

THE VISITOR

Library Agri. College

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

VOL. XIX, NO. 15.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 2, 1894.

WHOLE NO. 447.

STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Ex Officio State Boards, and Miscellaneous Appointive State Boards.

[We invite our readers to ask any questions they may wish in regard to the details of work, conduct, or expense of any department which we have already described in this series of articles. We shall be glad to reply to the best of our ability, through the VISITOR.]

Ex Officio Boards.

The following boards are composed of state officers who by virtue of their office are members of the boards. We give a brief statement of the duties of each board with expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

Consists of secretary of state, state treasurer, and commissioner of the state land office. This board was treated of in a former article.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE SWAMP LANDS.

Consists of governor, secretary of state, auditor general, state treasurer, attorney general, commissioner of state land office. Meets on the first Thursday of each month. They have general charge of the swamp lands that were granted by congress, especially as to the survey of such lands, and the construction of state roads through them, together with their drainage. Expenses \$110.75. The method by which the improvements are made is this: The work is let to a contractor, who is usually desirous of investing in real estate. He sub-lets the work. When finally approved by this board, the contractor is credited with the amount of the contract, and is paid in swamp lands. About 2,000,000 acres have been disposed of in this way. About 125,000 acres are left.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Composed of lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, auditor general, and commissioner of the state land office. They meet every five years to determine whether the relative valuation between the different counties is equal and uniform. The last meeting was in 1891.

BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS.

Consists of secretary of state, state treasurer, and commissioner of state land office. They meet to canvass votes for other than presidential electors, on or before Dec. 15 after a general election, and within forty days after a special election; to canvass votes for electors, on Wednesday next after the third Monday of November; to canvass votes on constitutional amendments or banking law, on or before the twentieth of the month next after election. They are expected to make these canvasses personally. Expenses to state, \$439.55.

BOARD OF AUDITORS OF CLAIMS FOR RELIEF GROWING OUT OF SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Consists of commissioner of the state land office, state treasurer, and attorney general. This board was intended to adjust the grievances of parties who had purchased any state lands. Regular meetings are in February and July. But no complaints have come before the present board, and no work, of course, done.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL AND OF THE PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL.

Consists of governor, auditor general, and state treasurer. Regular meetings once a month. This board had general control of these canals before they were ceded to the United States. They have practically nothing to do at present. No expenses are charged against them for 1893, but we are informed that the salary of a clerk is now \$100 per year.

BOARD OF FUND COMMISSIONERS.

Consists of the governor, state treasurer, and auditor general. Their duty is to invest any surplus there may be in the state treasury, after all expenses are provided for, in bonds, etc. However there is very little business for this board to attend to.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

This board consists of the state treasurer, secretary of state, and auditor general. It was established in 1847 to close out all the interests and property of the state in internal improvements, and now has practically nothing to do.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES TO TAKE CHARGE OF ESCHEATED PROPERTY AND OTHER ASSETS.

Consists of state treasurer, auditor general, and secretary of state. This board was originally formed in 1842, to take charge of the assets of the Michigan state bank. Later the matter of escheats was added. When a party dies intestate and leaves no legal heirs, the state takes charge of the property, and may dispose of it as seems best. The duty of attending to this is put upon this board. The present board has had but two or three cases.

BOARD OF REVIEW FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

Consists of the auditor general, state treasurer, and commissioner of the state land office. Managers of telegraph and telephone companies are required to submit, before the first Monday in July of each year, a statement showing miles operated, number of stations and instruments, number of poles and miles of wire, etc. On receipt of this statement, and during the month of July this board "shall proceed to inspect said telegraph and telephone lines at the true cash value thereof. Said board of review shall have power to personally inspect the line and instruments of any telegraph or telephone company or exchange and shall be entitled to the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually spent in the discharge of the duties imposed by this act, to be allowed by the board of state auditors." They also determine the rate of tax to be levied on this property, which is the same as the average of the general and local taxes of the state, and which is in lieu of the regular state and local taxes.

The expenses of this board for 1893 (fiscal year) were \$96.10, but they will be much larger this year. At present a clerk to the board receives \$200 a year. The amount collected from these companies in 1893 was \$26,560.93.

BOARD OF RAILROAD CONSOLIDATIONS.

Consists of attorney general, commissioner of railroads, and secretary of state. Railroad companies whose lines are not parallel, but form a continuous line, may consolidate. Before doing so, their articles of consolidation must be submitted to this board for approval. They have practically no business to attend to.

BOARD OF RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

Consists of attorney general, secretary of state, and commissioner of railroads. When one railroad desires to cross another railroad, the manner of crossing; the grade, whether under or over or at grade; and the necessity of safety appliances shall be determined by this board. The attorney general and secretary of state, when performing the duties of this board, receive ten dollars a day each, and expenses. The expenses for 1893 were \$275, all of which was for clerk hire.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

Consists of the commissioner of labor, deputy commissioner of labor, and secretary of state. The duties of this bureau have been treated in the VISITOR under the work of the commissioner of labor. The addition of the secretary of state to the bureau does not mean much, as the department of labor usually goes ahead and does its work.

BOARD OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Consists of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, and the president of the state board of education. To carry out the work of the board there are appointed the state geologist, and an assistant geologist. Of the duties of these officials the state manual says: "The state geological survey was estab-

lished by act of the legislature in 1837, and the board of geological survey under its present existence was created in 1869. The object of the survey, as set forth in the different acts, is to make a thorough geological and mineralogical survey of the state, to determine the mineral character and contents of its rocks, to make a general examination of its topography, hydrography, and physical geography, and to investigate all the productions of interest in this line in the state capable of being converted for the use of man. All information about Michigan's natural resources is given without charge." The present geologist is Lucius L. Hubbard. His salary is \$2,000; and that of his assistant \$2,000. An annual appropriation of \$8,000 is made to cover the expenses of this survey. Last year the amount expended was about \$5,850.

Miscellaneous State Boards.

The members of the following boards are appointed by the governor.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

The governor is *ex officio* member and president of this board. There are six appointed members, each serving four years. The board manages and disposes of such lands as are appropriated for the purpose of constructing railroads. They have little to do at present.

RAILROAD AND STREET CROSSING BOARD.

This board was created in 1893. It consists of two members, appointed for four years, and the commissioner of railroads, who is *ex officio* member. No member must be interested in any way in any railroad corporation, nor can he become so interested while on this board. The governor can remove a member of the board. Each appointed member must give bonds in the sum of \$10,000, and receives ten dollars per day and actual expenses while doing the work of the board. The last legislature passed an extensive law providing for the separation of grades at the intersection of railroad and streets. When there is a failure to agree on the part of a railroad company and the local board of the city or county, this board is called in to investigate the question. They can employ an engineer to aid them, and can decide the necessity for a change of grade. They decide whether the grade of the railroad shall be raised or lowered, and how much; and whether the grade of the street shall be raised or lowered, and how much. On filing of such report, the local board of city or county can institute proceedings to compel the railroads to carry out the object of the report of the state board. The expenses of this board for fiscal year 1894 were \$1,400.53.

STATE BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.

This board consists of three members, appointed for a term of six years. They have charge of the fish hatcheries of the state, and the depositing of fish in inland lakes and streams, and the border waters of the state. They also have charge of putting in fish shutes in the dams located in certain streams. They are also supposed to experiment in scientific fish culture. They may employ a superintendent of fisheries who shall devote his entire time to gathering ova, hatching, planting, or distributing fish, and superintending generally the practical operations of the work. He receives not to exceed \$1,200 a year. The commission has an appropriation of \$25,000 for the years 1893-4, and \$28,900 for 1894-5. The secretary of the commission sends in the following statement concerning the work of the board.

The kinds and number of fish distributed in 1893, is as follows:

Whitefish.....	147,883,960
Wall-eyed Pike.....	34,280,000
Brook Trout.....	2,747,000
Brown Trout.....	444,000
Lake Trout.....	141,000
Rainbow Trout.....	10,000
German Carp.....	2,703
Total.....	185,508,663

In addition to the artificial propagation of fish, inland lakes were examined, and

scientific investigations of the fish food conditions of Lakes St. Clair and Erie and Detroit river were conducted.

An experimental station for the artificial propagation of black bass has been established at Cascade, in Kent county, and important results are anticipated.

The reports of the distribution of fish fry in 1894 are not yet in, but the output will not vary materially from that of 1893. There will be an increase in the several varieties of trout, and several thousand black bass will be distributed.

ADVISORY BOARD IN THE MATTER OF PARDONS.

Consists of four members, appointed for a term of four years. They consider all applications for pardon, or commutations, and report their finding to the governor. They are only advisory, but the governor is apt to act on their recommendation. They meet usually once a month, and at each of the four prisons once in three months. Each member gets \$5 a day and expenses while doing board work, and they employ a clerk at \$300 a year. The number of pardons granted during 1893 was 11. Many of these were cases that were about to die, and did die soon after being pardoned. The expenses, aside from salary of clerk, were \$365.86, for the fiscal year 1894.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Consists of five members, appointed for five years. The secretary and the treasurer are elected by the board, of its own members. The secretary has a salary of \$800, and the treasurer of \$200. The other members receive three dollars a day and expenses when doing board work. The board examines all applications for registering as pharmacists. Applicants for examination pay a fee of three dollars, for a pharmacist, and one dollar for assistant pharmacist. The applicant must be of temperate habits and pass a satisfactory examination in pharmacy. Pharmacists pay also an annual fee of one dollar, and assistants of fifty cents. The fees in 1893 amounted to \$4,059. The expenses of the board were \$3,704.81. The balance was turned into the treasury of the state.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN DENTISTRY.

Consists of three members appointed for three years. Examines applicants to practice dentistry. The fee is ten dollars. Each member of the board receives three dollars per day for services.

INSURANCE POLICY COMMISSIONER.

This officer, appointed for two years, acts with the commissioner of insurance in providing a standard form of insurance policy.

COMMISSIONERS OF METROPOLITAN POLICE OF DETROIT CITY.

Consists of four members, appointed by the governor. Term of office eight years. Vacancies filled by governor. They have general charge of the police of Detroit.

BOARDS OF JURY COMMISSIONERS.

The board of jury commissioners for Wayne county consists of eleven members, appointed by the governor for the term of six years. The board for Saginaw county consists of three members, appointed by the governor for the term of four years. The province of these boards is to select jurors in the various courts. They are no expense to the state.

BOARDS OF VISITORS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

A board of visitors may be appointed to visit each educational institution in the state. These boards consist of three members each, appointed by the superintendent of public instruction, except for the normal school, which is appointed by the board of education. They hold office one year, except the board for the university, which holds two years. The members receive expenses. The cost has been about \$1,000 a year. The present superintendent has appointed no boards.

