

GRANGE VISITOR

Library Agri' College

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

VOL. XVIII, NO. 20.

LANSING, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 15, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 428.

SIGNIFICANT QUESTIONS.

A Few Answers to Some Questions Asked of Farmers.

A few days ago we sent out a short set of questions to various farmers in different parts of the state. The answers may possibly be of considerable interest just at this time.

1. How generally and what way do the present "hard times" affect farmers in your locality?
2. What is the prevailing sentiment in your section as regards the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act?
3. What proportion of farmers about you favor the election of U. S. senators by direct vote of the people?

1. It affects all the farmers in this locality. A good many of them can't meet their debts and we have to get along with the least we can.
2. The second question I will not try to answer; the people are divided on that.
3. Four-fifths of the farmers are in favor of the election of U. S. Senators by direct vote of the people.

F. P. DEAN.

Brighton.

1. Farmers are seriously affected by the stringency of the money supply as follows: Being unable to sell their products for cash at anything near remunerative prices, they are unable to pay for hired help, their taxes and interest on mortgages long past due, and as a class, are generally growing poorer and more involved from year to year.

2. Farmers do not approve the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, unless free coinage of at least the American product of silver can be secured and a fair ratio between gold and silver established by law.

3. At least four-fifths of the farmers of this vicinity favor the election of United States senators by the people.

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Shelby.

1. I would say there many causes—among the most prominent is the lack of confidence. Farmers sold their wool upon an average of five cents per pound less than a year ago. September pork sold one dollar per hundred less than it would if it had not been for the disturbance in the money market, as dealers had to pay three per cent for eastern exchange, and undoubtedly other things suffered in like proportion. Many farmers suffered and sometimes sacrificed all on account of their inability to borrow to bridge over the crisis, and to increase the suffering the terrible drouth did its share.

2. Would say a majority would vote to repeal. But as much as has been said upon this question, there are many that do not seem to understand the provision of the bill enough to know what effect it has upon the money panic, and argue that the Sherman act increases the circulating medium fifty millions per year.

3. It seems to be a general desire to elect United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

A FARMER.

I believe the following to be a majority sentiment in regard to the three questions:

1. The "hard times" affect many farmers, in that the buyers and consumers, on account of the lack of funds and the uncertainty of legislative doings, purchase only what is absolutely necessary for present consumption, and not in usual quantities for this time of year. Also that many who are own-

ing the farmers make an excuse of "hard times" for withholding, or not paying at all, thus compelling those who would promptly pay their obligations or raise cash to carry on their business, to place their products prematurely on an already dull market.

2. In regard to the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, it should not be repealed, unless a larger amount of coinage is made legal, and a larger circulation secured.

3. U. S. senators should be elected by direct vote of the people, or if their positions must be bought, the price paid should be more evenly distributed.

J. J. SNOOK.

Rochester.

1. There may be a few of the wealthier class of farmers who are not affected by the "hard times," but the most are; by the scarcity of money and the low price of farm products. Many are discouraged. But a small acreage of wheat was sown, of course less will be bought and less labor is hired by them.

2. They do not favor the repeal of the purchasing clause, but the repeal of the act itself and a law enacted to oblige the government to purchase and coin, or better, to issue silver certificates to equal its value after being coined, the silver of the United States. Some favor free coinage. I think but few favor the repeal of the act unless something better is obtained. All ask that silver be made a legal tender for any amount.

3. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of one thousand favor it. The only objection I have heard to the plan is, "What would candidates for members of the legislature do for campaign money?"

These questions were discussed in our Grange, No. 391, and upon that discussion and what I have heard and seen these answers have been based.

U. S. BARNABY.

North Star.

1. The hard times affect the farmer by lowering the price of our products and making sales slow, especially so on wool.

2. Seventy-five per cent favor the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

3. I have not the least doubt but three-fourths of the farmers would favor electing senators by ballot, same as representatives are now elected.

H. H. DRESSER.

Litchfield.

1. The low prices of produce that is plenty, and the scarcity of produce that is high priced, seems to be the trouble just now. Too small an amount of fat hogs, eggs, butter and potatoes, too low price for wheat.

2. I hear nothing said in regard to the Sherman act.

3. I think a large majority.

H. C. DENISON.

Ada.

1. Hardly know just how to give a correct answer, but would say that the chief cause of hard times with the farmers in this section at present is debt, poor crops and very low prices for farm produce.

2. The prevailing sentiment is repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

3. A very large majority of voters are in favor of election by direct vote of the people.

W. A. MONTGOMERY.

Marlette.

1. Farmers feel the pressure of the low prices that they are compelled to take for their produce.

Wheat at 60c per bushel, other grain in proportion.

2. The prevailing sentiment is in favor of the repeal providing there is a reasonable compromise.

3. There is an unanimous sentiment in favor of electing U. S. senators by direct vote of the people.

R. K. DIVINE.

Holly.

1. The hard times affect all more or less, from the fact that the thousands of idle workmen in the cities, and other thousands who are working for greatly reduced wages, can not afford to buy as much of the produce of the farm as they would, were all receiving good wages. Thus the demand is greatly lessened and also the price to correspond.

2. The majority are in favor of repeal.

3. About nine-tenths favor popular elections.

MANSOR M. SMITH.

Tallmadge.

A CALL TO ACTION.

An Urgent Appeal to Delegates to State Grange, by Worthy Master Horton.

Fruit Ridge, Oct. 10, 1893.

TO THE DELEGATES ELECT AND VOTING MEMBERS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE:

The order of Patrons of Husbandry is the recognized representative of the farmer's interests, of our country.

Through a straight forward conservative course and its entire freedom from partisan politics, it has won the respect of all classes, and so free have been its declarations on all public questions from what might be termed visionary schemes, that its expressed opinions have great weight with law-making bodies and public servants who desire to serve their people and country best. The Order has also exerted a powerful influence for good on all the conditions that surround the agriculturist, including the home and farm, the school and business trade.

The congress of our nation and the legislatures of states convene in annual and biennial sessions, as the case may be, to revise and amend existing laws, and to enact new ones in accordance with seeming needs or demands of the people.

RIGHT LEGISLATION.

All fully understand the necessity of legislation to guide and protect us, and that our welfare and prosperity, our happiness and progress to a great extent, depend upon just and favorable legal enactments. The people of our great commonwealth are workers in the various pursuits and nearly one-half of the population is engaged directly in agricultural operations, while all others are interested in a greater or less degree in the success of the farm and the farmer. In this day of great achievements through combined forces, including influence upon legislative bodies to accomplish certain ends frequently selfish in their motives, how important that so great an interest as agriculture should be found ready to speak, and in language and voice definite and plain, telling to those who have our interests in hand what our wants and needs are and what hindrance should be removed.

A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

That our utterances may be correct, our appeals justified by facts, and our good name preserved, there should be a candid, fair and unbiased decision at the coming State Grange of such questions as

may be instrumental in lifting agriculture from its present depressed condition. With you rests a great responsibility. While you have not the absolute power to make and unmake, you can do your duty, which is to assist those in other states acting in like capacity in suggesting and discussing, that finally there may be matured and agreed upon a definite line of action and through the National Grange pressed upon the attention of Congress. There are many questions the directing and enforcing of which are nearer home and under our control. Matters of state and county, of Grange and school, of home and family.

GET READY.

Delegates elect, you should commence at once to prepare yourselves for the work before you. Upon you, and you alone, depends the character and ability of the coming state meeting. It is for you to devise and place before it its line of work. All this requires thought, and that the session may be fully up to the standard of former State Grange meetings, I urge upon delegates and all Grange workers to be well prepared for the work.

GEO. B. HORTON,
Master of State Grange.

GRANGE TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
October 4, 1893.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Gentlemen—In behalf of the farmers of the United States, we ask your honorable committee to leave, undisturbed, the duties now imposed upon agricultural products which are imported into this country to be sold in competition with the products of the farmers of the United States. It is generally conceded that, in former revisions of the tariff, agriculture has not received the same measure of protection accorded to other industries; and, in the late revision, the farmers appeared before the committee and secured, in nearly every instance, such duties as have proven of great benefit to them; and they desire that these duties be maintained as long as protection is accorded to any industry in the land.

We earnestly protest against the removal of the duty from any agricultural product, such as wool, vegetables, fruits, hay, eggs, live stock, dairy products and tobacco, unless the products of the factory and mine be also left without protection. Wool is the finished product of the farmer, just the same as cloth is the finished product of the manufacturer.

We seek no class discrimination in our favor, and ask that none be made against us.

Very respectfully yours,
J. H. BRIGHAM,
LEONARD RHONE,
JOHN TRIMBLE,
Legislative Committee.

NATIONAL POMONA.

Annual Circular of Pomona of National Grange.

WORTHY SISTER—As fruits are maturing, it is well for us to give the subject more than a casual thought; thus I bring before the Grange, at this time, a few ideas for your consideration, to be worked out as best meets your own views, and the varied needs of the Grange you may have the honor to represent; calling your attention to the fact that a well-planned business is better than a desultory course; and reminding you that this sub-

ject comes very closely into your farm homes!

SUGGESTIONS.

Exhibition of winter fruits, in all manner of preparation; (open to the public.)

Special premiums to young exhibitors of fruits, canned, dried, etc.

PAPERS FOR THE BROTHERS.

(Open to discussion.)

