply of that commodity which to our fathers was a burden, and which we, perhaps, have wasted with a lavish prodigality. It might discover that certain of these lands would be adapted, within a reasonable time, to the occupation of settlers, and would be the making of good homes and farms. It might conclude that, by the inducement of exemption from taxation for a series of years, under proper regulations, the owners would, in some cases, undertake the reforestation of certain tracts. It might find that many tracts were adapted to summer pasturage, but that the individual could not make the necessary outlays to carry on the business successfully, on account of the constant recurrence of the annual tax, but that, if owned by the state, the lands might be leased in suitable tracts, the state receive a revenue, the lands be kept under control and every interest thereby be benefited. It might appear that the setting aside of and caring for considerable tracts as state parks and game preserves, and the protection of the timber and game with license to hunt and fish at certain times for a reasonable fee, would be a desirable and for the state a wise investment.

THE FORESTRY COMMISSION.

I am aware that the legislature of 1887, by Act 259, established an Independent Forestry Commission, which gave much time and labor to the consideration of some of these subjects. Their single report is a document of very great interest and value and will be indispensable in the further study of these subjects. Subsequent legislatures were fully occupied with the consideration of other subjects, and the interest seems to have lapsed. Let us hope it only slumbers, to be revived at an early day and brought to practical results.

These suggestions seem to carry the subject farther than was contemplated under the original act and, while I would commend in the highest terms the work of the Independent Forestry Commission, I still think the constitution of a new commission about as has been pointed out, and a prosecution of the work as suggested, broadening it into the lines indicated, with sufficient means for its thorough prosecution, would commend itself to all classes of our people, and they would be interested in it as likely to produce tangible and valuable results.

Sometimes a little personal talk will get a subscriber for the Visitor before you know it.

The Visitor will be a Grange missionary if you can get it into your neighbors' homes.

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,
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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 100 imported yearling ewes and 25 yearling rams. Some of these ewes have now been bred to 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 80 to 110 pounds and shear from 9 to 12 pounds at maturity. Orders by mail given careful attention.
THE WILLOWS,
Geo. E. Breck, Propr., Paw Paw, Mich.

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

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Standard-bred Trotters
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Shropshire Sheep
Berkshire Pigs
Write for Catalog.
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., Bedford, Mich.

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

M. H. WALWORTH

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

Also American Merino Sheep of choice quality.

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Has now on sale 50 Registered yearling Rams, 25 Registered yearling Ewes, also imported Ewes and Rams. 1893 imp. duration to arrive in July.
L. S. DUNHAM,
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Imported, Registered and Unregistered
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Choice Yearling Ram and Ewe Lambs for sale Terms reasonable. We pay half of freight or express.
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Breeder of IMPROVED
CHESTER WHITE SWINE
And Lincoln Sheep. A choice lot of stock for sale at farmers' prices. Breeding stock all recorded. Reduced prices on fall Pigs. Write, or come and look me over.

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

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

Postal Jottings.

[We 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.]

"The GRANGE VISITOR seems to me to have the right ring and I appreciate it very highly."

A. P. REARDON,
 Master Kansas State Grange.

"Every family represented in our Grange is supplied with the VISITOR, but we have an agent at work and our whole Grange will try and see what they can do."

MRS. H. L. DAYTON,
 Addison, Secretary.

"Grange work is looking up in Branch county and we all propose to push it this winter. All want to see the VISITOR a weekly, and think it improves with every number."

Fraternally yours,
 Mrs. E. A. HORTON.

Clinton county delegates to State Grange are Bro. J. C. Bronson and Bro. L. C. Clark and wife.

NOTES FROM OCEANA.

Sylvan Grange, Cranston, Oceana county, is booming. There were five initiates last Friday evening, November 3, and five more November 12.

The graded course of reading for county schools of Oceana county was unanimously adopted at the Teachers' and Peoples' Association, held at Shelby, October 21.

Oceana County Fair Association will give space and \$30 for an educational exhibit at the fair in the fall of 1894.

The Oceana and Newaygo County Grange and Teachers' Association will hold its winter meeting at Hesperia, about February, first Friday and Saturday. We expect to have one of the best meetings ever held in this part of Michigan. A full program will appear in the GRANGE VISITOR later.

If our country people throughout the county wish to do something for home, school and farm, let them get together and organize a Grange, or revive the old organization; and when you have done this send in and get the VISITOR, one of the best educational papers in Michigan.

D. E. McCLURE.

Grattan Grange met in regular session October 19, the question discussed, "Is it good policy to license the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage?" There was a diversity of opinions. Some in favor and some not, of the liquor license, but all agreed that there ought to be some way to prevent the sale and manufacture of so much liquor, and that the evils of intemperance are the greatest curse that the people of our nation have to contend with. I sometimes think that it is impossible to make laws that will prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, if allowed to manufacture it. The drink habit is here, how to get rid of it is a problem not easily solved, unless the vile stuff is not made. The Grange as an organization should labor faithfully for the temperance cause. We hope every Grange in the state will bring in five new subscribers for the VISITOR, or more, it is our duty. We can't prosper without our GRANGE VISITOR; let us labor for its life.

AUNT KATE.

Greenville, Nov. 7, 1893.
 EDITOR VISITOR.—At the meeting of Montcalm Grange No. 318, on Saturday last, Nov. 4, among the questions brought up for discussion was the following: "Should a man be allowed to vote at the election polls who cannot read or write?" The question was well discussed and a vote was taken to have it sent to the GRANGE VISITOR to be inserted in the list of "Topics for Discussion," and was carried unanimously.

SECRETARY.

Butler Grange, No. 88, is still alive. We have initiated twenty-eight new members since May 1, 1893, and reinstated five old ones, and have eight to initiate. Meanwhile we have erected a two-story hall, 22x46, have it plastered, nearly painted, and expect when it is completed to be in debt less than one hundred dollars.

M. L. E.

THE HARVEST.

"All that live must die,
 Passing through nature to eternity."

Danby Grange No. 185, has passed appropriate resolutions on the loss that Grange has been called to sustain in the death of Sister Ophelia Martin, who died Sept. 30.

Sister W. S. Hillman, of Ensley Centre Grange No. 544, died very suddenly at her home in Ensley, Oct. 23, 1893. She was one of the most faithful members in that Grange. She possessed a loving heart and was always ready to give sympathy and help in time of sorrow. Her work and influence will long live in the Grange where she worked so faithfully and her loss is felt very keenly.

Your agent will need to be alert and active. He ought to have your help, too.

Brain Work.

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

XI.

ORIGINAL PUZZLES.

No. 57.—Rhomboid.

ACROSS: 1. A puzzle. 2. An altar piece. 3. A kind of cloak. 4. A plant of the genus *Trifolium*. 5. One who takes from a captor. 6. Desists from. 7. A being placed.
 DOWN: 1. A letter. 2. Gold. 3. The mouth. 4. A flat bottomed boat. 5. A mechanical power. 6. A freeholder in the Shetland Isles. 7. An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms. 8. Recitation. 9. Services. 10. Spreads. 11. A Biblical name. 12. To that degree. 13. A letter.

MYSTAGOGUE.
 No. 58.—Double-Letter Enigma.
 In "table talk;"
 In "pyramid high;"
 In "run or walk;"
 In "want to buy;"
 In "season's work;"
 In "brakeman's cry;"
 In "never shrink;"
 We see it here, most all the time,
 Full of "cons." and bright as a dime.

DETROIT, MICH. LILY MAY.
 No. 59.—Inverted Pentagon.
 (TO CALVIN.)

1. River, Tyrol, Austria. (Big.) 2. Seaport, Morocco—N. W. Africa. (Big.) 3. A species of sturgeon. 4. A clerk in the Court of Chancery whose business it is to make out original writs. 5. Ear-shaped. 6. Wire cloth. 7. An East Indian tree. 8. To trick. 9. A letter.

Brooklyn, N. Y. SAPHO.
 No. 60.—Square.
 1. The wife of Chusa, Herod's head servant. 2. Average value of the different stocks in which a loan to government is funded. 3. An elegant red coloring substance. 4. Salt-peters. 5. Fur of a rodent quadruped resembling a beaver. 6. One of the sons of Elishah. (Bible.) CARLO O'DREAM.
 Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 61.—Double Letter Enigma.
 In "black and white;"
 In "the oolite;"
 But neither in "the muzzle;"
 In "wrong and right;"
 In "doleful knight;"
 But never in a puzzle.
 A ONE you'll find, if you are kind,
 Within a little TWO.
 The WHOLE we use when we peruse—
 I. e.—a "con." or two.