Field and Stock.

WHEAT IN MICHIGAN.

HON. WM. BALL.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—"Can we decrease our wheat acreage in Michigan permanently, and what shall we raise in its place?"

The above questions are very pertinent ones to the farmers of Michigan and are worthy of serious consideration. In the past the raising of wheat has been one of the chief industries of the farmers in this state. The soil in the main is well adapted to its growth, and formerly prices have been fairly remunerative. At the present time, and in the future low prices are prevailing, and are likely to prevail. The present prices of wheat are not above the average cost of production. Causes are plenty; the main ones being the disturbed financial conditions of the country and excessive amount produced. Men and women by the thousands and hundreds of thousands being out of employment cannot purchase the dearer articles of food, and are not consuming to any extent anything that can be dispensed with. The large and excessive crops grown in the eastern and southern parts of the world produced upon cheaper lands and by cheaper labor enter into competition with ours, and the market is demoralized. The United States must grow wheat as cheaply as do foreign countries, or be left out of the calculation.

These things being true, the prices must remain low and the American farmer must conform to the changed condition of things, and raise less wheat, or he must grow it much more cheaply than he has been in the habit of doing. This can be done by a better system of farming. More must be grown to the acre, which will reduce the cost per bushel. Whether a less number of bushels should be grown will depend upon how much is grown in the world, but as said before it must cost less per bushel to raise it, or it will be grown at a loss.

With a thorough system in farming there is no doubt but the acreage can be permanently reduced, and that to advantage. Too much land has as a rule been used in the production of wheat. Farmers have seemed to think that a certain number of acres must be sown to wheat, without considering how much should be grown to the acre. Such misuse of large quantities of land can and should be permanently dispensed with.

"What shall be raised in its place?"

This will depend upon the judgment of the different farmers, owing to their surroundings, markets, preferences, etc.

In my own mind, the raising of some kind or kinds of improved stock should take the place of less acres of wheat grown. A certain number of cattle for beef, or milk, or both, should be raised. Sheep for mutton, or wool, or both, should be bred. Swine of the improved sorts should be kept, also fowls; all of which should be in proportion to the ends sought. So far as numbers are concerned, the present markets warrant the statement that all of these different animals can be raised at a profit, provided the animals are right, and are fed and cared for as they should be. The fertility of the farms should be increased, and in no way can this be so well done as by having the right kind of stock to consume a large part of the hay, coarse grains, and pastures of the farms. The farmer finds himself surrounded by new conditions, new problems to solve, and with the almost certainty of low prices for all he may have to sell in the future, and he is wise who, instead of bewailing and bemoaning his fate, goes to work and best adapts himself and his business to these changed environments. It does no good to complain, or blame this thing or that; the facts are, that we as farmers find ourselves in a very uncomfortable position, and if we are extricated a large part of the work will necessarily devolve upon ourselves.

Mr. Editor, the questions you presented are worthy of much more time and study than I have been able to give them. It is an easy thing to prescribe remedies for apparent troubles, but it is a hard task to put such remedies into practical solution. What I have written has been with the idea of calling attention to the necessity of studying the problem of wheat raising, rather than that of practically solving the difficulty.

Hamburgh.

CRIMSON CLOVER DEFENDED.

Burlington, Vt., July 20, 1894.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—I must certainly take issue with Prof. Smith as to the value of crimson clover, for some parts of Michigan at least, and especially do I disagree with his idea that Michigan farmers should not try it.

Essays places in Connecticut have grown it with success. They have; I was on a farm there a few weeks ago where 30 acres had just been turned under; and with 10° below zero it had not winter-killed. I saw some a day or two since that stood last winter in Vermont, all right. It is an annual, which is one of its valuable qualities.

More than that, it can be sown in early August, and have a fine crop ready to turn under in time for corn or other crops the next spring. If left till June 1, it will be ripe enough to re-seed itself if needed. I fully believe it is the coming crop for Michigan peach men to use instead of rye to plow in their orchards. So fully am I convinced of this that I shall give it an extensive trial in my own, the coming season. As to its being boomed, I think those loudest in its praise are those who use the most of it. Prof. Smith has yet evidently to learn that large portions of Michigan grow crops that, as a rule, belong to lower latitudes. I believe, however, that crimson clover is hardy enough for a large share of lower Michigan. I do not think it is intended to take the place of the common clover, but for a quick crop to turn under, or to fill in between others, I feel confident that it will prove valuable.

At the present price of seed, about 15 cents per pound, and with ten to fifteen pounds per acre, it certainly is not an expensive experiment to give it quite a trial. I should be glad to know that several are doing so. I would advise sowing before long. It may be put in growing corn if desired.

I think seed can be obtained of either of the large seedsmen in Detroit or Chicago.

Yours truly,

A. G. GULLEY.

MICHIGAN'S AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

In the midst of the excitement caused by the big strike—which is happily a thing of the past so far as Michigan is concerned—there is one matter which should not be lost sight of or neglected—the coming state fair. No matter how hard and earnestly the officials may labor, if they do not have the support of the people the fair cannot be a success. What is wanted is a little patriotism and state pride on the part of stock breeders, manufacturers, farmers, and business men generally, in getting up exhibits that will be representative of Michigan's industrial progress, and draw an appreciative concourse of the people to witness them.

For the first time in its history, dating back to 1849, the state agricultural society has grounds and buildings which leave nothing to be desired for its annual fair. The location of the grounds, the imposing buildings, the beautiful surroundings, the ease of access by river, rail, and street car, combine to make the location the grandest in the Union for such a purpose. Now, with all these accessories, and the patriotic work which the officials have been doing, the people of the state should take sufficient interest in the exhibition to visit the fair, and spend a few days upon the grounds. Their countenance and support will make the fair a success, and in no other direction can a visit be made which will prove more satisfactory from every point of view.

The state fair is eminently the fair of the people, its membership is open to every citizen of the state, and an equal voice in its affairs accorded to every member. Its aims are worthy of encouragement, and the value of the fair in an educational way, and as marking year by year the industrial progress of the state, should appeal to the state pride of every citizen of Michigan. The wonderful natural resources of the state can be brought more prominently to the attention of the people at such a fair than in any other way; and to the pioneer who perhaps was present at Michigan's first state fair, or one of the early ones, what a magnificent contrast the coming fair will afford—what an assurance it will give of the progress and enterprise, the grand development of its material interests, and the hopes held out for the future!

Let every reader of the *Farmer* make up his mind to come to the fair, and bring his family with him, and show by his presence his appreciation of its value to the state. A grand turn-out of the people will place the fair upon strong ground, and enable it to better perform the work it was designed to accomplish. Remember also, that every dollar paid in goes to the maintenance of the fair and the payment of awards to exhibitors. There are no big salaries, no expenditures for anything not absolutely necessary, so that every dollar received is paid back to the people again in the premiums awarded or the expenses necessary to maintain and improve the fair. Every citizen in Michigan is interested in its success.—*Michigan Farmer*.

TEMPERANCE IN SCHOOLS.

How can we secure more temperance instruction in our district schools? Before attempting to show in what way we may have more instruction in this line in our schools we should have impressed on our minds the good results accruing from such a method. All people, especially the young, have a strong desire to live a long and happy life, and a thorough knowledge of all things the effects of which tend to shorten or make life less enjoyable, will as the temptation comes to partake of these things be more apt to be resisted. Therefore we should encourage any plan or va-

riety of ways to instil into our children's minds a perfect understanding of the effects of intemperance, not only on our physical health, but also on our moral and intellectual basis as a people and nation.

The legislature of 1883 amended our school laws so that physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics, shall be taught in all our schools. And as far as I have been able to learn our schools comply with this law to a greater or less extent.

THE FIRST REQUISITE.

But perhaps the teaching of the benefits of temperance is not made as prominent as it should be in the list of the various studies, and in order to have this study given more attention or made more of a specialty, it would be well for the school board to bring it to the attention of the teacher when hiring, or at the commencement of the term. And to be certain that the board would do this it would be necessary for the district to elect a board that are interested in having temperance instruction; and in order to elect a board that are interested in this the majority of the voters in the district must see that such a board are elected, so that brings us to this fact, that a majority must favor any given line of instruction before we can be reasonably sure of having it taught in our schools. We may have favoring an important measure a majority in the state, and laws are made bearing on this measure, and then if each vicinity has a majority in sympathy with and willing to enforce these laws, they become most effective. So let us enforce, use, and make practical the laws we now have touching this subject.

Temperance should not only be taught in connection with physiology on this line, but there should be also in connection with the general instruction a knowledge imparted of the beneficial results of temperance in other things, so that the scholars will have the right influence thrown around them to make them likely to acquire the habit of being temperate in their sports, study, language, deportment, as well as to avoid intemperance in drinking. And special instruction should be given in our normal schools, normal classes, and high schools where the pupils are studying with the intention of becoming teachers, as to the great responsibility resting on them in their training and in their influence with those who are about to become their pupils. Here is where impressions are gathered, lessons are learned, the germ of temperance and morality are reared, never to be forgotten.

PAST INSTRUCTION.

And how thankful we should be that the influence thrown around us when we were young was such that we have grown up with the inclination to have our children and our neighbors' children receive instruction that shall have the tendency to make the next generation better and nobler.

That this was the intention of those before us is evident from the impressions we all can remember of receiving when young at school. Take for instance the morals and good lessons learned from the old Sander's fourth reader; you perhaps remember the piece with a moral bearing on the subject before us entitled the "Coldwater man," written by John G. Saxe. I don't think he had reference to any one from our Coldwater city. A selection runs:

There was an honest fisherman,
I knew him passing well,
Who lived hard by a little pond,
Within a little dell.
All day this fisherman would sit,
Upon an ancient log,
And gaze into the water
Like some sedentary frog.
Alas one day this fisherman,
Had taken too much grog,
And being but a landsman,
He couldn't keep the log.
The moral of this mournful tale,
To all is plain and clear;
That drinking habits bring a man,
Too often to his bier.
And he who scorns to take the pledge,
And keep the promise fast;
May be in spite of fate,
A stiff coldwater man at last.

W. A. LOTT.

Butler.

THE DISEASE WHICH CAUSES MOST SICKNESS.

President Wells said that he had long noticed that the weekly health bulletin, published by the state board of health, shows that of the twenty-eight diseases reported upon by the regular observers around the state, rheumatism is usually at the head of the list as causing the most sickness in Michigan. Mr. Wells raised the question whether there was anything that this board could do in the way of publication of information which might tend to lessen the amount of sickness from rheumatism.

