

GRANGE VISITOR

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

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WHOLE NO. 424.

OUR DEMANDS.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—The hard labor of haying and harvesting has delayed me in availing myself of your kind permission to say a few words in reply to the last article of Brother Ramsdell in the VISITOR. I would say to Mr. Ramsdell that in giving some reasons why I dissented from some of the conclusions of the report of the executive committee and incidentally of similar ones in his article on "silver and wheat," directed against the worthy lecturer of the National Grange, who is, I trust, abundantly able to take care of himself, I did not intend it as a "reply to Judge Ramsdell." Those were the words of the editor, not mine, and I would further remind Brother Ramsdell that he should not conclude that every one who disagrees with him regards him as a liar, as the sweeping remarks in his closing paragraph would seem to imply. He says I did not propose a remedy for the ills we are suffering. I said reverse the policy that has caused our losses, that is, restore silver to its position as a unit of account and standard of payment, open the mints to its free and unlimited coinage on equal terms with gold, and issue full legal tender treasury notes until the aggregate amount of coin and notes so fully supply the demand that the rates of interest will be as fair for the borrower as for the lender, and that figure should be as low as our competitors in Europe must pay. Every dollar of the product of our farms must go into the markets of the world in competition with the farms of Europe that are run with cheap money, and 6 per cent to 12 per cent money cannot compete with 2 per cent to 3 per cent money. Brother Ramsdell says his statement was too broad; certainly it was, and decidedly too thin. True, supply and demand govern prices. Ability to pay is the essential point in demand, and ability to pay depends on the volume of money in circulation.

Brother R. complains that Cleveland is not executing the Sherman law as it was intended to be executed. I believe he is exactly. The charge applies with equal force to Harrison. Bear in mind, brother, that the Sherman law was framed by the enemies of silver money. They enacted the law, and have so far executed it, and today the enemies of silver are demanding its repeal. It was a sham and a fraud. Sherman says it was an expedient to prevent free coinage and to prevent certain senators from abandoning the party, and having served its purpose he wants it repealed. The grange demands an increase in the volume of money by the issue of treasury notes, and is opposed to all banks of issue, state or national. The friends of free coinage almost to a man agree with the grange. I cited acts of each and every administration from Grant to Harrison, showing that they were utterly opposed to the demands of the grange, and we can have no hope of relief at their hands. Their proposition is, that "gold shall be the sole legal tender money and bank notes, state or national or both, the sole currency of the nation." There seems to be no middle course, we must choose to support one proposition or the other. The grange concedes to all its members perfect political and religious freedom, but we naturally expect that profession and practice will agree. I for one cannot see how a man can pose before the grange as an advocate of more money, an opponent of the single gold standard, bond and bank policy, and then give

his vote as a citizen for a policy directly the reverse of what he says he wants. I like to see a man vote the same way he talks. Brother R. says neither Brothers Torrey nor Working can "grind with water that has past." If he had said 'saw' I should have recognized his Alma Mater at once. In the words of the immortal Patrick Henry, "I know no way of judging the future but by the past." And judging by the past I would ask what there has been in the policy of the several administrations for the past twenty-five years to justify the hopes with which the brother has been pleased to solace himself and the grange?

I challenge the brother to show one single act in that time that gives any assurance that the demands of the grange will be granted. Nearly twenty years ago Senator Chandler declared in the senate "that the object of their policy was to increase the purchasing power of money and reduce the value of all other property. That land is too high. Land should come down so poor men could buy homes of their own. There is a class of persons who prior to and during the war were living upon limited incomes suffered by the increase in the value of labor and its products. It is their turn to prosper now." The policy prevailed. The purchasing power of the dollar was increased until now the farmer must give two bushels of wheat for a dollar instead of getting two dollars for a bushel of wheat. Brother Patrons, how do you like it? Do you feel like throwing up your old hats and hurrahing for the single gold standard policy he advocated? If you do, don't whine any more about low prices for your farm, or its products.

C. A. TORREY.

Lansing.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

[This address of welcome delivered by Mr. M. W. Scott, at the Patrons of Husbandry and Teachers' Union Association of Newaygo and Oceana counties, at Hesperia, Feb. 24, and by a unanimous vote of the meeting was requested published in the GRANGE VISITOR. Press of other matter has delayed its appearance but has not decreased its value.]

MR. CHAIRMAN, PATRONS AND TEACHERS—That history is surely at fault which tells us that the sages of ancient Chaldea were the first to teach that inexorable law of nature that "Light is life—darkness is death."

In the earliest ages, with the first intimations of reason, man found and recognized that principle, exemplified everywhere, in the mental and moral, as well as animal and vegetable world.

Grains buried for ages in the darkness that enshrouds the tombs of the Pharaohs, burst again into all the vigor and beauty of life, when returned to the light that first brought them into existence. Everywhere around us plant life is ever struggling upward for light. Beneath the bosom of "mother earth," the acorn lies buried in its tomb; but the returning summer's sun dissolves the icy chain that bound it down. Light above, and the germ of the oak bursts its prison walls, shoots upward through the rich mold of the forest, reaches out its arms to clasp the beautiful light around it, gathers food from earth, air and rain, and towers, at length, the giant "king of the forest."

Night spreads its dark pall over the face of the earth, and the teeming life of an animate world is still and silent as the recesses of the tomb. Morning dawns, and childhood's merry shout, the neighing horse, the lowing kine, the hum of bees, the melody of the birds, are the voices with which nature rings out her songs of praise for Heaven's returning sunlight.

In obedience to the laws of evolution, nature gave to her animal creation that which she denies to the mineral and vegetable world—a finer organization—brain and nerve power. Pain, indistinct and undefined at first, but carrying with them methods of growth, expansion and reproduction. Hunger taught the animal to seek food, pleasure taught him to seek warmth and light from the sun. Pain taught him to ward off danger and prolong his existence. Hence there came growth in nerve power, the brain gradually enlarging its capacity to transmit and use that power.

Doomed at first to creep along the surface of the earth, he turned his eyes upward to the light. Saw food everywhere above and around him. Made a faint effort at first, and grasped the food. The effort and its result gave him strength for a greater effort. Another and another. Use developed his powers. Thought enlarged his capacity to think, until at length, he stood erect, the "lord of creation."

A world of beauty, as well as danger was around him. He saw the "orb of day" sinking beneath the horizon. And night came. The beauty vanished, but the dangers increased. Hence he learned to value the light. And became conscious of his power to reason.

The light that guided his thoughts upward for his food, pointed out the dangers that surrounded him, made him conscious of joy and pleasure, gave him also his first ideas of time.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the earth were far beyond his powers of comprehension; yet the results of the one he learned to call day and night, the other the years, and their changing seasons.

When mid-summer came, day by day he watched the sun slowly sinking from the zenith towards the poles. Its rays became oblique, their warmth diminished. Clouds, storms and frosts followed the receding light and heat. Birds forsook their homes. Insects buried themselves in the earth. Wild beasts fled to their caves. The foliage of the forest, the herbage at his feet, the flowers of the field, he saw them all wither and die at the touch of winter's icy hand. Over the mountain and valley he saw the "ice king" spread his mantle of snow, felt his sharp pangs pierce his flesh, and turned, to solve, if possible, the problem of desolation.

He looked again. Spring returned and nature seemed to repent the ruin she had wrought. The aureola of light that encircled the sun grew brighter day by day, as he turned backward over his pathway. Plant and bud and flower came bursting from the bosom of the soil to greet his returning kiss. Birds sprang from bough to bough, bathed their wings in the waters that came dancing over the pebbles of the purling streams, and sang once more their old notes of mirth and gladness. Clothed in its mantle of living green, the forest forgot the dark hue of winter and blossom and stalk told of the coming fruit and the golden grain of harvest.

Another world, teeming with activity, life and joy, seemed to have sprung up above and around him. Unable to fathom the mysterious transformation, the first impulses of his nature were those of wonder, joy and adoration. To him that which seemed to bring day and night, summer and winter, light and life, he soon learned to associate with his first crude ideas of Divinity; and in the gratitude of

his heart he built and dedicated his temple to the sun, and brought his offerings to the "altar of light." Today as we study the traditions and the history of the past we wonder at the superstitions and the credulity of the age that bowed in adoration and worship to the sun. With the same environments, surrounded by their world of twilight, would you and I have done less? Could we have done more?

Patrons, teachers and friends, we too, are worshipers at the shrine of light. To the same altar we bring our tributes and our offerings. Gathering in our temples to welcome the light that the closing years of the nineteenth century have brought within our reach. Welcoming the means of knowledge that our schools have brought to the doors of the humblest citizen of our common country. Welcoming the social, moral and intellectual development that the Grange has brought to the farm, the farmer and his children.

And while we remember with thankfulness and gratitude the fruits that the ages have been gathering in store for us, we turn from the past to welcome the feast that is before us. Looking at our program, a "bill of fare" richly prepared by deft hands and thoughtful brain, chide us not for our anticipations of a royal feast. Old friendships renewed, new ones quickly and eagerly formed, the warm fraternal clasp, the answering smile from glowing cheek, the light that flashes from eye to eye at the interchange of thought with thought, surely we have a repast at which all may drink eagerly, deeply of the "wine of life."

Appointed by your committee to perform a pleasing duty, I have only to remind you that this is your feast, to which no words of mine are needed to make you welcome. But when we remember that even a quarter of a century ago, nowhere within the range of our observation or knowledge could such a meeting as this have been possible, it would hardly be in keeping with the motives that have brought us here today did we not attempt to give, at least, some feeble expression to the glad welcome with which we greet this meeting of teachers and Patrons.

Coming here, as we trust with something of the inspiration of the gospel of better schools, and the gospel of better farming, we welcome you for the revelation you bring to us of a better and higher future for our schools and for our farm life. And with this opportunity for a wider and more extended fraternal greeting we welcome you, one and all, for the social pleasures you bring to us.

The Hon. John Johnston of Milwaukee, at one of the Wisconsin farmers' institutes, of last winter, said that "with a good education and a good wife, success was always certain." And as we are here today, as we trust, in the interest of education, with good wives, mothers and daughters, surely you will not call us visionary if we promise you a successful and pleasant institute. And here allow me to remind you that the Grange was the first organization in the history of the world to recognize and carry out the principle of the equality of woman, making her eligible to every position in the order, from the subordinate grange to the master's chair in the national grange. "And as this is a union of 'school and grange' we shall expect the full benefit of the best features of both school and grange and ask from mother, wife and daughter her best efforts, her best thoughts to aid us

in these our humble efforts to help make our world better, life happier.

The union of school and grange! And we are guests at the "marriage feast." Of the methods by which this was consummated, how, when and where the proposal was first made, how eagerly the offer was accepted, as well as the pleasures of the courtship that followed, some one else, perhaps the secretary of the board of school examiners of Oceana county, Brother McClure, can tell you better than I can. We only know that we are here today by invitation, hoping that the union may be for life, that there may never be any grounds for divorce, and that the teachers' and Patrons' Columbian institute of Oceana and Newago counties may be perpetual.

The union of school and grange! And who is there to forbid the bans? They are our schools, the schools of our children. Practically the only schools for the farmer's sons and daughters. And why should we not counsel together in their interest? We can but hope that the results may prove the revelation of more effective work, a closer union of interests, better schools.

The school and then the grange. What could be more appropriate? We leave the school and its teachings in early life to engage in the arduous toil of the farm. The grange takes up the work of education where the schools have left it. We graduate from the schools almost in our infancy. From the grange we expect to graduate only at the close of life. The light that guides us there points us to a practical business application of the lessons of the school.

Following that light the farmer is taught the value of the friction of mind with mind. Taught and made to understand that we live in an age of progression, an age of mechanical appliances, an age of steam and electricity, an age of progressive methods of labor that demand better methods of farming, better methods of cultivation for soil and brain. Taught that it is an age of organization and combination, of sharp competition in every calling and occupation. That along all the lines of life, both men and methods are struggling for supremacy. That the farmer must fall into line and "keep step to the music," or eventually be relegated to the rank of serf or tenant, as he has been in every land but ours.

From the standpoint of the grange there comes to him a new and broader view of the principles that underlie the social, civil, political and economic questions of the day, and better fitting him to fill the proud position of an "American citizen" in all that the term implies. Methods and inducements are held out to him, that tend to develop to their full capacity all the faculties for usefulness that God and nature have given him.