Planting fruit trees.
Grafting and budding.
Harvesting.
Preparation for home and market.
Co-operative cold storage.
Desirable fruit, with detailed characteristics.
Wind-breaks and situation.
Diseases of trees,—insects and remedies.
Fruit-growing, for small farms.
Field crops, in orchards.

PAPERS FOR SISTERS.

Fruit culture, a vocation for women.
Birds,—a help, or hindrance?
Canning, jams, jellies, pickles.
Method, receptacle and state of fruit.
Drying, merits and demerits.
A fruit farm compared with dairying.
Why a barrel of apples "on tap" is better than a barrel of cider.
A plea for more fruit and less pastry.
Healthfulness of fruit, (by an M. D.)

MEM—

Nuts are fruit for culture and care.

Transplanting nut-growing trees. An expert says: "Raise the tree yourself; bury a board in a trench, and plant the tree above it; this will cause the tap-root to branch;—transplant every year above a deeper-buried board;—the result is, at four years you have a fibrous root, instead of one main tap-root."

An untold pleasure to old or young, is a home nursery for fruit trees; and (not to confine on Flora's domain; shrubs, vines, and ornamental trees as well; from which a farmer can supply himself and neighbors.

I would urge a destruction, or re-grafting, of all undesirable varieties of fruit trees.

MAKE YOUR FARM PROFITABLE.

Ten barrels of one good variety of apples, is better than one barrel each of ten varieties.

Why not have plums and apricots on our farms, as well as apples?

LASTLY—Let me urge upon all Pomonas, that when the date for your meeting is assigned, to work out every detail—remembering that the success of all large affairs depends upon the perfection of little things.

Make your meetings practical, if you wish to hold and interest the members.

Yours fraternally,
C. ELECTA BOWEN,
Pomona National Grange.
Woodstock, Conn., Sept. 25, 1893.

A college education has ceased to be a luxury. It is now an absolute necessity to every young man who would enter upon life with an unclouded prospect. Talk as one may about the superfluity of higher education, it cannot be gainsaid that its absence makes a successful man's progress less pleasant, even if it does not impede it very seriously. There is no wise young man who would refuse the opportunity of university study if he could get it.—*The Cloverleaf.*

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props. Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Field and Stock.

ANOTHER OPINION.

The Master of the Rhode Island State Grange Replies to the Questions Propounded to Bro. Platt.

The following replies to the questions answered in the last issue by Bro. Platt are sent by Bro. A. N. Belcher of Rhode Island. We are very glad indeed to hear from him on the subject, and we hope others may reply. We repeat the questions.

1. Please give your name, your state, county and postoffice address?
 Ans. A. M. Belcher, Arnold Mills, Providence county, Rhode Island.

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

Ans. Twenty-seven years.

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

Ans. Yes.

4. What are the principal articles produced for market by the farmers in your section of the state?

Ans. Milk, butter, potatoes, garden truck, small fruits with apples, pears, peaches, etc.

5. Do the farms produce as well as they did formerly? If not, what is the reason for the change, and when did it begin?

Ans. As a rule farms are more productive. Commercial fertilizers being used largely as an auxiliary to stable manure.

6. Has the value of farm lands in your state depreciated? If so, when did the depreciation begin, and what caused it?

Ans. In some sections they have. In other sections have advanced. The proximity to manufacturing villages causing the advance, bringing the products near a good market and enhancing the value for building purposes as well.

7. Have the values of farm products in your state fallen in recent years? If so, when did the fall begin, what was the cause of it, and what articles fell most?

Ans. Think prices have averaged about the same for the past ten years. Of course prices fluctuate, the law of supply and demand governing the prices. I do not know of any articles of your state themselves, sure and preserve the meats that they use in their families?

Ans. Not as a rule.

9. Do they produce and use their own fruit?

Ans. Yes.

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

Ans. None of any account raised. Flour is obtained from dealers, and what meal and corn needed more than the amount raised is also purchased from those engaged in the business.

11. Do farmers in your part of the state raise more or less live stock than formerly? Whether more or less, what caused the change, and what classes of animals were subject to the change—horses, cattle, sheep, swine?

Ans. Less cattle, but more horses. Cattle can be bought at two years of age for about the price a seven weeks calf would bring for veal. Horses are raised more from a desire to change the monotony of farm life than from any expectation of making or saving money by the experiment.

12. Are the farmers raising sheep? If so, are the flocks numerous, and are they large or small?

Ans. Not to any extent. Years ago sheep were on every farm, but from the low price of wool and the ravages of dogs sheep were an exception rather than a rule on the farms. Within a few years however, sheep are found on many of the farms although not in large flocks.

13. What effect, if any, has the interstate commerce law on agricultural interests in your state?

Ans. Think the freight rates are lower.

14. What effect, if any, has dealing in "futures" and "options" had on the prices of farm products?

Ans. Have noted no results worthy of special notice.

15. Would you advise the discontinuance of the reports of the

Department of Agriculture on the distribution and consumption of farm products? An if so, for what reason?

Ans. Decidedly no.
 16. How does the condition of the farming business in your state during the last few years compare with its condition in former years? If there has been any marked change, whether better or worse, when did it begin, and what caused it?

Ans. Should say it was better. Think each year shows plainly that farmers are using brains—that is science is made to play a conspicuous part in the work of the farm.

17. If present conditions of agriculture in your state are not satisfactory to farmers, what have you to suggest by way of relief through national legislation? What would you change? What abolish? What establish?

Ans. Have heard but little dissatisfaction expressed, and am not prepared to make suggestions at this time.

SHALL WE PROTECT OUR FORESTS?

A. T. STEVENS.

God in his unbounded wisdom saw fit to thicken the land with forests, which provide a home for the barking squirrel, the bounding deer, and many singing birds, as well as furnish shade and moisture for the multitudes of beautiful flowers.

The natural decay of these forests soon heaped tree upon tree, filled the ponds and marshes and thus buried in the bowels of the earth, to restore to us in future ages, the great stores of wealth we are now reaping from our vast fields of bituminous and anthracite coal.

For centuries the red man roamed over these wild regions content with their products of fur and venison, leaving almost unmarked the place they loved so well.

The coming of the white man brought a change. His needs were not the needs of the savage. For his comfort the forests must of necessity be reduced, and the woodman's ax commenced the reduction of our forest area. It then extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the icebound lakes to the balmy seas, unbroken except for the western treeless plains.

Now it is reduced to about 13 per cent of our total area. Thus while England in her 1400 years occupancy has reduced her forest area to 5 per cent of her total, we in our 400 years have come to this low standard.

Much of this, however, has been necessary and just, for it was reasonably demanded to build up our homes and one of the greatest agricultural countries in the world. That we have now reached a condition where there should be a check is certain. Let us not continue to destroy these valuable forests, as England, Spain, Portugal, and many other European countries have done. They have a value beyond their direct products, and there is yet remaining a portion large enough to supply these wants if judiciously used.

Besides the direct products of the forests we must consider their influence on climate, productions, and civilization.

INFLUENCE OF FORESTS.

For many years a discussion has been in progress upon the influence of forests on moisture and climate. In Europe long and extensive observations have been made by the best talent and means to be secured. In Bohemia there have been one hundred and eighty-six stations with uniform outfits. From forty-eight of the best, where other than forest conditions have been as nearly alike as possible, it has been found that precipitation was increased as high as 49 per cent in some forest localities.

In the mountain districts of United States, where the lands have been completely denuded, the heavy snows of winter are caused to melt very rapidly and, as a result, the valleys below are swept over by floods. Then the flow of water ceases, the streams become dried and a drouth follows, thus making two extremes. The stripped mountain sides are worthless as far as agriculture is concerned, while the crops of the valleys are nearly ruined from want of moisture. This is not only true in the

mountain districts, but in our more level districts one may see a change from a continued moderately moist spring to an extremely wet one for a few days, followed by extreme dryness. The winters of snow know us no more and, instead of even temperature, extremes are common.

ON CROPS.

The wheat fields that only a few years ago were counted on for their thirty and forty bushels of grain, can not low be relied upon. Fruits that were sure then to produce a profitable crop, now fail and even die. Pine forests, which if rightly managed, would have continued to produce lumber in large quantities for years, are now barren wastes.

Men who have lived by working in our forests are forced to seek other employment and remove to other parts of our country, force occupancy of land that will scarce give a living, and thus are forced to a lower plane of life because of the pressure of the physical wants and lack of opportunity for mental development.

Having found there is a reason for demanding the preservation and improvement of our forests, the question arises, how shall we do this?

EUROPEAN FORESTRY.

France has spent \$50,000,000 to recover losses and reforest lands that have been robbed of their virgin forests. Italy has appropriated money to purchase 1,000,000 acres of land and clothe it with forests, to be the property of the nation. Prussia every year buys up waste land and reforests it, while many other of the old world countries have the forests under government control. None of these schemes seem to fit the American case. To be sure United States might buy waste land and reforest it. Michigan could give no better boon to posterity than to purchase the pine barrens of northern Michigan and start a growth of pine were it in her power to do so.

That the United States, by law, would attempt to prevent her citizens from cutting away their forests is not American. We can close the sale of such public lands as are covered with forests and thus by judicious treatment save a portion of them. The greater part of our forests are not owned by the government and we must seek some method by which these may be reached.

OUR ONLY METHOD.

For a number of years a wide interest has been manifested by a few of our most prominent citizens and botanists in this subject. They have devised schemes of nearly all sorts. Some say protect our nation's forest by our standing armies; others have appealed in beautiful prose and poetry to the sympathy of the farmer and land owner. These appeals seem to have been of little or no avail.