Doctor Vaughan said he knew of nothing tangible yet relating to the restriction and prevention of rheumatism, which could be imparted to non-professional people. Rheumatism is a term used for many aches and pains. He thought no work should be undertaken now which will interfere with the tremendous effort being put forth by this board for the restriction and prevention of tuberculosis—the most important of all diseases.

Doctor Baker said that the state board has already done much for the creation of knowledge respecting the causation of rheumatism, which knowledge is essential to a proper action for its prevention. But we must wait for an advance in two lines of investigation not much entered upon by this board—that of bacteriology and that of physiological chemistry. Several times in the past it has seemed that facts were going to crystallize into a tangible theory; but just as appearances were most favorable, ideas of medical investigators regarding the causation of rheumatism have changed. Much has been learned from the sickness statistics collected and published by this board. Curves have been made showing that rheumatism has a direct relation to meteorological conditions. The facts in this office show that tonsillitis follows the cold atmosphere, and that rheumatism follows tonsillitis. It is quite probable that if rheumatism is a germ disease, tonsillitis prepares a soil favorable to the reproduction of the germ and a way for its entrance into the body. We are waiting for the bacteriologists to find the specific organism. So far as I know only the pus-forming germs have been found in connection with rheumatism, and it is quite possible that they are the cause of the disease; if so, its increase following the sore throats caused by "raw" cold weather is explained by the facts on record in the state board of health office. Diagrams exhibiting the rise and fall of rheumatism by seasons of the year prove that its course is similar to that of small-pox, consumption, and other diseases known to be caused by germs, and known to enter the body by way of the air passages. Secretary Baker suggested that a committee might be appointed to investigate the subject, and report to this board at some subsequent meeting.

Doctor Vaughan said that at present, all is speculation as to the causation of rheumatism, but he thought it quite probable that Dr. Baker's idea of the causation of rheumatism may be nearly the proper explanation; but that he would explain rheumatism as being a result of an over exertion or unusual destruction of the cells of the body in trying to protect the body from an attack of a germ disease; in other words it is an over-drugging on the part of nature in order to throw off an attack of some germ disease. The uric acid which is not excreted rapidly enough and which accumulates in the body and causes the rheumatic pains, is formed by the action and destruction of cells.

On motion of Prof. Fall it was voted that Dr. Baker prepare and read at a future sanitary convention a preliminary paper on the causation, restriction, and prevention of rheumatism.—*Bulletin State Board of Health*.

HON. ALPHA MESSER.

The following is clipped from an exchange and will be interesting to those who expect to hear Bro. Messer this month.

Mr. Messer was born in Rochester, Vt., and is now fifty-two years of age. He had in youth the ordinary district school training of New England, supplemented by two terms at Barre Academy. He became a teacher himself at sixteen, teaching the district school in winter, and working on the paternal farm in summer, until 1869, when he was called to the city of Manchester, N. H., as principal of a grammar school, where he taught ten years. He was then married, and assumed charge of the homestead farm, where he still remains. He has written a good deal for the agricultural press, and became identified with the Grange in 1874. He took an active part in the State Grange; was elected lecturer in 1878, overseer in 1882, master in 1886. In 1882 he established the *Patrons' Rural*, which he conducted for four years, when it was merged in *The Rural Vermonter*, of which Mr. Messer became associate editor. *The Rural Vermonter* was soon after merged in the *Vermont Watchman*, with which Mr. Messer is still connected. In 1889 he became associate editor of the Grange department of the *New England Farmer and Grange Homes*. This position he still occupies with distinction and ability, recently acknowledged in a marked manner by his election as lecturer of the National Grange.

Mr. Messer has been active and helpful in the agricultural progress of his native state in many prominent ways, outside of the Grange. No man has done more to aid the work of the state board of agriculture and the state dairymen's association. He is a successful dairyman, and stands in the first rank in Vermont's specialty of maple sugar, of which he is a large producer. His farm is constantly gaining in productiveness; and his Morgan horses, coarse-wooled sheep, red cattle, and Yorkshire swine are second to none in New England. In the agricultural college controversy, when the effort was made to detach that institution from the state university, he was a strong though unfortunately not a successful worker. In all those qualities which go to make up a first-rate farmer, a first-rate citizen, and a first-rate man, Mr. Messer is an honor to his state and country.

Woman's Work.

LULLABY.

My heart makes mock at the long day's harms,
Thou dearest one!
I shall hold thee safe in my own glad arms,
When day is done,
Peace, that my life doth fill when fraught
With toil for thine—
Joy, that my soul doth thrill at thought
That thou art mine—
Would that thy tender life might share
Without the toil, without the care;
Peace that thy mother hath,
Joy that thy mother hath,
Dearest one!

So sweet is rest when the day grows late—
But, ah! not best;
Better thy drowsy head's dear weight
Upon my breast,
Shadows that pass, are the long day's harms;
How should I weep
When at evening, tide in my own glad arms
Thou liest asleep?
Far through the years unceasing flow,
Would I might nightly hold thee so!
Hush thee, thou dearest one,
Rest thee, thou dearest one,
Rest!

—Nannie Fitzhugh Maclean in *Cosmopolitan*.

OPEN AIR CHARITY.

Battle Creek, July 20, 1894.

Some of our friends have, in a very kindly manner, criticised our plan of a two weeks' outing in the country for poor children, working girls, and poor mothers with babies. The criticisms have been as kindly received as given, but any project that will not stand an attack is worthless, so, in all kindness remember, we propose to defend this pet project of ours.

In the first place bear in mind that this is a free-will offering—not to be given reluctantly, stingily, or grudgingly. No one that feels it a burden need take upon themselves the work; they ought not, for the kindly spirit of charity which is love would be wanting. And the new inmates of the home would soon feel that they were burdens, know they were not wanted, but only tolerated, and of all uncomfortable feelings this must be the hardest to bear.

We are aware that there are some farmer's wives who do have more than they ought to do; they work beyond their strength. Not one of these ought to take upon themselves the work. They have our sincere sympathy, and wherever and whenever it is in our power they always have our help.

There are others, and they are many, that think because they do have plenty of work that they must eternally whine and grumble because they have to work. They seem to think no other being on the face of the earth has the hard lot of the farmer's wife.

They know, or ought to, before they promise to accept the life, what it will bring. They accept the farmer, farm and its necessary work, and then forever complain, fret, scold, and worry because they have the work to do.

It is much more the scolding, fretting, and grumbling that wears out the farmer's wife and makes her old before her time, than the work.

Because a woman is a farmer's wife is no reason that she should be a drudge. Work and even hard work is not drudgery. It is the spirit in which it is done.

There are others who only expect to do a work of this kind as they can see some pay in it—something in return. We are reminded of the words of the Master when he commanded that we are not to do kind, loving deeds in the hope of a reward, but that we are to minister to the poor who cannot possibly give us anything in return.

Still there is a beautiful reward in this work, but it comes only with the consciousness of doing good; of making a hard life a little easier, a dark life a little brighter. It comes in giving a child who has never known God's glorious country a two weeks' life in it, a tired out working girl two weeks' rest, a toiling sick mother and her baby quiet, good food, and good cheer.

You say this all sounds well. Yes, and it works well, for we have worked at it at our house for years. We are not advocating for this what we are not doing ourselves. We have had two working girls from Detroit this summer, now have one little boy, and a little later will have two more girls.

Some one says tell us how it is done? how do you manage? Why, we just do it—that is all. It has been demonstrated again and again that what any one particularly desires to do they generally accomplish, and where the will is wanting a hundred plausible (?) excuses present themselves.

Again there are people to whom it seems a great burden to care for any body but themselves. A great undertaking to have anybody but their own family in their homes. For these we have greater sympathy than the overworked farmer's wife. They are small of soul, narrow in opinion, and niggardly in purse. We would not expect this class to enter into the work. We would be disappointed if we did ex-

pect it, for they never do. They do not belong to the Grange or anything else that has for its object the good of their fellows, or the upbuilding of themselves. They are all-sufficient unto themselves.

Mrs. Voorhees remarks: "Why, dear Mrs. Mayo, what are you thinking about?" We are thinking we would like to have some other folk share our pleasures with us. To us and ours it has been one of the sweetest blessings and greatest pleasures that ever came to our home; sharing with others less favored than ourselves the pleasures, bounties and good cheer of our farm home; thinking that it is not next to the impossible for a farmer's wife to take an outing, if she really wants to, as was demonstrated by the great outing at Chicago last summer; thinking that if we do not have the outing it is no excuse to deny it to somebody else; thinking that the average farmer's wife compares well in intellect, happiness, and length of days with the average woman in the city, provided she has lived up to her opportunities; thinking that it is no hotter and no harder to receive into our homes some poor soul to care for for two weeks, and to share just our ordinary home fare, than it is to cook for the summer boarder from whom you get the "good pay." It may be that the "siller" lowers the mercury and takes the tired feeling away.

We were also thinking that it caused us real pain that the term "bummers" should be applied to the sweet, lady-like Christian girls who have shared our home with us and left behind only sweet memories, and an earnest desire to live more Christlike; thinking that there are many who are doing this work, though the days are full of care, and the mercury rises nearly the length of the tube; thinking that any and every life is made better, broader, and sweeter only as we get out of self and into the broad spirit of a Christian charity that feels for the wants of others, and attempts to smooth stony ways, and make life's road for the poor a little less hard and rough.

We are sure that our dear friends of Traverse City Grange in deciding not to aid in this work have had the very best of reasons for their decision. We know they have canvassed the matter carefully—and decided to do the best—and for them it is best. They have only our kindest love and fondest remembrances—not the shadow of an ill feeling.

Still we are sure that Mrs. Voorhees does not speak for all the farmers' wives in Michigan. To our personal knowledge, one street of less than a mile and a quarter in length has five little girls from the city enjoying this open air charity, and many others through the state are caring for girls, children, and mothers with little babies—blessing and being blessed.

MARY A. MAYO.

LEAVES FROM OLD OAKS.

OLD OAKS FARM.

August 5.—Little Helen Gay had company at Sabbath school today. I overheard her explaining to some of her class that "they were her friends from a great dirty city—Chicago, you know—where they never have had any grass to play on, only once in a *gr-e-a-t* while when their mamma takes them to the park; nor any milk that is *such* milk, lots of it, as we do, to drink.

"Why-ee it was the funniest thing to hear the littlest girl scold me for giving my kittie,—my sweet Teddie Tudor, you know—some milk I left in my cup this morning. She said I must drink it myself, and not throw it away, as if my Teddie wasn't fit for the fat of the land! And ever and ever and ever so many things they never saw! They ask the *strangest* questions. Last night Lottie came in with a bunch of cat-mint, snuffing it and holding it to our noses, and making as much fuss over it as I do over one of mamma's lovely red roses.