BELTON, TEX. G. WHIZZ.
 No. 62.—Rhomboid. (Left)

ACROSS: 1. The peculiar flavor given to whiskey by being distilled with peat as fuel. (Scot.) 2. Plants of the genus *Caladium*. 3. One who grows virulent. 4. Commented. (Obs.) 5. Fed on growing grass. 6. A group of insects. 7. Stanzas of six lines. 8. Received the eucharist. (Obs.)
 DOWN: 1. A letter. 2. A vast. 3. A tenure where the vassal, in place of military services, makes a return in grain. 4. To dash about. (Prov. Eng.) 5. The inspissated juice of licorice. 6. Dug out of the earth. 7. A silver coin of Portugal. 8. Grazed. 9. Things that are unmingled. 10. Ad-ministers extreme unction to. (Obs.) 11. Har-mine's extreme unction to. (Obs.) 12. A pastoral pipe. 13. To ramble. 14. Flemish flower painter, 1570-1621. 15. A letter.

White House, N. J. CALVIN.

SOLUTIONS TO BRAIN WORK VIII.

No. 39. No. 40. END-EAR.

C PAS No. 42. ANTELOPE.

BASES No. 44. THEIR FIRST

BALTEES PALPITATE CASTIGATORY SEETAPOOR SEATOAD STOOD ERR Y

No. 41. No. 43.

C PAC CASTLET CASTLE

MAP CASES COPAL CASTLET

CASTRES MASTICATE CASTIGATORY PERCAPITA SEATIDE LEETIDE

STOTE TRINE

ERA SOG

Y N

For prizes, see Brain Work X. The support of all Thedom is earnestly solicited for this department. Current copies of many puzzle papers at hand. All are good. Lack of space forbids individual comment.

TYRO.

THREE GOOD POMONAS.

Kent County.

A regular meeting of Kent county Pomona Grange No. 18, was held at Whitneyville Grange Hall, Oct. 25. The forenoon was devoted to business. Bro. S. C. Peterson and wife of Whitneyville Grange, were elected as delegates to the State Grange.

The day was one of those warm, beautiful days which October has given us this year and in the afternoon nearly two hundred Patrons and friends were present.

The first on the program was a song by Whitneyville Grange. Bro. H. C. Dennison and others then told of some of the wonderful things which they saw at the world's fair and how they were thereby impressed. Some of the sentiments were: "The fair is a big thing and it has got a fence around it," and many of the big things there were mentioned in the discussion. "No one can have any conception of it if they did not see it, for it is beyond one's ability to describe it." "The money spent for the buildings and to place the

exhibits there would have helped a great many of the suffering poor." "It is a marvelous thing that the arrangements could have all been made and the work done in two years; and praise is due Chicago for her energy and push which accomplished it. It has taken the United States, that is sneered at so much, to prove that such a vast concern can be made a financial success; and, to the American farmers the credit of its being a financial success is due." "We are a big nation of big men and women."

PURE FOOD.

"Pure Food" was next discussed. We were told to look out for clay in our coffee, ground peas in our spices, and dog-flour in our mill feed. "The present laws are not enforced because the people do not make proper complaints." "Let us renew our demands that the but-terine must be stamped when sold, so that the people will know what they are buying."

The next subject was, "Has the Grange been successful in carrying out its declared purposes?" "It is successful in a great many points. What great thing ever was successful in all things? But, if success is lacking it is due to the brothers more than to sisters. Who shall say that the Grange has not been a school in which the brothers and sisters have been taught to speak their thoughts and claim their rights. It was not intended that we should live alone; the more combinations of men and women we have the better success we shall have. The Grange has done more to unite the north and south than anything else. We must work together and work for our own interests. Years ago we did not contemplate the immensity of the good works the Grange would do. We must agitate it, it belongs to the Grangers to find out the cause of the present hard times. Who is to take up the work the older ones are leaving? The younger one must come and begin now that the work may be taken up where the older ones leave it and not where they commenced."

Sister Adams also read an able paper on the above subject which has been sent to the VISITOR for publication.

Music and recitations were plentifully interspersed.

The evening session was devoted to the conferring of the 5th degree on a class of seven.

The next meeting will be held at Cascade Grange hall, Nov. 22.

SECRETARY.

Eaton County.

At an early hour Patrons began arriving from all around the county, and at 12 o'clock dinner was announced, and all sat down to a table laden as only a farmer's table can be. Charlotte Grange gave her guests a royal welcome. After the wants of the inner man had been supplied Bro. A. D. Saxton was chosen toastmaster. Music opened the program, after which Bro. James Murray of Charlotte, responded to the toast, "Our Order—Its Mission." Bro. Murray spoke straight to the point and caused all to realize the need of the Grange. Then another musical selection was rendered. After that Miss Etta Jones responded to the toast, "Man." She spoke very pleasantly of his noble qualities, and in closing summed them all up in her sentiment as a reason why "All the fair maidens about him should cluster." Miss Jones delighted her audience and was warmly applauded. She was followed by Brother Nathan P. Hull, who responded to the toast, "Woman." Mr. Hull paid fine tribute to woman and her purity. Misses Loula and Merta Pray then rendered an instrumental duet with violin and organ. F. A. Osborne of Eaton Rapids gave an excellent response to the toast, "The Farmer as a Grumbler." Mr. George D. Pray responded to the toast, "Industry," and was listened to with interest. Among other

excellent points he showed how essential it is that children be taught habits of industry. Mrs. Bark of Sunfield was called up to respond to the toast, "Agriculture," and handled her subject so that we all love farming a little better. C. E. Chappell of Charlotte responded to the toast, "Farm Home Reading Circle," in a very happy manner and impressed all with the importance of a systematic course of reading. It was good seed, and well sowed. I trust a harvest will be reaped as the result.

"Our annual dinner," was responded to by the lecturer. Misses Loula Pray and Lou Carlton favored the Grange with a vocal duet, which was warmly applauded. After a song by the Grange the meeting adjourned to meet in Dimondale, Nov. 18.

REPORTER.

Western Pomona.

Western Pomona Grange met with Herrington Grange Oct 12 and 13. We had splendid weather, good attendance, and a lively interest taken in the subjects brought forward for discussion. The first subject was "The loan association, its benefit to farmers." Bro. Charles Wilde started the discussion by stating the benefits derived from the building and loan associations of the cities. The question, Can such an association be of benefit to farmers? was warmly discussed on both sides and ended in a vote that a committee of three be appointed to look up this matter and report at next meeting. The committee appointed, if any one wishes to ask for or send information, are Mr. Charles Wilde, Herrington; Mr. Tuttle, Ravenna, and Mr. Thomas Bettis, Trent. The next subject, "Grange insurance," led by Mr. Styles Marvin, was one of interest to every Patron present. Mr. Marvin said he had been one of the directors of a mutual insurance company for eighteen years, and that two-thirds of the members were Patrons. The general opinion of the meeting was, that a change would not be advisable.

There were two essays read during the afternoon, which brought forth a good many remarks, beside select reading and music. The first subject of the evening, "Rights of parents and children" was introduced; after some little time spent on this question, Bro. Mansor Smith from Tallmadge, gave us the most interesting talk of the evening. The subject, "Benefits of the Grange for the young" is as he stated, an old one, but his views were not. A young man himself, he fully understood what he was talking about. He had studied his subject well and when called on by the Worthy Lecturer, was ready and willing to respond. Brothers and sisters, do we all realize that right here lies the success or failure of the meetings? Recitations and singing completed the evening.

The morning session was devoted to business. Bro. Melvin Smith, Master of Western Pomona, was elected delegate to the State Grange. There was a committee of three appointed to prepare instructions for our delegate. The committee were Bro. Tuttle of Ravenna, Sister Gillet of Herrington, and Bro. Bettis of Trent. Any Subordinate Grange in the jurisdiction, wishing to send resolutions, to be presented to the State Grange will please forward to this committee.

One year ago there was a motion carried, that any Grange in the jurisdiction, wishing a meeting of Western Pomona within the year, should send their invitation to the yearly meeting. All Granges wishing a meeting the coming year please take this into consideration.

The yearly meeting of Western Pomona Grange No. 19, will be held with Ravenna Grange, the fourth Thursday and Friday of January 1894.

Mrs. H. J. Austin,
 Secretary.

Can we rely on your help in trying to build up the VISITOR?

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.

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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. 46 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tint. 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 good follow a course of treatment, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK. It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. It convenient enclose ten cents to pay postage alone. Address the publishers,
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 3 TON \$35. Other sizes proportionately low.
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THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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

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

Office, Room 19, Old State Building.

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.

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OUR PLATFORM.

Believing that the Grange of Michigan needs a brief but comprehensive statement of its purposes, we propose the following as the platform upon which the Michigan State Grange and the GRANGE VISITOR shall stand and work; and we invite discussion and criticism of the same by Patrons of Husbandry and all others truly interested in the farmers' welfare, to the end that the Granges may go forward more unitedly and with more definite objects in view.

OUR OBJECT

is the Organization of the Farmers for their own Improvement:

- Financially,
- Socially,
- Mentally,
- Morally.