This is the work of school and Grange. How well they succeed depends upon what we make them. Hence we are here to-day for counsel and consultation. Here to welcome the fruits of the past and look forward, if we can, to the achievements of the future. Here to study the failures of the past and to prevent, if we can, their repetition in the future.

Continued next issue.

1 cent a week! That's all the VISITOR costs. Who says he "can't afford it." You can't afford to be without it at that price.

"I notice that you don't call on the Byngs girl any more. Why is it?" "The last time I was there I asked her if she had anything I could take home and read and she handed me a book on how to keep house on \$300 a year."—Indianapolis Journal.

Field and Stock.

THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

What it May Do For Bee Keepers.

HON. R. L. TAYLOR.

Bee keeping has been carried on for thousands of years but it is only within the recollection of living men that it has passed out of the mediæval, which was probably also the pre-historic stage. It is natural then, that in this, more perhaps than in other rural occupations, there should be questions pressing for solution. It is much that these questions are being propounded, questions for which until recently there was no basis, and this very condition gives promise of certain and valuable results. It is as if the gates were just opened and the apiarists were crowding forward to see what a view of the inside would reveal. The interest thus exhibited will be sure to observe and secure what is of value.

What the station may do for this class is to undertake the solutions of these questions that are uppermost, by investigations which the members of the class cannot well undertake separately. For instance, in the matter of diseases of the bee there is much to be learned. It is well known that foul brood, the most dreaded of these diseases, is caused by a bacillus which is liable to convey the disease to any hive which it may enter. It is known that it may be carried from one hive to another in honey. May it be so carried in wax? May it be conveyed by a hive put into use again which had before contained the brood combs and bees of a diseased colony? If so, how may they best be disinfected? Whether the disease may be conveyed in wax made from combs from an infected colony and so carried from one part of the country to another in comb foundation, is a question of especial interest and demands speedy and careful attention.

Again it is a mooted question to what extent it is profitable to use comb foundation in the brood chamber. Of course a single experiment would not settle it, but if carefully pursued on a somewhat extended scale, the truth can be made known. At the station this season an attempt in this direction has been begun with twelve colonies. Four swarms were hived on comb, four on comb foundation and four on frames with starters only, and it is quite certain the results will be instructive. Then there is quite a large variety of comb foundations used. These are distinguished by difference in weight as well as by difference in the shape of the septum and of the side walls caused by differences in the machines with which it is made. Now some bee keepers select the extra-thin, some the thin and some the medium; others choose that with a flat bottom, others again want that of the natural shape, and in almost every case the reasons for the choice are purely fanciful. Which is really the best? Which is least objectionable in the honey, and, by the use of which do the bees secure the most honey? By proper experiments the station should be able to tell bee keepers what is the truth in these matters. It has been assumed that it is more profitable to have very strong colonies rather than moderate ones during the time when the crop is being gathered. The station ought to be able to say definitely in time whether this is a sound assumption.

Looking in another direction we find from the very expectancy with which new claims and investigations are regarded, and the eagerness with which supposed truth is received, especially in matters where there is a promise held out of a saving of labor or trouble, that it would be desirable that there should be a place where new inventions in the way of apicultural appliances will be promptly and impartially tested, thereby saving individuals large amounts in the aggregate for what proves in the end to be useless traps; as well as introducing to them really useful implements which otherwise would be neglected from a fear that their purchase would prove a useless expense. Already in this line experiments have been made with the plausible inventions known as the non-swarmers and self-hiver—experiments which should save the bee-keepers of the state much

money if they will only read the published reports of their workings.

The foregoing may serve to give an idea of the nature of the work which the station ought to perform, and a hint to those interested of what benefit they ought to derive from it. Of course other items of work should be undertaken as the favorable season of the year for them comes on and a watch kept for the rising of new questions which seem to deserve consideration.

Lapeer.

SHOULD THE COLLEGE HAVE AN APIARY?

C. H. HOYT.

It is to be regretted by every one interested in the welfare of the College that the management has seen fit to have the apiary removed from the college grounds.

Without doubt the bees are in competent hands and the experiments made with them may be of some benefit to the bee keepers of the state, yet it seems to me that the proper place for all experiments in agriculture or related sciences is at the College, where the students have the benefit of them.

No one thing has more fully and practically illustrated the fact that the science taught in the class room is directly available in practice than has Prof. Cook by demonstrating in the apiary what he taught in the class room.

In this case at least, it was theory practically and successfully carried out.

The students as a rule have been deeply interested in the work in the apiary and a great number of them have become skillful apiarists even with the poor equipment that our enthusiastic professor had with which to illustrate his methods.

Bee culture at the College has drawn many students there. I could mention one who is now a professor in an agricultural college, who came there solely for the purpose of making a study of bees.

Another of the students, Mr. O. L. Hershiser, who is at present superintendent of the bee and honey exhibit from N. Y. State at the World's Fair, and who is one of the best posted apiarists in the country, was led to study bees by having charge of them while at college.

Our College had the distinction of being one of the few schools where apiculture was taught and I believe taught more successfully than in any other school in the United States.

The management of the college would have done better by giving the apiary a better equipment and placing means of relieving the professor of the extra work the apiary makes, at the disposal of the College. It would not necessitate the addition of another instructor for in most any class some senior would be fitted to instruct the under classmen in the science of apiculture.

There may be a few good reasons for this change but it seems to me a serious move in the wrong direction.

Irving.

SELF HIVERS.

J. H. LARRABEE.

There has, perhaps, during the past two years been no device for the saving of labor in the apiary that has received the same attention at the hands of editors and contributors to the bee journals as have the devices of various patterns, for the self hiving of swarms. And amid the greatest discouragements they still talk self hivers. No practical success has yet been reported. Single instances are on record where swarms have been hived but it yet remains to be made a success in an apiary through a season.

All self hivers aim at hiving the swarm in a hive near to the old colony, into which, by means of the bee escape, the queen has found her way while the swarm was in the air.

This hive has been placed beside, above, below, or in front of the old colony, with success varying in proportion to the facility with which the returning bees are enabled to discover the whereabouts of their lost queen. For this reason the Pratt device seems to have come nearest to being a success.

Good reasons are easily found why the various schemes have

failed. The presence, so near the swarm, of the old colony with its honey, brood, and young bees, must attract a large proportion of the swarm, causing them to desert their queen. Then in a large apiary the mingling of swarms in the air will always be encountered with any device that may be invented, as two or three swarms will often return to one hive, leaving some queens confined in the hives with no returning bees to keep them company. The influence of the presence of the old colony so near to the hive can only be overcome by cutting off in some manner all communication between the two, at the same time opening a new exit for the old colony. If the hives could be cut off automatically from the old colony while the swarm was in the air, leaving the bees to return to the hives, successful self hiving would be the result. To the one whose inventive genius attains these results, all honor.

Many earnest minds are still at work upon the problem and a successful outcome may still be hoped for. In the meantime swarm catchers of various designs with the queen trap (so called), are saving an amount of labor over the old method of clipping queens wings.

Lansing.

COMB HONEY.

Management of Bees in August.

HON. GEO. E. HILTON.

During this month the management should be just the reverse of June and July. Then as fast as colonies were well at work in the first super it should be raised and another placed under it giving them all the room they could well occupy, which has a tendency to prevent swarming and to keep all the working force in one hive, thus economizing both bees and supplies. To carry this still farther when a swarm did issue instead of hiving it on a new stand we carry the brood to a new stand, fill the parent hive with frames filled with foundation well wired, replace the surplus cases and shake the swarm down in front of the hive they came out of (we never handle hives, as we can handle bees and brood more satisfactorily.) This moving brood serves a double purpose, it returns all the field bees to the old stand and when the queen hatches there are not bees old enough with the brood to lead out a second swarm, consequently we have none.

This method you will see leaves all our old colonies at this time with two supers, one of them may be completed or nearly so and the other partly filled and some of the sections finished. Every beekeeper desires as few unfinished sections at the close of the season as possible, and it is policy now to get all the unfinished sections into one super. To do this we will remove all finished sections from supers and place all the unfinished ones into one and close them down. If your colonies are strong it will make them hang out, but never minds the swarming fever is over now and you can crowd them without fear of swarming, just the opposite of June and July. By this method, if there is any surplus coming in at all you will get nearly all your unfinished sections completed nicely while if given too much room at this time you will have a great many sections partly filled and nothing fit for the market. We used to think these drawn or partly drawn sections valuable as baits or starters in the spring, but from experiments made last year I have decided they are worse than useless. The present season there has not been a section on my hives that was ever there before, and in my sixteen years experience I never raised as fine comb honey as this year. There is much more that could be said but time and space will not permit now.

Freemont.

HONEY EXHIBITS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

H. D. CUTTING.

So far but few states have complete honey exhibits. New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa have their exhibits installed, yet they contemplate changes as the new crop of honey comes in. Michigan's exhibit is now being installed with this sea-

son's crop. It will occupy a case 25 feet long, 8 feet high, 5 feet wide. To make this exhibit the honey was loaned by the Hon. R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, 500 pounds of comb honey; Hon. Geo. E. Hilton, Fremont, 1,000 pounds comb honey; Byron Walker, Evart, about 1,300 pounds extracted honey; M. H. Hunt, Bell Branch, extracted honey and some fine beeswax and comb foundation; Walter Harmer, Manistee, extracted honey; D. G. Edmiston, Adrian, 300 pounds extra nice extracted honey; J. H. & A. L. Boyden, Saline, extracted honey; H. D. Cutting, Tecumseh, collection of samples of different varieties of honey also honey candy. T. F. Birmingham, Abronia, sends a fine collection of the bee smokers and honey knives made by him.

In all Michigan will have a fine display of honey. While laboring under a great disadvantage in regard to the small amount of funds granted for this department, Michigan will not be obliged to play second fiddle to all the states.

New York gives their superintendent of the honey exhibit \$1,000 and pays all expenses for him and one assistant to remain during the fair. Ohio's superintendent has orders to "go ahead and get up a fine exhibit" regardless of cost. Illinois granted \$3,500 for their honey exhibit. They will occupy four cases. They have not begun to install their exhibit as yet. Mr. Stone and Mr. Hambaugh are on the ground getting cases ready for the honey, etc.

Michigan has \$500 for their exhibit and when about \$230 is paid out for the cases to exhibit in you will see that the superintendent is obliged to "cut all corners" to save expenses.

The honey exhibit is in Agricultural building on the balcony at the east end. No bee keeper in Michigan should fail to see this exhibit. It is an object lesson long to be remembered. It will be the largest collection of honey ever seen in this country, and will comprise many varieties of honey from this and foreign countries; the many different packages and manner of putting up for market. And you will see at a glance why some honey producers can get from three to five cents more per pound for their product than some other less posted and careless honey producer. You will have an opportunity to sample the different varieties of the celebrated honeys of foreign lands, but so far I have found no foreign honey that will compare with good well ripened Michigan white clover and basswood honey.

It is too early in the season for many bee keepers to arrive, but we have met many from different states, and as the season advances they will continue to come.

In October the North American Bee Keepers' Association will hold their meeting which will bring together the leading honey producers of this country and many from foreign lands. It will be the largest meeting, without doubt, of honey producers ever held in this or any other country. The attractions are many, the expenses small compared to what you will see and learn.

Now don't fail to visit the honey exhibits in Agricultural building. Canada's exhibit alone will repay your exertion of climbing the stairs, and then many of the finest exhibits are on the balconies.

Chicago.

THE GOOD QUALITIES OF THE CHINESE.

These Chinese laborers are inoffensive, peaceable, and law-abiding. They are honest, keeping their contracts, doing as they agree. They are exceedingly industrious, always ready to work, and always giving satisfaction to their employers. They do not interfere with other people. They cannot become citizens. They have no voice in the making or in the execution of the laws. They attend to their own business. They have their own ideas, customs, religion and ceremonies—about as foolish as our own; but they do not try to make converts nor to force their dogmas on others. They are patient, uncomplaining, stoical and philosophical. They earn what they can, giving reasonable value for the money they receive and, as a rule, when they have amassed a few thousand dollars, they go back to their own country. They do not interfere

with our ideas, our ways or customs. They are silent workers, toiling without any object, except to do the work and get their pay. They do not establish saloons and run for congress. Neither do they combine for the purpose of governing others. Of all the people on our soil they are the least meddling. Some of them smoke opium, but the opium-smoker does not beat his wife. Some of them play games of chance, but they are not members of the stock exchange. They eat the bread that they earn; they neither beg nor steal, but they are of no use to parties or politicians except as they become fuel to supply the flame of prejudice. They are not citizens and they cannot vote. Their employers are about the only friends they have.—From "Should the Chinese be Excluded?" by Col. R. G. Ingersoll, in *North American Review* for July.