"You just ought to hear them sing! Most all they know are what mamma calls street songs; but they are going to sing something for you here this morning, a finger song I guess it is, that they learned at the mission school. That's their Sunday school, where there are hundreds and hundreds of poor children, and it's their teachers who help plan for them to go out into the country some where, like to our house, to stay until they get sunshine into their cheeks and bodies and, mamma says, 'down to their very shoe soles.' There are ever so many more who'd like to come and see and do lots of common things—common to us, you see—but *perfectly splendid fun* to them!

"Girls! it's made me thankfuller every minute for just the every day things!" concluded this young pupil in sociology.

I shouldn't be surprised if the good flows both ways in this "fresh air" arrangement; but when the question of giving outings to poor children in our homes came up in our Grange, no one but Mrs. Gay, the busiest woman present, could see how she could manage to do it. Her's has been the joy in giving and her Helen has taken a lesson in the "charity that never faileth" such as all our baking and fussing for mission teas and collections for the Chinese,

Japanese, and all so called heathen come far short of teaching.

After all is said, it's the giving of oneself that is hardest but most longed for; slowest to come but most blessed when given.

RUTH L. RESTLY.

VIEWS FROM "ARTHUR'S SEAT," EDINBURGH.

East of Holyrood palace, and encircled by the Queen's Drive, towers the massive head of Arthur's seat. Could you climb to Arthur's seat you would have a view that baffles my efforts at description.

The old romantic town lies almost at your feet, and to a vivid imagination might resemble some living form. Walter Scott compares it to a dragon; some travelers compare it to a bird.

In one direction towers the Calton Hill, where I have spent many happy hours when a child climbing "Jacob's ladder." This ladder resembles a stairway cut in the natural rock, supposed to have been made by the wearing force of the tide. Here is the Burns' monument, Nelson's monument, and the National monument, while on the rugged edge of the Calton Hill rests the great prison.

From the center of the city rises majestically that incomparable Gothic cross, a worthy shrine to the great Wizard of the North. Here stands Saint Giles, with its magnificent coronal spire glittering like a jeweled crown, and away in the distance stretches that noble arm of the sea, the Firth of Forth, upholding its rocky fortress, while midway between the Edinburgh and Fife coasts stands the "Minch" and the island of "Inchkeith" and the long pier of Leith, stretching out towards them with the Lomond and Ochil hills in the background. Nearer there is spread before you a fair and fertile country, varied with hill and vale. It is all so beautiful and so varied, that when lighted with the rays of the setting sun, the effect almost reaches enchantment.

"O Caledonia,
Land of the mountain and the flood
As I view each well known scene,
Think what is now and what hath been,
I love thee better still."

MARJORIE.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

In the July *Arena* Mrs. Helen H. Gardner has some very thought provoking paragraphs on how our surroundings may modify inherited tendencies. She says:

"Suppose that you are born from a family which has for its heritage a history of many and early deaths from consumption. Suppose that you have discovered that the tendency is strong within yourself. Is it for that reason absolutely necessary that you buy a coffin plate tomorrow and proceed to die with lung trouble?"

"By no means. Knowing your inherited weakness you guard with jealous care the health you have, and it may be that your intelligent consideration may secure to you, in spite of your undoubted inheritance, the three score years and ten; while your robust neighbor, with lungs like a bellows and the inheritance from a race of athletes, may succumb to the March winds which he braved and you did not. Maybe "quick" consumption will carry him off while you remain to mourn his loss."

"I know a man in New York city who had what is called a "family history" of consumption, who was rejected on that ground by every life insurance company in this country thirty years ago. Well, that frightened him within an inch of his life; but with that inch he set to work to build his house 'facing the other way,' as he expressed it to me when I met him ten years ago, when he was, as he still is, a hale, hearty old man. He is not and never could have been exactly robust; but he is as well, as happy and as content as the average man who has not inherited his unfortunate potentiality. It is true that nothing but intelligent and wise care all these years, nothing but his temperate and judicious life could have compassed this end. I use the word temperate in its general sense. So far as I know he has not denied himself any of the best of life, which he has been amply able to secure; but he has at all times kept his house 'facing the other way.' His hereditary threat, while it has not driven him with a lash, has, it is true, lived in the back yard—which it does and will and must with us all, no matter what our environment or wisdom may be; but we need not foolishly throw open the windows, swing back the doors and invite it to take possession, while our own individuality moves down into the coal cellar.

"Let us understand that no environment can create what is not within the individuality—that heredity has fixed this; but that environment does and must act as one tremendous and vital power to develop or to control the inheritance which parents stamp upon their children. Notwithstanding, you are personally responsible for the trend, the added power and development you give to much that you inherit. You are personally responsible to the coming generation for the fight it will have to make and for the strength you transmit to it to make that fight. Many a father and

mother transmit to their "fallen" daughter the weakness and the tendency to commit the acts which they and their fellows whine about afterward as 'tarnishing the family honor.' If they had tied her hand and foot and cast her into the midst of the waves of the sea expecting her to save herself they would be no more truly responsible for her death, be it moral or physical.

"And let me emphasize here that I do not attribute all of the moral and physical disasters of the race to the fathers of the race. By no means. I believe with all my heart that the mothers have to answer for their full share of the vice, sorrow, and suffering of humanity. Woman has not, perhaps, been such an active agent, and much of the wrong she has done to her children has been compassed through what have been regarded as her very virtues—her sweetest qualities—submission, compliance, self-abnegation! In so far as mothers of the race have been weakly, subservient, in that far they have a terrible score against them in the transmission of the qualities which has made the race too weak to do the beat that it knew—too cowardly to be honest even with its own soul."

The Juveniles.

FINGER PLAY.

O, where are the merry, merry little men
To join us in our play?
And where are the busy, busy little men
To help us work today?

Upon each hand a little hand
For work or play is ready,
The first to come is Master Thumb;
Then Pointer, strong and steady;

Then Tall Man high, and just close by
The Feeble Man doth linger;
And last of all, so fair and small
The Baby little finger.

Yes, here are the merry, merry little men
To join us in our play;
And here are the busy, busy little men
To help us work today.

—Poulsson.

FRITZ, THE RESCUER.

Not many miles from our home there once lived an old man, whose story we children never tired of hearing. For twenty years he had lived in a small log house in the woods quite near the river. The only friends that old Simon knew were the birds and the squirrels and a large dog. This dog, whose name was Fritz, was always beside the old man. On the bench that served for a table was set, at meal-time, a plate for Fritz as well as his master. When the old man started with his axe for the woods, Fritz was by his side, drawing the sled or wagon that was to bring back the firewood.

One evening in summer Simon was sitting beside his door, with Fritz not far off. Suddenly they heard a strange sound. "What is that I hear?" cried Simon, and as he spoke, Fritz gave a leap toward the bank of the river. There in the middle of the stream, and being carried along by the rapid current, was a small skiff. As the boat drew nearer, they could see in the stern a child, whose little hands were clasp the sides of the boat.

Fritz saw the child. He looked at his master as much as to say, "I'll save the baby," and then dashed into the stream. Old Simon watched him with anxious gaze. Fritz reached the boat, caught the floating rope in his teeth, and swam toward the shore. Slowly they drew nearer and nearer, until the boat was so close to the shore that old Simon helped Fritz with his burden. He tenderly lifted the child in his strong arms and carried him to the cottage. The little boy looked up into the old man's face and then went to sleep.

For two days the child played about the door of Simon's home, with Fritz always on guard. The third day after the rescue another boat came down the river. You may believe that the man who rowed was anxiously watching the shore, and what a shout of joy there was when the father saw his little boy. Fritz began to bark, too, and there was great excitement. The father told Simon how the baby had strayed away, and how the whole town had been looking for him. Some one had at last discovered that a boat was missing, and so he had come down the river.

Simon was offered a home in the city, but the old man loved the woods and the river too well to leave them. For ten years after, so long as Simon lived, there came down the river, once a year, the father and his son. They came with gifts for the one who had saved the boy's life. Brave Fritz was remembered, too, and ever afterwards wore about his neck a silver cross bearing the words, "Fritz, the rescuer."—*E. R. H., in The Evangelist.*

A little three-year-old girl, while her mother was trying to get her to sleep, became interested in some noise. She was told that it was caused by a cricket, when she sagely observed, "Mamma, I think it ought to be oiled."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Parson—Deacon Smith, kindly waken Brother Hawkins. While it is true that the sleep of the just has often been commended, I do not think the snore of the just has ever received the stamp of approval.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

Driggs—"Can a man serve two masters?" Henpeck—"Well, that depends. He may have a wife and a grown daughter, you know."—*The Waterbury.*

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

Published on the first and third Thursdays 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 more 40 Cents per Year each. Subscriptions payable in advance, and discontinued at expiration, unless renewed.

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

To insure insertion all notices should be mailed no later than the Saturday preceding issue.

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

NEXT ISSUE AUGUST 16.

OUR WORK.

The following has been approved by the State Grange as a fair statement of the objects the Grange of Michigan has in view, and the special lines along which it purposes to work. We hope every Grange in the state will work earnestly in all these departments, so that by a more united effort we shall rapidly increase our numbers, extend our influence, and attain more and more completely those ends which we seek.

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:

1. (a.) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.
- (b.) By co-operation for financial advantage.
2. (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.
3. (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.
4. (a.) By diffusing a knowledge of our civil institutions and teaching the high duties of citizenship.
- (b.) By demanding the enforcement of existing statutes, and by discussing, advocating, and trying to secure such other state and national laws as shall tend to the general justice, progress, and morality.

Commencement at the Agricultural College occurs next week. Commencement day is Friday, August 10, the exercises being held at 10 a. m.

We would like to call especial attention to the advertisements of various educational institutions that are appearing in the VISITOR. It is time to decide where the son and daughter shall attend school this fall; and we think our columns can help you to a decision. The scope and work of several good institutions are explained in the advertisements. An inspection of their catalogues will aid you still further.

We expect to issue a special edition, August 16, called an "Our Work" edition. It will contain articles by leading Patrons of the country, on topics connected with the work and aims of the Grange. We think it will be an interesting and valuable edition. Granges wishing to use it as a help in their work should let us know at once. We can have enough printed to send a bundle to any Granges that may apply, but we should like to know beforehand about how many are wanted. This will be a most valuable campaign edition.

AN OUTING.

I.

The Trip.