WE BELIEVE

that this Improvement Can in Large Measure be Brought About:

- (a.) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.
- (b.) By co-operation for financial advantage.
- (a.) By frequent social gatherings, and the mingling together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations.
- (b.) By striving for a purer manhood, a nobler womanhood, and a universal brotherhood.
- (a.) By studying and promoting the improvement of our district schools.
- (b.) By patronizing and aiding the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in their legitimate work of scientific investigation, practical experiment, and education for rural pursuits.
- (c.) By maintaining and attending farmers' institutes; reading in the Reading Circle; establishing and using circulating libraries; buying more and better magazines and papers for the home.
- (a.) By diffusing a knowledge of our civil institutions and teaching the high duties of citizenship.
- (b.) By endeavoring to secure for agriculture equality of representation in legislative bodies.
- (c.) By discussing, advocating, and trying to secure such state and national laws as shall tend to the general justice, progress, and morality.

If you have not examined the F. H. R. C. thoroughly and have determined to use it, you are missing a great opportunity for advancement.

Do not forget that the sixth degree will be conferred at the State Grange. All Patrons who can should take this opportunity for getting this beautiful degree.

Delegates will please once more look over the advertisements of our Lansing firms, and prepare to call on them. You can help the VISITOR and probably save money.

Look out for our next number. It is to be a special "Woman's edition." Those wishing extra copies for distribution as samples should send in their requests at once.

Send to Lansing for a sample copy of *State Affairs*. It is a paper that all intelligent men will appreciate. Notice our clubbing offer with this new and original paper.

Western Pomona Grange deserves a compliment for the aggressive way in which matters for State Grange action were treated. A committee was appointed to prepare instructions to the delegate, and subordinate Granges were asked to send in any resolu-

tions they might have. This is the only sure way for the delegate to take Grange sentiment with him to the State Grange.

Bro. Brigham, National Master, approves very highly our platform, suggesting that we add a plank stating that we "endeavor to secure for agriculture equality of representation in legislative bodies."

By the way, we have had very few comments from Patrons, concerning our platform. Don't you like it; or do you like it?

ONLY A MONTH MORE.

About a month remains before the meeting of State Grange. What is to be done with that month? If we go on in the rut that too many of us are inclined to follow, the same old story will be told—nothing accomplished. But there is no excuse for that. There are plenty of questions demanding our attention. All we need to do is to do something. Patrons, what do you want to see the State Grange do? Make up your mind, and request action on your desires. Now is the time—next meeting—not week after next, but now.

A SHORT COURSE.

The Board of Agriculture has arranged to have a six weeks' course in home dairying, at the Agricultural College, beginning Jan. 1. This move is a proper one and is in line with the ideas of the Grange. It will be remembered that at the last State Grange a resolution passed, calling on the Board to establish a short course and promising to help induce students to attend. The time is at hand to fulfill the pledge. The attendance will be limited to twenty-five students this year, and there should be no trouble in getting the number. More complete particulars will appear later.

UNWISE WORDS.

It is quite natural that the Grange should resent the words of Secretary Morton at Chicago, when he said that farmers' organizations had done untold damage to the farmers. If his statement were true, it would still have been indiscreet for him to make it. But in the case of the Grange at least his words were certainly not true. The Grange has a proud record for conservative and non-partisan action. It is recognized by many thoughtful men, not its members, as a powerful means of aid to farmers.

Secretary Morton is very justly being "scored" for his utterances. It is very unfortunate for the department and for the farmers that he should thus early in his term have brought on himself the contempt of those whom he is supposed to be anxious to help. But it is his own fault. It was not necessary for him to say what he did.

READING FOR CHILDREN.

Bro. D. E. McClure, who is also commissioner of schools in Oceana county, presents in this issue a graded course of reading for the pupils in the district schools. This course does not in any way conflict with the Farm Home Reading Circle, but is rather an aid and auxiliary to it. The aim is to create in the young child's mind a desire for the best reading, and the books are graded according to the child's ability, as he grows in knowledge. A careful perusal of the article, by every parent, will convince him that great good will come from the adoption of this course by the school in his district. If the teacher does not know about it, show her the VISITOR. There is also added to the other merits that of cheapness. We suggest that the woman's work committees of

the Granges, as they visit the schools, call attention to this course and urge its adoption.

Bro. McClure has been very successful in introducing it in Oceana county. Read what he says in Postal Jottings.

A WEEKLY VISITOR.

It is scarcely necessary to argue for the advantages of a weekly VISITOR. Everyone who has thought about it at all will at once admit that it would be a good thing for the Grange. The question is not then, do we want a weekly VISITOR, but shall we have a weekly VISITOR; and that question, Patrons, is largely for you to settle. We try to furnish ammunition—we must rely on you to do the rest. We have made some splendid premium offers, so that you need not work for nothing. We hope your interest in the VISITOR, and in the good of the Order, will impel you to make special efforts for your Grange paper.

Has your Grange sent in its five pew names yet?

SOMETHING TO WORK FOR.

We believe that the State Grange has it within its power to institute a new era in Grange history in Michigan. How? First, by formulating a short, sharp, strong platform and going before the farmers of Michigan standing squarely on that platform. Second, by adopting some form of financial advantage to members, as, perhaps, Grange life insurance. Third, by selecting two or three measures that the farmers want to see passed, and stirring the state from one end to the other if need be, till they become laws.

This program is short but means much. The question is, shall we do these necessary things, or shall we allow a golden opportunity to slip by? Delegates, 'tis yours to answer.

Patrons, if you ever worked for the VISITOR, work now. We want a weekly, you know.

A GENERAL EDUCATION FOR THE FARMER.

There is little doubt that the dream of the fathers of the agricultural colleges in this country was that the farmer should have as good opportunity as any other man for a broad, general culture. Pres. Williams in his inaugural said: "It is proposed to take some of the youth of the state from the common school, and give them thorough instruction in those natural sciences and practical arts which conspire to aid men in the cultivation of the earth."

Justin S. Morrill, in his plea for the government land grant to these colleges, said: "The farmer and mechanic require special schools and appropriate literature quite as much as any of the so-called learned professions. The practical sciences are nowhere called into such repeated and constant requisition."

The memorial of the State Agricultural Society in 1850 spoke of such studies as should make farming "in fine, not only a useful, but a learned and liberal profession; and its cultivators not the 'bone and sinew' merely, but the ornaments of society."

Clearly the hope of these toilers in the field of farm education was that the pursuit of agriculture, hitherto chiefly a labor of muscle and not of intellect, should now call to its arms the cultivated, trained minds. Men would at these colleges drink deep of the fountains of science; they would then go to the wheat fields and meadows aglow with the same enthusiasm, knowledge and power that ornament and invigorate the learned professions. And why not?

There is no occupation of man that calls for so varied and accurate a knowledge as does farming and its allied branches of fruit growing, stock breeding, and the like. There is not a scientist living who pretends to possess a full or even a moderate knowledge of botany, chemistry, entomology, animal physiology, veterinary science, bacteriology, meteorology, geology; yet the laws of every one of this formidable array of sciences touch farming vitally. Add to these the laws of business, of economics, of politics,—departments which continually affect the welfare of the farm, and we have no further need of argument to show that the man on the farm requires all the knowledge and training he can get.

We are not foolish enough to assert that no farmer can succeed without all this knowledge, nor that success increases in the same ratio as the mastery of these sciences. But we believe that, other things being equal, and in the aggregate, the men who know best the laws of nature, who have trained, acute intellects, who are brainy men—we believe that these men are more apt than any others to reach success on the farm. Nor are we bold enough to assert that men cannot get the necessary knowledge and training except at college. But we are also ready to claim that, other things being equal, and in the aggregate, men will secure these things at college more readily and more fully than anywhere else. We are ready to accept the ideas of Williams, and Morrill, and their fellows. We are willing to labor as we can in the lines laid down by these men and such as these.

This ideal of agricultural education has undergone a severe trial, and has met some rough experiences. For thirty-six years these colleges have been fighting their way. Farmers who could not see their usefulness, educators who had no sympathy with the methods, classical institutions that coveted the government's liberal appropriations, scientists who built reputations sometimes at the expense of practical results to students,—these and other elements have for a third of a century waged perpetual battle against the agricultural colleges. And who has been the defense? A handful of men with faith in their ideal. Persistent in labor, unflagging in zeal, unremitting in sacrifice, these men and their friends, all of them together but a very small array, have stood for this broad idea of higher education for the farmer. The heaven has by no means leavened the whole lump, but there is a rapidly increasing number of people who believe in the idea.

We must admit that results have not been what we would wish. The colleges are not attended as they should be. Where there should be thousands of students there are hundreds. Only a portion of the graduates return to farms,—a fault, however, that cannot be charged to the colleges.

The report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1892 contains some very striking figures on this subject.

No. of agricultural schools and colleges in the United States in 1892.....	63
Students in 1892.....	11,358
Students in agricultural courses in 1892.....	3,460
Graduates in agricultural courses in 1892.....	311
Total number of graduates in agricultural courses.....	3,333
Revenue 1892.....	\$3,432,907

The most interesting statement in the above is that in all our land, last year, only 311 men graduated for farming, and probably less than half of them actually went to the farm as an occupation. But granting that all of them will eventually become farmers, what an inconsiderable item among the millions!