There is yet one method but little tried. We must prove to the farmer that his future prosperity hangs upon the vital thread of forest preservation. Prove to him that a country destitute of forests means, in a large sense, a pocket-book destitute of money and his interest will surely be aroused, not because he is more greedy than any other class, but because his all depends upon it.

If then in the farmers' institute, in the Grange, and through the papers we talk of the preservation of our forests, the economical cutting and use of them, we need have no fear for the future welfare of our agriculture.

Agricultural College.

A QUESTION FOR BRO. PLATT.

Oxford, Oct. 2, 1893.

EDITOR VISITOR—The communication from H. D. Platt is of vital interest to all farmers. But I would be pleased to have Bro. Platt make more plain his answer to number 17.

While I endorse his views in their entirety, I do not know of any way to at once get in circulation the \$45 per capita. A little light upon this matter would no doubt please many of your readers.

J. G. NOBLE.

A SUCCESSFUL SALE.

Geo. E. Breck's sale of imported Shropshires passed off very satisfactorily, considering the state of our finances. Mr. J. Bowen-

Jones gave a most interesting address on the "Breeding of Improved Live Stock in England." He thinks that the fertilization of our American fields must be carried on, and that by the breeding of live stock.

LETTING THE FARM.

There comes a time in the life of most farmers when they feel that they need relief from the hard labor and care of the farm, and this is often still more true of the farmer's wife, who has been obliged to board the farm help. This is a serious problem, writes Waldo Brown, in "Country Gentleman," on the right solution of which the comfort and prosperity of the future largely depend. In many cases that have come under my notice, the farmer rented his farm and moved to town, and the result has rarely been satisfactory.

The habits of a life time are not easily thrown off, and it is too great a change from the care of the farm, live stock, garden and fruit, to a life in town with nothing to look after. Some of them kill time by loafing at the stores, but the majority go out to the farm nearly every day, and if it is some miles away this becomes a burden. I have seen old men, who owned farms four or five miles out of town going out to their farms day after day, in rain, snow and cold, getting back to eat a late supper. If he lets the farm for money rent, and gives up the care of it he soon finds the fences, buildings and farm getting out of repair, and in many cases his tenant will abuse the farm by allowing the cattle to tramp the meadows and pasture during the soft weather of spring.

DISADVANTAGES.

Then living in town where one has not the farm garden and truck patch, the poultry yard and dairy, to furnish the luxuries of life and help pay the store bills, means a large addition to expenses, as well as a decreased income, and there are few farmers who can cheerfully accept the situation when this state of affairs confronts them. A wise course to pursue in most cases is for the farmer to stay on his farm and control the rotation, and crops to be grown, but either rent to a neighbor who lives near enough to attend to the work, or to put up a tenant house on the farm and have the man who cultivates the land live on it and take charge of the farm and live stock. In making the change to tenant farming one must make up his mind to accept a reduced income, and be willing to deal fairly by a tenant and treat him with liberality, and when a tenant is found who will do his work well, and look after the interests of the farm, the longer he can be kept the better. By remaining on the farm and renting by fields, and usually for grain rent, it will be easier to keep control of the farm, and to maintain fertility, than if he were away from it. You can give up all field work and look after the garden and poultry, and greatly lighten the labor of yourself and wife. You should keep a good driving horse, and you and your wife take frequent rides together, and have an arrangement with your tenant by which he can take care of your cows and other animals when you wish to leave home for a day or more.

HAVE A CONTRACT.

Have a written contract drawn up between yourself and tenant in which you specify just what he is to do and what privileges he is to have. There should be no loop-holes left, or chance for misunderstandings, but all expressed plainly in writing, and each one furnished a copy, with the understanding that all differences are to be settled by the article. A fair understanding to begin with, and this reduced to writing, will go far towards preventing misunderstandings and trouble in the future. In making such a change in one's plans, it must not be expected that everything will move along without a jar. There are trials incident to every life and calling, and we can never hope to escape them, but it seems to me that every farmer earns relief from hard work and care in his old age, and that in most cases he will find it more certainly by remaining on the farm and giving the work to a tenant, than by leaving the farm and trying town life.

GRANGE EDUCATION.

Very many people mistake the meaning of the word education as applied to the work of the Grange. They seem to think that it must be confined to a better knowledge of farming methods and farm management, a better knowledge of soils, crops, farm stocks, etc. They do not seem to think that the farmers need education in political, economic and business matters. There is no sensible reason why the farmers should be kept in ignorance in regard to these matters which are made a study by other classes, and the farmer's education is not sound or well balanced which does not include these important topics in his every day or life education, and the Grange is the school which assists him in this part of his education as well as in that part which relates more directly to his farm and farm work.—Grange Homes.

MICHIGAN STOCK BREEDERS.

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

PROFIT MEANS MUTTON AND LOSS MEANS WOOL WHICH?

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

HERBERT W. MUMFORD,

Moscow, Mich.

EUGENE FIFIELD

BAY CITY, MICH.

Successor to MERRILL & FIFIELD

Importer and Breeder of

HEREFORD CATTLE and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Choice stock of both kinds for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

HIGH CLASS SHROPSHIRE.

I have just received from the flock of Mr. J. Bowen-Jones and other eminent English breeders 100 imported yearling ewes and 25 yearling rams. Some of these ewes have now been bred to some of the best stock rams in England, and the others to our own best rams. The rams will weigh from 275 to 300 pounds and shear from 12 to 15 pounds at maturity, and the ewes will weigh from 180 to 210 pounds and shear from 9 to 12 pounds at maturity. All are recorded both in England and America. Orders by mail given careful attention.

THE WILLOWS,

Paw Paw, Mich.

Geo. E. Breck, Prop.

SPRINGDALE FARM

LANSING, MICHIGAN

JAMES M. TURNER, Prop

Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle
 Clydesdale and Standard-Bred
 Trotting Horses, Shetland Ponies
 and Shropshire Sheep

FOR SALE

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

JOHN BOWDITCH

Hillsdale, Michigan

H. H. HINDS

Stanton, Montcalm Co

Breeder of

Shorthorn Cattle
 American Merino
 and Shropshire Sheep

BLACK MEADOW FARM.

Standard-bred Trotters

Shorthorn Cattle

Write for Shropshire Sheep

Catalog. Berkshire Pigs

F. A. BAKER, Detroit.
 69 Buhl Block.

Oakland Poultry Yards.

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 males, hens and pullets score 90 to 95. My stock has won premiums at all the principal shows in Michigan. JAMES MILLER, Jr., Beddow, Mich.

COLBY STOCK FARM.

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

Address, L. F. HOAG, COLBY, MICH.,
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THE GRANGE VISITOR

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

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

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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.

OUR PLATFORM.

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

OUR OBJECT

is the organization of the farmers for their own improvement:

Financially,
Socially,
Mentally,
Morally.

WE BELIEVE

that this improvement can in large measure be brought about

1. (a.) By wider individual study and general discussion of the business side of farming and home keeping.

(b.) By cooperation for financial advantage.

2. (a.) By frequent social gatherings, and the mingling together of farmers with farmers, and of farmers with people of other occupations.

(b.) By striving for a purer manhood, a nobler womanhood, and a universal brotherhood.

3. (a.) By studying and promoting the improvement of our district schools.

(b.) By patronizing and aiding the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in their legitimate work of scientific investigation, practical experiment, and education for rural pursuits.

(c.) By maintaining and attending farmers' institutes; reading in the Reading Circle; establishing and using circulating libraries; buying more and better magazines and papers for the home.

4. (a.) By diffusing a knowledge of our civil institutions and teaching the high duties of citizenship.

(b.) By discussing, advocating and trying to secure such state and national laws as shall tend to the general justice, progress and morality.

LIST OF GRANGES

which have sent in new names for the Grange contest. Please correct errors at once.

Granges.	New names.
Bowen Center No. 219.....	8½
Butler No. 88.....	7
Clearwater No. 674.....	6
Capitol No. 540.....	6
Excelsior No. 692.....	5
Alpine No. 348.....	4
Bingham No. 667.....	3
Inland No. 503.....	3
Bradley No. 669.....	2½
Rome Center No. 293.....	2
Mt. Taber No. 43.....	1

LIST OF COUNTIES

from which new names have been sent in the Grange contest.

Kent.....	12½
Kalkaska.....	11
Branch.....	7
Ingham.....	6
Huron.....	3
Benzie.....	3
Allegan.....	2½
Lenawee.....	2
Berrien.....	1

Criticise our "platform."

Have you a VISITOR agent?

Read "The Tide of Affairs."

Don't fail to read "Begin; Keep at it."

We need your help in getting a weekly VISITOR.

Do you eat any of the articles named on page seven?

Do you want to answer any of the "Significant Questions?"

Delegates, notice what Worthy Master Horton has to say to you.

Our premium list is ready. Are you ready to work for the premiums?

We have quite a little about forests in this issue. Have you any opinions?

All the Granges have had circulars of the Reading Circle. What are you going to do about it?

What do you think of a state commission to inquire into the Gothenburg system of liquor control?

One and one-third rates on railroads have been secured for delegates to State Grange. Full announcements will appear later.