Persuade your neighbor that the VISITOR is a high tone paper. It does not descend to cavil and bickerings. It is practical. It seeks to elevate. It tries always to be helpful. It is worth the money.

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

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Eggs for hatching per 13, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb White, and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 to \$1.50. White Wyandottes and Light Brahmans, \$1.50, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$2.00 per six.

My yards are all headed by high-scoring game, hens and pullets score 90 to 95. My stock has won premiums at all the principal shows in Michigan.

JAMES MILLER, Jr., Beddow, Mich.

COLBY STOCK FARM.

Rambouillet Sheep, Galloway Cattle, and Percheron Horses. All stock pure bred and registered. Two Percheron Stallions for sale at a bargain. Spring Rye for Seed.

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HILLSDALE, MICH

BREEDER OF

ESSEX, VICTORIA AND SUFFOLK SWINE

OF THE BEST

Also American Merino Sheep of choice quality

SHROPSHIRE HALL

STOCK FARM

Has now on sale 50 Registered yearling Rams, 25 Registered yearling Ewes, also imported Ewes and Rams. 1898 importation to arrive in July.

L. S. DUNHAM, Concord, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE FOR '93

Imported, Registered and Unregistered

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

Choice Yearling Ram and Ewe Lambs for sale Terms reasonable. We pay half of freight or express.

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

MICHIGAN PATRONS "Buy direct from Factory" at full Wholesale Prices and save all Middlemen's Profits.
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Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints
Indestructible Cottage and Barn Paints
Sample Color Cards, "Confidential" Grange Discounts, Estimates and full particulars
MAILED FREE. Write at once.

Postal Jottings.

PLEASANT LAKE GRANGE.

We meet once a month at the home of our Worthy Master, L. E. Parker. We have pleasant meetings. All seem to enjoy themselves and are glad when Grange night comes. Last Saturday night we conferred the third and fourth degrees on seven new members, five sisters and two brothers. After making them full-fledged Grangers ice cream and cake were served to all. Our Grange is small in numbers but all good working members. They all "strive to do well." We would appreciate one of our Deputy Lecturers very much, and think if one would come and give us a good lecture it would be a benefit to our Grange, for we are "way off" with the unwritten work.

ANNA TAYLOR,
Lecturer.

Wheatland Grange 273, held a session July 21, with but few present but had a very enjoyable time. Voted to have an ice cream social at our next regular meeting for the benefit of the children and the children are to furnish the literary entertainment. We anticipate its being a success for we have generous Grangers to furnish the cream and an abundance of children for the literary work.
ALICE PEASE.

Brain Work.

CONDUCTED BY "TYRO."

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

V.

ORIGINAL PUZZLES.

No. 21—Cryptogram.

AIRKZUPFSXZSOT SOK KXZKOSDZTET
YZDP KPZOPSP RO URNUWYPT, ST-
MZEPT, TSOJZTPT SOK SDD QPNXZMS-
XRT TMEZPT.
White House, N. J. CALO.

No. 22—Double Letter Enigma.

The veering flaws scoured ocean dark
"And smote to foam" its troubled breast,
As the ghostly form of "a periled bark"
"Walloped between" the wild waves crests;
And the warning cry of the storm-tossed ALL
Joined with the roar of the breakers white,
As the heavy sky like a dismal pall
Fell down on hope in its rayless night.
No ship could live in a storm like this,
Where the sheeted snow on the billows fell,
And the stinging ice-winds madly hissed
To the black rocks there a funeral knell,
O! The direful LAST, from a peaceful PRIME,
To the hungry jaws of a hapless fate,
That lurks where the surges dash and climb,
And yawns for their prey insatiate.
Salem, N. H. PROTEUS.

No. 23—Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. A mammal. 3. A vessel in a plant. 4. Splendor. 5. Shone. 6. Neglect. 7. Bringing out of a tent. (obs.) 8. Ornaments in corners. 9. Instruments of curbing. 10. A constellation. 11. A letter.
Park Side, Ill. MYSTAGOGUE.

No. 24—Mock Algebraic Example.

Jgrjrc +2 Zrphg-3 } The title
Cz-1 } and author of
Ngwkuc-2 M-o Epgsxx-4 } a popular book.
New Acworth, N. H. LES.

No. 25—Square.

Q: A crooked leg. (Unab.) 2. A P. O. of Indiana. 3. Italian painter; 1625-1713. 4. Exaltation. 5. Washings. 6. Tension. (Dungl.) 7. To forbid. 8. Bangor, Pa. T. HINKER.

No. 26—Transposition.

A bachelor rough and PRIME was he,
Yet none there was too low to be
Beneath his aid in time of need.
He never held a LAST, indeed,
'Gainst any man. Few ever knew
Him long and not become friends true.
Bangor, Pa. JACK O' LANTERN.

SOLVERS TO NOS. 1 AND 11.

Completions: Remardo and Calo, Lorraine; In-clompletes—Columbia, Mystagogue, Phil O. Soph-er and Sappho, 7. Chance, 6. Lucile and R. O. Chester, F. Hinker and Jack O' Lantern, 5. Dor-othy Doolittle, 4. Solon, 3. Mamie J. Dickey, Prote-us, Oldcastle, Zaida, Flactem, Adelante, 2. G. Whizz, Black-eyed Charley and H. Ennis, 1.
Total 23.
Prize-winners: 1. Remardo and Calo. 2. Lor-raine. 3. Columbia.
PRIZES.

Calo's Mystic Squares 6 mos., for first correct solution to the crypt. For other prizes see Brain Work III. Answers must be sent by Sept. 10.
TYRO.

NOTES FROM HEADQUARTERS.

The general government puts on probably the finest and most comprehensive collective exhibit embraced within the boundaries of Jackson Park. The government grounds are adorned with floral decorations. In fact they are ornamented with the implements of war and paced by the dignified and intelligent looking soldier. They may be termed severely plain but yet exceedingly beautiful, lying along the shore of Lake Michigan. The government building itself while plain is substantial and truly beautiful. Within it is filled from floor to pulvin with exhibits that collectively show the progress of civilization in this country since the government was founded and especially the great progress made in agriculture, mechanic arts and the manner of carrying on the business affairs of government as at present conducted at Washington. ed, as departments are represent- culture, treasury, interior,

postoffice, war and navy, all have exhibits that are intensely interesting and that are constantly thronged. No American citizen should devote less than a day to the government exhibit.

Directly north of the government building and across the lagoon is the fisheries building. I need invite no one to go there as apparently everyone goes without invitation and without standing upon the order of going. A perfect crush of people constantly throngs the narrow passages running along the sides of pools containing the live fish. Here again the government is the most extensive exhibit. In fresh water fish the show is entirely successful. In salt water fish almost a failure, as might be anticipated, owing to the difficulty in renewing their native element so far from the sea. Aside from the general government the states of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin make fine exhibits of live fresh water food fish. The latter state exhibit is likely to be withdrawn owing to differences between the state general commission and the state fish commission relating to money appropriations to carry along the expenses of the exhibit.

ALMA HINDS,
Secretary.

Occupying a large space, nearly 8,000 square feet, covering the south west corner of the great Agricultural building, are the collective exhibits of the joint associations of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Here the progressive agriculturist with his wife, sons and daughters can find more food for thought on objects connected with their calling than can be found grouped in any other portion of the grounds. Modern, progressive and scientific treating of subjects pertaining to agriculture, stock breeding and feeding are elaborately illustrated. The general government as well as the States has spent thousands of dollars at the stations in investigations and experiments for the benefit of agriculture, and they now bring up specimens of their work for inspection. Even domestic economy is not neglected here as I notice one case is fully equipped with women's and children's apparel, supplemented with materials in the culinary lines of sufficient variety to equip a table at a Grange picnic. This bread, cake, etc., has been in view for weeks and still looks "fit to eat." I am told it is not wooden bread either. This collective exhibit should not be neglected by any of our people. It is now about all completed and in place and will be of great interest from now on.

In the great dairy tests going on here the final results have at last been figured in test No. 1, which was for the profitable production of cheese. In this test the by-products were taken into account and the awards were made on the cow, and cows showing greatest net profit. They were credited at 8 cents per hundred, and loss and gain in live weight was computed at 4 1/2 cents per pound. In this test the two strictly dairy breeds as all have anticipated have come out ahead. The Jerseys first, the Guernseys second, and the Short-Horns—the only general purpose breed showing—coming out third. In individual cows the results are different and carry some surprises. In best five cows in test the Jerseys get four and the Short-Horns fifth. The Short-Horns also get the 10th and 13th, the best Guernsey coming in 14th in the individual list.

The construction of the acres of barns for the great horse and cattle show which commences a week hence progresses slowly. The barns will hardly be done in time, but the wide-awake fine stock breeder will be here on time with his contingent in excellent fit, and although he will show his American right to protest against the conditions as he finds them, he will make the best of it and smilingly appear in the ring with his stock all the same when time is called. This promises to be the finest exhibit of cattle and

horses the world has ever seen. The entries considerably exceed the figures formerly given out and will exceed the barn space being provided. The progressive, thrifty live stock grower cannot afford to miss this great exhibition. Remember the dates, August 21 to September 9, horses and cattle.

ALMA HINDS,
Office Sec'y.

MUDDLED.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—I have been interested in the articles in the VISITOR on the single tax question and I think I must have got the thing muddled in my mind and I would like to have the matter cleared up a little. I have not read Henry George and do not know just what his theories are. If a single tax on land is the best thing I want to know it and advocate it. Perhaps its application to a practical example will make it clear. I own a little place of two acres in the village of Climax. The assessed value of the land is \$200 and the buildings on it bring the assessment up to \$1,000. I have personal property assessed to me and live on the income derived from the practice of my profession. My taxes are \$8. My neighbor S. has a farm of 200 acres assessed at \$10,000. Of this amount about one fifth or \$2,000 is for the buildings. He is also assessed on personal property to the amount of \$8,000, a large part of which is money at interest. His taxes are \$144. Neighbor E. has a farm of 320 acres on which he is a good deal in debt. He has no personal property assessed to him. The farm is assessed at \$16,000, of which about \$4,000 is for the buildings. His tax is \$128. Neighbor D. has a long lease of a village lot worth \$200 on which he owns a mill worth \$8,000. His tax is \$65. Suppose we four are the only taxpayers in town as the addition of more will not change the principle. Suppose our taxes to be reapportioned on the single tax theory. Will Mr. Underhill kindly tell us how much tax each one of us should pay, and why?

It seems to me such a reapportionment would lay the heaviest tax on the man least able to pay it and would have a tendency toward confiscating his property. It seems to me the tendency of the system is toward the ultimate confiscation of all landed property. While the process is going on and after it is accomplished who is to bear the expense of government and how is it to be apportioned? When the community at large owns the whole or a part of the land will that part be free from taxation? If not, what part of it will I have to pay? If a man pays nothing on his personal property for the support of the government, ought the government to protect him in the possession and use of that property? Suppose my neighbor S. gives his farm to his son or sells it and moves into the village into a house which he rents for the purpose and lives on the income of his personal estate and thus on the single tax plan escapes taxation altogether. He then contributes nothing whatever to the expense of maintaining law and order, to the support of public schools, to construction of highways or any other matter of public welfare. If then a thief breaks in and steals his money or his watch, shall the public be at any expense or trouble to catch and punish the thief or restore the property? On the single tax plan my neighbor would pay no tax on his mill. Suppose then some one sets fire to it. Shall the public try to put out the fire or punish the incendiary? If so, why? Should I be called on to pay a share of the expense of catching the thief and restoring neighbor S's money when he pays nothing for having it done and would not be called on to pay anything to protect me or my property, if it should be stolen? Please explain these things, friend Underhill.
F. HODGMAN.

Climax.

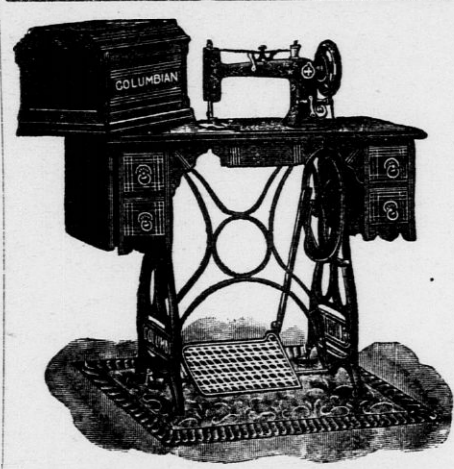
Hurry up, and get that one new subscriber.