Truly our ideal has a hard row to hoe!

Doubtless the idea of a general college education for farmers has not been worked out with that degree of success that its friends desire. And why is it so? There probably are numerous reasons for it, but we are inclined to sum them all by saying that we think the times are not ready. Ambitious young men must feel certain that farming is a lucrative business. They must at least be made to believe that it will bring fair financial returns. Farmers, can you assure them of any such thing? More than that they must be convinced that the educational, social and religious advantages will in some degree approach those of the city. Can you convince them of that? We believe that first class roads, electric cars, rural mail delivery, will do more to make practical our ideal farm education than the preaching of many college professors.

However we shall not give up our hope that in the course of time we shall see many boys coming to the college from the farm, securing a thorough education, and going again to the farm for their careers. But in the meantime what shall we do? Well, if the colleges have flown too high, let them get nearer the earth. If conditions are not ready for the general education, perhaps we had better adapt ourselves to existing conditions. This of course brings us flat against the idea of technical education, which goes about so much these days under the name of "practical" education. And in our next issue we shall endeavor to discuss this side of the problem.

Fifty cents a year is a small price for a good paper.

ATTENTION, PATRONS!

Commence now to revive your Grange.

The great world's fair which for the past six months has overshadowed all work for anything of a local nature, is now at an end. You have seen it and have now returned to your homes and home interests. After such a feast and a little rest, you are better prepared than ever before for labor all along the line. You have witnessed the capabilities of educated man, when stimulated by ambition and a fixed purpose. Your minds are broadened and you see the necessity of education and an intelligent application more than ever before. You have been taught an impressive object lesson of the power and usefulness of association and combined effort.

Now for work in your Grange. It has languished during the summer months, because of a lack of your earnest support. Revive the meetings by your presence and assistance. Fall into line and do your part, and do it earnestly, unselfishly, and for the interest of all. Support it liberally with money. Contribute to the Granges of Michigan as much as you have to the world's fair and who can tell or calculate the lasting benefit to you, your children and all your business affairs? You have the Grange now, all you need to do is to support it and use it and good results will surely follow.

GEO. B. HORTON, Master State Grange.

Did you notice how Keene Grange stands in the contest?

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

GOOD READING FOR DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

A year ago, The N. Y. Tribune announced that in the four years of trial, of new experiment, discussion of great national topic, and observation of the effects of Democratic supremacy before the country, The Tribune would lead in the presentation of the Republican view. The friends of the splendid record of the Republican party were asked to aid the final triumph of Republican principles by seeing that the people read the Republican side of the story. Evidently, the friends of the party have responded. The Tribune claims the largest weekly circulation of any paper in the United States, and challenges the country to prove to the contrary. The Tribune has gained by making its paper almost a Statesman's Manual and a most admirable one. It takes the deepest interest in public questions. Roswell G. Horr's articles are especially valuable. Mr. Horr came out ahead in his great debate with Senator Stewart of Nevada on the silver question in The Tribune. He always states the Republican view with frankness, points out the probable consequences of a change in the tariff and silver policy of the country, and evades no issue and conceals no fact bearing upon the subjects discussed. His thorough treatment of fundamental principles will aid every reader to a better understanding of profound and important issues. Friendly to the old soldiers, devoting much space to agriculture, and printing every week superb and absolutely unequalled market reports, editorially able and entertaining, The Tribune is a great paper and worthy a place in every home. It illustrates the news of the day profusely. Thousands of democrats take it for its articles on public affairs and its purity, decency and freedom from smut. The Tribune stands like a rock against the reactionary policies of the Democratic party. Every Republican should have it. An illustrated premium catalogue and specimen copies are sent free to applicants. This year, The Tribune includes a valuable historical picture in its list, painted expressly on the order of that paper. See prospectus in another column. Every one of our readers can receive The Tribune in combination with his own local paper if he desires, on reasonable terms.

One new name a week from each Grange will soon make the VISITOR a weekly.

WORLD'S FAIR HEADQUARTERS.

ROOMS 10 AND 11 LIVE STOCK PAVILION, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 30, 1893.

TO THE EDITOR—The Columbian Exposition is now on its last day and the writer, after a constant attendance at these headquarters, without missing a day since the Grange rooms were opened on June 1, hopes during the next three days to again sit down in her Michigan home. We have had the honor of meeting here many of the men and women who have made the Grange a potential influence in the affairs of this country. The closing weeks of the Exposition have been utilized to a certain extent by the rural population of the country and the final day is no exception, as probably two-thirds of the attendance today is made up of people from the country and small towns. Past National Masters Adams and Woodman, and National Master Brigham have been welcome visitors. Overseer Davis, Lecturer Whitehead, Steward Page, and the masters of 15 or more states, besides as many past masters, have graced the pages of our register with their autographs. The wives of most of these men have usually been with their husbands. We have been disappointed in not having met here Dr. Trimble, Secretary, and Brother McDowell, treasurer of National Grange, although the wife and daughter of the latter were with us for a few days. The two gentlemen have been in the National Grange harness since the start and we had hoped to see them both here. Brother Adams, Past National Master above referred to, now resides in the south, but formerly was a resident of Iowa. I am advised that he was the second National Master, and that he was elected from the state of Iowa, which state had within its borders at the time of his election more than half the Granges then in existence. Brother Adams was elected at a session in Washington and presided at the memorable Charleston convention, which is set down by common renown as among the most important, interesting, and influential meetings ever held by agriculturists in any country. If I mistake any Grange history with reference to the times of which I am now writing, I am to be pardoned by my older Grange friends, as these meetings were held before I was born, so my recollections of them cannot avail me, and common renown, from which I draw, may be at fault as to the facts. Many members of our Order that have visited the fair have not called at these

headquarters, and many that have called have not registered, while many parties have crossed our threshold many times during their stay. Nearly 4,000 names appear on our register, coming from most of the states in which the order has an organization. Michigan leads the list with Ohio as a close second.

GENERAL NOTICE.

The following representatives have been elected and names reported to me as entitled to seats in the coming session of the State Grange to convene in representative hall, Lansing, Dec. 12.

- JENNIE BUELL, Secretary State Grange. Antrim—Andrew J. Coburn. Barry—Jno. Dawson. Charlevoix—E. B. Ward. Clinton—J. C. Brunson, L. C. Clark. Genesee—Abram Cole. Gratiot—Elmer N. Post. Hillsdale—Newton J. Moore, T. H. Gregg. Huron—Sam'l Donaldson. Ionia—D. H. Hunter, D. J. Gylford. Kent—Frank Colson, Harmon Burch, K. J. Brown. Lenawee—Geo. W. Woodworth, Irving McBean. Mecosta—Frank S. Clifton (alternate). Muskegon—H. W. Crawford. Oceana—A. B. White. Ottawa—C. K. Hoyt. St. Clair—Wm. Snyder. St. Joseph—M. F. Woodward. Shiawassee—J. C. Adams. Van Buren—E. L. Warner, Ralph L. Bly. Washtenaw—Jno. R. Campbell. Wayne—Bernard Parrish. POMONA GRANGES. Wayne—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Smith. Branch—Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Vanderbilt. Newaygo—W. W. Carter.

STATE CERTIFICATES.

The next examination for State certificates will be held in Lansing according to the following schedule:

- Dec. 26, 1893, 1:30 p. m.—Rhetoric, Literature, Penmanship, Orthography (1/2); 7:00 p. m., United States History. Dec. 27, 8:00 a. m., Chemistry, Theory and Art; 1:30 p. m., Civil Government, School Law; 7:00 p. m., General History. Dec. 28, 8:00 a. m.—Algebra, Geography; 1:30 p. m., Geometry, Zoology; 7:00 p. m., Physiology, Orthography (1/2). Dec. 29, 8:00 a. m., Physics, Arithmetic; 1:30 p. m., Botany, Grammar; 7:00 p. m., Geology.

The minimum standing in any branch is seventy-five per cent.

Applicants are permitted to commence their work at one examination and complete it at the next examination, provided they pass at least one half the subjects in which they are to be examined at the first examination. If an applicant fails to pass half the subjects at the first examination, or fails to present himself for the completion of his work at the next examination following his first, he loses the benefit of what he has done, and must begin anew.

Applications should be made at least ten days before the first day of the examination, and should be sent to Supt. Pattengill, Lansing, Mich.

The Lecture Field.

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

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

The following topics have been suggested in recent letters from leading Michigan Patrons, as especially important for Granges to discuss at this time. Many of them are questions that will come up at State Grange and the legislature for action, and it will behoove Patrons to be well informed upon them. Some of them we can't discuss too often or too much. Lecturers will find these topics, or di-

visions of them, of help in getting up Subordinate and Pomona Grange programs.

SPECIAL REQUEST.

We should like to ask as a matter of special interest, that when any of these topics are discussed, a brief, concise account of the general opinion expressed be sent us for publication. We are sure that such will aid materially in the advancement of our work. Short articles on these topics will also be acceptable.

Can you suggest any additional topics?

TOPICS.