Delegates to State Grange will please notice our column of advertising headed "Lansing Firms." We know these firms personally, and we believe they can save you money if you trade with them. Make calculations to call on them at State Grange.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The state Board of agriculture is prepared to hold a larger number of farmers' institutes the coming winter and asks that applications be forwarded to the secretary at the Agricultural college, or to the chairman of the committee on institutes,

A. C. GLIDDEN,
PAW PAW.

First come first served, until the number is complete.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

We print our premium list in this issue. We hope to be able to add somewhat to the list, although it is now quite complete. Read the list over, Patrons, and notice how liberal our terms are. We hope that all Granges will go to work at once and with a will, to compete for the fine special prizes mentioned in the list. We trust that the Granges will feel such an interest in helping the VISITOR to a weekly that every Grange in the State will send at least five names before the contest closes. Now is the time to begin work. Don't wait, please.

WORTH THINKING OF.

We have two short articles in this issue bearing on the solution of the liquor question. One very briefly describes the South Carolina law; the other is an abstract of an article in a recent magazine, by a man who has thoroughly investigated the Gothenburg system of liquor control, in vogue in Norway and Sweden. These systems are of great interest to us, both because they are somewhat novel, and because of the possible influence they may yet exert in dealing with the liquor question in this country.

Massachusetts has appointed a commission to investigate the Gothenburg system, with a view to its adaptability to that state. Why would it not be a wise thing for Michigan to follow her example? It seems to us that the friends of temperance ought all to be able to unite in asking the next legislature to authorize the appointment of a commission for the purpose of investigating both systems. Even if it proved that either scheme as a whole is impracticable for us, possibly there might be features in each that would be valuable and worth incorporating in Michigan statutes. The liquor element has

such a hold on our throats that we need to gasp at anything that has the least appearance of being a fit weapon. Could not the Grange consistently help in such a movement as this?

THE GRANGE THE CENTER.

Each Grange should be a center of influence in its locality. It should be in the advance of every good movement and its actions should reflect the sentiments of the majority of the farmers of the neighborhood. Especially should this be true when the Grange attempts to secure legislation favorable to the farmers' interests. It ought to be able to say to the farmers in its vicinity, "we are going to make a strong fight to secure such and such legislation; will you stand by us in the attempt?"

Will it harm the Grange to take this attitude? Will it not rather strengthen us by showing our brother farmers that we are working for their interests; that we are actually fighting their battles? After we have gained their confidence by showing our good will and by accomplishing something for them, can we not much more effectively invite them to join us in these progressive movements, and to be one with us in our helpful efforts?

STATE GRANGE.

We take the liberty on page five of naming some topics that probably may come up at State Grange for discussion and action. We think that if delegates and Granges will be thinking of some of these and discussing them, the next State Grange can do its work very rapidly and very satisfactorily. There are many other topics of course that delegates will want discussed, and we hope that our suggestion to send in such to the VISITOR for consideration, will be acted upon. We respectfully beg of delegates to favor us with such action on their part. But delegates should be backed by Granges. To that end it will be helpful if all interesting subjects of State Grange action are made the "special order" in subordinate Grange meetings for the next two months, and the Grange action on them reported to the delegate. In this way the opinion of the Granges of the state will be reflected correctly at the State Grange. Perhaps if delegates would send a card to each Grange in their jurisdiction, asking them to discuss and act on certain topics, great good could be done.

A GRANGE LECTURE BUREAU.

Would it not be practicable and helpful for the State Grange to sustain a lecture bureau? Many Granges would like to have lectures or entertainments if they could obtain talent without much expense and if they knew where to go for the speakers. It is a good thing for us to have an occasional lecture on some other than Grange or farm topics; it is well to have entertainments that seek only to give pleasure. And it occurs to us that there are in our state many men and women of good talents, who would, for small compensation, be only too glad to talk to Patrons and farmers about the things which have most occupied the speakers' thoughts.

Through the Lecturer's, Secretary's or Master's office, arrangements could be made with speakers, and then Granges could get lists of names, prices, dates available, from that office, and intelligently map out a winter's course.

We feel that some such plan as this would be a most helpful means of education among the farmers. We hope that any who

favor it will take up the idea and push it to success.

THE GRANGE AND LEGISLATION.

Soon after the adjournment of our last legislature, we sent letters to quite a number of our most experienced and influential Patrons, asking them their opinions as to how far the Grange should attempt to influence state legislation? What subjects are of most immediate importance in Michigan? What methods are best to accomplish the end desired?

So far the replies are almost of but one tenor as to the first question; all agree that the Grange can do and should do much to secure laws that are just and right and of especial interest to farmers.

The replies differed widely as to the important questions, and we give most of the various ones suggested in our longer list of topics in the Lecturer's department. As to the "how" all agree that we should begin now. Discuss during the months left before State Grange many of these various topics. Decide at State Grange what ones we regard as most important; appoint a legislative committee, who will see that these chosen topics are widely discussed among Patrons and farmers, that all the information possible be given, and that the measures have proper care in the legislature.

We are glad that there is such a unanimity of sentiment in these replies. The next thing to do is to act on the suggestions. Let us begin now and keep at it until we win. We must work together and we must keep working. Concentration is the key word. Let us take two or three measures as of chief importance and let us push on them till we get what is best and right. We can't be too alert nor too active. We can't begin too soon. Patrons, shall we begin now?

PERMANENT COMMITTEES.

It occurs to us that no small advantage would accrue to the Grange if the State Grange could keep at work several standing committees. We fear that some departments of our work suffer from lack of sufficient study, and they certainly suffer from too little of persistent agitation. A permanent committee properly constituted should aid us greatly in these particulars.

Naturally the number and work of these committees are limited by the divisions of our VISITOR platform; and in a brief way we will outline our idea of a convenient division of the work.

1. A financial committee; a part of whom would study the "business side of farming and home keeping," and would obtain information and make recommendations concerning the subject. Another part of the committee would study cooperation, insurance and the like, with a view to their practicability, and if any of them were established to manage them perhaps, and at least to push them.

2. The present woman's work committee; whose duties are thus outlined in No. 2 of our platform.

3. An educational committee; one member to make a study of the district schools, another of our agricultural college and its work, the other of farmers' institutes, reading circles, libraries and so on.

4. A legislative committee; who would take hold of 4 (a) of our platform with vim, and who would also study thoroughly legislative topics of especial interest to farmers, agitate these subjects and work with the legislature for the passage of desirable bills.

On the start there should be little expenditure of money and there need not be. Get earnest men and women for the committees,

Patrons who are especially interested in these various topics, and they would only be glad of the opportunity of thus working for definite ends.

These committees should make an annual report, on the first day of State Grange, of work done and giving recommendations. The State Grange could discuss the latter in the regular way and by their action thus outline the work of the committees for the succeeding years.

Such in brief is our idea. We believe good would come of it. It is simple and we think would be effective. We hope Patrons will think about it and discuss it in Grange and through the VISITOR.

THOSE COLLEGE LANDS.

State Land Commissioner Berry, in his last report, criticises the action of the Board of Agriculture in withdrawing from sale the college lands. The *Cadillac News and Express* also speaks in approval of the report on this subject. The chief points made are, (1.) That the withholding of the lands operates as a check upon the growth of the agricultural population in those counties where the land lies; (2.) That the people do not get the benefit of taxes which would accrue if the land were in the hands of individuals; (3.) That the lands are not worth any more than the present appraisal; (4.) That the college could sell its lands and then cease calling on the legislature for help.

As a matter of fact, with the exception of a year and a half, these lands have always been for sale, up to June, 1893. At that time they were withdrawn for a purpose which will be explained later. So that there really is not much ground for complaint, since it must be based on supposed results. But as to the points of criticism.

1. Checks the growth of the localities. In the ten years ending June 30, 1891, there were less than 30,000 acres of college land sold, or about 3,000 acres per year. This divided into 40 acre farms would allow for an increase of only 75 homesteads per year, divided among the twelve or fifteen counties in which the lands are situated.

It is true that during the year ending June 30, 1893, larger sales were made, 13,376 acres being sold. And of course this would provide homes for a good many settlers. We have a list of some of the "settlers" who bought land this year: David Ward, W. V. Penoyer, Alger, Smith & Co., E. W. Sparrow, H. M. Loud & Sons, Pack, Woods & Co. And the books of the Land Commissioner show that in Wexford county, with whose conditions the *News and Express* is familiar, W. W. Cummer "settled" on about 4,000 of the 6,836 acres sold in that county this year. True, these lands get into the possession of settlers sometime, but the fact that lumbermen and speculators buy them so freely, takes away much of the force of the point.

2. As to taxes. The value of the lands sold for the past eleven years of sale, has been \$25,000 per year on the average. The state's assessed valuation is about \$1,130,000,000. The value of the lands sold in Wexford county during the ten years ending in 1891, was on the average about \$3,900 per year. The equalized valuation of that county is \$4,000,000. So it can be readily seen how little effect these sales have had on the taxes of that county and of the state. This year the sales in Wexford county amount to about \$50,000. This will probably be assessed at \$30,000, and will help the taxpayers of that county by about three-fourths of one per cent of their assessment.

3. Their value. The Board be-

lives that these timber lands, which have been bought by speculators, are worth more than the appraised value. It is clear business policy to get full value for the lands. That is the object of re-appraisal, not primarily to prevent the lands being sold. Again, about half of the land belonging to the college, lying in the counties of Alcona, Iosco and Oscoda, and appraised at \$5 and \$6, is not worth a fifth of that, nor ever will be. It is doubtful if it will ever bring anything. It is common history that many of the college lands were placed where it was thought only worthless land existed. But the very fact that so many of the lands recently sold, and appraised at from \$8 to \$12.50, have been bought by lumbermen, shows that they are at least worth that much. The Board thinks they are worth more. It is mere business policy and the Board should be censured if it did not get fair value for them.