Our New Offer

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF BUYING

A Sewing Machine



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

FOR
\$21.00

WE WILL SEND A MACHINE WELL NAMED THE COLUMBIAN

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

FULLY WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

As additional evidence of the general superiority and wearing qualities of the "Columbian," it is warranted for ten years. The "Columbian" will out-wear any two of the highest priced sewing machines in the world, and its durability, and by the turning of a screw and simplified by the best mechanical talent and it stands the peer of all other sewing machines on the market.

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

Extra attachments in a velvet-lined case, sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Ruffler with shirring plate, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths) and Binder, 1 Braider (Foot and Slide), 1 Thread Cutter. Each machine is supplied with the following additional accessories: 1 Hemmer and Feller (one piece), 11 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Screw-Driver, Oil Can filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. The Book of Instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

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

A self-setting needle and self-threading cylinder shuttle are used in the "Columbian" high arm sewing machines. They are so simple that any one can easily operate them in a few minutes' time, matter how the wearing parts hardened, and is finished in a superior style. It has veneered cover, drop-leaf table, 4 end drawers and center Swing drawer and finished in oak or walnut woodwork.

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

We prepay the freight.

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

AT OUR EXPENSE

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IT IS WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

Address, with the money, GRANGE VISITOR, LANSING, MICH.

Farms in Isabella County

AVERAGE ABOUT SEVENTY ACRES EACH.
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3 TON \$35. Other sizes proportionately low ON TRIAL-FREIGHT PAID-WARRANTED OSGOOD & THOMPSON, Binghamton, N. Y.

J. C. GOULD, Agt., Paw Paw, Mich.

150 NEW HOUSE PLANS.

If you are thinking about building, don't fail to buy the new book for 1893, Fuller's Model Dwellings, containing plans and specifications of 150 houses, costing from \$400 to \$6,000. It contains 128 pages, size 11x14 inches, bound in paper cover, \$1.00; in cloth, \$2.00. Mailed to any address on receipt of price, by J. S. OGILVIE, Publisher, 57 Rost St., New York.

WOOL!

Farmers who can bunch two or three thousand pounds of Wool will find it to their advantage to correspond with C. Ainsworth, Grand Rapids, Mich. As I ship direct, the grower saves the commission paid to local buyers.
C. AINSWORTH.

G. BYRON STONE

Specialist in Veterinary Surgery
Olivet, Eaton Co., Mich.

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

FOR SALE.

In the famous fruit belt of Michigan, Oceana county. Farm 200 acres, 180 cleared, two farm houses, three barns, two granaries, two good wells, 200 apple trees bearing, 100 bearing plums, 800 plums one to three years out. No waste land, and all heavy grass, grain or plum and pear land. One and one-half miles from court house in Hart county seat.

Forty acres, fair house, good packing house, wind engine and good water. Four thousand trees planted from two to ten years. Peach, plum, apricot, apple and cherry. Sold 2,000 baskets peaches in 1892. One and one-half miles from water transportation.

Address, E. D. RICHMOND, HART, OCEANA CO., MICH.

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

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

THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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

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

Office, Room 19, Old State Building.

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

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Grange Headquarters

At the World's Fair, Chicago. Rooms 9, 10, 11, Live Stock Pavilion, near southwest corner of the Implement Department, Agricultural Building.
Miss Alma Hinds, Office Secretary.
Call there for all information of interest to Patrons, and for a badge of identification.

Try a contest.

Bee keepers should read page 2.

Samantha is on the "home stretch."

What shall we do to get the young people?

Make the Grange indispensable to each member.

It is about time to plan for fall and winter work in the Grange.

Patrons will regret to hear that Worthy Lecturer Crosby is on the sick list.

Sheep men will be interested in the article on "Sheep Parasites" in this issue.

There is no time like today to get a subscriber to the VISITOR. Tomorrow may be too late.

In last paragraph of Bro. Benedict's silver article, in second line, "country" should read "county."

A New York brother says that the fire insurance plan is the backbone of the Grange in that State.

Samantha is a great book. Many have profited by our generous offer, and all of them are glad of it.

Times are close but not so close that your neighbor can not afford to invest a quarter in the VISITOR. Tell him *that*, friend.

A revival means interest, hard work, energy. It may not mean effervescence, talk, enthusiasm. Steady growth is the best evidence of revival.

The Woman's Work department of this issue is conducted by Mrs. Emily Horton of Coldwater. The general subject is "Woman's work at agricultural fairs."

Some fear the Grange because it is a secret organization. We never heard of Grange people doing any thing very bad though, even in their secret meetings, did you?

If you can't get Samantha, and your Grange doesn't want it, why can't you and two or three neighbors combine, each getting a few new names, and then pass the book around for each to read? Try it.

Suppose we make Oct. 1, our opening day for fall work. We can just as well do two months of solid work before State Grange as not. Usually it is wasted. It depends a good deal on the officers whether it shall be so this year. Lecturers, let us wake up.

The drouth is doing much damage all over the state. It seems to be the worst in southern portions. One Patron writes: "The drouth is doing lots of damage, besides the insects. There are three kinds of squash bugs, two kinds of cabbage worms, two kinds of potato bugs, and a legion of grasshoppers."

Don't forget that one of the duties of a Patron is to support all good things belonging to the Order. The VISITOR is a good thing; it belongs to the Order. It is your duty to support it. Don't forget your duty and you will find pleasure in the added interest you will have in the paper.

OF INTEREST TO WORKERS.

The offer of Samantha for a premium holds good only till Sept. 1. That is, any names mailed after Aug. 31, can not get credit for Samantha. Do not forget this.

There are but two more weeks left for work for this valuable prize. There a good many who have a few names, but not enough for the premium. In order to complete your list do a little hustling during the next week or two, and send results to us.

Now for a last rally of the Samantha men.

F. H. R. C.

During the busy summer months the Farm Home Reading Circle has been on a vacation. But now that that there are signs of the approach of autumn, the Circle will revive. The college committee on the Reading Circle has been depleted by the departures of Pres. Clute, Prof. Harwood and Mr. Clinton. The board at its last meeting appointed Pres. Gorton and Prof. Mumford to fill the vacancies, and gave the immediate management of the Circle into the hands of Prof. Mumford. The course will be somewhat revised, and will then be pushed. Fuller announcements will appear in due season. In the meantime be preparing to take up one line of the work for this winter in dead earnest.

Attend the big picnics and work for the VISITOR.

AN EXPLANATION.

Some of our friends have found fault because in certain cases the articles sent by them have not yet been published, though the Grange requested it.

We want to say in explanation that in the first place our space is limited—we can use so much and no more. Second, we have always given preference to subjects of present importance. For instance, during May, discussion of the road bill was important, while a general article on "Education" is just as good now as then. You see we assorted the fruit with reference to that which would keep and that which would not, and of course used the latter first. That's good husbandry, isn't it? We try to publish all the good things sent us, or the best parts of them. We use the waste basket very little—a few friends think too little—considering the size and arrangement of the paper. So please do not complain if things do not "come your way" at once.

25 cents! Shall it go for tobacco or the VISITOR.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Fairs are not what they once were. They used to be gala days, almost as important as circus days. A few larger fairs now take the place of many smaller ones, and a smaller proportion of the people attend. People grow tired of looking at the same style of exhibits year after year, with little that is new to attract. There is not now so much for them to learn, and their curiosity is more easily satisfied.

There is no good reason why fairs should not be popular, successful and instructive. There is no doubt that they might be made to serve a very useful purpose in educational lines. Indeed if they are not educators they are useless.

A county fair, conducted along high and intelligent lines, should be a means of improving the quality of the farming of that section, of breeding better stock. The social and amusement lines could also be cultivated and various intellectual exercises provided. Some of these possibilities are discussed in the excellent set of articles in this issue on the Woman's Work page. They have been collected in Branch county by Mrs. Emily Horton. They ought to be read by every man interested in fairs.

Some people think the VISITOR is only for members of the Grange. It is for everybody interested in farming or farmers.

SHORT COURSES.

We publish in the current issue letters from four colleges which last winter had short courses in agriculture. The verdict of the four is in favor of the plan.

Shall we have a short course in agriculture at our own agricultural college? Is it a desirable thing for our farmers' boys? Are the farmers of the state ready to stand back of such a course? Would they send their boys to study in it?

The argument for such a course is the same one that led to the establishment of night schools, and reading courses. These are recognized as imperfect educators, but they enable people who would otherwise be deprived of almost all educational advantages, to gain help, direction, incentive. Thousands of boys and girls, of men and women, get a start in this way, get awakened. No one of intelligence will advocate the abolition of the four years' course at our college. The idea is not to furnish a substitute for such a course. It is not intended to try to do for a man in three months what four years scarcely can do. The argument is, can we not in this way reach a great many young farmers who are hungry for knowledge but who do not feel able to spend so long a time at the college? We could not expect the short course student to become educated in that time. But we might expect that three months of solid work would give a young man a wonderful impulse in the pursuit of knowledge. He would come in contact with brainy men, he would read standard books, he would learn how to study, he would call up a thousand questions that he had not thought of before. He would go back to the farm a new man mentally—not because he is educated but because he is awake.

Educators object to the short time for the course, but they must face the practical question, is not a four years' course too long for many of our boys who are eager to learn? They must lay aside the ideal education for all students and adapt their methods somewhat to conditions.

The Grange of Michigan has declared in favor of a short course at our college, and has pledged itself to stand by it, if established. We want discussion of the subject, and suggest to lecturers that they put it on the program for debate, soon. Let us also have the views of all who have thought at all on the subject.

Economy is not in saving but in wise spending—for instance, spending 25 cents for the VISITOR.

The August number of the North American Review contains two articles on "The Coming Extra Session," the first by Senator Vest of Missouri, who writes from a Democratic standpoint, and the second by Senator Dolph, of Oregon, who presents the Republican view.

A Leading Question.—Miss Pinkerly—"Isn't it a pity that all the good looking people can't be bright, and all the bright people good looking?" Young Tutter—"Yes, indeed it is, Miss Pinkerly. But tell me, if you had your choice, which would you be?"—Life.

Only two weeks left for Samantha.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE FAIR.

The fair is beautiful. The site is charming, the landscape gardening is superb, the architecture is almost ideal. Lake Michigan is restful and restless, hence appeals to varying moods; yet it is always beautiful. The lagoons, the islands, the flowers, have been so arranged that the most material of people can hardly fail to respond to the beauty of the scenes. And when in the evening the electric light adds its brilliancy the effect is almost entrancing. Even to one who knows nothing of architecture as an art the buildings are beautiful. Whether you can or not glibly tell that such and such a building bears traces of the Romanesque style and such another one is wholly in the Italian, Renaissance, you can enjoy the beauties of all the buildings. Though most of us could not tell why, we will love to look at the golden door of the Transportation building. We will admire the statuary, though we might not be able to name Diana. The fair certainly is beautiful, and it becomes more and more so as one observes and studies it.

The magnitude of the fair is a secondary impression in point of time. At first you do not realize the extent of the grounds; you do not appreciate the size of the buildings; you do not comprehend the vast scope of the exhibits. It is only when you have wandered from one end of the grounds to the other; when you have in your mind repeatedly viewed and measured and compared these buildings with others you know of; when you have taken building after building in course, have seen exhibit after exhibit until feet, eyes and brain are exhausted; when you have noted the beauty, the richness, the ingenuity, the multiplicity, the variety of it all, that you really begin to understand the stupendous magnitude of the fair. But you will find it unsatisfactory to allow yourself to dwell long in such a mental altitude. You will want to get down on the plain where things assume their normal size. You will need to study the things you can understand. You will want to feel that you have mastered something there. Otherwise there will be a feeling of awe, of insignificance, but not a satisfying sense of growth and profit.

The fair is decidedly cosmopolitan in character. There is something from everywhere. Scarcely a country so insignificant or so barbarous, that it does not offer something. This, of course is to be expected of a world's fair, but it is a feature not easily or always attainable. You are constantly reminded of the brotherhood of man. You perceive everywhere the evidences of common interests, common hopes, common destiny. You are constantly surprised at the excellence of many foreign exhibits, you marvel at the richness of others, you wonder at the ingenuity of still others. Everywhere you are confronted with foreign aspects and people. There is too, as wide a scope in the range of industries as could be imagined. Everything man does or has done, it would seem, is represented in some form or other. How did he do it? You grow reverent and charitable and hopeful. You will now believe more fully in the "parliament of man, the federation of the world."