Perhaps it is not modest for us to say so, but it is nevertheless true that no class of people deserves an outing more than do editors. And it follows from this, of course, that no class of people more enjoys an outing. So when seventy-five members of the Michigan Press Association left Detroit, July 17, no observer would have doubted that they were upon pleasure bent. The route established for our trip included Toronto, the Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, the White Mountains, Portland, Old Orchard Beach, and Boston. About thirty of the party were ladies. For this reason, we were apparently shunned by the Canadian girls, of whose charms we had all heard. They doubtless recognized the fact that they could not compare with our own fair ones. And if they had heard the gallant remarks bestowed, everywhere in Canada, upon the ladies of our party, they would have been totally crushed.

Two Pullman cars had been provided for us for the entire trip. Col. D. S. Wagstaff, of the Grand Trunk railroad, to whom we owe much of our pleasure, accompanied us as far as Quebec, and both by his attention to our needs and by his hearty good fellowship, made himself quite indispensable. A brief recital of the chief incidents of the trip may interest the readers of the VISITOR.

THE ST. CLAIR TUNNEL.

This piece of engineering was new to many of our party, and the ride through it was of interest. The tunnel enables the Grand Trunk to save nearly an hour of time on each passenger train crossing to or from Canada, and much more than that on freight trains.

TORONTO.

The ride through Canada was without special incident, and we arrived in Toronto at about 4:30 Tuesday afternoon, remaining only until eleven that evening. But we were handsomely entertained by the local newspaper men. We were at once driven to the new parliament building, where we were welcomed by the Canadian Press Association, and by Mr. Hardy, commissioner of crown lands. The building is the capitol building of the province of Ontario, and is a most beautiful and substantial structure, built at a cost of \$1,250,000, and just completed. It is a more modern building, architecturally, than our own state capitol, and in some respects is finer in appearance. We were then driven through some of the suburbs of the city, which are exceedingly pretty and picturesque, and also along some very pleasant residence streets. In the evening further speech making and sociability were indulged in at the Queen's Hotel. Our short stay in Toronto was thus made most enjoyable.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

We took a night ride by rail from Toronto to Kingston, and were awakened at daylight in order to be ready for the five o'clock boat down the St. Lawrence. The ride from Kingston to Montreal is an all day trip, but so varying is the scenery that it is not wearisome. After leaving Kingston, for fifty miles the route lies through the famous Thousand Islands. There are said to be 1800 of them, by count, some being mere rocks jutting out of the water, and some containing hundreds or even thousands of acres. We passed the Thousand Island park, where there is an annual gathering of thousands of Patrons of Husbandry. We also saw Geo. M. Pullman's summer home. It is a beautiful stone castle situated on a rocky island of perhaps two acres in extent. After getting beyond the island region the river narrows, the high sloping banks are covered with farms, and there is nothing of especial interest until the rapids are reached. These are several in number, and their passage grows more and more interesting until the Lachine rapids, near Montreal, are approached, when a pilot is taken aboard, and a really exciting descent is made between great rock ledges. The ladies of the party were evidently not the only ones who were much relieved when we were again in smooth water. The approach to Montreal is very pretty. We passed under the new Canadian Pacific bridge, which is a mile and a half long, and also under the great Victoria bridge, two miles long, over which the Grand Trunk crosses.

MONTREAL.

We were in Montreal one day. At about nine o'clock we were escorted to the city hall, and were there welcomed by the mayor. Accompanied by his honor, and chaperoned by the representatives of the Montreal press, the party were given a most beautiful drive to the top of Mount Royal. This hill is the pride of Montreal. It stands back from the river about a mile and a half, and rises abruptly to a height of 700 feet above the water. To attain the summit, a broad, winding road has been blasted from the rock. It is a charming drive, and the prospect from the summit is fine. A lunch had been prepared for us here, and a jolly good time followed. Speeches of welcome were made by the mayor and by the Montreal newspaper men, and these were happily responded to by Mr. Powers and Mr. Hampton of the Michigan party. Our entertainment was most cordial and pleasant. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in visiting various points of interest about the city. Notre Dame cathedral came in for a good share of attention. It is an immense structure, most gorgeously decorated, and is probably the finest church on the American continent. It is modeled after the famous Notre Dame in Paris. It will probably be excelled by the new St. Peter's, not yet completed, modeled after St. Peter's in Rome.

QUEBEC.

This quaint old city also claimed our attention for one day. If our welcome at Toronto and Montreal was warm, our welcome at Quebec was even more enthusiastic. It is a French town, and most of the newspaper men are, of course, French, and their reception to their American cousins was very affectionate. We visited the parliament buildings of the province of Quebec; the basilica, which is a very pretty Roman Catholic cathedral; the college and seminary, and the famous and once formidable old citadel. In the afternoon we were treated to a delightful ride on the river, whence we secured a splendid view of the city. We went down as far as the falls of Montmorenci, a beautiful falls, 250 feet in height. We were also driven about in the hilly, crooked streets of the town and among the quaint old stone houses that solidly line the narrow lanes.

THE MOUNTAINS.

We left Quebec late in the evening of Friday, and on awaking in the morning found ourselves among the foothills of the White Mountains. At Groveton, N. H.,

our cars were transferred to the Concord & Montreal railroad and proceeded to Fabyans, in the very heart of the mountain district, and famous as being the starting point for the ascent of Mt. Washington by rail. The morning of our arrival was rainy, but our efficient secretary had arranged the weather while planning the trip, and the afternoon cleared away so that a pleasant trip was taken to Franconia Notch. This is a long, narrow valley, between mountains that rise 1200 feet on either side. At the extremity of one of these mountains is the great stone face, the "Old Man of the Mountains." The image is 80 feet from forehead to chin, and juts out 1200 feet above the little lake that lies at the base of the mountain. We also visited Echo lake, near by, and tried our lungs among the reverberating hills that surround it. We were banqueted at the Profile House, and this afternoon among the mountains was one long to be remembered.

We had been informed that the ideal day on which to ascend Mt. Washington was after a rainstorm, with a northwest wind blowing; and we were favored with the ideal day. We left Fabyans at 10:30 Sunday morning, and rode six miles to the base of the mountain, where we took the cog railway for the ascent. We were ushered into a small car, pushed by an odd little locomotive. A cog rail runs midway between the other rails, and into it fit four large cog wheels, two on the car and two on the engine. There are other safety appliances that render the apparatus perfectly safe. When the engine starts, the sound of the cogs makes it seem as if something were out of sorts. The track is three miles long, and it takes about an hour and a quarter to go the distance. The time descending is the same. The total rise in height in the three miles, is about 4,300 feet, one mile having a grade of 1,980 feet. At one point a trestle work, called "Jacob's ladder," extends for some distance by the side of a ravine some 1200 or more feet in depth. The experience is interesting. The view from the summit is beyond description, covering, as it does, an area of nearly 100 miles in every direction. We remained three hours.

PORTLAND AND OLD ORCHARD.

Monday morning we started for Portland via the Maine Central railroad, passing through "Crawford's Notch," where we had one of the most imposing views of the mountains, and on down the valley to the sea. At Portland we took a ride on the bay, getting a view of the fine summer resorts on the numerous islands that line the Maine shore. In the evening we left for Old Orchard beach, nine miles distant. We at once examined the beach, which is one of the finest on the coast. It extends for nine miles along the shore, and at low tide is 300 feet wide. We awoke Tuesday morning to find it raining hard. This was our only gloomy day. But it ceased raining in the afternoon, so that those who wished had a dip in the surf, which was running quite high. At 6:30 we left for Boston.

BOSTON.

We were elaborately entertained by the Boston Press Club. We were given a harbor ride in the afternoon, the steamer going out about 16 miles, so that we were on the open ocean. We had a smell of salt sea breeze and an experience of the great ground swell. In the evening we were taken to Keith's play house, said to be the finest in the country. During the remaining time the party separated and members visited various points of interest, including Bunker hill monument, old South Church, Faneuil hall, old state house, the common, Harvard college, Longfellow's home, Trinity church, etc.

HOMEWARD.

We left Boston Thursday morning, passing up the valley of the Merrimac, and through the large manufacturing towns of Lowell, Nashua, Manchester, and Concord. We crossed the Green Mountain state on the Vermont Central. In some respects the views were as fine as any we had seen. Towards evening we had glimpses of Lake Champlain and the Adirondack mountains. We reached Detroit Friday afternoon, via Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London. From Hamilton to Chatham we passed through apparently as fine farming country as lies out of doors.

THE ROUTE.

This route as a whole was almost ideal. The Grand Trunk railroad passes through some very fine country, and offers especial facilities for seeing much that is interesting in people, country, and scenery. The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co's steamers give one of the finest trips in the world, down the St. Lawrence. The Concord and Montreal reaches the heart of the mountain district, and passes through scenery scarcely excelled for beauty. The Boston and Maine is one of the largest roads in the east, possessing at Boston the largest passenger station in the world, having 23 tracks. You can reach the historic towns of Massachusetts, the mountains of New Hampshire, and the sea shore resorts and the lakes and woods of Maine, by this route. The Vermont Central route through

Vermont is one of the most attractive anywhere.

OUR OBLIGATIONS.

Our party is especially indebted to Col. Wagstaff of the Grand Trunk; to Mr. Geo. W. Storer of the Concord and Montreal, who secured us low rates for many side trips in the mountains, and who gave freely of information; and to Mr. D. J. Flanders of the Boston and Maine. We are also under obligations to the Central Vermont railroad and the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. We are indebted more than we can tell to the members of the press in Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and Boston, who entertained us in a most cordial and fraternal spirit. And lastly we owe much to the efficient planning of our own secretary, Mr. Schermerhorn of the Hudson Gazette.

SPOKES FROM A WHEEL.

It is quite curious to note the habitual movements of the various domestic animals when they perceive a wheel swiftly approaching along the road. The old horse is quite human sometimes in the interest he manifests in a cyclist. He seems to appreciate the joys of such rapid locomotion, and apparently endeavors to encourage the sport by sympathetic and understanding glances. If he could speak I am sure that he would say a friendly word. Of course some of the younger horses are not so approachable. In fact they are almost as much afraid of a wheel as of a traction engine. I remember one instance when I had to lug my wheel up a steep hillside so as to save the life of the driver of a colt, by thus making myself scarce.

The cow is a creature of curiosity. I believe she is a born mechanic. I always feel, after passing by, that she is still eyeing the outfit, and seeking to solve the mechanical problems involved in this fitting combination of man and metal. I have heard that her equally inquisitive but bolder mate has been known to settle the question by breaking the combination and unsettling the rider. But I have no personal experience, thank fortune.

No animal shows its bringing up as does a dog. Some dogs bark at you just for the fun of barking; others think it is brave to tackle a fellow that can't help himself to save his trousers, unless he's loaded for dogs. Some dogs are really imbued with the notion that you are an intruder. Some are naturally snappish, and can't bear to see a man enjoying himself. There are not very many really savage dogs left; at least I never have encountered any as yet. I have met some that got pretty close—closer than they would get if I were armed with a hickory club.