4. As to legislative appropriations. The U. S. act of 1862, granting these lands to the colleges, says, "No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, or repair, of any building or buildings." The appropriations that are asked of the legislature are for these purposes,—except that for student labor, which is simply an appropriation to carry out the state law providing for such labor. So that the college could not, if it would, use its interest fund for these purposes.

The *News and Express* complains that the poor children of the northern farmers "are being deprived of the commonest district school advantages in order that training in football and botany may be provided for the sons of more prosperous farmers, for the taxes which would be paid on these lands if sold to private people, would provide good schools throughout the year, where there is none the greater part of the time." There remain in Wexford county 13,168 acres of unsold college land. Suppose this were worth \$10 per acre—the Land Commissioner thinks that it is worth much less—the addition to the taxable real estate in that county would be \$131,000. If this were assessed at the usual rate of about 60 per cent, its assessed valuation would not be far from \$100,000, or 2½ per cent of the total equalized valuation of the county. Thus this form of relief would not help excessively in bettering the schools of that county, even if the value of the lands immediately doubled.

We have given considerable space to this matter because so many people have an erroneous impression regarding the question. If it were true that grave injustices were being done, by the recent policy of the Board, to our northern people, who we know well enough have all the burdens they can bear, it would be worth censuring. But if figures show anything in the case, they prove that the criticisms are founded on supposition, rather than on fact.

OUR PLATFORM.

Some of our friends may at first thought regard us as a little presuming in promulgating such a document as our "platform," in this issue. But our purpose is simply this: We have for a long time felt that there is a lack of unanimity of action and purpose in the Grange. We have discovered that some people are in the Grange for one thing, some for another, and many do not know why. Patrons too often talk about the glory of the work already done by the Grange. But it won't do to keep looking back. We must

look forward. Yes, but to what shall we look forward? What shall be our great purpose, and how shall we work it out?

We have our noble Grange Declaration of Purposes. But it isn't read enough by our younger members. Nor is it read and known by outsiders. Our idea is to "boil down" the sentiments therein contained, so that they can better be presented to those whom we are trying to help. Many farmers misunderstand our motives and designs. Some are prejudiced against us—prejudiced of course because of ignorance. If we are to grow, if we are to "accomplish that whereunto we are sent," we must begin and continue a course of education in our principles, that farmers may see and know that the Grange can help them and that it will do them good and not evil all their days.

It is with the hope of accomplishing this for the Grange that we have formulated our "platform." We hope to see it discussed in Grange meetings, and by delegates to State Grange. We hope that it may draw the fire of all who can't agree with it, and we would like to see a resolution, embodying its ideas, introduced at State Grange, amended to suit the rank and file of the Order, and put out before the farmers of Michigan as the Grange platform. We do need something of the kind that is short, definite and expressive. Then we can go to work, pull together and do something. We have tried in this declaration to cover all the ground. We think almost every phase of work for and by farmers can find a lodging somewhere in our scheme. We think it is true to the Declaration of Purposes, true to modern Grange thought, true to the principles underlying educational work, true to the farmers' best interests.

We have in some sense nailed up this "platform" purposely for your attacks, friends, and we shall stand on it until you pull the posts from under it and manifest an eager desire to use the planks for kindling wood.

The Lecture Field.

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

HOW TO BOOM THE GRANGE.

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

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

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

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

SPECIAL REQUEST.

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

Can you suggest any additional topics?

TOPICS

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

FOR STATE GRANGE.

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

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

TO DELEGATES.

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

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

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

TOPICS.

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

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

F. H. R. C.

Motto—"Begin; keep at it."

HOW TO JOIN.

Anyone interested in the course as outlined may become a member by addressing a letter to the secretary, giving, 1, occupation; 2, age; 3, sex; 4, class or classes selected.

It is desired to keep an accurate list of all members of F. H. R. C., and the answers to above questions must be forwarded to secretary before the name of applicant will be entered on our books as a member.

THE COURSE.

We expect to print this course each issue for a time. Books will

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

CLASS I. SOILS AND CROPS.

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

CLASS II. LIVE STOCK.

1. First Principles of Agriculture.—Mills & Shaw, (pp. 116-250).....	50
2. Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.—Curtis.....	75
3. Stock Breeding.—Miles.....	113
4. Feeding Animals.—Stewart.....	147
5.* Dairyman's Manual.—Stewart.....	132
6. Shepherd's Manual.—Stewart.....	100
7. Harris on the Pig.—Harris.....	100
8. Horse Breeding.—Sanders.....	146

CLASS III. GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

1. Practical Fruit Grower.—Maynard.....	80
2. How the Garden Pays.—Greiner.....	116
3. Ornamental Gardening.—Long.....	134
4. Insects and Insecticides.—Weed.....	81
5.* Gardening for Pleasure.—Henderson.....	134
6. Winter Greenhouses.—Johnson.....	87
7. Propagation of Plants.—Fuller.....	100
8. Home Floriculture.—Resford.....	113

CLASS IV. HOME MAKING.

1. Helps for Home Makers.....	60
2. Anna Maria's Homekeeping.....	60
3. How to Win.—Willard.....	75
4. The New Womanhood.—J. C. Fernald.....	95
5. How the Other Half Lives.—Ris.....	125

CLASS V. POLITICAL SCIENCE.

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

* Any one Elective.

BEGIN; KEEP AT IT.

There are many who appreciate the value of the courses of reading marked out for the F. H. R. C. who will still hesitate about undertaking it themselves. They read the newspapers and keep fairly well posted as to the occurrences of the day, but they have never formed the habit of systematic reading. They dislike to commence one of these courses for fear they will be unable to complete it. They would value the information to be gained, but how shall time be found for so much reading when they are already over-burdened with the cares and responsibilities of life?

That nothing valuable can be gained without effort is as true of knowledge as of wealth. That which costs nothing is good for nothing.

But for fear some might overestimate the difficulties in their way we venture to give two rules, which if followed, will make success certain.

The first is

BEGIN.

Select a course from the new circular just issued (write Prof. F. B. Mumford, Ag'l College, for them) and order the first book. Then at once begin. The hurry of the busy season is over. The evenings are getting longer each week. When could a better time be found?

Read the first chapter or section of the book; then re-read, noticing more particularly the important facts; read a third time and try to remember these facts.

This is one method. Others will suggest themselves as you go on. But having begun

KEEP AT IT.

This is our second rule. It is more important than the first, if possible, and more difficult to follow. Many a good undertaking stops with the beginning. To keep at it tests one's strength. To go on in spite of obstacles and even amid discouragements, will not be easy, but it is this that wins. You may be unused to study and the work may seem difficult on that account, but that is no reason for discouragement. One of the objects to be gained is better mental discipline. The second book can be mastered easier than the first. The mind no less than the body is strengthened by exercise.

Begin; keep at it. Others may be able to make more rapid progress than you can, but no matter. If you have but little time for reading, you have the more for thinking over what you have read. Not what we read but what we remember is the measure of our gain.

And let us take for our encouragement and as a spur to our endeavors this sentiment from Lowell: "Not failure, but low aim is crime."

J. W. H.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE.

This is the title of the book used as the first in each of the courses in Soils and Crops, and Live Stock. The book is written by Prof. James

Mills, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Prof. Thos. Shaw, formerly Professor of Agriculture at the same institution, now of Minnesota, and well known to VISITOR readers. The design of the work is to state first principles. It does not aim to be exhaustive, although in scope it covers the whole field. It is especially valuable for the younger members of the family, and will give them not only much information but will act as an incentive to further reading. The adult can master it in a short time and will find it valuable as a basis for future study and as suggestive of many different lines of inquiry.

The book is practical; was written by practical men, was criticised by practical farmers. At the same time it seeks to state the known scientific principles underlying agriculture.

We are sure that our readers will find this an entertaining and instructive little book for beginning their work in the Reading Circle. The price is but fifty cents. The following is the

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter.	Definitions and Explanation.
II.	The Plant.
III.	The Soil.
IV.	Tillage; Introduction.
V.	Tillage; The Improvement of Soils.
VI.	Tillage; The Preparation of the Soil for the S. ed.
VII.	Tillage; Rotation of Crops.
VIII.	The Crops of the Farm; Their Growth and Management.
IX.	Crops for Soiling.
X.	The Weeds of the Farm.
XI.	Diseases of Crops.
XII.	Insects.
XIII.	Outlines of the Principles of Feeding.
XIV.	The Feeding, Care, and Management of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.
XV.	Breeding.
XVI.	The Breeds of Live Stock.
XVII.	Dairying.
XVIII.	The Silo and Ensilage.
XIX.	The Cultivation of Forest Trees, for Shade, Ornament and Protection.

PREMIUM LIST.

RULES.

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

PREMIUMS.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

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

The "Gem" ice cream freezer, 3 quart, \$3 00; 5 quart, 5 00; 6 quart, 6 00.

The "Grange Token"..... 1 50

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

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

I. To the Grange getting the largest list of subscribers, in addition to the regular premiums due them, we will give the choice of

1. An elegant set of badges (for officers and 25 members) made by the Whitehead & Hoag Co.
2. An improved Companion organ.