The fair is, nevertheless, permeated with Americanism. That too might be expected. The American methods are everywhere present. These two attributes combined, the decided cosmopolitanism of the fair and its distinctive Americanism, make one of the most charming features for the thoughtful person to contemplate.

The fair is an unanswerable argument for the evolutionist. In every department—in transportation, in electricity, in agriculture, in the war exhibits, in ethnology, there is presented most vividly the evolution of lower into higher forms, the constant progress of the race, the cumulative wisdom and force of age and experience in all departments of human endeavor.

As on every occasion when people gather in large numbers, it is of great interest to watch and study them. You will notice that the visitors at the fair are apparently in comfortable circumstances.

They have the appearance of thrift. For the most part they are a very intelligent looking set of people. They are decidedly good natured. You hear very little fault finding, you are not threatened with annihilation if you happen to tread on a big man's toes—he seems to have expected that such an accident might easily occur. It is a gentlemanly crowd. Few people tipsy, very little swearing, scarcely a disturbance of any kind. Yet it is not a familiar crowd. Nobody pays any attention to you, whether you wear diamonds or a sombrero. They came for other things. Yet it is not a surly crowd. Very frequently you can enter into a pleasant conversation with a stranger who has a common interest with you in an exhibit. It is an everyday crowd, made up of the middle classes, who are there for instruction and are not on parade, and exhibits the average virtues of the bulk of our American people.

But the fair is not perfect. There are some elements in it that are unsatisfactory. For one thing you are disagreeably impressed with the temporary nature of the thing. It will thrive but for a season and then be but a memory. The buildings appear solid, eternal, but they are nothing but huge shells. You feel that it is all but for a day, that you must see it now or not at all. There is much of the human in it all—showy, frail, perishing. There lacks somewhat the divine in it—substantial, enduring, everlasting.

Still you can overlook this unpleasant characteristic, because you know that in spite of it there is so much in education, development, incentive, that will endure. But there is another feature much more obnoxious and much more persistent, and that is the all-pervading money spirit. Everywhere there is something to sell, and almost always at high prices. In some way you feel that all this subtracts from the educational and enjoyable aspects of the fair. So many people are glad to serve you if you will pay them for it. There are too few attendants to explain exhibits and too many who want to sell you something. Quite likely from the nature of the exposition this feature cannot be avoided; however if the animus of the fair had been different we are inclined to believe that this characteristic would not have been noticed. The fair is being run primarily to make money, and you feel it and know it at every step.

But do not miss the fair. See it as long as you can and get out of it all you can. It will do you good and not evil all the days of your life.

FRUIT NOTES.

During the dry season I supplied my 600 pear trees with three buckets of water every other day. The trees are not cultivated but have been mulched for the last 10 years. The result of mulch and water in the improvement of the quantity, the size and the quality of the fruit is very satisfactory. Bartlett's, Flemish and other varieties bear every year. My water supply is from a ravine which divides my land into two parts. The water is lifted into the orchard by a hydraulic ram into large tanks from which the distribution is carried on by wagon. My Gifford pears are ripe now. The first shipments of these best early pears of good size to Detroit were on the 4th and 7th inst. This pear has borne every year since it began. Apples are very scarce in this vicinity. Peaches are promising.

EMIL BAUR.
Ann Arbor, Aug. 7.

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. 1893.

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 NATIONAL LECTURER.

Appointments in Michigan.

The following is the final assignment of dates and places for Hon. Mortimer Whitehead.

| | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| Aug. 14, | Bay View, Emmet county. |
| " 15, | Kalkaska, Kalkaska " |
| " 16, | Bear Lake, Manistee " |
| " 17, | Ithaca, Gratiot " |
| " 18, | Fremont, Newaygo " |
| " 19, | Grand Rapids, Kent " |
| " 28, | Lansing, Ingham " |
| " 29, | Bawbeese, Hillsdale " |
| " 30, | Orion, Oakland " |
| " 31, | Lapeer, Lapeer " |

A REJOINDER.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR—The opening statement in "Farm and Home," as it appears in Mr. Vorhees' article, is entirely misleading.

As, measured by the value of land, farmers and mechanics are but light holders of land. Mr. Robinson's report answers the question for this state. As Michigan, so in every state.

A paper that is so swift to accuse Mr. George with "aiming at confiscation" cannot be well expected to make any clearer statements.

Yes, farmers now pay "double taxes." Why?

He is taxed on his land value; taxed at every step of improvement and a load of indirect taxes that comes in nearly all he buys.

In place of this we propose that he shall be taxed only on his land value, alone. Awful, isn't it?

Blind indeed are they who expect to better matters by a greater tax on personal property. Can we reach it any better way than in the past? Can we do by oaths what the Roman empire failed to do by torture?

Actual returns show a falling off of personal property in Chicago. That is as sworn to.

A few months ago, a hole in the ground, not fifty feet square and half filled with rubbish, in Sydney, Australia, sold for more than would purchase a hundred thousand acres of the choicest farming land in that country. And this is but one of many similar cases. The working farmer's lands are not valuable.

The very offer made me by Mr. Vorhees plainly evinces this. What folly then to talk of the "confiscation of the farmer's lands" by the single tax.

Taxes, now, are according to a man's energy and industry. We propose that they shall be measured by his opportunity.

Land is the great basis of all opportunity. He who controls the land controls the welfare of his fellow men. That control is as the value of the land. I'll tell you what we do propose to confiscate: It is the power of some to live on the labor of others.

Land and exchange are the opportunities of all labor; but all exchange is secondary to land. Both must be as free as possible to the users. All exchange monopoly rests on land monopoly. The power of all monopoly of exchange rests on a land franchise. The earth is our mother. Her children are divorced from her bosom, when they only have access through the will of another.

Of what use is the land speculator? Does he produce a blade of grass? He but controls the means of labor, and says to his fellows, you may labor only by my permission. Content yourselves with a bare subsistence.

The single tax will destroy his power forever.

Sincerely yours,
L. UNDERHILL.

If you want Samantha, act at once.

SHEEP PARASITES.

About a year ago we published a letter from Dr. Grange, State Veterinarian, on the above subject. At the present time there are so many queries on the subject that it has been suggested that we republish the article in question. We do so therefore in hopes that it may be of benefit to many sheep growers.

OFFICE OF THE STATE VETERINARIAN,
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH.,
August 26, 1893.

To the members of the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission:

GENTLEMEN—From recent investigations by your order, as well as reports from different parts of the State, I am led to believe that many flocks of sheep are invaded by parasites, in the shape of round and tapeworms, to, in some instances, quite an alarming extent, as large proportions of young flocks are carried off with them and even some of the older animals.

While in the advanced stages of the disease little can be done by way of effecting

a cure in the majority of cases, yet in the early stages proper remedies save many animals that would otherwise perish; and on the other hand a great deal can be done by way of warding off an attack when we are familiar with the causes and do not expose our animals to them. So to bring the subject before those interested in sheep breeding I address this communication to you describing somewhat briefly the causes, symptoms, treatment and prevention in order that you may give it wider circulation.

THE ROUND WORM.

The first of the worms to be described is a thread like creature, that in southern latitudes produces a disease known as lombriz. The worm measures when mature from say half an inch to an inch in length, and is say a little thicker than a stout horse hair. They are to be found in innumerable quantities closely adhering to the lining membrane of the last stomach of the sheep; and when the sheep has recently died, close observation will reveal the worms wriggling about with the most eccentric contortions; their color at this time is rather of a reddish chocolate hue.

The life history of the worm is thought to be of a simple nature; it being generally conceded by investigators, that the eggs of the female are carried off through the bowels of the sheep, dropped upon the ground, and when washed out of the excrement by heavy rains or otherwise, are devoured by other sheep and hatched in their stomachs, where they produce eggs, and thus keep up the circulation of the disease.

THE SYMPTOMS

which these little worms produce are not very well marked from other parasitic diseases of the bowels, but when they appear in large quantities they produce general languor, a tendency to drop behind the well sheep of the flock, with hanging head and drooping ears, and an expression of general debility showing that something is decidedly wrong. The bowels may at first be constipated, but usually give way to diarrhea.

With such symptoms a post mortem of one or more animals should be made, when these worms will often be found in large quantities in the fourth or last stomach.

TREATMENT.

There are many good remedies used in the treatment of vermicular diseases, so much so, that it is hard for the writer to form an opinion as to the best one, but one which is good, easy to obtain, and convenient to handle, is spirits of turpentine.

To proceed take one part of spirits of turpentine and add to it 16 parts of sweet milk; shake well and use as a drench. The dose of the mixture for lambs from 3 to 6 months old is 2 ounces; from 6 months to 1 year, 3 ounces; and from 1 year upwards 4 ounces. One dose will often be sufficient, if not repeat it in say 3 days. To give the medicine let an assistant place the animal upon its haunches, holding it between his knees face outwards; open the mouth and pour the medicine slowly down from a long necked bottle or horn.

PREVENTION.

Separate healthy from unhealthy sheep, feed them from racks and water them from troughs; in other words do not allow them to eat or drink anything which may have been contaminated with the excrement of affected sheep.

THE TAPE WORM.

The second worm is of the tape worm order, differing very much from the last one in every particular. I have always found them in the small bowel commonly called the gut. It varies in length from a few inches to 20 feet, and is say 1/2 an inch wide at the widest point, tapering gradually towards the ends, the head or front though being considerably smaller than the tail(?) end; it is made up of innumerable segments, which when passed out of the bowels in a single manner, frequently adhere to the pellets of fecal matter and resemble little white maggots. Sometimes several feet of a worm will be voided at one time.

The life history of this parasite is not yet thoroughly worked out, though valuable testimony goes to show that unlike most other tape worms, it is not necessary for an intermediate host to keep up the circulation of the disease, but that they pass from sheep to sheep through consumption of the eggs with the food. These worms like other varieties are more destructive to lambs than older sheep, and they often invade them in large numbers. I have counted as many as eleven side by side, giving the appearance of entirely blocking up the bowel.

THE SYMPTOMS

which they produce vary with the individual; sometimes nothing appears to be wrong when all at once the animals will be affected with colicky pains, diarrhea and death in a few hours; again other animals show general symptoms of distress for some days, the belly becomes swollen with gas, faces yellow and slimy or hard and peltety, usually having segments of the worm upon it; the animal becomes debilitated and things go from bad to worse till death closes the scene. Some strong animals are able to resist the ravages of the parasites and eventually make a thorough recovery. Post mortem will reveal, when the bowel is split with a knife, a white tape like looking object which no doubt will prove to be the worm.

These worms are often present with the thread worms, and even other varieties in the same animal at the same time.

The disease is very destructive to lambs and yearlings.

TREATMENT.

As turpentine is alike destructive to tape as well as round worms the same line of treatment adopted for the other disease will answer for this one, indeed the one dose will often cause the death of both the thread and tape worms and cure the disease.

PREVENTION.

At this writing I have nothing to add to what I have said concerning the prevention of the first disease as the worms are taken in, in the same way, the same method of prevention will answer both cases.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,
E. A. A. GRANGE,
State Veterinarian.

TOOLS AND THE MAN.

Property and Industry under the Christian Law.

By WASHINGTON GLADDEN, author of "Applied Christianity," "The Lord's Prayer," and "Who Wrote the Bible?" 16mo, \$1.25.

CONTENTS: The Christianization of Society; Economics and Christian Ethics; Property in Land; Property in General; The Labor Question; The Collapse of Competition; Cooperation the Logic of Christianity; The Reorganization of Industry; Scientific Socialism; Christian Socialism.

Dr. Gladden is a man who is always listened to with respect, and when he writes on a subject so much in the minds of thoughtful men as that of Christianity in its relations to social and economic questions, he commands attention.