Sheep either pay no attention to you, or else they go off in a panic. Of course that results from the fact that one old fool doesn't know that he's perfectly safe, and the rest follow. I always have to draw an analogy bearing on this same trait as exhibited in the human species.

I despise hogs,—that is, their characters. They are supremely selfish, filthy, hoggish. They do nothing but grunt with expectation that you may perchance bring them some food, or squealingly vent their indignation on your ears, because they have been so fearfully maltreated by not being fed for at least two hours. I hasten my pace to get by the neighborhood.

The hen exhibits her sex characteristics very obviously. I will explain. They say that a woman always gets off a street car that has not fully stopped, with her face opposite to the direction the car is going. Well, that's the way with a hen. If you pass a flock of hens by the roadside, they invariably try to get out of your way by crossing your path. If a little timid, instead of rushing directly in front of you, they will run up the road ahead of you, cackling and making a terrible outcry, and finally squeezing through under the lower board of the fence, all a flutter and exhausted. But old chancier isn't much better. After all this disturbance, and when the danger is all past, he gives the cry of alarm and warning in a sort of "you might have known he was coming" tone, that I have heard in featherless male bipeds.

A. RAMBLER.

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

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

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

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

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

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

The Lecture Field.

IN REPLY TO OUR QUESTIONS.

ASHLAND CENTRE GRANGE, NO. 545.

1. We meet every two weeks on Saturday evening. Call to order at 8 o'clock in summer and 7:30 in winter. Close about 11:30. 2. We have a literary program nearly every meeting. The following questions were brought up recently for discussion. "How am I going to care for my corn crop?" "Home influence on the school;" "Should United States senators be nominated by the party state conventions?" 3. We are quite strict in regard to parliamentary rules. 4. We do very little degree work except as we initiate. 5. We have not held a public meeting for more than a year; although we think that they can be made of great value in increasing the membership of the Grange. 6. By personal effort.

CARRIE L. CARTER.

A PROTEST.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—In the last issue of your paper is an article headed "Open air charity." I think there must have been two articles and the titles got changed. This one should have read, "Un-charity aired openly." The whole trouble lies in the fact that selfishness is a prime ingredient in the general makeup of the average human being. I do not find in my experience that women on the farm are such slaves as the writer made out. We do not call it slavery because we have to work, but rather a labor of love,—laboring for those that are dependent on us, and laying up a competency for ourselves in our old age, should we be spared. We have to work just as hard in our locality as farmers wives do anywhere, yet we occasionally visit and receive visits, and always with pleasure. It is true we have to work harder in the long, hot days when our more fortunate city friends can take an outing, but that is what we expected when we married a farmer. And to those girls who do not want to stay at home in the heated season, for then it is seed time and harvest, I would say, don't marry a farmer. "Heed the warning and escape the doom."

But how much more work would we have to do to entertain two or three of these little ones? It is also true that the housewife needs an outing, but will that interfere with entertaining these children? As heartily as I am in favor of the work I would not want any one to forego an outing to do so. The majority of farmers' wives cannot possibly take a vacation in the heated season, not that their husbands allow them to do such an unreasonable amount of work, but what they have to do must be done regularly. Hence it requires their constant attendance at home, particularly night and morning; and again it is the time when we have to put up fruit for coming winter. So it is plain that we must take our vacation either earlier or later than the long hot days in summer.

And as to being asked to cook and wait on a lot of "resorters, free gratis for nothing," I have never seen an appeal where a family has been asked to care for more than one. "City bummers" seems a hard name to call the poor working women and children who have not been so highly favored by fortune as we who have nice homes in the country. I am one of the self-same overworked farmers' wives, yet less than three months ago I had a pleasant trip to Charlevoix, enjoyed a ride on the steamer, on my return spent nearly a day in Traverse City, perchance went by the sister's home, as we were around the city a good deal, but the trip cost an effort, and I presume that is one reason why more farmers and their families were not on that excursion spoken of.

In answer to the question should this be thus? I answer no, nor need it have been. Nearly everything costs an effort, and the farmers make the least effort for enjoyment of any class of people. There is an individual case in my mind where a farmer with his family attends socials, picnics, societies, Fourth of July and other entertainments, yet he has only one team to do his work. He takes good care of them, and in return uses them for the pleasure of himself and family. I don't believe city people enjoy themselves better than they do. Others might do the same if they would make the effort. I think the sister must have written her article just after her return from the excursion when she was tired, and I am in hopes when she becomes rested she may reconsider the matter and take several for an outing. At least I hope she won't discourage any one that would otherwise take them. Again, true it is that farmers' wives need something new to look at and enjoy. In the absence of something better, let them take a couple of these lit-ones, look at and enjoy their surprise and ever changing countenances as they view the wondrous works of nature.

And as to what Sister Mayo is thinking of, it seems to me her letters are so plain that he who runs may read that she is thinking of giving these children a chance to know something of what God is doing

for them, and thinking of making them happy for a short time any way, so that they can look back on the time they spent in the country as a bright spot in their early life. I have faith that it will be good seed sown, that will bear rich fruit by and by. "Cast thy bread upon the waters for thou shalt find it after many days."

MRS. N. L. LEWIS.

Fremont.

NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—I think the program of "Woman's work on the farm," in your issue of July 5, is rather overdrawn. Not but thousands of women on the farm do just as much and more work every day than is credited to this said Mrs. C., but it is the spirit of the article that I object to. I think the writer is at least fifty years behind the times.

There are very few farmers' wives that leave their beds before five o'clock any morning. Five o'clock breakfasts were left aside with the old grain cradle, scythe, and spinning wheel. The skimming of milk and churning of the cream is fast disappearing also from the list of household duties, but where they still have it to do the milk is attended to before breakfast. And if she is a Granger she has been taught, if she wasn't before, that after dinner is no time to churn or iron. If Mrs. C. has children old enough to go to school, they are the ones to gather the eggs for the said pudding or pie. As for digging potatoes, that is not woman's work, and I do not believe the average farmer's wife is expected to do it. The average farmer is not a buzzing man in the sense of this article, they passed away years ago. We have men

That work from "sun to sun." And when they quit, their wife's work is also done.

The farmers I am acquainted with do not go to town unless they have business there, whether it rains or no, and then their wives generally go along, and usually drive there between times. The farmers in these parts do not leave their tools just where they use them, if they do they generally find them there when they want them again. But if the average woman has had them you will hunt a while before you will find them, for I never knew a woman to put up a hoe or a hammer when she had used them.

I would like to ask, what vocation can we engage in and not have to work? Is it any worse for a farmer's wife to work as much as her strength will permit, than it is for her husband to work all the time? For that is what the average farmer does.

I think there is too much said about the work of farmers' wives, especially by those that do not know any thing about it. We as a class do not need the pity of any of our sisters in other occupations. Indeed, we think they are the ones to be pitied. We are the most independent class of women on the face of the earth. We can work when we choose, when we don't so choose we can play, and it is no one's business.

We are not so isolated at this age of the world, that we particularly need to chat with a neighbor the said five minutes to rest tired nerves. Papers and books are much better rests. And no woman on the farm need tell me she can't get time to read them. I have lived on a farm all my life, forty-eight years of that time I have been a farmer's wife, with just as much, and I might say more work to do than the average farmer's wife of today, and I always found time to read and I know this cry about early and late hours, and so much hard work, is all nonsense. We work no harder than others.

MRS. H. J. AUSTIN.

Gooding.

A NEW PAPER.

At its late meeting in Ann Arbor, the Michigan Woman's Press Association determined to realize one of its ideals. This comes to us this week in the form of an eight page monthly paper, all the pen women's own, called *The Interchange*. It has a full page portrait of the senior and beloved member, Mrs. L. H. Stone, and is withal, trim and interesting from tip to toe. As its name suggests, it is a means of interchange, a giving and taking. In that it deals with women and their work it will be of interest to all lovers of women.* It has a subscription price of twenty-five cents, for it is sure to be in demand outside the membership. Last, but of chiefest moment to my Grange sisters, is the fact that this little newcomer into paperdom is edited and published by Mrs. Belle M. Perry, who besides being one of "our own" in the Grange, is sure neither to write nor clip only for profit and not merely to fill up a page.

J. B.

*This means the men probably.—Ed.

CONCERNING OUR SCHOOLS.

The following is from the advance sheets of the report of the superintendent of public instruction of Michigan, for 1893:

FREE TEXT BOOKS.

The system of free text books which provides for the ownership of the books by the

district and loaning them to pupils has been tried by some of our cities and a few of our rural districts for several years. In journeying about the state we take especial pains to inquire how satisfactory the system proves to be, and almost without exception it is most unaniously commended by both city and country districts. The cities of the state which have adopted the system are Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, E. S. and Bay City. Of these cities East Saginaw has tried the system for the past nine years. None but laudatory reports come from officers and teachers concerning the workings of the plan. The average cost per capita for text books during the past nine years in Saginaw, E. S., has been 62 cents per year.

This should encourage other cities and villages to try the experiment. The rural teachers and school officers of the districts where the plan has been tried, say that the books are kept better than when owned by the individuals, the cost is reduced, uniformity secured, and time saved because pupils are always provided with books on the first day of the term instead of being obliged to "wait until pa goes to town," till he forgets to get the book once or twice, and then buys the wrong book. The expense upon the whole district is insignificant, and the advantages are so apparent that it would seem advisable for every district to adopt the plan. The districts now working under the system are mostly in the northern part of the state.

THE TOWNSHIP UNIT SYSTEM.

The experience of the year in visiting all portions of the state and endeavoring to interest school officers in school questions; the scores and scores of petty district quarrels in which the superintendent has been asked to take a hand; the inequalities in educational advantages endured by pupils in different districts, have all tended to strengthen our belief in the township district.

The general features of the plan have been outlined in previous reports, and we shall not take the space to reproduce it here. Those who desire a more extended explanation of the system can receive a pamphlet containing it by sending a request to this department.

VERTICAL WRITING.

We shall take no space here to argue the pros and cons of this question which is now before the public, but we wish to urge our teachers not to change front too quickly. Let the experts and practice schools first give the new system a good trial. We fear that one result of the discussion will be a complete unsettling of all system, and the mixture of systems by first one teacher and then another will result in a woeful mixture from which no good can come. The burden of proof is on the side of the vertical writing advocates, and until they convince us beyond a doubt that this plan is more legible, easier to learn, capable of greater rapidity in writing, and is all round better than the present system, the teachers of our common schools, where experts are not employed, should still teach the slant hand and muscular movement.

EDUCATIONAL COUNCILS AND RALLIES.