- 1. What changes can well be made in our laws for the collection of delinquent taxes? 2. Our criminal laws should be so amended that prisoners will be graded according to the degree of crime committed and kept separate. And that those imprisoned for the first offense should be kept separate from those incarcerated for second or third offenses. 3. We should have a State Board of Equalization elected by the people. 4. We should have a code of laws for the government of cities. 5. The state constitution should be so amended that bills of a general character shall be published for a certain period before the convening of the legislature. 6. How can we as citizens do more effective work in the primaries? 7. No more appropriations for expensive institutions, or higher salaries, until all our property is equably taxed. 8. How can we help the enforcement of existing laws? 9. Should we not have at least \$10,000 per year for farmers' institutes? 10. Why do we not send our boys to the Agricultural College. 11. Beneficiary organizations within the Grange. 12. Farmers' Loan Associations. 13. Can we as farmers aid in the solution of the liquor question? 14. Shall the Grange continue to work for full woman suffrage? 15. How can we improve the sanitary conditions of our homes? 16. How shall we regulate foreign immigration? 17. Shall we not raise the qualifications for citizenship? 18. We must urge the study of our constitution and teach more love for our flag. 19. How does our financial condition compare with that of European farmers? 20. Are we extravagant? 21. Why do many foreigners make money in this country farming, while we mortgage our farms? 22. Shall we revive a Mortgage Tax Law? 23. What are we going to do with our new road law? 24. Can not Michigan sustain a successful state fair? 25. Should a man who can not read or write be allowed to vote at the election polls? 26. Do you believe in our platform?

FOR STATE GRANGE.

Many delegates come to State Grange not knowing what questions are to be brought up for discussion. New and unfamiliar matters are often introduced and as there has been no time for thought they are accepted or rejected without much discussion. There is danger that such action may not represent the sentiment of the majority of the Grange, as it ought.

It has been suggested that, as a help in remedying this, the VISITOR publish a list of topics which will be introduced at the next session of the State Grange.

TO DELEGATES.

In order to make this idea of value, several things are necessary: 1. Delegates and those who expect to introduce subjects, should send them to the VISITOR for publication, at as early a date as convenient.

2. Lecturers should make it a special point to see that all of these topics are well and thoroughly discussed in the Subordinate Grange, that action, favorable or unfavorable, be taken on them, and that the delegate to State Grange be informed as to the action taken.

3. That delegates give special attention to the study of these topics, between now and State Grange, and seek to find out just what the Patrons in their jurisdiction think of each topic.

TOPICS.

- 1. A beneficiary organization within the Grange. 2. The choice of two or three important subjects of state legislation, which the Grange will push during the next few years. What shall they be? 3. The formation of permanent committees on Education and on Legislation; the former to make a study of the entire problem of agricultural education; the latter to carry on a legislative campaign for the farmers. 4. What shall be done with the GRANGE VISITOR?

We have heard the above suggested as topics. We trust delegates and others will send in more topics in time for the next issue of the VISITOR.

F. H. R. C.

MOTTO—"Begin; keep at it."

HELPS FOR HOME-MAKERS.

This book is the first one in the class on Home-making. The table of contents will discover the aims and scope of the book:

- I. TWENTY-SIX HOURS A DAY. Chapter 1.—How to get them. 2.—How to use them. 3.—Why we want them. II. LETTERS TO A YOUNG MOTHER. Letter 1.—Baby's sleep. 2.—Baby's food. 3.—The question of discipline. 4.—Hints on education. 5.—Cultivation of literary taste in children. III. LETTERS TO A YOUNG MOTHER—SECOND SERIES. Letter 1.—Indoor amusements. 2.—Girls' dolls and boys' collections. 3.—Some questions of order. Sunday occupations. 4.—Other people's birthdays. IV. A MOTHER'S DREAM OF HEAVEN. V. HOW A MAN TAKES CARE OF HIS BABY.

The book is interesting, practical, and makes a charming commencement for the class. The advice given in the first three chapters will be appreciated even by your brothers and husbands. The other chapters are of special concern to young mothers. The last chapter is a humorous description of how a man takes care of his baby. We quote a few passages that may give a good idea of the spirit in which the book is written. Not many of the sisters have begun this class yet, but we think they will all be interested in this book. Try it.

"How strange when books are such a 'fountain of delight' that people gratify almost every other want first! How few young people of moderate means in furnishing a home make any reasonable provisions for the buying of books!" "When people know how to buy books, there is nothing of which they can get so much for the money." "For the children's sakes we must make the most of ourselves." "Many an unselfish mother has said, 'Oh, I cannot take all this time, there is so much to do for the children.' She does not realize that she may do more for them in the end by cultivating herself than if she spends all her time in clothes and cooking." "Better that cobwebs festoon our parlor walls, and dust lie inch deep on our books, than that we neglect our children for anything, no matter how good that thing in itself may be."

THE COURSE.

We expect to print this course each issue for a time. Books will be sent when chosen as premiums, the same as any other books in our list. Those who may order from us, should however send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the circle, stating that they have purchased books of us and wish to take the course. Otherwise they will get no credit for their reading.

CLASS I. SOILS AND CROPS.

- 1. First Principles of Agriculture.—Mills & Shaw. (pp. 1-116). \$0 50 2. Soils and Crops.—Morrow & Hunt. 75 3. Talks on Manures.—Harris. 1 16 4. Silos and Silage.—Cook. 15 5. Land Drainage.—Miles. 67

CLASS II. LIVE STOCK.

- 1. First Principles of Agriculture.—Mills & Shaw. (pp. 116-250). 50 2. Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.—Curtis. 1 75 3. Stock Breeding.—Miles. 1 13 4. Feeding Animals.—Stewart. 1 47 5. Dairymen's Manual.—Stewart. 1 32 6. Shepherd's Manual.—Stewart. 1 00 7. Harris on the Pig.—Harris. 1 00 8. Horse Breeding.—Sanders. 1 45

CLASS III. GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

- 1. Practical Fruit Grower.—Moynard. 30 2. How the Garden Pays.—Greiner. 1 16 3. Ornamental Gardening.—Long. 1 34 4. Insects and Insecticides.—Weed. 91 5. Gardening for Pleasure.—Henderson. 1 34 6. Winter Greenhouses.—Johnson. 65 7. Propagation of Plants.—Fuller. 1 00 8. Home Floriculture.—Rexford. 1 13

CLASS IV. HOME MAKING.

- 1. Helps for Home Makers. 60 2. Anna Maria's Housekeeping. 60 3. How to Win.—Willard. 75 4. The New Womanhood.—J. C. Fernald. 85 5. How the Other Half Lives.—Ritz. 1 25

CLASS V. POLITICAL SCIENCE.

- 1. Elements of Political Economy.—Ely. 1 00 2. Political Economy.—Walker. 1 20 3. American Commonwealth.—Bryce. (2 vols.) 2 70

* Any one Elective.

LIST OF COUNTIES

- from which new names have been sent in the Grange contest: Kent 52 1/2 Branch 11 Kalkaska 6 1/2 Ingham 3 Huron 3 Benzie 2 1/2 Allegan 2 Lenawee 2 Wayne 2 Sanilac 2 Berrien 1

LIST OF GRANGES

Table with 3 columns: Granges, New names, and counts. Includes Keene No. 270 (32 1/2), Bowne Center No. 219 (15), Butler No. 88 (12), Capitol No. 540 (6 1/2), Clearwater No. 674 (6), Excelsior No. 692 (5), Alpine No. 348 (4), Bingham No. 667 (3), Inland No. 503 (3), Bradley No. 669 (2 1/2), Rome Center No. 293 (2), Charity No. 417 (2), Wyandotte No. 618 (2), Mt. Taber No. 43 (1), Cascade No. 63 (1).

You want some of those fine books in your Grange library, don't you?

PREMIUM LIST.

RULES.

- 1. At close of contest each Grange securing more than four new names will be allowed to choose such premiums as it may wish, to the value of 20 cents for each new full year subscription obtained. 2. A new name is one not on our list August 1, 1893, or later. 3. Two six months' subscriptions count as a full year. 4. To obtain prizes, full year subscriptions must be for 50 cents each, half year for 25 cents each.

PREMIUMS.

Table with 3 columns: Books, Our price, and values. Includes Law made Easy (\$1 50), Samantha at Saratoga (1 50), Glimpses of Fifty years.—Willard (2 25), Dairying for Profit.—Jones (30), The Nursery Book.—Bailey (1 00), Horticulturalist's Rule Book.—Bailey (1 00), The New Potato Culture.—Carman (75), The Business Hen.—Collingwood (75), Spraying Crops.—Weed (1 00), How the Farm Pays.—Henderson & Crozier (2 50), Gardening for Profit.—Henderson (2 00), Ten Acres Enough (1 00), Thought and Theft.—Hill (50), Woods.—Shaw (75), Wood's Natural History. (800 pages, 500 cuts) (2 00), Shakespeare's Complete Works, a fine edition (3 00), Irving's Works, 10 vols., cloth (5 00), Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, 5 vols., cloth (3 50), Barriers Burned Away.—Roe (50), Christopher Columbus.—Irving (1 00), Main Travelled Roads.—Hamlin Garland, cloth (1 00), A Spoil of Office.—Hamlin Garland, cloth (1 00), Is this your Son, My Lord?—Gardner, cloth (1 00), Pray you, Sir, Whose Daughter?—Gardner, cloth (1 00), Railways of Europe and America, cloth (1 25), Bondholders and Bread Winners, paper (25).