In ten chapters he sets forth in particularity the law of pure Christianity as applied to current conditions of property and industry. He states principles and illustrates them by example, so that his book escapes the peril which assails treatises in which a multitude of facts liable to be revised in a year or two are stated and principles deduced from them. The chapters are devoted to (1) *The Christianization of Society*, in which the general laws of Christian life are laid down, formulated especially in the Law of Love; (2) *Economics and Christian Ethics*, in which the author seeks to show the impossibility of treating economics as a pure science; (3) *Property in Land*, a criticism in part of Henry George's theory; (4) *Property in General*, an attempt to discover the relation which the person holds to the material world; (5) *The Labor Question*, a study of the mutual rights and duties of employers and employed; (6) *The Collapse of Competition*, an examination of the principle as applied to modern society; (7) *Cooperation the Logic of Christianity*, a chapter in which more examples are given than in others, with a view to pointing out the increasing vogue of this practice; (8) *The Reorganization of Industry*; (9) *Scientific Socialism*, an inquiry into the philosophic basis of current schemes of socialism; (10) *Christian Socialism*, an effort to formulate the growth of a new social condition under the sway of genuine Christian principles.

"By the study and observation of many years," says the author, "I have been confirmed in the belief that the Christian law, when rightly interpreted, contains the solution of the social problem. I believe that Christianity not only holds up before us a beautiful ideal, but that it presents the only theory of industrial and social order which can be made to work."

Clearly, simply, and earnestly written, his book will do much to bring about a better understanding of Socialism by the Christian, of Christianity by the Socialist, and of Christian Socialism by them both.

We commend it to thoughtful readers of the VISITOR.

REPORT OF WEATHER BUREAU.
Northern Section—The crops are reported as having done well during the past week in this section, although rain is needed. Wheat and hay are all secured and a good crop, especially hay. Oat harvest has begun and a fair crop is expected. Corn and potatoes are holding their own but would be much improved by a good soaking rain. Buckwheat and barley will yield about an average. Millet is light in some counties. In the upper peninsula the hay crop is being secured and the yield of berries is unusually large.

Central Section—A lack of rain in this section during the past week has had an injurious effect on cereals and root crops. Oats are ripening too fast and are being damaged by grasshoppers. Midge is injuring clover seed and will make the crop light in some counties. Corn and potatoes hold fair but are needing rain. Pastures are getting in bad shape and in some localities farmers will have to feed fodder soon. Early peaches are coming into market. Quality average. Apples are scarce and small.

Southern Section—Dry weather has injured most of the crops except in the southwestern portion where the ground is still in fair condition. Pastures and meadow lands are nearly ruined. In Washtenaw county the grasshoppers have damaged oats considerably and are eating binding twine. Corn and potatoes are standing the drought well. Oats are mostly all secured. Clover is a fair crop, but second growth is in need of rain. Fruit in this section, except apples, holds out well, grapes especially, will be a good crop. In Kalamazoo county celery is in splendid condition and peaches promise well.

Summary—The unfavorable conditions of the weather for the past two weeks have had a noticeable influence on the crops. Barley, buckwheat, clover and pastures have suffered most. Corn and potatoes, while damaged to some extent, hold on well and are in shape to mature rapidly with the first general rain. Grasshoppers have also begun to do some injury, and it is fortunate that the larger crops were mostly out of the way before they became numerous.

August 5.
The complete novel in the August number of Lippincott's is "In the Midst of Alarms," by Robert Barr (Luke Sharp). It is a tale of the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1871.

The sixth in the series of Lippincott's Notable Stories is "Jane's Holiday," by Valerie Hays Berry. It is illustrated.

In the "Lady of the Lake," Julian Hawthorne describes some of the stately and other attractions of the Columbian Exposition.

Notice the advertisement of the Western Michigan fair to be held at Grand Rapids, Sept. 18-22. People ordinarily think that the World's Fair will preclude their going to any other this year. But remember this is a Michigan Fair of the highest order and you can not afford to miss it.

Read editorial on "Of interest to workers."

ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

You should order no BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS or HARNESS from any one until you have seen our New Grand Catalogue for 1893, which is mailed free to any address. It shows over one hundred new styles, with prices of vehicles ranging from \$30 upward, and Harness from \$5 upward. Our goods are strictly hand-made and fully warranted for two years, and our Spiral Springs are warranted for 12 years. We are recognized manufacturers for the above organizations. Examine our mammoth display at the World's Fair, in Chicago. The only manufacturer in the world that sell their entire output direct to the consumer. Factory and Salesrooms: 315-317 Broadway St. Cincinnati, O.

MICHIGAN'S GREAT FAIR

TAKES PLACE AT
GRAND RAPIDS

SEPTEMBER 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1893.

No State Fair or Exposition in the State this Year.
HALF FARE ON ALL RAILROADS.

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

A SPLENDID OFFER

FOR OUR SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

Thousands Sold at \$2.50.
NOW OFFERED FREE.
There has been but one book written since MARK TWAIN'S palmy days that has possessed his power to charm by wit, and fascinate by fidelity to nature.

SAMANTHA at SARATOGA.

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE (MARIETTA HOLLEY.)

The book was written under the inspiration of a summer season 'mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the old world, with Congressmen, Presidents, Millionaires, Railroad Kings, and Princes of Commerce of our own great nation with their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gayest butterflies of fashion luxuriate in balmy breezes, display their personal charms, costly jewels, exquisite equipages, and revel in

ALL THE EXTREMES OF FASHIONABLE DISSIPATION.
"JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE," in a vein of strong common sense that is pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, keeps the reader constantly enjoying

An Ever Fresh Feast of Fun.

It takes off follies, flirtations, low-necked dressing, dudes, pug dogs, tobogganing, etc., in the author's inimitable and mirth-provoking style.
The 100 Illustrations by Opper are Just Killing.



"Wall, she had her skirts all on when I went in, all a foam'n' and a shinin', down onto the carpet, a glitterin' pile of pink satin and white lace, and posies. Gorgus enough for a princess!"
"At last Miss Flamm spoke and says she, as she kinder craned herself before the glass, 'How do you like my dress?'"
"Oh!" says I, wantin' to make myself agreeable, "the skirts are beautiful, but I can't judge how the hull dress looks, you know, till you get your waist on."
"My waist?" says she. "Yes," says I. "I have got it on," says she.
"Where is it?" says I, a lookin' at her closer through my specks, "Where is the waist?"
"Here," says she, a pintin' to a pink belt ribbon, and a string of beads over each shoulder.
Says I, "Miss Flamm, do you call that a waist?"
Says I, "Do you tell me, Miss Flamm, that you are goin' down into that crowd of promiscuous men and wimmen, with nothin' but them strings on to cover you?" Says I, "Do you tell me that, and you a perferer and a Christian?"
"Yes," says she, "I paid \$300 for this dress, and it haint likely I am going to miss!"

OPINIONS OF CRITICS.
"Exceedingly amusing."—*Ross Elizabeth Cleveland.* "Delicious humor."—*Will Carleton.*
"It is an evangel of the keenest sarcasm on the follies of fashion."—*Lutheran Observer.*
"So exorcistically funny, we had to sit back and laugh until the 'ears came.'"—*Weekly Witness.* "Unquestionably her best."—*Detroit Free Press.*
"BITTEREST SATIRE, COATED WITH THE SWEETEST OF EXHILARATING FUN."—*Bishop Neuman.*

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Send for Samples of VISITOR if you need them.

Woman's Work.

OLD SAWS RESET.

[Read before Helena Grange No. 676, and sent to GRANGE VISITOR for publication by request of Grange.]

There are saws and old sayings o'er which sages have sung,
That come home to our hearts like some ripples of song,
They play round our fancies, or come on with a rush,
A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

There's a very old saw and we're free to admit,
No matter the shape we can dress it to fit;
Keep a stiff upper lip, and always be merry;
Do not cut any more than you're able to carry.

There are men in all ages with broad banners unfurled,
Who would own if they could half the wealth of the world;
But our receipt is plain, keep your door safely latched—
And don't reckon your chickens before they are hatched.

We should give unto others our pleasures to share,
And be willing to work, when there are burdens to bear;
Do not leave to others, work always brings wealth—
Would you have it well done you must do it yourself.

Though the conflicts of life seem to block up the way,
It's a feast, or a famine, but they don't come to stay;
We've pass'd them, and miss'd them, and came safe to the stile;
Don't you know that a miss is as good as a mile?

Now its always good manners and shows good common sense,
To know where you're standing, on which side of the fence;
To always have money in the pocket to pay,
And where there's a will there is always a way.

There are two laws in the world contending for right,
By their colors we know them, there's a black and a white;
You've heard them both argued until by them you're bored,
It makes a very great difference whose ox is gored.

As we roam o'er the earth, 'or sail o'er the seas,
And meet many fine faces all so anxious to please,
Who never see troubles—nor from dangers will flee—
And there's none half so blind as those who won't see.

There are tales that are told just as if they were true,
Though they seem to conflict, and quite often they do;
Yet the meaning is plain, that wherever we roam—
The longest way round is the shortest way home!

If the weather is foul still more often 'tis fair—
And the sadder our songs the more sweetness they bear;
And the deeper our sorrows the richer our days—
It's a very poor rule that don't work well both ways.

They say the old saws are just as wise as they seem,
And are charming and bright, as a beautiful dream—
And that gold always glitters, and sunlight reflects—
And that beauty and wealth always cover defects.

Friends give their advice and tell us all that they know,
Be content with your lot and don't hurry things so;
Better stay on the farm though you suffer some loss—
A stone that keeps rolling never gathers the moss.

Now fact without fancy often shows scanty store,
But fancy with facts reveals many facts more—
And in all the wide world there's nothing more true—
You should do unto others as you'd have others do.

Have we learned their lesson in our struggling and strife?
Don't they fit all the changing conditions of life?
Then it's wisdom to heed them; the wise always knew it—
Don't climb up the hill before you come to it.

We would lead your finer fancies, and would win your sweeter smile;
Let's return to sober thinking only for a little while,
Keep your hearts aglow with love, and the star of life in view,
Don't you ever trouble troubles, 'till troubles trouble you.

SAMUEL TROTMAN.

Alden, June 24, 1893.

OUR SCHOOLS AT THE COUNTY FAIR.

The question is often asked, shall our county schools enter the list of exhibitors at our county fair. Why not?

Is it not a place fitted to help to educate our sons and daughters to a nobler and higher manhood and womanhood?

Who will fill the places now filled by us if not the students of our schools?

With the great improvements of agricultural colleges on every side, east, west, north and south, every advantage awaits the youth of our land in educational pursuits.

Allow a liberal space for kindergarten to illustrate the younger ones' work. Supply them with plenty of material and as the pupil advances you will see as he continues to use head and hands, many fine specimens will adorn the department from little ones of only seven summers.

I attended a fair not long ago where a large space was assigned the school in one of the halls where nothing but the students of our schools were to place articles for exhibition, and I believe this department held the passer-by with greater interest than any other feature of the fair.

Even little ones of not more than five or six summers were nearly perfect in map drawing, and on the tables were found books composed of lessons in penmanship, map drawing, sketches from history; languages were defined, people of ancient dress were portrayed, nearly all plants were traced and named, and on the walls were specimens of every kind of work of art and skill of the youth of our schools. Now this department would certainly encourage the young, and it seems to be right, and why not encourage the same

by giving them a department alone at the fair?

Science and art are now uniting their labors, and are drawing mutual aid from each other in our schools. A new era is dawning upon the pupil in school. His intellect will come to the aid of his hands while preparing this work to be placed on exhibition at the fair, and he will appreciate with dignity and pride the responsibility that rests on him if he expects to receive a reward for his work.

This alone would be a greater incentive to more careful study in preparing his work.

With the liveliest anticipations and highest hopes of success we would welcome our county schools among the institutions of learning of the State of Michigan; and bid them God-speed and give our pupils an active part at our county fairs.

H. J. W.

Girard.

HARMLESS SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS AT FAIRS.

A desire to indulge in active sports and amusements has evidently been given to youth for the admirable purpose of promoting bodily health and strength at a period of life when mere mental culture would dwarf the future man.

Sports to be harmless must neither overstrain nor impair the body while they give health and vigour to the mind by their recreative power. With this aim in view our schools and colleges are making "Field Day" quite a feature of attraction and interest. And might not our state and county fairs do some good work by offering prizes for best walking, running, jumping, obstacle races and dashes. Would it not have as good drawing tendencies as the games of chance which are so attractive to the young, thus fitting them for the gambler's trade in later life? Would it not be worth the while for individuals to take this in hand and offer personal prizes to boys under sixteen and between sixteen and twenty who would enter as contestants in a named list of field sports and amusements?

As our fairs are for the better development of the various departments, the sports and amusements ought not to be overlooked. While the "merry-go-round" and like harmless things are perfectly satisfying to the children, they are not so to boys of sixteen and over; let those of experience think of and advance practical ideas.