The superintendent of public instruction early realized the necessity of harmonious work with the boards of examiners and county school commissioners. He also realized the importance of acquainting himself with the school work in every portion of the state, and of learning the sentiment and peculiar conditions existing in different counties.

With this in view the state was divided into twenty-one districts, and a convenient place of meeting suggested for each district.

The "Council" was in all cases called to meet Friday, and to this meeting were invited all the examiners and commissioners of the district, the school officers, and superintendents of schools. Teachers and others were welcome, and many attended. These councils were entirely informal.

Any question could be brought up. No formal speeches were made. Every one could air his views as freely as he pleased.

At every council there were representatives from school boards, patrons, teachers, examiners and commissioners.

The superintendent has been greatly encouraged in his work by the acquaintances made with many earnest and brainy school officers and it would be interesting could we give herewith a brief report of each council, but space forbids. However, we will give briefly some of the conclusions and recommendations:

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.

In nearly every council the vote was unanimous favoring a more rigorous compulsory school law. It was thought that the chairman of the board of school inspectors should be made the officer whose business it would be to enforce the law. That he should be paid for doing his duty, and fined for neglecting it. That the law should be made a misdemeanor law, and parents who refused to comply with the provisions should be punished by fine or imprisonment. That the time should be fixed when each pupils should begin school. That the minimum number of months should be put at five (in some counties six)

three of which should be consecutive. Some favored making the minimum age seven years.

FREE TEXT BOOKS.

In nearly every council the vote favored free text books. The northern councils were more outspoken for it than others.

UNIFORMITY OF TEXT BOOKS.

Almost ever council favored county uniformity; but it was everywhere acknowledged that the free text book system would solve the problem of uniformity of text books.

NECESSARY APPARATUS.

It was voted by many councils that the law should specify what necessary apparatus may be purchased by the district board.

The following things were voted in nearly every instance; unabridged dictionary, set of outline maps, globe, reading chart, numeral frame, physiological charts not to exceed ten dollars in cost; kindergarten or busy work material not to exceed five dollars worth.

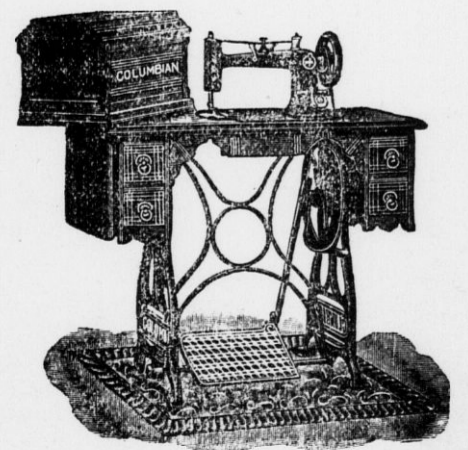
MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

1. The library funds should be used for library purposes only.
2. The primary school fund should be withheld from a district which would not keep its outhouses in good repair.
3. County school commissioners should be given the power to cause outhouses to be put in proper condition, and cost of same spread on tax roll of the district, providing due notice had been given to the board of the condition of the same and the board had neglected to attend to the matter.
4. Everybody favored the grading of country schools.
5. Many favored but four teachers' examinations per year.
6. Would have compulsory attendance at institutes.
7. Would increase the length of first and second grade certificates. Some would make first grade good for eight years, others ten.
8. Would require at least a second grade certificate as a qualification of a member of the board of examiners.
9. Would increase the minimum number of months of school to seven months in districts of thirty or more pupils, and to five in districts of less than thirty.
10. School commissioners should be required to have at least three years' experience as a teacher.
11. School examiners and commissioners should be American citizens, or should at least have declared their intention to become such.
12. Time given for teachers' examinations should be at least one and one-half days each.
13. Working school libraries favored.
14. Institutes unanimously favored.
15. Would make eighteen the minimum age of candidates for teaching.
16. Would require American citizenship or declaration of all teachers.
17. Papers of candidates for teachers' certificates should be kept on file at least six months after such examination, and subject to the inspection of the candidate.
18. Would give school boards the right to fix a time at which beginners could enter school.
19. Would have a special law punishing those who deface school buildings with obscene markings.
20. Would give no person a life certificate to teach, until such person had taught successfully for at least four years.

SOME FIGURES.

No. of graded school districts.....	585
No. of ungraded school districts.....	6,589
No. of township unit districts.....	67
School census of graded school districts.....	381,064
School census of ungraded school districts.....	296,812
Enrollment in graded schools.....	248,099
Enrollment in ungraded schools.....	207,499
Estimated number of pupils attending private schools.....	41,717
No. of teachers necessary to supply graded schools.....	5,017
No. of teachers necessary to supply ungraded schools.....	6,802
Whole number of teachers employed in graded schools.....	5,264
Whole number of teachers employed in ungraded schools.....	11,041
Aggregate wages of all teachers in graded schools.....	\$2,326,547 74
Aggregate wages of all teachers in ungraded schools.....	1,482,357 82
Average wages of male teachers in all schools.....	48 89
Average wages of female teachers in all schools.....	34 36
Number of school houses in the state.....	7,690
Estimated value of school property.....	\$15,757,921 00
Amount of one mill tax received.....	659,589 29
Amount of primary school interest fund rec'd.....	1,927,764 42
Amount received from non resident tuition.....	69,216 61
Amount received from district taxes.....	3,929,435 80
Amount received from all other sources.....	363,336 06
Amount paid male teachers.....	968,548 45
Amount paid female teachers.....	2,800,243 35
Amount paid for building and repairs.....	928,582 62
Amount paid for interest on loans.....	118,758 28
Amount paid for all other purposes.....	1,263,490 96
Total number of volumes in all libraries.....	589,310
Total enrollment at teachers institutes.....	7,332
Total amount expended in teachers institutes.....	\$12,104 64

Do You Want a Sewing Machine?



If you want to get a first-class Machine and don't want to pay double price for it, write for particulars about a good Machine at a low price, to

THE GRANGE VISITOR,
Lansing, Mich.

Notices of Meetings.

WESTERN POMONA.

The regular meeting of Western Pomona Grange will be held with Olive Center Grange August 23 and 24. All fourth degree members earnestly desired to attend.

PROGRAM.

- Is there any limit to improvement in agriculture? Charles H. Hoyt. Select reading, Nora Fellows. Music. "Which is the better source of knowledge to the farmer, reading or observation?" Robert Alward. Essay, A. R. Robinson. "Have men of thought been more beneficial to the world than men of action?" Dwight Cheesman. Recitation, Mary Welton. Oration, Wm. M. Jacques. "Is card playing a safe and justifiable amusement?" Sister R. Stauffer. Music, Select reading, Alice Jacques. Recitation, Dwight Cheesman. "Is the maxim, 'Where there's a will there's a way,' true?" Sister Levi Fellows. "Do we as farmers give the boys all the privileges we should?" Sister Thomas Wilde.

Grange News.

Correspondents, and all Patrons indeed, are requested to send us postal cards giving some news jotting, anything of interest to it. It will interest others. Please also send short answers to some or all of the following questions. Help us to make this the most valuable column in the VISITOR.

- 1. How is your Grange prospering? 2. Have you many young people? 3. What do outsiders think of your Grange and its work? 4. What difficulties do you meet? 5. What are your prospects? 6. What is most needed in Grange work in your vicinity? 7. In what way are your members most benefited by belonging to the Grange?

OBITUARY.

The members of Rochester Grange, No. 257, feel in the death of their honored brother, Joshua Van Hoosen, that this Grange has lost a constant supporter and an earnest worker. Co-operation was his watchword first, last, and always. He grieved that so many of the world's honest toilers were unwilling to care for their own interests and business. They realize that in the death of their brother the agriculturists of Oakland and Macomb counties have lost one of their brightest and happiest workers in public meetings; the poor and needy have lost a public benefactor and the loss in the Grange is irreparable.

The following is a portion of Resolutions adopted by Flat Rock Grange July 12, 1894.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Master to remove from among us Sister Margaret M. Welle, and, whereas, by her death Flat Rock Grange has lost a respected and worthy member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the husband and friends of the deceased, and commend them for consolation to Him who doeth all things well and whose chastisements are given in love and mercy.

(Signed)

WILL G. PARRISH, JENNIE E. BERRY, ELLA M. PARRISH. Committee.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Children's day was observed by Fremont Grange, No. 494, in a becoming manner. There was a good attendance and all went merry. To our worthy lecturer belongs much of the credit for making the day a success. Met at 10 a. m., and prepared a bountiful dinner. The tables were decorated with flowers, and refreshments were served to all present. There were about 150 happy children, and all enjoyed their dinner. They then returned to the upper hall, where they were called to order by the worthy master. The exercises consisted of singing and recitations. The program was fully carried out but wholly by the children.

Mrs. W. C. STUART.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The last of Frank Bolles' papers, "August Birds in Cape Breton," has the place of honor in the August Atlantic, at the right hand of the hostess, so to speak, for it follows immediately upon the installment of Mrs. Deland's "Philip and His Wife," at the opening of the number. In the third place stands Susan Coolidge's "The Girlhood of an Autocrat," the story of the famous Empress Catherine of Russia. But the order of precedence does not fix the relative merits of the contributions to the magazine, for towards the end is a significant paper, "The College Graduate and Public Life," by Theodore Roosevelt. The life with which he deals is that of politics, a practical phase of which is discussed in Mr. A. H. Washburn's paper, "Some Evil's of our Consular Service."

The recent Senatorial investigation growing out of the charges of bribery against the Sugar Trust in connection with the tariff bill furnishes occasion for an important article which appears in the August number of the North American Review. It is written by Senator William Vincent Allen of Nebraska, who is a member of the investigation committee and who has taken a prominent part in its deliberations.

Congressman John Davis' article in the Arena for August on "Money in Politics," will be widely read by men of all opinions. Money can be in politics in three ways. As direct or indirect corruption of individuals for immediate political results; by the debauching of public sentiment in the press, and, in a broader and truer sense, when Money is a political question. This third view of the subject occupies Mr. Davis' attention, in a review of the financial legislation of the century from the scientific point of view.

Maurice Thompson is well known as a fascinating writer of short stories. For the August Lippincott's he has written one of these interesting tales, entitled "Sweetheart Manette." If one likes stories of a high order, he can not do better than to invest in the August Lippincott's; price 25 cents. There are a dozen other interesting articles besides the story.

A symposium in the August Forum deals with crime and its increase. There are four articles included in the following topics: (a) Principles involved in the recent strike; (b) Punishment of Anarchists and others; (c) Criminal degradation of New York citizenship; (d) The increase of crime, and positivist criminology.