LIST OF COLUMBUS SERIES.

Any book of the Columbus series 60c. These standard works are in fine cloth binding, large clear type, embossed in gold and ink. They are not the cheap editions offered, but are books that usually retail for 75 cents. We are able to offer them as premiums for 60 cents each. The following is the list:

- Arabian Nights. Child's History of England.—Dickens. The Deer Slayer.—Cooper. East Lynne.—Mrs. H. Wood. Grimm's Tales. Ivanhoe.—Scott. Jane Eyre.—Bronte. John Halifax, Gentleman.—Mulock. King Solomon's Mines.—Haggard. Last Days of Pompeii.—Bulwer. Last of the Mohicans.—Cooper. Lorna Doone.—Blackmore. Last Essays of Elia.—Lamb. Oliver Twist.—Dickens. The Pathfinder.—Cooper. The Pioneer.—Cooper. The Prairie.—Cooper. Robinson Crusoe.—De Foe. Romola.—George Eliot. Sketch Book.—Irving. Swiss Family Robinson. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Three men in a Boat.—Jerome. Tom Brown's School Days. Two Years Before the Mast. Willie Reilly.—Carleton.

Any book of F. H. R. C. When these books are ordered as premiums 10 per cent should be added to the price quoted to members of the course, for postage and packing.

Miscellaneous.

Granges can choose from the list of supplies printed on page seven of the VISITOR. We will have to add 10% to the prices there given, when ordered as premiums, for postage and packing.

The "Gem" ice cream freezer, re- (3 quart, \$3 00 ceiver to pay express charges.—) 6 " 5 00 The "Grange Token" 1 50

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

An earnest Patron, who wishes to see the VISITOR a weekly, has donated \$25 for the use of the VISITOR in this contest. This enables us to be even more liberal than we had intended. And as a further incentive to the securing of large lists we will give these special premiums, in addition to what the Granges will secure by the regular offer.

- I. To the Grange getting the largest list of subscribers, in addition to the regular premiums due them, we will give the choice of 1. An elegant set of badges (for officers and 25 members) made by the Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J. 2. An improved Companion organ. II. To the Grange getting the second largest list, choice of 1. A fine 20 foot flag. 2. Webster's International Dictionary. III. A special prize to each Grange in that county which sends the largest number of new names.

Woman's Work.

HIGHER PANTHEISM.

The sun, the moon, the stars, the hills, the seas, and the plains,
Are not these, Oh! soul, the vision of Him who reigns?
Is not the vision He? Though he be not that which he seems?
Dreams are true while they last and do we not live in dreams?
The earth, these solid stars, this weight of body and limb,
Are they not sign and symbol of thy division from Him?
Speak to Him, thou, for he hears, and spirit with spirit can meet,
Closer is he than breathing and nearer than hands and feet.
Glory about thee, without thee, and thyself fullest thy doom,
Making (thin or keen gleams, and a stifled splendor and gloom.
God is law, say the wise, Oh soul! And let us rejoice,
For if he thunder by law the thunder is yet his voice.
Law is God, say some. No God at all says the fool.
For all we have power to see is a straight staff bent in a pool.
And the ear of man cannot hear, and the eye of man cannot see;
But if we could see and hear this vision, were it not He?"

—Tempton.

THE GRANGE.

[Read before Helena Grange No. 676, at the annual Harvest Home festival, and sent to the GRANGE VISITOR for publication by request of Grange.]

To our bright happy Grange we give kindly greeting,
Your sweet smiling faces always mean a good meeting;
From so many glad hearts there will come friendly feeling,
From so many bright eyes there's a joy all revealing.

Oh Grange! Happy Grange! How exalted your teaching!
To live by the rules is much better than preaching;
They bind you with bonds both of love and of duty;
Like garlands of roses all blooming with beauty.

We meet in our hall and no angry word's spoken,
Here heart flows to heart and true love is the token,
And 'tis happy to see how Sister and Brother,
Extend cordial greetings and love to each other.

Hand should always clasp hand, as will lovers when meeting,
And voice in glad accents give true happy greeting;
And 'twice happy the Grange whose good deeds adorning,
All brighten the dewdrops and fair as the morning.

There are cares to dispel that joys may be brighter—
And hearts to be healed that the cross become lighter.
There's hatred to bury that love may grow stronger—
And strains of sweet song be both louder and longer.

To the Grange we would say these are problems to ponder,
Let your love for the right grow deeper and stronger;
May your daughters with pride adorn every station,
And your sons come to honor in the halls of the nation.

Then we talk of our farms, the crops, and the cattle,
And think of our pockets where there's money to rattle;
Do we speak of our blessings that flow as a river?
And still more of God as the bountiful giver?

Our brothers may plant and still others will water,
God giveth the increase e'er sooner or later;
And the bow in the cloud and the rain, is the token—
'Tis the promise of God and it cannot be broken.

Thrice blessed is he who has learned the great lesson,
That the goodness of God is the world's greatest blessing;
He thinks of his promise and we know he is able—
And see how he piles up the food on our table.

Our songs should be sweet and their raptures come o'er us,
Like the ringing of bells or grand swelling chorus;
All fragrant and bright as the bloom on the flowers,
Or restful and soothing as vine shaded bowers.

Oh Grange! Happy Grange! All your teaching is holy—
It comes home to the hearts of the meek and the lowly,
We'd say to all there,—to you Sister and Brother,—
Let all do their duty and love one another.

SAMUEL TROTMAN.
Alden, Sept. 1893.

THE GREAT PURPOSE OF LIFE.

[Paper read at the Kent Pomona Grange, held at Rockford.]

The opinions as to the great purpose or aim of life, are many and varied, if we may judge from the lives of our fellowmen. The great capitalist is ever alert to add to his golden store. Too often his desire for the accumulation of wealth ceases only with his life. Day and night the successful merchant is busily planning how he may enlarge his business, or is watching the developments of Wall street or the quotations in cotton and wool. He is almost a stranger in his family, and on Sunday can barely find time to occupy his pew in church.

The astronomer lives above the clouds, and spends his life in trying to discover a new planet or constellation. The mind of the author is filled continually with vivid thoughts and mental pictures, soon to be reproduced in the printed page. He considers that "the pen is mightier than the sword." The destinies of a nation may be in his hands; the minds of countless numbers influenced for good or evil. The great composer shuns everything that is not in harmony with him. The flash of the lightning, the roar of the storm, the sighing of the trees, or the surging waves, all bring notes of joy or sorrow to his mind. Some one has said that the songs of a nation influence the people more than its laws. Who can estimate how much was due to Luther's hymns in bringing about the Reformation? Or to our own

patriotic songs in the time of the Revolutionary war?

The agriculturist ponders well the rotation of crops; what fertilizers are best for different kinds of soil, varieties of seed and everything that pertains to a well kept farm.

A doctor of divinity reads sermons in stones and running brooks, and in the great sea. The whole book of nature is open to him, and every page contains for him lessons of life and immortality.

So also the true teacher is always looking for something to lift him up, and help him in his work. He studies, not only books, but human nature as well.

Our Divine Master, the great teacher of all, bequeathed to his people a golden rule of life. "Whosoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Is it not possible then, to follow any profession or calling in life successfully, and yet not be so completely engrossed by it as to forget the opportunities for doing good in the world? Each wave of influence set in motion by an individual, either for good or evil, extends to the end of time, and who may not say through eternity also?

For the best accomplishment of this great purpose, many of our great men themselves have given most excellent advice. It cannot be done all at once. If we have a journey of a hundred miles to pursue on foot, we can take only one step at a time.

"Heaven is not gained at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

"I count this thing to be grandly true,
That a noble deed is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from the common sod
To a purer air and a broader view."

Incessant labor is a requisite. One cannot sit idly down and expect fame or fortune to come to him. A long time ago Wm. Howitt wrote, "Without labor what is there? Without it there were no world itself." One of our own countrymen has said, "Nothing great or good can be accomplished without labor and toil. Energy is the steam power, the motive principle of intellectual capacity. A small body driven by a great force will produce a result equal to, or even greater than, that of a much larger body moved by a considerably less force. So it is with minds. Hence we often see men of comparatively small capacity, by greater energy alone, leave, and justly leave, their superiors in natural gifts far behind them in the race for honors, distinction and preferment."

Time must not be wasted. The golden moments are precious. Some one has wisely said, "Take care of the minutes and the hours will take care of themselves." The present moment is all we have to with; the past is irrecoverable, the future uncertain. Neglect no opportunity. Shakespear tells us that "There is a tide in the affairs of men—Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune— but if omitted, we may lose all our ventures."