Never was such thought given to the young and never was it more needed.

COLDWATER.

REUNIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

The annual reunions held at our county fairs (for such they should be considered), are not viewed with sufficient importance by many of our farmers, and all will admit that upon the patronage of the farmers depends the success of our annual fairs. I am sorry to state that in some instances the attendance of the latter is a compulsory one. They feel it is their duty to go to help the the society along, or they have an unusually fine specimen of its kind to exhibit. To be sure they should go to help the society, but this should not be the chief motive in attending; a common interest in all that concerns agriculturists and tends to elevate and improve, should draw them together. Not only farmers but their wives and families meet friends that perhaps they have no other opportunity to meet during the year, and this one point should be a sufficient reason to insure a large attendance, for a year in many instances works marvelous changes; as each succeeding year of our annual fairs should present new ideas for the benefit of these farmer's institutions.

A necessary element for officers to possess is interest accompanied by considerable enthusiasm, but the farmers in the community need to be equally well supplied with these requisites to ensure success and realize their expectations. By consultation and comparisons these gatherings may be made what they were designed for, to stimulate and encourage farmers to greater efforts among the active members of these societies. There is a fraternal feeling that the indifferent member fails to enjoy; a common interest binds them to-

gether in a bond of friendship that oftentimes works miracles in the way of conceiving new and novel ways of exhibiting old and common things. And the more attractive all exhibits can be made the more anxious are the public to view it.

Looking backward over a period of many years Branch county has made wondrous strides in her agricultural fairs since the first one was held in the old white schoolhouse in Coldwater, and at other places, until the society found its present permanent location and home.

In former years to attend a fair was considered a great event, a gala day in fact; but all things new in time become stale, and it behooves agricultural societies to bestir themselves by inventing and presenting some new attractions each year. Amusements there must be for young America demands it, but it is difficult to determine just what should be tolerated on our fair grounds. And here again is another point where officers and patrons should be equally interested. If the great World's Fair proves such an educator, why should not our county fairs prove the same in a comparative degree? Pioneer day as has been set apart at some of our past fairs has proven a source of great pleasure and profit, not only to pioneers but to the rising generation, recalling many experiences incident to pioneer life, comparing modes of farming and living, both of which were instructive and oftentimes amusing, filling one with amazement at the progress made in agriculture since the days of yore.

These annual gatherings cannot fail to be helpful, both to the farmer and his family as well, for the latter is as necessary to the success of these as is the former. A large attendance inspires the officers with confidence and a greater effort will be manifested to elevate and improve all parts of the exhibit. Reminiscences of the past will be called up and compared with later experiences, all of which will tend to make the annual fair a very fair fair.

MRS. J. F. BUTTON.

THE LUNCH BASKET AT THE FAIR.

Tell me ye waters wild,
Whose billows ever play,
Is there mid't ocean's depths,
No island far away;
Where tired out cooks can find
From business cares a rest,
Where eggs and sugar are not known,
Some place with flour not blest?

From over the waves I hear this answer come, We know of none, you'd better stay at home, and attend your county fair, three whole days. Leave your lunch basket on the kitchen table, to solve the problem of how much rest, recreation and economy it is supposed to contain. Where is the rest for a busy farmer's wife, in running down those two chickens? Chasing a man around to coax him to kill them for her? Then after all that comes the dressing and cooking which is no small item to a weary housewife. And then those beans must be baked, and pies, cake, doughnuts, cookies, biscuit, pickles, tea, coffee, etc., which the average lunch basket is sure to contain, must be prepared by two tireless hands. With what pleasure she could look forward to this yearly meeting, if the lunch basket and its contents could be kept in the background, and she could get out of that tiresome rut of three meals a day the whole year round, for a few days; and then her larder would not be empty if this capacious basket did not have to be filled each morning.

Where is the recreation in packing all of these delectable viands? Or in being obliged to sit in carriages or on the ground to eat, with the waves of dirt, dust and flies rolling steadily and surely on to that carefully prepared lunch to make it more palatable? And then the gaze, criticism, and witticisms of the curious crowd passing by, are recreation for them but not for any farmer's wife of whom I know. Is it any pleasure to have all of those soiled dishes to add to those that must be washed after she gets home at night?

Where is the economy in trying to drink cold tea out of a bottle? A few drops will surely be spilled and that added to the grease spots which are sure to appear, in caring for and eating a dinner from a lunch basket, will nearly ruin the best dress of the poor misguided woman who is trying to economize in this manner. Can we prepare a nice dinner for six for much

less than \$1.25? Fuel and everything included, except the weary steps the good mother takes in preparing it, I don't believe we can. And another thing I most emphatically believe, and that is, that there is no rest, recreation or economy in the lunch basket, for the farmer's wife at the county fair. But all of these qualities would be happily blended in one, if she could take her family to the dining hall on the fair grounds for their midday meal and thereby be care-free from this thought of what shall we have for dinner, for one or two days out of three hundred and sixty-five.

JENNIE L. KENNEDY.

EDUCATION AT FAIRS.

The Educational Features of the Agricultural Fairs, Wise And Otherwise.

It would seem that the educational features will be wise or otherwise as the board of managers may elect.

The principal idea of the originator was undoubtedly to bring those interested in agriculture together that they might compare products from different localities, different methods of production and various products from the same locality. Thus forming a channel of communication for farmers and their families.

The fairs are usually held after the growing season is passed, the harvest is done and the busy season is measurably over. It is the time that the agriculturist can with his family indulge in a vacation.

He has grown certain fruits and vegetables with success, and would like to compare them with the same varieties raised in other parts of the county. Corn and wheat that on A's farm with his methods were a success, on B's a few miles distant with the same treatment were worthless or nearly so.

Perhaps Mrs. Farmer, who of course is interested in horticulture, has a plant, choice it may be, but in the culture of it she is quite unsuccessful. After comparing notes with the owner of a thrifty plant on exhibition she learns wherein is her failure.

While her husband is getting pointers in stock feeding and raising she is doing the same thing in butter making, and if she is a close observer she learns why, last year, when she positively knew that her bread was the best on exhibition some one else bore off the first premium.

Should they so choose, mother and daughter may take a lesson in art in its various branches.

There, too, one can learn to be somewhat charitable and go home feeling that it is possible for a committee to be both competent and unbiased. All of these are valuable educational features.

But when we go out among side shows we find features that are otherwise, for unless the management has been very particular something will creep in, that to say the least, will do the boys and girls no good, except that "a fool and his money are soon parted," ditto cane racks and the various lottery schemes.

Then there are the counters, where under the pretense of selling sweet cider, that other abominable stuff, the likeness of which is neither in Heaven above nor in the earth beneath nor yet in the waters under the earth, but which leadeth down to death, is dispensed. One of the difficult things to do is to secure plenty of innocent amusement for old and young and at the same time remove the stumbling blocks from the path of the chronic grumbler.

B.

TEMPERANCE WORK FOR FAIRS.

The time is near at hand when the county fair will be the theme of the day. It is a gathering where the people are generally more or less interested. The merchant, lawyer, doctor, and farmer in a general way are interested in the growth and prosperity of the fair. The many departments and displays reach out after the varied tastes and enterprise of the people, and all alike are interested to raise the standard in different localities of their own respective fair to a higher plain. In order to do this, it requires much labor, tact, thought and action, not only on the part of the officers of the agricultural society to lay the best plans for a good foundation, but

in the cooperation of the people in putting them into operation. It should be the ambition each year to make this gathering of greater interest than the one preceding it by introducing new and varied plans to call the crowds to the fair grounds as a center of attraction. Thus from year to year this honored organization is gaining in position, respect and reputation. We should always aim in this annual gathering, aside from the various displays in agriculture and art, to throw about all a healthy, moral influence, especially so in consideration of the young who gather in large numbers, and have looked forward with fond anticipation for the coming of the county fair. Only a few years ago little or no attention was given to the evil of intemperance, and strong drink flowed as freely as water at most of our county fairs, and no one thought to ask the members of the association to prohibit it until some of our thoughtful women began to look about them and realize that our boys, large and small, as well as our girls, were being contaminated with the vile stuff, and could readily see how much better off we all would be if it were possible to keep it off the grounds. By its presence a well meaning man became unfit to take his wife and children home at night, so these same thoughtful women gathered courage to timidly ask that intoxicating drinks be kept from the fair grounds. While the condition of things is greatly improved, it does affirm itself in a disguised manner under the head of soft drinks. John Milton once said, "Reformers look very small in the eyes of the world, but very large in the eye of God, they are so much nearer Him." So we believe every effort of God's people, man or woman, for the amelioration of sin and suffering caused by the great evil of intemperance, is great in the mind of Him who alone can render them victorious. It needs no argument to prove to a thinking mind that our county fairs come far short of reaching the high standard they might attain by excluding all intoxicants from the grounds, even when clothed with the garment of soft drinks. We live in an age when few will deny that intemperance is an unmitigated evil, and the great question is how can we best stem its tide, for controlled it must be, or our social happiness, our national prosperity will be swept away and engulfed in the sea of misery and woe. As a Branch county white ribboner I write from a W. C. T. U. standpoint, and would give an outline of our work in the interest of temperance at our county fair. Each year through the kind courtesy extended to us by the officers of the agricultural society, we have headquarters upon the ground, a pleasant pavilion is well seated, where the weary may rest and partake of a cool glass of lemonade or a refreshing dish of ice cream. Our committee are vigilant in the distribution of literature that the seed may be sown, and thus in creating sentiment it is hoped that liquor selling in all forms and gambling devices (which go hand in hand) may be excluded from the grounds. At an appointed day and hour a Demorest medal contest is held, previously well advertised through the papers and by the use of little dodgers dispersed through the crowd and by the aid of the band to call the people to the place. A large concourse of people listen to the young people who will give to the thinking public thoughts and arguments in favor of prohibition of the liquor traffic from the leading minds of our nation. As a general thing country people are not to be caught with chaff. A noted political orator declared that he bestowed much more study and care on the preparation of his speeches for county fairs than upon those for city audiences, because the intelligent farmer will go home and study over the speech and if there is a flaw in its reasoning anywhere they were sure to find it out. This is sufficient argument that whatever is given in a literary way must be strong, logical and indisputably true. From this standpoint may I not appeal for united effort on the part of temperance people to exert themselves in the cause of God and home and humanity at our county fairs?

IRENE S. CLIZBE.

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Executive Committee. LEONARD RHONE... Center Hall, Pennsylvania. J. J. WOODMAN... Paw Paw, Michigan.

Officers Michigan State Grange. MASTER-G. B. HORTON... Fruit Ridge. OVERSEER-M. T. COLE... Palmyra.

Executive Committee. J. G. RAMSDALE... Traverse City. H. D. PLATT... Ypsilanti. THOS. MARS... Berrien Center.

Committee on Woman's Work in the Grange. Mrs. Mary Sherwood Hinds... Stanton. Mrs. Mary A. Mayo... Battle Creek.

General Deputy Lecturers. MARY A. MAYO... Battle Creek. HON. J. J. WOODMAN... Paw Paw. HON. C. G. LUCE... Coldwater.

County Deputies. D. H. Stebbins... Atwood, Antrim Co. C. V. Nash... Bloomington, Allegan. R. B. Reynolds... Grand Haven, Benzie.

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College and Station.

SHORT COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

Early in the summer we made requests of the gentlemen whose letters appear below, asking for a brief outline of the short course work followed by them the past winter, and the results. We are much pleased to be able to give so full and complete replies.

Cornell University.

We advertised two weeks in advance of opening our doors to short course students and sent out circulars, or rather small folders, about the same time as the notice appeared in the papers. Fifty students presented themselves and forty-eight were received. They ranged in age from 16 years upwards, but most of them were between 22 and 26 years of age.

Yours very truly, I. P. ROBERTS, Director.

Ithaca, N. Y., June 13.

Purdue University.

For the past two winters Purdue university has offered what is known as a "short course in live stock husbandry and dairying," extending over two months of time. There are certain features of this course which are somewhat out of the ordinary run of short courses of instruction.

In addition to the lecture work, which occurred in the morning, all of the students were obliged to work in the dairy and in the veterinary hospital, as well as to judge live stock on the farm.

In addition to this it has been our custom to employ a certain number of expert stockmen and dairymen to come to the university and deliver a series of lectures. In the last course Mr. Mortimer Levering, Secretary of the American Shropshire Sheep Association, gave four lectures on sheep.