II. To the Grange getting the second largest list, choice of

1. A fine 20 foot flag.
2. Webster's International Dictionary.

III. A special prize to each Grange in that county which sends the largest number of new names.

"What you guess it was?" said a proud young Indian father. "A boy," said the white man to whom the question was put. "No; guess again," said the Indian. "A girl!" The red man looked wonderingly at the white, and gave expression to his feelings with; "How did the white man guess so quick?"—Ex-

Woman's Work.

SOME BONNIE SCOTCH SONGS.

ROSE OF ALLANDALE.

The morn was fair, the skies were clear,
No breath came o'er the sea,
When Mary left her highland cot
And wandered forth with me,
The flowers tickled the mountain side,
And fragrance filled the vale,
By far the sweetest flower there
Was the Rose of Allandale.

Where'er I wandered, east or west,
Though fate began to lower,
A solace still was she to me,
In sorrow's lonely hour,
When tempests lashed our gallant bark,
And rent her shivering sail,
One maiden form withstood the storm,
'Twas the Rose of Allandale.

And when my fevered lips were parched
On Afric's burning sand,
She whispered hopes of happiness,
And tales of distant land;
My life had been a wilderness,
Unblest by fortune's gale,
Had fate not linked my lot to hers,
The Rose of Allandale.

ROBIN ADAIR.

What's this dull town to me,
Robin's not near;
What was't I wished to see,
What wished to hear?
Where's all the joy and mirth,
That made this town a heav'n on earth?
Oh! there's all the joy and mirth,
Robin Adair.

What made the assembly shine?
Robin Adair;
What made the ball so fine?
Robin was there;
What, when the play was o'er,
What made my heart so sore?
Oh! it was parting with
Robin Adair.

But now thou'rt cold to me,
Robin Adair,
But now thou'rt cold to me,
Robin Adair,
Yet him I lov'd so well,
Still in my heart shall dwell,
Oh! I can ne'er forget
Robin Adair.

MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS.

My heart's in the highlands, my heart is not here,
My heart's in the highlands a chasing the deer;
A chasing the wild deer, and following the roe,
My heart's in the highlands, wherever I go.
Farewell to the mountains high, covered with snow,
Farewell to the straths and green valleys below;
Farewell to the forests and wild hanging woods,
Farewell to the waters and wild pouring floods,
Farewell to the highlands, farewell to the north,
The birchleaf of yore, the country of worth;
May thy hills still re-echo the deeds of the brave,
Till liberty floats o'er each mountain and wave.
Dear land of my birth, thy clear purling streams
Recall moments past, of childhood's young dreams;
Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,
The hills and the highlands forever I'll love.

HIGHLAND MARY.

Ye banks and braes and streams around
The castle of Montgomery,
Green be your woods, and fair your flowers,
Your waters never drummie;
There summer first unfald her robes,
And there the longest tarry;
For there I took the last farewell,
Of my sweet Highland Mary.

How sweetly bloomed the gay green birk,
How rich the hawthorn's blossom,
As underneath their fragrant shade
I clasp'd her to my bosom!
The golden hours, on angel wings,
Flew o'er me and my dearie;
For dear to me as light and life,
Was my sweet Highland Mary.

Wi' mony a vow and lock'd embrace,
Our parting was fu' tender;
And pledging aft to meet again,
We tore ourselves asunder,
But oh! fell death's untimely frost,
That nipt my flower sae early;
Now green's the sod and cold's the clay,
That wraps my Highland Mary.

O pale, pale now those rosy lips,
I aft ha'e kiss'd so fondly;
And closed for aye the sparkling glance,
That dwelt on me so kindly,
And mould'ring now in silent dust,
That heart that lov'd me dearly!
But still within my bosom's core,
Shall live my Highland Mary.

BRUCE'S ADDRESS.

Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled,
Scots, whom Bruce hae often led!
Welcome to your gory bed,
Or to victory!
Now's the day, and now's the hour!
See the front of battle lower!
See approach proud Edward's power!
Edward! chains and slavery!

Wha will be a traitor knave?
Wha will fill a coward's grave?
Wha sae base as a slave?
Traitor! coward! turn and flee!
Wha for Scotland's king and law,
Freedom's sword will strongly draw;
Freeman stand, or freeman fa';
Caledonian, on wi' me!

By oppressions, woes and pains!
By your sons in servile chains!
We will draw our dearest veins,
But they shall be free!
Lay the proud usurpers low!
Tyrrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow!
Forward! let us do, or die!

BRIGHT SPOTS.

[Part of a paper read at Battle Creek Farmers' Institute by Mrs. John A. Thomas.]

It is said that this is the "century of revolution." We hope that all our revolutions shall be only those which elevate and ennoble mankind, showing man his position, wooing him to drink deep in the great fountain of knowledge, and preparing him for justice. If so, this century will be a bright spot in the Christian era.

We are glad that in this broad and noble universe, the poor and humble can obtain an education as well as those who have wealth bestowed upon them. It does indeed seem as if this was a very bright spot in one of our national systems.

We do know that the self-educated men and women are those the memory of whose pure and beautiful lives do not rust, but is molded into our hearts and lives.

Away up among the Alleghanies there is a spring so small that a single ox on a summer's day could drain it dry. It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills and spreads out into the beautiful Ohio. Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks

more than a hundred villages and cities and many a cultivated farm; then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away some twelve hundred miles or more until it falls into eternity. It is one of the greatest tributaries to the ocean which, only obedient to God, shall roar till the angel with one foot on the sea and the other on the land shall say that time shall be no more.

INFLUENCE.

So with moral influence. It is a rill—a rivulet, an ocean, and as boundless and as fathomless as eternity. Can we realize the force there is in our influence? It is a terrible power, this power of influence, it ever clings to us. We cannot shake it off. It is born with us, grown with our growth, strengthened with our strength. It speaks, it walks, it moves, it is powerful in every look of the eye, every word of the lips, and in every act of our lives.

We must either be a light to illumine or a tempest to destroy. This necessary element of power belongs to each of us, for the sphere may be contracted, our influence may be small, but a sphere and an influence we surely have.

It behooves us then to be sure and exert an influence on the side of right, to assist a brother man striving to reach a yonder goal. Then influence shall be one of the bright spots in our "crown of rejoicing."

CHARACTER.

There is a structure that everybody is building, young an old, each one for himself. It is called character, and every act of life is a stone. If day by day we be careful to build our lives with pure, noble, upright deeds, at the end will stand a fair temple, honored by God and man. But as one leak will sink a ship or one flaw break a chain, so one mean, dishonorable, untruthful act or word will forever leave its impress and work its influence on our characters. Let the several deeds unite to form a day, and one by one the days grow into noble years, and the years as they slowly pass will raise at last a beautiful edifice enduring forever to our praise.

THE WORKMEN.

There are as many master workmen in us as there are separate faculties and there are as many blows struck as there are separate acts of emotion. Every single day these myriad forces are building, building, building. A great structure is going up, point by point, story by story although we are not conscious of it. It is a building of character. It is a building that must stand, and the word of inspiration warns us to take heed how we build it, to see to it that we have a foundation that will endure, to make sure that we are building on it, not for the hour in which we live, but for that hour of revelation when we shall be seen just as we are. Our minds are given us but our characters we make. Our mental powers must be cultivated. The full measure of all the powers necessary to make a man are no more a character than a handful of seeds in an orchard of fruits. Plant the seeds and tend them well and they will make an orchard. Cultivate the powers and harmonize them well and they will make a noble character.

The germ is not the tree, the acorn is not the oak, neither is the mind a character. The mind is the garden, the character the fruit. The mind is the white page, the character the writing we put on it. Sum it up then as we will, character is the great desideratum of human life. This truth, sublime in its simplicity and powerful in its beauty, is the highest lesson in religion, the first that youth should learn and the last that age should forget.

HOME.

And the brightest spot of all is home. Home is the magic circle within which the weary spirit finds refuge. Home! That name touches every fibre in the soul, and strikes every chord of the human heart with its angelic fingers. What tender associations are linked with home! It calls up the fondest memories of our lives, and opens in our nature the purest, deepest, richest of consecrated thought and feeling. Home has an influence that is stronger than death. We often hear aged persons speak of the home of their childhood. Their

minds seem delight in dwelling upon the recollections of joyous days spent beneath the parental roof, when the young and happy hearts were light and free as the birds who make the woods resound with the melody of their voices. How tenderly touching, sublimely true, John Howard Payne's words when he said—

"Through pleasured palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble,
There's no place like home."

There is nothing on earth so beautiful as the household on which Christin love smiles and where religion talks a counselor and a friend. No cloud can darken it, for its twin stars are centered in the soul. No storms can make it tremble, for it has a heavenly support, a heavenly anchor. Home is a refuge, home is a place of rest.

THE TYPE OF HEAVEN.

The sweetest type of heaven is home, nay, heaven itself the home for whose acquisition we are to strive most strongly. Heaven is the home that awaits us beyond the grave. It is an inspiring hope that, when we separate here on earth at the summons of death's angel, when a few more years have rolled over the heads of those remaining, if "faithful unto death" we shall meet again in heaven, our eternal home, there to dwell in the presence of our heavenly Father and go no more out forever. God grant then to each of us a fervent desire to make our homes the bright spots whence all that is noble, pure, womanly and holy may center and radiate. I will close with a quotation from Butler:

"Life is before you! from the fated road
You cannot turn, then take ye up the load,
Not yours to tread or leave the unknown way,
Ye must go o'er it meet ye what ye may.
Gird up your souls without you, to the deed,
Angels and fellow spirits bid you speed."

TWO HELPFUL PARAGRAPHS.