There are many temptations in the voyage of life for which we must be prepared. "Life is a sea,—as fathomless, As wide, as terrible, and yet sometimes As calm and beautiful, And thou must sail upon this sea, a long Eventful voyage. The wise may suffer wreck, The foolish must."

To meet these dangers, then, the thoughts must be kept pure; good seed must be sown to insure an abundant harvest. "Whosoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." "He that soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly."

"Sow love, and taste its fruitage pure:
Sow peace, and reap its harvest bright;
Sow sunbeams on the rock and moor,
And find a harvest home of light."

Length of days is doubtless a blessing to be coveted but not an essential to a useful life. A person may not live out half the time allotted to man, and yet leave behind a blessed memory.

"The shortest life is longest, if 'tis best."
"He liveth long who liveth well;
All else is life but flung away;
He liveth longest who can tell
Of true things truly done each day."

Horace Greeley said: "To live so that one less orphan shall be called to choose between starvation and infamy, to have lived so that some eyes of those whom Fame shall never know are brightened, and others suffused at the name of the beloved one,—so that the few who knew him truly shall recognize him as a bright, warm, cheering presence, which was here for a season and left the world no worse for his stay in it,—this, surely, is to have really lived, and not wholly in vain."

While we are not to be sad, or gloomy and morose, shall we not consider that life is real and earnest? Let us aim high, and labor incessantly to reach the top-most round of the ladder, remembering that

"Life is but a means to an end,—that end,—Beginning, mean, and end to all things, God."

With this end in view, what matter if we strive continually to overcome the obstacles that beset us? What more beautiful tribute to the close of a well spent life can be found than that of our own well loved Bryant, who filled so nobly his four-score years of life.

"So live, that when thy summons come to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go, not like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon,—but sustained and soothed
By an unfeeling trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

MRS. H. GAYLORD HOLT.

We have a very liberal set of premiums for Granges.

A TRUE STORY.

In the midst of a fair domain in a prosperous county in Michigan, surrounded by waving fields of grain and orchards laden with their rich fruitage, stood a grand old house. Its spacious halls, airy rooms, soft carpets, and the enchanting fire-place made it a charming home.

It was in this home there lived a youth of whom I wish to tell you. He was the only child and heir to this fair heritage. Idolized by his parents, beloved by relatives and friends, his childhood days passed pleasantly by. He had all that love could bestow and money could buy, yet that did not spoil him. He liked to work and was quite ingenious. He was kind and generous, tender and true, and his gentlemanly ways and easy manner gained for him unbounded respect.

But I will pass over his younger days and bring you to the last summer of his existence. For two years he had been attending the university of his own state, where he was a bright student, standing high in all his classes. He would be graduated in two more years, and most earnestly did he look forward to that time. But now vacation is at hand, the hard examinations are passed, the books are laid aside and now "Hurrah! for home!" Oh the joy of the home coming, the bustle and excitement of "packing up." With what feverish impatience he waits for the morrow! When the time comes for him to leave, with beating heart and bounding step he starts for the depot. The great horse is puffing and snorting as if impatient to be off. The call "all aboard" is sounded, the last good bye is said, the promise to write to the "old chums" has been given, the bell rings, the ponderous wheels turn, the train is speeding away and my friend is homeward bound.

In the home all is bustle and excitement. Our boy is coming home and due preparation must be made. The dishes he likes best are prepared. The vases are filled with his favorite flowers and his room, that was the pride of the mother and delight of the father, was lovingly arranged for his reception.

He came home one fair day in June. I watched his tall lithe figure as he came up the shady lane. His fair skin denoted the Saxon and his hair glistened in the sunlight like streaks of gold, while his eyes were blue as the summer skies. He was indeed a fair type of manhood.

Everything seemed to brighten up when my young friend came home. The mower clattered more merrily along, and above the din of the noisy reaper I could hear his cheery whistle as he went round and round the great field shearing down the golden grain.

He was first in all the social gatherings of the season and many did the young people have. He was one of a large circle of cousins and when they were gathered together at party, picnics or serene the hours passed merrily on.

My strong young friend had melody in his heart and frequently in the evening hours when the twilight was gently falling, I could hear sweet strains of music stealing out through the casement. Softly the strains would rise and fall, then die away like the chimes of silver bells.

Sometimes a young cousin, fair as a dream, would come, and to-

gether they spent many happy hours singing. Her voice was rich and clear and often did the old house ring with the harmony of those sweet young voices blended together in beautiful song. Where are they singing today? Clothed in robes celestial they have joined the glittering throng around the throne of grace. They are singing clearer, sweeter strains than mortal ear ever heard; playing more beautiful symphonies than Mozart ever composed.

The summer passed alas! too soon; the time for departure for college was at hand, only a week away. My young friend always busy at something, thought it would be a good plan to brighten the old windmill up a little before he went away and try his skill at painting. So one fine morning with pail and brush in hand he climbed nimbly up the long ladder leading aloft. It was a beautiful day, scarcely a breath was stirring, only now and then a little sudden gust would spring up. He stood there working away with a zeal always characteristic of him, thinking I suppose of his brilliant prospects and the time when he should launch his frail bark into the great sea of life. Forgetful of everything, lost in his deep meditations, he did not see the black cloud that came stealing up behind; nor hear the sudden roar through the lofty trees. On came the whirlwind with such swiftness that before he realized his danger he was dashed to the ground by the whirling arms of the mill.

Tender hands bore him to his couch. He spoke words of comfort to his friends and longed for the broken limbs to mend that he might resume his school duties. But on the day following the accident a change for the worse appeared. All that earthly skill could do was done. Loving friends gathered round him, but it availed them nothing. God wanted his own again, he was only lent for a short time to brighten the pathway of those he loved and the talent lent must be returned.

On the second morning just as the dawn was breaking his spirit took its flight over the mystic river into the "great beyond." We did not see the glory into which he entered nor hear the welcome shouts of his friends gone before.

Thus the grim reaper cut down with his keen sickle one of the brightest and best. The home was bereft of its joy and pride; the mother was overwhelmed with sorrow and would not be comforted and the father, like another father of old, cried aloud in his agony, "My son, would God I had died for thee!" The large circle of cousins was broken. They came, a sorrowing band, to pay their last tribute of love to the dear one gone away from them so soon. Their young hearts had realized the first real sorrow and they could not understand why it should be so.

Tenderly they laid him in his flower strewn bed, there to await the call of the trumpet that shall pierce the deepest caves of earth and awaken those who have slept so long in such profound slumber.

Sadly they left him and came back to the home so desolate. The halls that had echoed to the tread of light feet and rung with joyous mirth were stilled and a hush was over all.

MARJORIE.

A man is rarely so poor that he can't well afford to take a good paper.

A GRANGE AID SOCIETY.

EDITOR VISITOR—You requested some one to tell about the Grange Aid Society. I will give a few thoughts as to what a Grange aid is and what we are doing. In January last we formed an aid with twenty-two members and the usual officers. We have carpeted our hall, purchased new curtains, and now we are making a quilt which we intend to sell, and with a good social replenish our treasury. We meet with some sister once a month. Our meetings are opened by the reading of the Scripture, prayer, and singing. We have a literary committee, who, when present, furnish something for entertainment. All are invited to read, speak or sing, which is both interesting and entertaining. Our suppers are limited to seven articles. Some may think this is not just right. It is for this reason: We want to meet with all,

and some cannot afford to furnish as nice a supper perhaps, as Mrs. A, B, or C, consequently we thought best to limit the suppers. Should any go beyond the limit a fine is fixed at 50 cents, which goes into our treasury. I hope these few lines may be of use to some other sisters who want their hall carpeted and have not the means in the Grange to do it. I had almost forgotten to say that all brothers can join the society as honorary members.

In reading the VISITOR I fail to see our county Grange reported, it is Montcalm Grange No. 18. We have a lively Grange, B. B. Crawford, secretary.

CHAIRMAN WOMAN'S WORK.
Douglass Grange No. 650.

Have you not a friend that you can afford to send the VISITOR to for six months.

TRAVERSE GRANGE TALKS.

The regular subject for this meeting was introduced: How much of city style should the farmer put on?

Mr. Foster—Recollected in the last campaign it was said that a cheap coat makes a cheap man. Cleanliness is next to godliness. Wash up and brush up. It is nonsense to put on your nicest suit when you have to handle rough, dirty things, but farmers should put on nice clothes whenever they can. They should wear them to the Grange. Farmers oughtn't to appear as they often do. He believed in farmers having the very best they can afford to have and if able to pay for it. Clothing is our outer garment, and strangers in a measure judge us by our clothes. Wear good clothes to town. Give all you can reasonably to your young people for style, but do not run into debt for them.