These are not the only interesting articles, by any means. The Forum is in all respects standard. You can count on articles as being timely and of a high degree of merit.

TRUE COURTESY.

[Read at Ingham Pomona Grange by W. A. Olds.]

"Go forth in the morning and sow thy seed; in the evening withhold not thy hand; thou knowest not which will prosper, either this or that." "Withhold not thy hand." Did you ever think of that, when an opportunity presented itself, to grasp the hand of a fellow-being and give it a hearty shake? What will put more enthusiasm into a meeting like this than a good hearty handshake for the whole company? Brothers and sisters, this is where a few of us fail. We are too shy of each other, and are apt to think each other stuck up or something of that sort, when if we would step right up and take the brother or sister by the hand and find out who and what they are, our opinion of them might change in a very short time. And where such a state of affairs prevails you will never hear of a Grange going down.

Do you know of any persons who go around the country half crazy over the temperance question; and telling you how fast the saloons are filling our penitentiaries, asylums, and poorhouses; but never lifting a finger to guide those unfortunates in a better way. They say intemperance is the cause of nearly three-fourths of the crime and misery in the world. I say society is the cause of that and even more. Society is to blame for the whole of it. People do not of themselves like to live in crime and misery. The lowly cannot help themselves. They are held down by those who think or believe they lead the way to a higher and nobler life.

There is plenty for all in this world, if an equal division were made. In society what elevates one man lowers another. Greenbacks and silver did not depreciate during the late war. Gold went up and left them where they were. Just so in society. A few have gathered together a large share of this world's goods and mounted a higher plane so to speak, and consequently a larger number seeing themselves cast off and left behind give up in despair.

You may build churches higher than the heavens, and other societies in proportion, you will never crush intemperance, and raise the lowly out of the pit into which they have fallen, until your members step right down on a level and take the brother or sister by the hand and say come, follow me. Brothers and sisters, you can with your hands preach more sermons and deliver more lectures than Beecher or Talmage ever thought of. When you do this society will take a step in the direction God meant it to travel.

Perhaps you say to yourself as you pass along the journey of life, this man is the banker, I will try and make his acquaintance. That man is a laborer, I will cross the street to avoid meeting him. This lady is the millionaire's daughter; and you put on a pleasant smile, raise your hat with a good morning, greet her as such. You next meet your washerwoman, and you pass her without a grunt. Why not bestow some of your courtesies upon the common people and among those less fortunate than yourself? In old age they will rise up and bless you. While the higher class, so much taken up with this world's goods, will not know that you ever existed.

Why not take heed of the good husbandman who has lately come into possession of some old fields encumbered with stone heaps, logs, and brush? He clears away the rubbish and plants the fields with corn. And lo, at harvest time the corn on the old cleared land was spindling and gave small return; while that on the rough places was

stout and gave abundant harvest. So let us remember the text, "Withhold not thy hand, thou knowest not which will prosper, either this or that."

There are other ways of showing our good will toward man. Our Maker has given us the power of speech. You can always extend the hand, but you must guard your tongue every moment. If you have anything good to say, say it by all means. You may thereby cheer a downcast brother and put sunshine into the darkest day for him.

Did you ever come to a railroad crossing, in the night and find a freight train across the track? Perhaps raining and yourself not a minute to spare. Soon a brakeman sees you, he comes out, divides the train, and you pass through. Did you thank that brakeman? If not you owe him a debt you can never pay. For you knew him not and perhaps will never see him again in this world; and you would be ashamed to meet him in the next.

There are hundreds of such instances which you can easily recall, happening every day. Put yourself on guard and make the most of them. It may be the means of showing to our downcast brothers and sisters that there are yet some who care for them; and they will have new courage with which to meet the world in the future.

Let me tell you about thieves who steal what they have no use for, and what they cannot sell in the market. I will give you a couple of illustrations that you may see what I mean. Mrs. Smith to Mrs. Cole, after hearing a grand lecture, "Wasn't that lecture just splendid?" "What! that lecture! When I was in New York I heard the same man and he did ten times better." By those words Mrs. Cole had stolen all the good thoughts and ideas that Mrs. Smith had gathered from the lecture and had no use for them herself because she had heard something better.

Rose and Florence, two school girls: "Good morning, Florence, I see you have a new dress. How much did it cost a yard?" "Twenty cents, and don't you think it lovely?" "Twenty cents! My! you shock me. I know where you can get the same goods for eleven, and as it is going out of style I think you can get it for six." Florence went home, put the new dress away in one corner of her trunk. Rose had stolen all the enjoyment of wearing it from her. Those are the kind of thieves I mean. I hope there are none in the Grange.

Let us take a walk with a stranger. We see various sorts of people, actions, and objects. Watch your new friend, and you can read his character through and through before you have gone many blocks, by the things he notices, and the things he laughs at. We should not notice queer things about people they cannot help, thereby making them more miserable; without any benefit to ourselves. If Susan is cross-eyed, don't tell her of it, she knows it. If John is bow-legged, don't be all the time looking at his gait. If Charles cannot talk plain, it's bad enough for him, without your laughing at every mistake. To make the matter short, prove yourself to be a gentleman or lady where so many fail. Do not make life harder to bear for those less fortunate than yourself; by placing your foot upon them and pointing out all their inferior qualities. Let him cast the first stone who himself is pure.

Let me caution you once more to guard your tongue, "It may be an unruly evil, full of deadly poison;" or "like the tongue of the just which is as choice silver," and, "the wholesome tongue is the tree of life."

We should not bestow all our courtesies upon men and women; save a share for the boys and girls. Notice the boys and girls by all means, for you know not what they may be. A man or woman can be nothing but what they are. In the boy or girl there may be a president or judge in embryo, or a wife or mother of equally great men.

Brothers and sisters, let us give more attention to the training of our children's hearts and minds; and less to teaching them manners. And in old age they will honor us as fathers and mothers; and we shall see in them the embodiment of courtesy and self denial; and be a benefit to the community in which they live. Their tongues shall tell

COMMISSION WOOL Silberman Brothers 212-214 Michigan St., Chicago, Illinois

of the goodness of God, and their every day life shall signify, "peace on earth, good will toward men."

FILLS THE BILL.

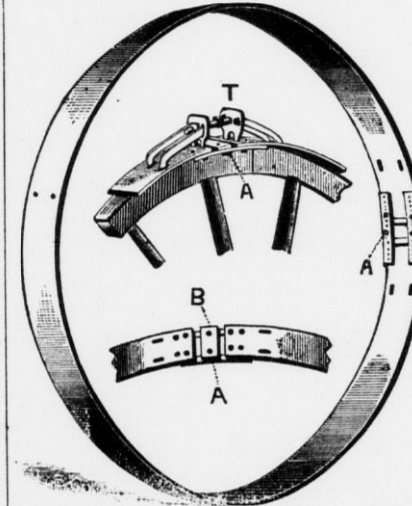
Avoyelles Co., La., March 29, 1894. MR. O. W. INGERSOLL, Nos. 241 and 243 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—Your letter with sample color card and postal came duly to hand. Your paints are all very good and worth the money. I have used them. There are few who are willing to pay for the best article when they can get a paint that will look well for the time, and then they take their satisfaction in abusing the paint, whereas it would be better if they purchased the best at first.

Your paint fills the bill in Durability, Brightness, and Gloss. Every one that has seen it likes it very well.

Yours respectfully, L. C. THAYER. See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paint.—Ed.

WHIPPLE'S SUPPLEMENTARY Adjustable Wide Tire FOR FARM WAGONS.



\$10.00 buys a complete set (including the tightener T) of STEEL TIRES 4 1/2 inches wide, warranted to carry 4,000 lbs. that can be put onto the wheels of any farm wagon over the narrow tire, and can be attached or detached by one man in twenty minutes. In ordering give diameter of wheels. Address

E. E. WHIPPLE, St. Johns, Mich.

MICHIGAN STATE Agricultural College

The Next College Year Begins Monday, August 20.

There is room for

Fifty First Class Boys

from the Grange homes of the State. The College wants them.

Will You Furnish Them?

If the farmer keeps up with the procession he must be educated. The College has every facility.

SEND US THE BOYS.

For catalogues and full information address

SECRETARY.

Agricultural College, Mich.

The History of the Grange.

Patrons who have read the VISITOR have noticed the mention recently made of O. H. KELLEY'S

"History of the Patrons of Husbandry."

Brother Kelley was a founder of the Order, and no one was more competent to write such a book than he. It is recommended by the National Grange, and is sold by the National Secretary, or by our own State Secretary. The price of the book is

75 cents, postpaid.

We will send the book, postpaid, and

One New Full-year Subscription

To the VISITOR for

ONE DOLLAR.

Every Patron in the State should have this history. You can get it cheap by securing ONE NEW NAME for the VISITOR.

Subscription Must be a New One.

N. B.—Our "8 months for 25 cents" offer has closed.

School the Entire Year. Students May Enter at any time and Select their own Studies.

Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute VALPARAISO, IND.

The Largest and Best Equipped Normal School in the United States.

Notwithstanding the hard times the attendance is greater this year than ever before.

DEPARTMENTS.

Preparatory Teachers (including Kindergarten Work, Teachers' Training Class and Pedagogy) Collegiate (including Scientific, Classic and Select Courses), Special Science, Civil Engineering, Pharmacy (Commercial, Music, Fine Art, Phonography and Typewriting, Telegraphic and Review. Each department is a school within itself, yet all, with the exception of private lessons in Music are included in One Tuition. Specialists as Instructors are provided for each department. Though the attendance is large yet the classes are sectioned so as to contain, on an average, not to exceed 50 students.

The Commercial Department in connection with the school is everywhere acknowledged to be the most complete Commercial College in the land. It is supplied with the most extensive line of offices ever attempted by any business school. No other institution of learning offers for one tuition anything like as many subjects from which to select. The best evidence that the work is satisfactory is the constantly increasing demand for those trained here. Expenses less than at any other place. Tuition \$10 per term. Board and furnished room \$1.50 to \$1.90 per week. Catalogue mailed free.

Additional advantages for the coming year without increasing the expense of the student. 22d year opens September 4th. Address H. B. BROWN, Principal, or O. P. KINSEY, Associate.

HYPNOTISM NUTSHELLED. Greatest book out. Tells all about this wonderful subject. Whatever your views are on Hypnotism, you will find this book of great value. Published price, 50 cents. Sent free, transportation prepaid, if you remit 25 cents for subscription to Homes and Hearths, the elegant household monthly. Address Homes and Hearths Publishing Co., New York.

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

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

WORTH ANYTHING TO YOU?

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

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

111 to 116 Michigan Ave., Chicago

In writing mention THE GRANGE VISITOR.