No entrance examination was required. In order to encourage attendance in the course each county agricultural society was given two scholarships, which allowed each society to appoint two persons to the course who would be exempted from the tuition and other charges which were required. The tuition was \$5 and the laboratory and other necessary charges for the course were \$10.

class was full of enthusiasm concerning the course of instruction and, on the basis of our past experience, we believe that the work is eminently satisfactory.

The same general line of work will be followed another winter and we anticipate a much larger attendance than the past winter.

Very truly yours, C. S. PLUMB, Lafayette, Ind., June 16.

The Vermont Dairy School.

The Vermont Dairy School has for its main object the perfecting of the work of buttermakers who are already well versed in the art. No attempt was made to do apprentice work, most of the students coming from creameries, and a few from private dairies. The work of the school can be grouped under four heads. Daily lectures were given on the general subject of milk, including its composition, secretion, variations, adulterations, methods of handling for various purposes, paying by test, etc.

The handling of milk by the separator was shown daily, using the creamery size of machines with a thousand pounds of milk, and also some of the smaller hand sizes of machines. There were shown in use machines of each of the principal kinds in use in the state. Instruction in this department included the setting up of the machines, putting them together, starting, stopping, speed, capacity, cleaning, in fact the whole subject of the use of the separator.

Special instructors from the mechanical department of the University gave the pupils lessons in the care and use of steam boilers and engines.

The handling of cream and butter making involved some of the nicest points that were brought out in the school, and we were fortunate in having as instructor a man who thoroughly understood all the little details that enter into the problem of fine buttermaking.

We were very much pleased with the results of the school as a whole. There is satisfaction in teaching where you can see from day to day that the student is learning valuable lessons, that he himself is also aware of the fact and is correspondingly enthusiastic and grateful for his opportunities.

Calls for buttermakers from among the students began to come almost as soon as the school started, and every one who cared to go into creamery work has had ample choice of location. The demand for skilled creamery help not only continues but is increasing, and the wages paid for first class men are quite high. At the present time there are few branches of agriculture that offer better inducements to young men than dairying, provided the man is willing to make a study of his business, to master it in its details, from the scientific side as well as the practical.

W. W. COOKE, Prof. of Agriculture, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., June 9.

Pennsylvania State College.

Our short course in agriculture proper opens early in January of each year and continues for twelve weeks. It consists of a series of lectures upon purely agricultural and horticultural subjects. No attempt is made in this time to give the student instruction in history, languages, penmanship, mathematics or mechanics, as we believe that the success of the special courses will depend upon the amount of plain and

USEFUL INFORMATION about farming and gardening and the principles underlying these arts that may be imparted to the young man of ordinary intelligence when brought fresh from the farm.

The lectures are divided into four general groups, viz.; Agriculture, 60 lectures; agricultural chemistry

and stock feeding, 60 lectures; horticulture and economic entomology, 60 lectures; veterinary science 24 lectures.

The student receives 20 lectures per week which practically take up the forenoon of each day. The afternoon is devoted to an equally important exercise, the practicums which will be referred to at length in a subsequent paragraph.

The lectures in agriculture cover, as fully as the limited time will permit, the subjects of drainage, road making, farm crops—their selection, rotation and cultivation, breeds, breeding, selecting and management of livestock, dairying, farm management, etc.

Three afternoons per week are given to practicums in this subject. Here the student plans and designs farm buildings; learns by actual experience how to take the level of a field and lay out a system of drains, to lay out roads, to score and judge all classes of live stock, to manufacture butter according to the most modern methods, studies the different varieties of farm crops by sample from the experiment station, etc.

In agricultural chemistry is given instruction in the fundamental notions of chemistry and physics, origin and formation of soils, their chemical and physical differences, how plants grow, etc. In short as much plant and animal chemistry as the time will allow. The student is thereby prepared for an understanding of the principles underlying the manufacture and use of manures, stock feeding, handling milk, milk testing, etc., all of which are included under this head.

The practicums are devoted to calculating and compounding feeding rations for different purposes, compounding commercial fertilizers and milk testing.

Horticulture and economic entomology cover the ordinary fruits and vegetables, their growth and handling together with their insect enemies and the best method of combating them. Practicums in budding, grafting, layering, spraying, etc.

Enough veterinary science is taught to give the student a fair knowledge of the common diseases and their treatment. One afternoon in each week is devoted to clinics. Here the student is brought directly in contact with the different diseases, is required to diagnose them and present a treatment.

The importance of the dairy interests in the state and the need for more specialization than is possible in the course above described led to the organization of a dairy course—divided into two sections, one for the creamery men and one for the private dairymen, each covering six weeks and running at the same time as the short course in agriculture. In the dairy course everything not pertaining to the business of dairying, the rearing, selection, feeding and management of dairy herds, etc., is excluded. This is essentially a trade school where the art is made a very prominent feature of the work. Skilled and experienced experts are employed to give instruction in the most important subjects.

These courses are open to all without examination or entrance fee except an incidental fee of \$5. No examinations are required at its close and no certificates or diplomas are granted.

RESULTS.

The attendance upon the short course in agriculture has not been up to expectations, but the indications now are that we shall have as large a class for the winter as we are able to accommodate. The dairy school was crowded last winter although that was its first year.

But this is not the most important consideration as there is not the slightest doubt but what the attendance may be made large enough by proper management and judicious advertising.

The serious question is, will a young man coming from the farm without preliminary training above that gained in the public school be able to get a sufficiently clear knowledge of the laws underlying the successful practices of agriculture to enable him to at once improve his methods and add to this learning through the medium of the agricultural press, experiment station reports, farmers' institutes, and his own experience, so to form a connected whole? If not the student can not afford the expenditure of time and funds, however small, nec-

Continued on page 8.

GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

June 25, 1893.—Central Standard Time.

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

Sleeping cars for Potoskey and Mackinaw on No. 3 from Grand Rapids. Sleeping cars, Mackinaw to Chicago, on No. 4. Sleeping cars, Mackinaw to Cincinnati, on No. 6.

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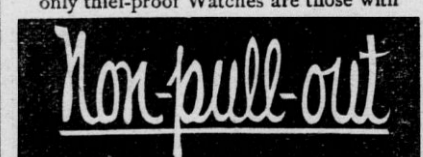
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SHORT COURSES IN AGRICULTURE
 Pennsylvania State College.

Continued from page 7.

essary to attend one of the courses, and the college cannot afford the expense of their maintenance, which is great both in money and the energies of the instructors. After an experience with the courses in two states widely separated I believe it can be done. Scores of the men who have taken such courses and gone back to the farm are willing to bear witness to these facts. We feel confident that these special courses will in the near future become a more important part of our work than they now are.

Very truly yours,
H. J. WATERS,
Professor of Agriculture.
 State College, Pa., June 19.

Notices of Meetings.

GRANGE AND TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, AT SHELBY, MICH., FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Dinner at Hedge's Hall, free to Grangers, their wives and children, friends, and to the Horticultural Society.

Opera House.

1:30—Music, Cranston choir of Sylvan Grange.

1:45—"Apple culture," Neil McCallum, Hesperia.

2:10—Discussion.

2:30—"Home influences," Mrs. Mary Robertson, Hesperia.

2:50—Music, "Marching through Georgia."

"The future of peach and plum culture in Oceana Co.," A. A. Adams, Shelby.

3:15—"How grading the farmers' schools and reading good literature makes the education of the farmers' children genuine and cheap," F. W. Jones, Claybanks.

3:30—Discussion, led by O. F. Munson, Bradyville.

3:40—Music, "Michigan," My Michigan."

"The farmers' enemies," A. L. Scott, Hesperia.

4:00—Discussion led by Judge F. J. Russell, N. Adams, Wm. Barry.

Music.

Evening Session.

Music, Cranston choir.

Address of Welcome, major G. W. Woodward, Master Fraternal Grange, Shelby.

Music, Cranston choir.

Address, State Superintendent, Henry R. Pattengill, Lansing.

Music, Cranston choir.

D. E. McCLURE,
President.

A. L. SCOTT,
Secretary.

HILLSDALE UNION MEETING.

The Union meeting of Lenawee and Hillsdale counties will be held at Bawbeese Lake, August 29. The following is the program:

Music by Wheatland K. O. T. M. band.

Call to order by Worthy Master Haughey.

Music, Fruit Ridge Glee Club, Lenawee.

Prayer, Bro. Kirby.

Music, Glee Club.

Welcome address, Master Haughey.

Response, Mrs. B. G. Hoig, Morenci.

Music, Band.

Paper, Bro. J. W. Hutchins, Hanover.

Recitation, Sister Mary C. Allis, Lenawee.

Music, Glee Club.

Paper, Bro. G. B. Horton.

Recitation, Sister Mary Carter, Adams.

Music, Prof. H. F. Nokes.

Recitation, Sister Addie Daniels, Lenawee.

Music, Band.

Address by Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of National Grange.

Music, Glee Club.

Resolutions and business.

Music, Band.

The forenoon will be spent in greetings and visiting. Picnic dinner for which there will be tables and hot water upon the grounds.

Call to order at one o'clock sharp, for exercises in the large pavilion.

Brother and Sister Patrons, make this the one great day of the season, and rally around your National Lecturer, and give him a large audience.

MRS. E. D. NOKES,
County Lecturer.

VAN BUREN POMONA.

Held with Paw Paw Grange August 24, 1893, 10 o'clock A. M.

Roll call, Response by each officer with suitable quotation.

Business, Reports.

12 o'clock, Dinner.

1:30, P. M., Paper, "Commercial tyranny," A. C. Glidden.

Paper, "The influence of our young people on the future of our nation," Mabel Parks, Lawrence.

Discussion, "The benefits of a beneficiary organization within the Grange."

Paper, Mrs. Headley, Decatur.

Paper, "What shall be the next legislative policy of the State Grange?" A. J. Kinne, Decatur.

Music and Recitations will be interspersed.

Evening Session 7:30.

Entertainment by Paw Paw Grange.

C. E. ROBINSON,
Lecturer.

CLINTON POMONA.

will be held at Victor, August 30. The program follows:

Address of welcome, J. C. Brunson.

Response, O. A. Whitlock. Song. Paper, Dr. Knapp. Recitation, Mrs. Stella Dills. Poem, Mrs. W. D. Holt. Paper, J. W. Beckwith. Paper, O. Freeman. Recitation, Amanda Gunnison. Joint discussion on the "Single Tax," J. W. Beckwith, Jerome Dills, I. D. Richmond, J. F. Clemons.
 O. L. BECKWITH,
Lecturer.

Samantha is not hard to get if you will only try a little.

NEWS NOTES.

The silver convention in Chicago was well attended and was not backward in expressing its views. The demands were for immediate repeal of the Sherman law and the adoption of free coinage. The chief criticism which the meeting drew out was the intemperate words of some of the speakers.

The meeting of Congress is attended with great interest. The financial question is the sole topic of discussion, and is bound to provoke a long session, and a hard fought contest.

President Cleveland's message is considered an able, conservative document. Its recommendations are the repeal of the Sherman law and "such other legislation" as will sustain universal faith in the condition of our money.

Senator Hill has championed the free silver men, thus putting himself in opposition to Cleveland. Bourke Cochran, the Tammany chief, has, on the other hand, espoused Mr. Cleveland's views. Just what this all means, the uninitiated are unable to say.

The result of the investigation into the Victoria disaster, places the blame solely on Admiral Tryon.

The World's Fair continues open on Sunday, against the express wish of the directors, and by order of court. The affair has been a disgraceful muddle all through.

Mills and factories continue to close down, wages are being cut and many men are out of employment. However, the financial aspect of things is brighter. Gold is being shipped from Europe in considerable quantities.

Commencement at the Michigan Agricultural College occurred August 9. The graduating class consists of 44, five of whom are ladies. The graduating orations were of an unusual degree of excellence. Pres. Clute gave a good resume of the work done during his administration. It showed that much progress had been made. Pres. Clute has worked hard, and the College has maintained its excellent character of work under his guidance. The president-elect, L. G. Gorton, has made a good impression.

Chance for Our Readers.

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

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

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A GLIMPSE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

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

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

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

Next to the left is the Horticultural Building, a thousand feet in length, and with a central pavilion, under the glass dome of which is grouped the finest known collection of bamboos, tree-ferns and palms. Northward, and still nearer to the train, is the Woman's building, a chaste and noble structure, first of all to be completed, and the architect, artists and decorators of which were all women. It will be filled with the fruits of the genius, skill and labor of the women of all nations.

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

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

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