Cultivate sweet thoughts. They go a long way toward making people happy, healthy and long-lived. Don't allow an ugly feeling toward anybody to find lodgment in your heart. This cultivation of a sweet spirit is one of the strongest points in the so-called Christian science treatment of disease. Try going through one day without saying anything about people that you would not say to them; without feeling one unlovely thought; with the heart full of sunshine; keep it up for a week, a month, a year; you will be a regenerated person, not only in mind but in body. Our thoughts are just as surely pulling us up or pulling us down physically as they are working themselves into our character, and as the food we eat is transformed to living flesh. Beautiful thoughts make beautiful lives, not only in the spiritual world but in the physical sense. Let us cultivate the grace of high living through noble and kindly thinking.

An anxious mother wants a few practical and right-to-the-point safeguards for bringing up her little family of boys and girls to be morally pure. Here are a few which come from high authority: Never allow boys or girls to "stay over night" with their playmates. Never allow brothers and sisters, no matter how young, to sleep together. A cot bed for each is best. Sit by your children till they go to sleep. One of the loveliest women I know and one of the busiest as well, makes it a habit of her life, no more to be neglected than a meal, to sit by her children till they drop off into dreamland. Do they know the tender solicitude that prompts this careful guardianship? No, nor will they until they are long out of danger's way. Never allow children to be away alone at play for several hours at a time. You cannot tell where danger lurks. We have so much faith in our own. That is well if accompanied by watchfulness. Not the prying, spying kind. That is always to be deprecated, but the interested and interesting kind that finds it a mutual delight for mother to take sewing, mending or whatever moveable work she may be doing where she can be one with them at their play.—Belle M. Perry in Charlotte Tribune.

FLOWERS.

"Flowers, though born of earth, we may well believe if anything of earthly soil grows in the higher realm, if any of its methods are continued, if any of its forms are identical there, will live on the

banks of the river of life. Flowers that in all our gladness, in all our sorrow are never incongruous, always appropriate, appropriate in the church as expressive of her purest and most social themes and blending their sweetness with the incense of prayer; appropriate in the joy of the marriage hour, in the loneliness of the sick room and crowning with prophecy the foreheads of the dead; they give completeness to the associations of childhood and are appropriate even by the side of old age, strangely as their freshness contrasts with the wrinkles and the gray hairs, for still they are suggestive, they are symbolic of the soul's perpetual youth, the inward blossoming of immortality, the amaranthine crown. In their presence we feel when the body shall drop as a withered calyx, the soul shall go forth like a winged seed."—Chapin.

PIECES OF BACON.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice, which the more man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out; for as for the first wrong it doth but offend the law, but the revenge of that wrong putteth the law out of office.

Certainly, in taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over, he is superior.

That which is past is gone and irrevocable, and wise men have enough to do with things present and to come; therefore they do but trifle with themselves that labor in past matters.

There is no man doth a wrong for the wrong's sake, but thereby to purchase himself profit or pleasure or honor or the like; therefore why should I be angry with a man for loving himself better than me?

The most tolerable sort of revenge is for those wrongs which there is no law to remedy.

This is certain, that a man that studieth revenge keeps his own wounds green, which otherwise would heal and do well. "OF REVENGE," by Francis Bacon.

MAKE NO EXTRA WORK.

The golden rule in housework should be "make no extra work," writes Juliet Corson in a valuable article on "The Routine of the Household" in the October Ladies' Home Journal. Have a system of living, and maintain it. Have a place for everything, and keep everything in its place. Near the entrance door have suitable holders for coats, hats, wraps, umbrellas, canes, over and outdoor shoes, etc., and see that they are kept there. In the sitting room have a place for writing and sewing materials, and a special table for books, magazines and papers, and insist upon it that they shall be put there instead of being left where they drop from the reader's hands, only to be picked up by the tired mother, whose work in some households seems never-ending.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Wyoming legislature, at a recent session, unanimously adopted the following concurrent resolution:

Be it Resolved, By the second legislature of the state of Wyoming, that the possession and exercise of suffrage by the women in Wyoming for the past quarter of a century has wrought no harm and has done great good in many ways; that it has largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism and vice from this state, and that without any violent and oppressive legislation; that it has secured peaceful and orderly elections, good government and a remarkable degree of civilization and public order, and we point with pride to the facts that after nearly twenty-five years of woman suffrage not one county in Wyoming has a poor-house, that our jails are almost empty, and crime, except that committed by strangers in the state, almost unknown, and as the result of experience we urge every civilized community on the earth to enfranchise its women without delay.

Resolved, That an authenticated copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the governor of the state to the legislature of every state and territory in this country, and to every legislative body in

the world; and that we request the press throughout the civilized world to call the attention of their readers to these resolutions.

MAXIMS OF GOETHE.

How can a man come to know himself? Never by thinking, but by doing. Try to do your duty, and you will know at once what you are worth.

Unqualified activity, of whatever kind, leads at last to bankruptcy.

You cannot play the flute by blowing alone; you must use your fingers.

It is not always needful for truth to take a definite shape; it is enough if it hovers about us like a spirit and produces harmony; if it is wafted through the air like the sound of a bell, grave and kindly.

Piety is not an end, but a means; a means of attaining the highest culture by the purest tranquillity of soul.

Against the great superiority of another there is no remedy but love.

When I cannot be moral my power is gone.

What is predestination? It is this: God is mightier and wiser than we are, and so he does with us as he pleases.

There are many thoughts that come only from general culture, like buds from green branches. When roses bloom, you see them blooming everywhere.

THOUGHTS OF THINKERS.

If you trust in God and yourself, you can surmount every obstacle. Do not yield to restless anxiety. One must not be always asking what may happen to one in life, but one must advance fearlessly and bravely.—Prince Bismarck.

In estimating a life or character, the question rarely turns on the correctness of this or that opinion held.—W. E. Gladstone.

Some things after all, come to the poor that can't get into the doors of the rich, whose money somehow blocks up the entrance way.—George McDonald.

This is the largest and richest education of a human nature—not an instruction, not a commandment, but a Friend. It is not God's truth, it is not God's law—it is God that is the salvation of the world.—Phillips Brooks.

Life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy.—Emerson.

Here is the most serious question of our times: Is Christianity able to establish right relations between man and man? The skepticism which is most dangerous to Christianity today is not doubt as to the age or authenticity of its sacred books, or distrust of its time-honored doctrines, but loss of faith in its vitality.—Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D.

Wrong, though its title deeds go back to the days of Sodom, is by nature a thing of yesterday, while the right, of which we became conscious but an hour ago, is more ancient than the stars, and of the essence of heaven.—James Russell Lowell.

The least complicated and shortest rule of morals that I know is this: Get others to work for you as little as possible, and work yourself as much as possible for them; make the fewest calls upon the services of your neighbors, and render them the maximum number of services yourself.—Tolstoi.

Culture implies all which gives the mind possession of its own powers, as language to the critic, telescope to the astronomer. Culture alters the political status of an individual. It raises a rival royalty in a monarchy. 'Tis king against king. It is ever the romance of history in all dynasties—the co-presence of the revolutionary force in intellect. It creates a personal independence which the monarch cannot look down, and to which he must often succumb.—Emerson.

A little watchfulness over ourselves will save us a great deal of watchfulness over others, and will permit the kindest of religions to drop her inconvenient and unseemly talk of enmity and strife, cuirasses and breastplates, battles and exterminations. To produce as much happiness as we can, and to prevent as much misery, is the proper aim and end of true morality and true religion. Only give things their right direction; there is room, do but place and train them well.—Epictetus.

Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year. No man has learned anything rightly until he knows that every day is Doomsday. Today is a king in disguise. Today always looks mean to the thoughtless, in the face of an uniform experience that all good and great and happy actions are made up precisely of these blank to-days. Let us not be so deceived, let us unmask the king as he passes.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Photographer—"There now, madam, look as pleasant as you can. Try to think of something exhilarating." Customer—"Well, but what, I wonder?" Photographer—"Consider, for instance, that you have only got to pay me six shillings per dozen cartes, while my competitor over the way charges nine shillings!"—Tit-Bits.

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Revised List of Grange Supplies

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

- And sent out post-paid on receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the signature of its Master or Secretary.
Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred \$0.75

GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

Aug. 27, 1893.—Central Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

Table with columns: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 7. Rows include Cincinnati, Lv., Richmond, Fort Wayne, Ar., etc.

GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns: No. 2, No. 6, No. 4, No. 8. Rows include Mackinaw City, Lv., Petoskey, Traverse City, etc.

Sleeping cars for Petoskey and Mackinaw on No. 3 from Grand Rapids. Parlor car to Mackinaw on No. 5 from Grand Rapids.

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What Can't Pull Out?

Why the Non-pull-out

Bow on the Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases, made by the Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia. It protects the Watch from the pick-pocket, and prevents it from dropping. Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.

Sold, without extra charge for this bow (ring), through Watch dealers only.

Ask your jeweler for pamphlet, or send to makers.

College and Station

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

FOOD ADULTERATION.

Analyses of various Food Products by the Ohio Dairy Food Commission.

The following analyses of common foods will startle many a man who thinks he is getting the worth of his money when he buys them. They are especially interesting reading in Michigan, since we have a food commissioner, and laws against adulteration of certain products.

ALLSPICE.

Table with columns: Description of Samples, Percent. Rows include Fat, Ash, Consists of ground cocoanut shells, and allspice.

CINNAMON.