Mr. Voorhees—Wanted to tell the truth about farming and the farmer. His business is of the earth, earthy. His severe toil unfits him to shine in the polite accomplishments of city life. His clothes should not be of the finest broadcloth, nor his wife's of silks and satins, yet he often has more practical ideas or horse sense than a whole herd of city duds who wear silk underclothes and swell tailor made suits, who often captivate you with their tongues while picking your pocket in the name of legal honesty, for instance while selling us shoddy goods so we too can be in the "style." Well, in truth, there is much that is pleasing and nice in city life; many truly cultured people who do not have to drudge and toil in the very coarse and unpleasant way that the farmer does, yet it was the farmer's vote that elected homely Lincoln, and it was he who saved this nation. He quoted from the Herald: "At a ladies' college commencement recently in New York city were to be seen 300 girls all dressed in white silk with flowers in their hands. Their fine sentiments as embodied in their essays and their voices and manners were most pleasing, but will they turn out as well as Lucy Stone did, who dressed very plainly, and went through college by working in the boarding house?"

Mrs. Sleyton—Farming is the most independent life there is. Farmers should put on a neat suit of clothes when they go to town.

Mrs. Perry—Thought people should live according to their circumstances, and dress suitable to their occupation. We ought to keep up with the times, and try and do the best we can. Town people don't look down on farm folks as some may think. Any one living in either country or city who tries to ape what he is unable to is a fool. She always pities such people. When she meets good, intelligent women she always respects them and not their clothes.

Mr. McMullen—It is not well for men and women on the farm to try and imitate city people in their style of living, but if a man don't respect himself no one respects him. We should try and have a good education, and make the most of all the advantages we have. He don't believe in casting slurs on any class of people.

If you want to start a Grange library, work for some of our premiums.

Very Much Alike—"Her religion is very much like her dress; she can put it on or off, just as she pleases." "Yes, and like her ball dress, at that; there isn't very much of it."—Life.

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Table with columns for names, titles, and locations. Includes sections for Officers National Grange, Executive Committee, and various local officers.

College and Station.

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Parts of Last Report Hon. J. W. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture.

Before closing this report it seems to me important that, as the result of nearly four years' experience in conducting the work of this department, I should indicate, as definitely as possible, some of the plans for its future administration...

One of the first difficulties confronting the head of this department under its present organization is the fact that the number of responsible heads of the several branches of the work who are in direct consultation with the secretary or his assistant is too great...

nels of agricultural education, such as agricultural societies, granges, farmers' institutes, etc., and should include the present office of experiment stations, the division of records and editing, the division of illustrations, the library and museum, and the folding and document room.

The bureau of animal industry is already organized, and constitutes a well defined group as it stands, including divisions of inspection, field investigation and miscellaneous work, animal pathology, and quarantine.

The weather bureau would also stand without essential modification. There remain, then, not included in any groups enumerated, two highly important divisions, one of which, however, forestry, will, I believe, ere long, if properly fostered and administered, develop into a bureau embracing at least two divisions, one of scientific investigation and study, the other of an administrative character and closely akin in its general administrative features to the present organization of the bureau of animal industry.

To include the division of chemistry in any of the groups enumerated would be impossible, owing to the relations which it must necessarily hold to the general scientific chemical work of the department, since the chief, with his principal assistants, must be at all times available as scientific chemical advisers in any branch of the work requiring the highest chemical ability and laboratory service.

UNIVERSAL MEAT INSPECTION.

Having thus endeavored to sketch a plan whereby the machinery of this department would, in my opinion, run more smoothly, and facilitate the execution of the responsible duties imposed upon it, I will now suggest three or four features, which it is imperative should be undertaken at the earliest date possible under the auspices of the department of agriculture.

Another advantage of this system is that it would provide in the department several offices of sufficient emolument and dignity to attract men of the highest standing in the several departments of the work which it maintains, men thoroughly qualified to lead in their several specialties, and to command the respect and appreciation of all workers on the same lines not only in this but in foreign countries.

First, Plant culture, which should embrace the present divisions of horticulture, vegetable pathology, pomology, gardens and grounds, and the seed division. Second, Biological, to embrace the divisions of botany, ornithology, and mammalogy, and entomology.

Fourth, Educational. This should control the relations of the Department with the various channels of agricultural education, such as agricultural societies, granges, farmers' institutes, etc., and should include the present office of experiment stations, the division of records and editing, the division of illustrations, the library and museum, and the folding and document room.

which a system of inspection is quite as urgently needed. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of securing pure milk from the most healthful sources, or the dangers to which the human race is exposed from consuming milk from those which are diseased or tainted.

Having called attention to the great danger attending the consumption of animal products without some guaranty as to healthfulness, and having demonstrated, so far, at least, as cattle and meats are concerned, the feasibility of an inspection which shall secure such a guaranty, I will not undertake to discuss the means by which these desirable objects can be attained.

The object to be kept in view, and one which ought to be dear to every American citizen, is that, in so far as all American products are concerned which enter into food consumption, the word "American" shall be recognized the world over as synonymous with healthfulness and honesty, and that, wherever it is seen, the certificate of this department shall stand for a brand of excellence.

NATIONAL STANDARD OF GRAIN.

Another matter which is the subject of legislation now pending is that of a national standard of grain. There is evidence in the correspondence of this department of a steadily growing feeling in favor of the establishment of such a national standard, which will relieve the grower from the annoyance inseparable from the existence of several standards, varying in the different grain markets of the country.

The motto of this department must be "ever onward." It has, in my opinion, succeeded during the few years since it has been an executive department of the government in impressing upon the 10,000,000 of industrious citizens who represent the workers in the field of agriculture in the United States its capacity to advance their interests, and with the growth of this confidence on the part of the American farmers, we must not forget there is a corresponding growth in the responsibilities of the head of this department.

The national government has taken, as it were, a contract with the farmers, and to carry it out efficiently this department must be prepared to answer all reasonable expectations in bringing into the service of agriculture all that science, whether in this country or in any other country upon the globe, has been able to evolve for its benefit.

Mr. J. J. Thomas, horticultural editor of the Country Gentleman, claims that plums can be grown at a cost of not more than five cents a tree for the season if the owner will regularly catch the plum's main enemy, the curculio, by the jarring process. He has done it many years. But he will talk and write in vain as regards thousands of growers of plum trees. They would sooner try some quack remedy, such as hanging in the crotch of the trees bottles of sweetened water.

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Revised List of Grange Supplies Kept in the office of Sec'y of the Michigan State Grange. Includes items like Porcelain ballots, Secretary's ledger, Treasurer's receipts, etc.



Notices of Meetings.

VAN BUREN COUNTY POMONA GRANGE will hold its annual meeting at Lawrence Grange hall November 23, at 10:30 A. M.

INGHAM POMONA. An adjourned meeting of Ingham Pomona will be held with Cedar Grange Dec. 1 and 2.

CLINTON POMONA. The November meeting of Clinton Pomona will be held at DeWitt, Nov. 22. The following is the program:

JOHNSTOWN GRANGE NO. 126. Will celebrate their twentieth anniversary at their hall in Jonnstown on Thanksgiving, in grand style; having a membership of one hundred members

BARRY POMONA. The annual meeting of the Barry county Pomona Grange will be with Baltimore Grange at their hall at Dowling on Friday Nov. 24, 1893.

The Tide of Affairs. Two horrible occurrences in Spain illustrate the deadly nature of dynamite. At the wharf in the town of Santander lay a ship with several hundred boxes of dynamite in her hold.

The election was very exciting this fall though confined to a small area; the republicans are of course everywhere rejoicing while the democrats take it philosophically and as if it were expected.

A disgraceful row occurred in the council chamber in Chicago, when that body assembled to elect a temporary successor to Carter Harrison. The fist fight was all the more disgusting, coming so soon after such profuse exhibitions of sorrow over the lamented mayor.

Business seems to be "picking up," but not rapidly. The winter is so far begun that it is quite doubtful if there will be real prosperity until spring.

THE MAGAZINES.

The leading feature of the Review of Reviews for November is its presentation of the "Possibilities of the Great Northwest," in an article by Mr. S. A. Thompson, and in a supplementary article by Dr. Emory R. Johnson, upon "Inland Waterways for the Northwest." Mr. Thompson, as secretary of the Duluth Chamber of

Commerce, has for several years been actively engaged in searching out and applying effective means for bringing the great states northwest of the upper Mississippi, and the great Canadian provinces belonging geographically to the same region, into closer communication with the rest of the North American continent.

An Old Friend. In a series of interviews with members of the last Congress, 31 out of 43 remarked that they were readers of The Youth's Companion.

OUR ADVERTISERS. Do you patronize them? We have a new ad. this week from the Gum Elastic Roofing Co., New York.

Do you notice what Mr. Code has to say about the Canadian northwest? Notice also our magazine notice of the articles on the same subject in the Review of Reviews.

Another Statement. Broome Co., N. Y. O. W. INGERSOLL: DEAR SIR—I am very much pleased with the paints I bought of you two years ago for my house.

Hires' Root Beer at the Fair. CHICAGO, Oct. 30, 1893—The Chas. E. Hires Company, of Philadelphia, have been awarded the Highest Prize Medal for Root-beer by the World's Fair Commission.

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