Table with columns: Description of Samples, Percent. Rows include Ash, Consists of roasted bread and allspice, Turmeric and wheat flour, Allspice.

CLOVES.

Table with columns: Description of Samples, Percent. Rows include Fixed fat, Ash, Consists of roasted cotton seed meal and a little allspice, Imitation cloves.

COFFEE.

Table with columns: Description of Samples, Percent. Rows include Coffee, Chicory, Barley, Pease, Damaged coffee (black), Fine mixture of above.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

Table with columns: Description of Samples, Percent. Rows include Cream Tartar, Alum, Acid Phosphate, Gypsum, Calcium phosphate and moisture, Starch.

GINGER.

Table with columns: Description of Samples, Percent. Rows include Ash, Consists of rice hulls, rice flour and mineral matter, Imitation Ginger.

HONEY.

Table with columns: Description of Samples, Percent. Rows include Reducing sugar, Cane sugar, Glycerine, etc., Water, Ash, Adulterant, glucose.

MAPLE SYRUP.

Table with columns: Description of Samples, Percent. Rows include (Different samples contained glucose as follows.), Glucose.

MUSTARD.

Table with columns: Description of Samples, Percent. Rows include Ash, Highly adulterated with wheat flour, Mustard, Flour and turmeric.

OLEOMARGARINE.

Table with columns: Description of Samples, Percent. Rows include Butter, Other Fat, Color, Remarks.

Table with columns: Description of Samples, Percent. Rows include Ash, Consists of gypsum, Mustard hulls, red and white sago, cocoanut shells and cinnamon.

PEPPER.

Table with columns: Description of Samples, Percent. Rows include Ash, Consists of rice flour, roasted cocoanut shells, cayenne pepper and pepper shells.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Description of Samples, Percent. Rows include Ice Cream, Cream, Gelatine and sugar, Water.

FOREST INFLUENCES.

Influence of Forests Upon Water and Soil Conditions. By Prof. B. E. Fernow, in U. S. Bulletin, No. 7, Forestry Division of Department of Agriculture.

1. In consequence of deforestation

evaporation from the soil is augmented and accelerated, resulting in unfavorable conditions of soil humidity and affecting unfavorably the size and continuity of springs. The influence of forest cover upon the flow of springs is due to this reduced evaporation as well as to the fact that by the protecting forest cover the soil is kept

granular and allows more water to penetrate and percolate than would otherwise. In this connection, however, it is the condition of the forest floor that is of greatest importance. Where the litter and humus mold is burned up, as in many if not most of our mountain forests, this favorable influence is largely destroyed, although the trees are still standing.

2. Snow is held longer in the forest and its melting is retarded, giving longer time for filtration into the ground, which also being frozen to lesser depth is more apt to be open for subterranean drainage. Altogether forest conditions favor in general larger subterranean and less surface drainage, yet the moss or litter of the forest floor retains a large part of the precipitation and prevents its filtration to the soil, and thus may diminish the supply to springs. This is especially possible with small precipitations. Of copious rains and large amounts of snow water, quantities, greater or less, penetrate the soil, and according to its nature into lower strata and to springs. This drainage is facilitated not only by the numerous channels furnished by dead and living roots, but also by the influence of the forest cover in preserving the loose and porous structure of the soil.

3. The surface drainage is retarded by the uneven forest floor more than by any other kind of soil cover. Small precipitations are apt to be prevented from running off superficially through absorption by the forest floor. In case of heavy rainfalls this mechanical retardation in connection with greater subterranean drainage may reduce the danger from freshets by preventing the rapid collection into runs. Yet in regions with steep declivities and impermeable soil such rains may be shed superficially and produce freshets in spite of the forest floor, and an effect upon water conditions can exist only from the following consideration.

4. The well-kept forest floor, better than even the close sod of a meadow, prevents erosion and abrasion of the soil and the washing of soil and detritus into brooks and rivers.

This erosion is especially detrimental to agricultural interests as well as water flow in regions with this surface and impenetrable subsoils, and where rains are apt to be explosive in their occurrence, as in our western and southern country. The best soil of the farms is often washed into the rivers, and the water stages of the latter by the accumulations of this soil are influenced unfavorably.

5. Water stages in rivers and streams which move outside the mountain valleys are dependent upon such a complication of climatic, topographic, geological, and geographical conditions at the headwaters of their affluents that they withdraw themselves from a direct correlation to surface conditions alone. Yet it stands to reason that the conditions at the headwaters of each affluent must ultimately be reflected in the flow of the main river. The temporary retention of large amounts of water and eventual change into subterranean drainage which the well-kept forest floor produces, the consequent lengthening in the time of flow, and especially the prevention of accumulation and carrying of soil and detritus which are deposited in the river and change its bed, would at least tend to alleviate the dangers from abnormal floods and reduce the number and height of regular floods.

As the merits of ensilage become more generally recognized, the profit from winter feeding is increased, and small farms are enabled to maintain more stock. Young stock can be kept growing through the season at small cost, where without it they would either stand still or make their growth at a serious cost. In using ensilage for beef cattle, it should be fed with grain, oil, and straw, or a little hay. In this way a rapid gain of flesh can be procured at small cost. For dairy cows it should be fed with corn meal and bran. For horses it should be used sparingly, as full feeding upon it sometimes induces colic, but it may be safely used to some extent in connection with grain and hay. Farmers' Home.

Notices of Meetings.

CLINTON POMONA
will be held at Watertown, Oct. 25. Welcome address by Master of Watertown Grange; response by J. W. Ennest.

HILLSDALE POMONA.
The next meeting of Hillsdale county Pomona Grange will be held in G. A. R. hall Hillsdale, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1893.

ALLEGAN POMONA.
The next meeting of Allegan County Pomona Grange will be held with Rural Grange in Wayland, Oct. 26, 1893.

DELEGATES.
The county convention of this county was held in Allegan, Oct. 2, 1893, to elect three delegates and their wives to attend the State Grange.

PROGRAM.
"Knowledge unused for the good of others, is more vain than unused gold."

TOASTS—Our Order, its Mission:
"Knowledge unused for the good of others, is more vain than unused gold."

AGRICULTURE:
"Disdaining little delicacies, seized the plow and independent lived."

OUR ANNUAL DINNER:
"Brothers and sisters I hope you will not fail to see the moral of this tale, And kindly to receive it;

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY GRANGE NO. 4.
will meet at Centerville Grange hall first Thursday in November.

THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION MAY BE SEEN MANY EVIDENCES OF MECHANICAL INGENUITY AND INVENTIVE GENIUS.

EDWARD BOK RECEIVES ONE OF THE LARGEST PERSONAL MAILS IN THE COUNTRY, A YEAR'S MAIL CONSISTING OF OVER 20,000 LETTERS.

PROBABLY THE MOST ORIGINAL AND FORCEFUL PLEA FOR SILVER THAT HAS BEEN MADE IN THIS EXCITING CAMPAIGN, WHERE SO MUCH HAS BEEN SAID, IS ADVANCED IN THE OCTOBER REVIEW OF REVIEWS BY MR. EDWARD B. HOWELL.

YOU MAY JOCARLY TELL A MAN HE'S A LYRE, BUT IT ISN'T WISE TO HARP ON IT TOO MUCH.—Exchange.

The Tide of Affairs.

Chicago day at the fair was a large success; 750,000 people entered the gates, crushed one another, crowded, pulled, and enjoyed it apparently.

The annual yacht race between England and America is always an exciting event. For many years the championship has remained on this side of the water.

The House has passed the bill repealing the federal election law, and is now engaged in debate on a bill extending for six months the provisions of the Geary Chinese exclusion act.

The repeal forces in the Senate finally decided to bring things to a culmination. So they resolved on a continuous session, the object being simply to tire out the opposition.

Bismarck is not likely to live much longer. Although conflicting reports come as to the serious nature of his condition, there is little doubt that he is near the edge of life.

De Lesseps is also slowly sinking to his grave. Had he died two years ago he would have been mourned as the grand old man of France.

John Redmond, in a recent speech, declared that the Parnellites would no longer stand by Gladstone. He asserted that Gladstone had given way to strong pressure in some things vital to Irishmen, and now had practically quit the fight on home rule.

The Michigan woman suffrage law is having a test before the supreme court, and its fate will be watched with interest.

The authorities are inclined to take action against the Corunna lynchings. Proceedings have been begun against the sheriff, although he may not be as culpable as is claimed.

THE MAGAZINES.

LITERARY NOTE FOR OCTOBER.
Marion Crawford opens up a new line of thought in his article entitled "Rome, the capitol of a New Republic," appearing in the October Cosmopolitan.

Edward Bok receives one of the largest personal mails in the country, a year's mail consisting of over 20,000 letters. Three-fourths of these letters are from women.

Probably the most original and forceful plea for silver that has been made in this exciting campaign, where so much has been said, is advanced in the October Review of Reviews by Mr. Edward B. Howell.

Wool and cotton and other staple products keeps approximate pace with the evidence of cereal crops. Furthermore, they vary about to show that while silver with it, gold does the goods which we buy.

The October number of the North American Review opens with a strong and timely symposium on "The Business Outlook" by the president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the presidents of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange; the Cotton Exchange, and the Coffee Exchange of New York city.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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, its splendid harmony of its design, or of its rich artistic sculpture and decorative features.

INDUCED ANOTHER'S ORDER.

Kent Co., Mich., 2, 21-'93.
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[See Adv. Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paints.—Ed.]

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